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A
COLLECTION

OF

The Statutes

NOW IN FORCE,

RELATING TO

SHIPPING, NAVIGATION, COMMERCE,
AND REVENUE,

IN THE

British Colonies and Plantations

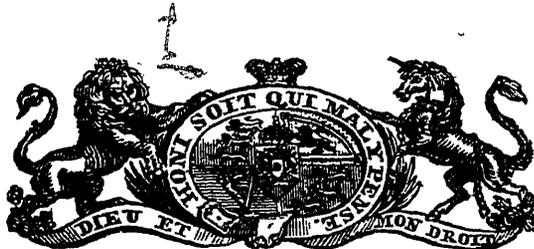
IN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES,

From 12 CHARLES II. to 57 GEORGE III. inclusive.

With a Copious Index.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM EARNSHAW,
SOLICITOR FOR THE NORTHERN PORTS,

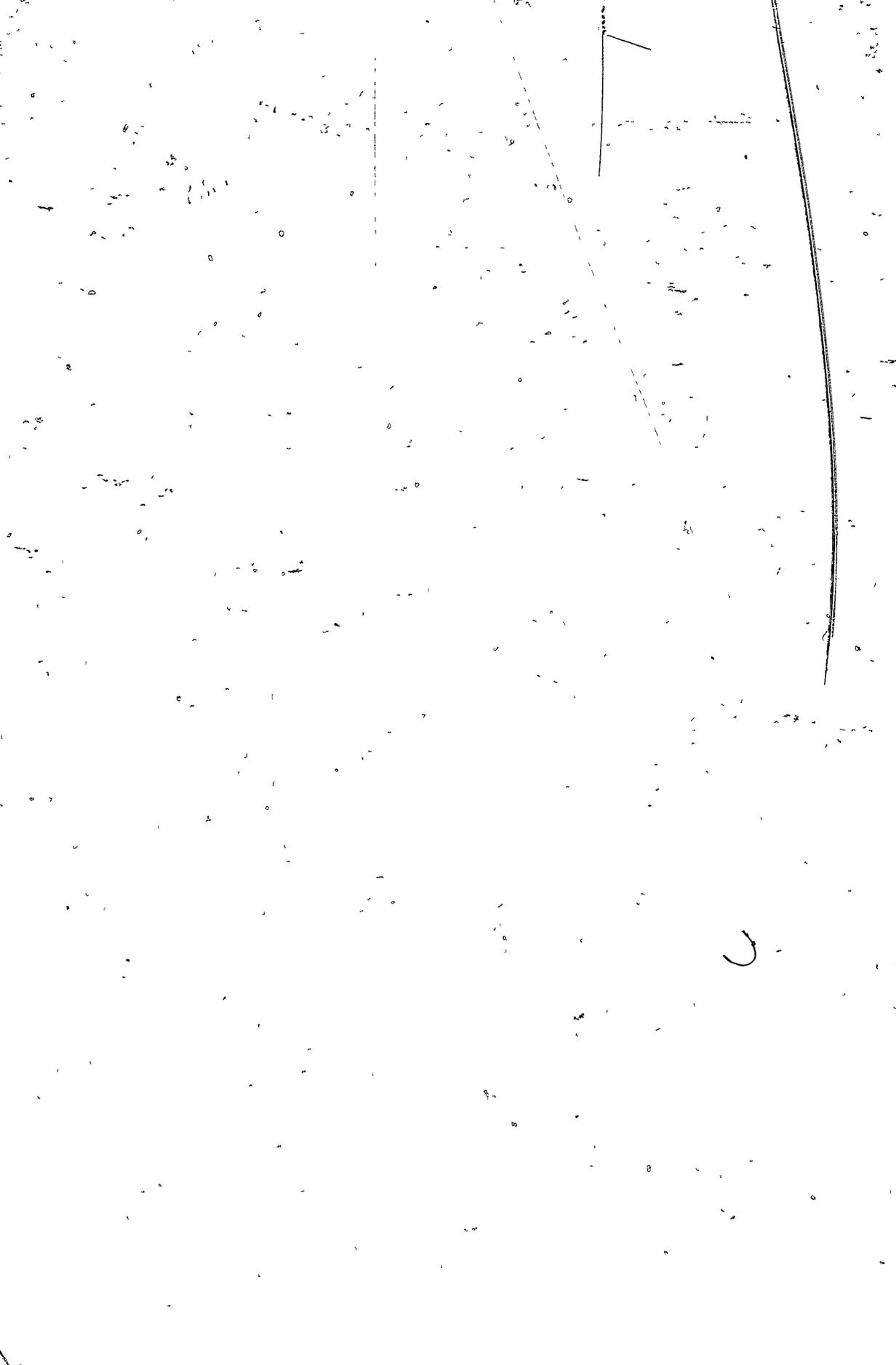
By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EYRE AND ANDREW STRAHAN,
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1818.



INTRODUCTION.

A WORK of this Nature never having been published, it will be necessary to premise that the European Colonies in America and the West Indies are of Two Descriptions—First, where the Lands are claimed by Right of Occupancy only, by finding them desert and uncultivated and peopling them from the Mother Country; and, Secondly, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by Conquest or ceded by Treaties; and both these Rights are founded upon the Law of Nature, or at least, upon that of Nations. The Colonies belonging to Great Britain are, principally, of this latter Description, and therefore the Common Law of England, as such, has no Authority there, being distinct (though dependent) Dominions: They are subject, however, to the Controul of the Parliament of Great Britain, though not bound by any Act, unless particularly named.*

With respect to Countries gained by Conquest, the Inhabitants, once received under the King's Protection, become Subjects, and are to be universally considered in that light, not as Enemies or Aliens; and although the King, without the Concurrence of Parliament, has a Power to alter the old and introduce new Laws in a conquered Country, he cannot exempt an Inhabitant from the Laws of Trade, or from the Power of the Parliament of Great Britain, or give him Privileges exclusive of his other Subjects. †

The Form of Government in most of the *British Colonies* is borrowed from that of England; and the Laws passed by their General Assemblies and Council, with the Concurrence of the Governor, are of the same Validity in the Colonies, as Acts of Parliament are in the Mother Country; unless repugnant to any Law made in Great Britain relative to the Colonies, in which Case they are utterly void and of no Effect. ‡

* Commentaries on the Laws of England.

‡ 7 & 8 W. III. Ch. 22.

† *Campbell v. Hall*, (Cowper's Reports).

It has been the Policy of the different Nations of Europe, with regard to their Colonies, to secure to themselves respectively the most important of their Productions, and retain exclusively the great Advantage of supplying them with European Produce and Manufactures; Commercial Monopoly is therefore the leading Principle of Colonial Intercourse.

The British Colonies in the West Indies (in so many respects dissimilar in Nature and Situation from those in North America) are of great Value and Importance, for their Cultivation is devoted to Objects which the Mother Country cannot produce, and yet cannot do without; and which, from their extensive Consumption, afford the surest Means of balancing her Foreign Trade.

They answer in every point of view all the Purposes and Expectations for which Colonies have at any Time been established. Their Productions are not only sufficient for the Consumption of the Mother Country, but afford the Means of a large Export to Foreign Markets, of many valuable and most necessary Commodities, none of which interfere in any respect with her own Productions, and most of which she cannot obtain on equal Terms elsewhere; and, as many of these Commodities yield a Profit so much beyond what can be obtained from the Cultivation of Grain, it is true Economy in the Planter to buy Provisions from others rather than raise them by his own Labour. The Trade of the West Indies, therefore, supports and increases British Commerce and Navigation in Time of Peace, and very eminently tends to invigorate her Operations in War.

A Series of Regulations, Restrictions, and Prohibitions have therefore been devised, to secure to Great-Britain the exclusive Trade of her Colonies; no Goods are to be imported or exported in Foreign Shipping; no Commodity whatever, the Growth or Production of Europe, is allowed to be imported into the Colonies, unless laden in the Mother Country, except certain Articles and Implements for the Fisheries, and Wine from the Madeiras or Azores. Before the lading Sugar, Coffee, and many Articles of Colonial Production, Security must be given to convey them to some other British Colony, or to the United Kingdom. These latter Articles being enumerated in the Navigation Acts, have, for that reason, been called "*Enumerated*:" Other Articles, not included in the Enumeration, may be exported directly to any Countries of Europe, not being to the Northward of Cape Finisterre.

Amongst other Regulations for securing the due Execution of the Navigation Acts, a Duty was imposed upon the principal Enumerated Commodities, when
not

not intended to be conveyed to Great Britain ; for it had been found that, under colour of shipping the Articles for another British Colony or Plantation, they were often vended at Sea to the Shipping of other Nations, or transported to Europe direct.

The *Enumerated* Articles are of Two Sorts—First, such as are either the peculiar Produce of America, or as cannot be produced (or at least are not produced) in the Mother Country;—Secondly, such as are not the peculiar Produce of America, but which are or may be produced in the Mother Country, though not in such Quantities as to afford a sufficient Supply, and have therefore been obtained from European Countries.

By confining the Enumerated Articles to the Home Markets, the Merchants are not only enabled to buy them cheaper in the Plantations, and consequently sell them at a better Profit at Home, but to establish between the Plantations and Foreign Countries an advantageous carrying Trade, of which Great Britain was necessarily to be the Centre or Emporium, as the European Country into which the Articles were first to be imported. The Importation of Articles of the Second Kind are so managed as to interfere, not with the Sale of those of the same Kind which were produced at Home, but, with the Sale of those imported from Foreign Countries, because, by means of proper Duties, they might be rendered always dearer than the former, and yet much cheaper than the latter. This was intended to operate as a Discouragement to the Produce, not of Great Britain, but of some Foreign Countries with which the Balance of Trade was held to be unfavourable to Great Britain.*

This System has in view Two Objects—First, the Increase of our Naval Strength; Secondly, the securing to the Parent State all the Emoluments arising by the Monopoly, both of the Imports and Exports: and another Advantage is, that we receive from our Colonies all the Products, Raw, and in the first state, and send to them every thing in the last stage of Manufacture. But “Laws, which made the Interest of a whole People subservient to that of another residing at the Distance of 3000 Miles, were not likely to execute themselves very readily, nor was it easy to find many on the Spot who could be depended upon for carrying them into Execution †.”

* Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

† Mr. Reeve's *History of Law of Shipping and Navigation*.

More effectually to prevent the Frauds and Abuses that had existed to the Prejudice of the British Navigation, and the Loss of a great Part of the Trade of the Colonies, many additional Regulations have been directed to be observed, the most material of which are—that the Masters of Ships coming into or going out of the British Colonies shall report, and, if inward bound, before proceeding to the Place of unloading; that all Ships and Goods shall be subject to the same Rules, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to which Ships and Goods in England are subject by 13 & 14 Car. II. Ch. 11.; that Officers shall be appointed as often as may be needful; that no British Ships shall be qualified to trade to the said Colonies unless registered; that no Goods shall be shipped to be carried from one British Colony or Plantation to another, without a Suffrance from the proper Officers, nor conveyed from thence without a Cocket, except laden in Boats or small Vessels under Twenty Tons, and carried within inland Waters, and not farther out to Sea than One League; that no Ship carrying Goods to or from the British Colonies, or from one Colony to another, shall be deemed qualified to trade, until the Master shall prove on Oath that she is the identical Ship registered, that she belongs to His Majesty's Subjects, and that no Foreigner has any Share or Interest therein.

It has been deemed expedient, however, to depart in some Measure from the Colonial System, by permitting the Exportation of most of the principal Enumerated Commodities from the Sugar Colonies direct to Malta and Gibraltar, and allowing the Exportation of a great Variety of European Articles from Malta and Gibraltar direct to the said Sugar Colonies, and to Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Colonies in North America: To extend also the Trade of the North American Colonies and encourage the Fisheries, the Lading of other Articles is permitted in Ports of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, on board Ships arriving from the said Colonies, either with Articles the Production thereof, or with British American Fish; finally, Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, may export the Produce of their Estates to the Netherlands, and import from thence into those Colonies the necessary Articles of Supply for the Cultivation of such Estates, and the Clothing and Maintenance of the Residents thereon, and the Trade to and from the Netherlands may be carried on in Dutch Ships.

Such is briefly the Nature of the Law and Policy regarding "*the Trade with Europe*;" and as none of the Countries South of Cape Finisterre are Manufacturing Countries, it is not considered that any Injury can arise in consequence of the Departure from our Colonial System in favour of those Countries.

INTRODUCTION

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With respect to the Trade "*between the Colonies,*" both in the Enumerated and the Non-enumerated Commodities, it is perfectly free, except as to Hats, Wool, and Woollen Manufactures, the Exportation of which is wholly prohibited to any Place; this Prohibition was intended to prevent the Establishment of any Manufactures of such Commodities in the British Colonies, to the Injury of the Export Trade of the Mother Country.

Ever since the Independence of the "*United States,*" the Trade of the British Colonies has been subject to particular Limitations and Restrictions, with respect to its Intercourse with that Country. Having broke off their Political Connexion with Great Britain, and become our Rivals in Trade and Manufactures, it was thought necessary to confine the "*Imports*" to Tobacco, Naval Stores, and such Articles as the British Colonies did not produce in sufficient Quantities for their Use and Consumption, and which could not be obtained elsewhere, and to confine the "*Exports*" to some Enumerated Commodities and Goods not prohibited to Foreign Countries in Europe; such Articles and Goods being imported and exported by British Subjects and in British Ships, except as to Importations into Bermuda of the Articles first-mentioned, and Exportations from the Bahamas of the Article of Salt.

To prevent a circuitous Trade in the Articles permitted to be imported direct, Articles of the like Description are prohibited to be imported from the Islands and Colonies under the Dominion of "*Foreign European Sovereigns or States,*" except in Cases of Emergency for the Supply of the Inhabitants, or from the "*Portuguese Colonies;*" but such Importations must be made by British Subjects and in British Ships.

A very lucrative Trade had always been connived at in the West Indies, between the Spanish and English Colonies; and Orders in Council were issued soon after the passing of the Navigation Act, which expressly directed that Spanish Ships should be allowed to import into our Colonies particular Articles of Commerce, notwithstanding the Provisions of the Navigation Acts.*

It has since been considered that "*opening Ports in the West Indies*" for the more free Importation and Exportation of Goods under certain Restrictions and Limitations, would be productive of considerable Advantage to the Manufactures of the Mother Country, and be a Means of increasing and

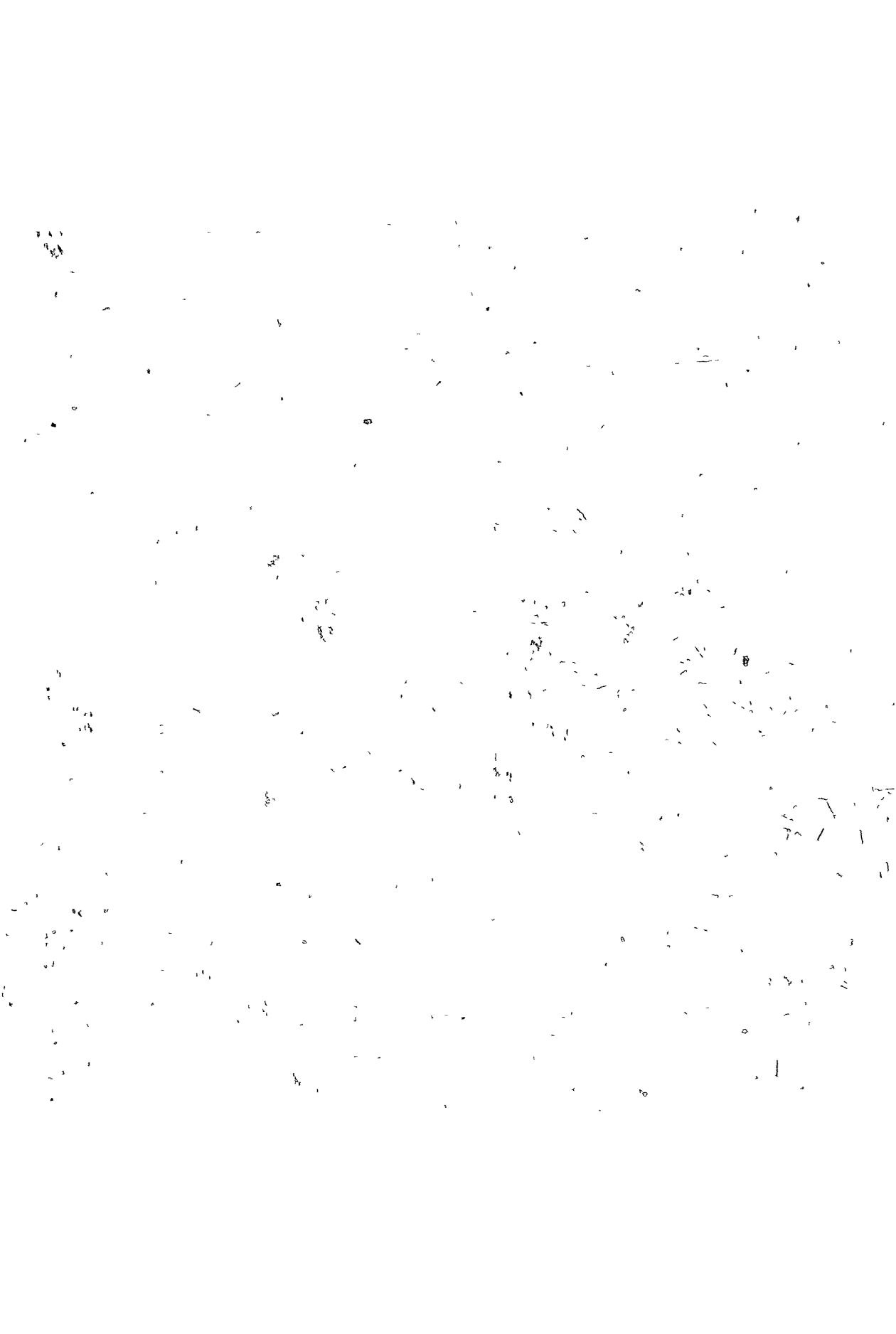
* Mr. Reeve's Law of Shipping.

extending the Trade and Navigation of His Majesty's Dominions: Acts have therefore been passed to permit a Variety of Articles to be imported into Ports in the West Indies from Colonies under the Dominion of Foreign European Sovereigns or States, in Ships owned and navigated by the Inhabitants thereof; particular Commodities may also be exported in such Ships.

To point out, however, the specific Articles affected by our Colonial and Navigation System, and the particular Regulations, Restrictions, and Exceptions applicable to so important a Branch of Commerce, is a Matter of much Difficulty, owing to the Multiplicity of Enactments and Articles. The Compiler of the present Work considered that a copious Alphabetical Index, wherein all the Laws upon the different Subjects might be seen at one View, would in a great Measure remove the Difficulty, and be an Improvement upon all former Compilations, where the Laws are classed under the general Head "PLANTATIONS," or "BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD," which occasions tedious and intricate Research whenever it may be necessary to refer to the Laws applicable to a particular Colony or Country, such as "*Canada*,"—"*Newfoundland*,"—"*Europe*,"—"*United States*," or applicable to a particular Commodity, such as "*Sugar*"—"*Coffee*"—"*Tobacco*"—"*Wood*;" and it will appear that a great Variety of Laws have been passed affecting every one of these Countries and Articles, as well as many others comprehended under the numerous Heads in the Index.

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COLLECTION OF THE STATUTES

RELATING TO

SHIPPING, NAVIGATION, &c.

IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS.

Anno 12^o CAROLI II. Cap. 18.

An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation.

‘ **F**OR the Increase of Shipping and Encouragement of the Navigation of this Nation, wherein, under the good Providence and Protection of God, the Wealth, Safety, and Strength of this Kingdom is so much concerned;’ be it enacted by the King’s most Excellent Majesty, and by the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority thereof, That from and after the First Day of December One thousand six hundred and sixty, and from thenceforward, no Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories to His Majesty belonging or in His Possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America, in any other Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels whatsoever, but in such Ships or Vessels as do truly and without Fraud belong only to the People of England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or are of the Built of and belonging to any the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners at least are English, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture and Loss of all the Goods and Commodities which shall be imported into or exported out of any the aforesaid Places, in any other Ship or Vessel, as also of the Ship or Vessel, with all its Guns, Furniture, Tackle, Ammunition, and Apparel; One Third Part thereof to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of such Land, Plantation, Island, or Territory where such Default shall be committed, in case the said Ship or Goods be there seized, or otherwise that Third Part also to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Third Part to him or them who shall seize, inform, or sue for the same in any Court of Record by Bill, Information, Plaint, or

No Goods shall be imported from the Plantations, &c. but in English Ships.

other Action, wherein no Essoin, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed; and all Admirals and other Commanders at Sea of any the Ships of War, or other Ship having Commission from His Majesty, or from His Heirs or Successors, are hereby authorized and strictly required to seize and bring in as Prize all such Ships or Vessels as shall have offended contrary hereunto, and deliver them to the Court of Admiralty, there to be proceeded against; and in case of Condemnation One Moiety of such Forfeitures shall be to the Use of such Admirals or Commanders and their Companies, to be divided and proportioned amongst them according to the Rules and Orders of the Sea in case of Ships taken Prize, and the other Moiety to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

Aliens shall not exercise the Occupation of Merchants or Factors in the Plantations.

II. And be it enacted, That no Alien or Person not born within the Allegiance of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, or naturalized or made a free Denizen, shall, from and after the First Day of February which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty-one, exercise the Trade or Occupation of a Merchant or Factor in any of the said Places, upon pain of the Forfeiture and Loss of all his Goods and Chattels, or which are in his Possession; One Third to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third to the Governor of the Plantation where such Person shall so offend, and the other Third to him or them that shall inform or sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts in the Plantation where such Offence shall be committed; and all Governors of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories, and every of them, are hereby strictly required and commanded, and all who hereafter shall be made Governors of any such Islands, Plantations, or Territories, by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall, before their Entrance into their Government, take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that every the afore-mentioned Clauses, and all the Matters and Things therein contained, shall be punctually and bonâ fide observed according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof; and upon Complaint and Proof made before His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or such as shall be by Him or them thereunto authorized and appointed, that any the said Governors have been willingly and wittingly negligent in doing their Duty accordingly, that the said Governor so offending shall be removed from his Government.

Governors, &c. of Plantations to take an Oath for the Observation of the afore-mentioned Clauses.

Officers of the Customs not to allow any Privilege to any foreign-built Ship until Certificate or Proof, &c.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Officers of the Customs shall, from and after the said First Day of April [One thousand six hundred and sixty-one], allow the Privilege of being a Ship or Vessel to England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick, or any of them, belonging to any foreign-built Ship or Vessel, until such Certificate* be before them produced, or such Proof and Oath taken before them; or if any Officer of the Customs shall allow the Privilege of an English-built Ship, or other Ship to any of the aforesaid Places, belonging to any English or foreign-built Ship coming into any Port, and making Entry of any Goods, until Examination whether the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners be English; or shall allow to any foreign-built Ship bringing in the Commodities of

* This Certificate was required in order to show that the Ship was bought by British Subjects for a valuable Consideration, and that no Foreigner had any Interest therein, but foreign-built Ships (except Prizes, and Ships condemned under the Slave Trade Abolition Acts) are not now entitled to the Privileges of British Ships, and a new Form of Certificate of Registry is directed by 26 Geo. III. Cap 60.

the Growth of the Country where it was built, the Privilege by this Act to such Ship given, until Examination and Proof whether it be a Ship of the Built of that Country, and that the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners are of that Country, or if any Person who is or shall be made Governor of any Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories in Africa, Asia, or America, by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall suffer any foreign-built Ship or Vessel to load or unload any Goods or Commodities within the Precincts of their Governments, until such Certificate be produced before them, or such as shall be by them appointed to view the same, and Examination whether the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners at least be English, that for the first Offence such Officer of the Customs and Governors shall be put out of their Places, Offices, or Governments.

XVIII. And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of April which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty-one, no Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indicoes, Ginger, Fustick, or other Dyeing Wood of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any English Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, shall be shipped, carried, conveyed, or transported from any of the said English Plantations to any Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port, or Place whatsoever, other than to such other English Plantations as do belong to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or to the Kingdom of England or Ireland, or Principality of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, there to be laid on shore, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the said Goods, or the full Value thereof, as also of the Ship, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Ammunition, and Furniture; the one Moiety to the King's Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall seize, inform, or sue for the same in any Court of Record by Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoin, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

Restriction as to the Exportation of Sugars, Tobacco, &c.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for every Ship or Vessel which, from and after the Five-and-twentieth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and sixty, shall set sail out of or from England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, for any English Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, sufficient Bond shall be given, with One Surety, to the Chief Officers of the Custom House of such Port or Place from whence the said Ship shall set sail, to the Value of One thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two thousand Pounds if the Ship shall be of greater Burthen: That in case the said Ship or Vessel shall load any of the said Commodities at any of the said English Plantations, that the same Commodities shall be by the said Ship brought to some Port of England, Ireland, Wales, or to the Port or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and shall there unload and put on shore the same, the Danger of the Seas only excepted; and for all Ships coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, who by this Act are permitted to trade there, that the Governor of such English Plantations shall, before the said Ship or Vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said Commodities, take Bond, in Manner and to the Value aforesaid, for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods that shall be laden on board in the said Ship, to some other of His Majesty's English Plantations, or to England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that every Ship or Vessel which shall load, or take on board any of the aforesaid

Ships of England, Ireland, or Wales, sailing to any English Plantation of America, Asia, or Africa, shall be bound with Sureties to bring Goods there loaded into England, &c.

The respective Governors to return the Bonds taken Twice Yearly to the Chief Officers of the Customs in London.

aforesaid Goods, until such Bond given to the said Governor, or Certificate produced from the Officers of any Custom-house of England, Ireland, Wales, or of the Town of Berwick, that such Bonds have been there duly given, shall be forfeited with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, to be employed and recovered in Manner as aforesaid; and the said Governors and every of them shall Twice in every Year; after the First Day of January One thousand six hundred and sixty, return true Copies of all such Bonds by them so taken to the Chief Officers of the Customs in London:

Anno 15^o CAROLI II. Cap. 7.

An Act for the Encouragement of Trade.

Plantations beyond
the Seas.

V. **A**ND in regard His Majesty's Plantations beyond the Seas are inhabited and peopled by His Subjects of this His Kingdom of England, for the
 ' maintaining a greater Correspondence and Kindness between them; and keeping
 ' them in a firmer Dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and
 ' advantageous unto it in the further Employment and Increase of English Shipping
 ' and Seamen, Vent of English Woollen and other Manufactures and Commodities,
 ' rendering the Navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making
 ' this Kingdom a Staple, not only of the Commodities of those Plantations, but
 ' also of the Commodities of other Countries and Places, for the supplying
 ' of them; and it being the Usage of other Nations to keep their Plantations
 ' Trade to themselves:'

Commodities of
the Growth and
Manufacture of
Europe, how to
be imported in
English-built
Shipping.

13&14 Car. II. c. 11.

Penalty.

VI. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, That from and after the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred sixty-four, no Commodity of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia; Africa, or America (Tangier only excepted), but what shall be bonâ fide and without Fraud laden and shipped in England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in English-built Shipping, or which were bonâ fide bought before the First Day of October One thousand six hundred sixty and two, and had such Certificate thereof as is directed in One Act passed the last Session of this present Parliament, intituled ' An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating ' Abuses in His Majesty's Customs; ' and whereof the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners at least are English, and which shall be carried directly thence to the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places, and from no other Place or Places whatsoever, any Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, under the Penalty of the Loss of all such Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, as shall be imported into any of them, from any other Place whatsoever, by Land or Water; and if by Water, of the Ship or Vessel also in which they were imported, with all her Guns, Tackle, Furniture, Ammunition, and Apparel; One Third Part to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors,

Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place into which such Goods were imported; if the said Ship, Vessel, or Goods, be there seized or informed against, and sued for, or otherwise that Third Part also to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and the other Third Part to him or them who shall seize, inform, or sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts, in such of the said Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places where the Offence was committed, or in any Court of Record in England, by Bill, Information, Plaint, or other Action, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

VII. Provided always, and be it hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to ship and lade, in such Ships and so navigated as in the foregoing Clause is set down and expressed, in any Part of Europe, Salt for Fisheries. Salt for Fisheries. Wines of the Growth thereof, and to ship and lade in the Western Islands, or Azores, Wines of the Growth of the said Islands; and to ship and take in Servants or Horses in Scotland or Ireland; and to ship or lade in Scotland all Sorts of Victual of the Growth or Production of Scotland; and to ship or lade in Ireland all Sorts of Victual of the Growth or Production of Ireland; and the same to transport into any of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places; any Thing in the foregoing Clause to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

VIII. And, for the better Prevention of Frauds, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, That from and after the five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred sixty and four, every Person or Persons importing by Land any Goods or Commodities whatsoever into any the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places, shall deliver to the Governor of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, or to such Person or Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized and appointed, within Four-and-twenty Hours after such Importation, his and their Names and Surnames, and a true Inventory and Particular of all such Goods or Commodities; and no Ship or Vessel coming to any such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, shall lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever until the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall first have made known to the Governor of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, or such other Person or Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized and appointed, the Arrival of the said Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Surname of her Master or Commander, and have shown to him that she is an English-built Ship, or made good, by producing such Certificate as abovesaid, that she is a Ship or Vessel bonâ fide belonging to England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick, and navigated with an English Master, and Three Fourth Parts of the Mariners at least Englishmen, and have delivered to such Governor or other Person or Officer a true and perfect Inventory or Invoice of her Lading, together with the Place or Places in which the said Goods were laden or taken into the said Ship or Vessel, under the Pain of the Loss of the Ship or Vessel, with all her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, and of all such Goods of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, as were not bonâ fide laden and taken in England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick, to be recovered and divided in Manner aforesaid: And all such as are Governors or Commanders of any the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places

Places (Tangier only excepted), shall before the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred sixty and four, and all such as shall hereafter be made Governors or Commanders of any of them, shall, before their Entrance upon the Execution of such Trust or Charge, take a solemn Oath, before such Person or Persons as shall be authorized by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to administer the same, to do their utmost within their respective Governments or Commands, to cause to be well and truly observed what is in this Act enacted in relation to the Trade of such Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, and Places, under the Penalty of being removed out of their respective Governments and Commands; and if any of them shall be found, after the taking of such Oath, to have wittingly and willingly offended contrary to what is by this Act required of them, that they shall for such Offence be turned out of their Governments, and be incapable of the Government of any other Land, Island, Plantation, or Colony, and moreover forfeit the Sum of One thousand Pounds of lawful Money of England; the one Moiety to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall inform or sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts, in any of the said Plantations, or in any Court of Record in England, wherein no Essoin, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

Penalty upon
Officers of the
Customs.

IX: And it is hereby further enacted, That if any Officer of the Customs in England, Wales, or Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Sugar, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Speckle Wood, or Jamaica Wood, Fustick or other Dyeing Wood, of the Growth of any of the said Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places, to be carried into any other Country or Place whatsoever, until they have been first unladen bonâ fide and put on Shore in some Port or Haven in England or Wales, or in the Town of Berwick, that every such Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place, and the Value of such of the said Goods as he shall give Warrant for or suffer to pass into any other Country or Place; the one Moiety to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall inform or sue for the same in any Court of Record in England or Wales, wherein no Essoin, Protection, or Wager in Law, shall be allowed.

Anno 22° & 23° CAROLI II. Cap. 26.

An Act to prevent the Planting of Tobacco in England, and for regulating the Plantation Trade.

15 Car. 2. c. 7.

X. 'AND whereas by One Act of Parliament in the Fifteenth Year of His Majesty's 'A Reign, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' it is declared, 'that inasmuch as His Majesty's Plantations beyond the Seas are inhabited with His 'Subjects of England for the maintaining a better Correspondency betwixt them, and 'keeping them in a firmer Dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more bene- 'ficial and advantageous unto it in the further Employment and Increase of English 'Shipping and Seamen, Vent of Woollen and other Manufactures, rendering the 'Navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this Kingdom a 'Staple,

Staple, not only of the Commodities of those Plantations, but also of the Commodities of other Countries, for the supplying them, (it being the Usage of other Nations to keep their Plantation Trades to themselves); it was therefore enacted, that no Goods or Commodities of Europe shall be carried into any the Plantations of Asia, Africa, or America, but what shall bonâ fide be laden and shipped in England, and in English-built Ships, or Ships made free, and navigated with English, according to an Act of Parliament on that behalf; and that no Officer of the Customs in England or Wales shall give any Warrant, or suffer any Sugar, Tobacco, and other Plantation Goods therein particularly named, to be carried into any other Country or Place whatsoever, until they have been first bonâ fide unladen in England, as by the said Act doth more at large appear.

XI. Notwithstanding which, some Persons taking Advantage of the not mentioning the repealing of the Word Ireland, in one Clause in an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for the Encouraging and Increase of Shipping and Navigation, where Bonds are directed to be taken for all Ships that shall lade any Sugar, or other Commodities therein particularly mentioned, in any of the said Plantations, that the same Commodities shall be by the said Ship brought to some Port of England, Ireland, Wales, or Town or Port of Berwick, and shall there unload and put the same on Shore, the said Persons having either refused to give Bond for the Return of their Ships in such Case to England, Wales, or Town or Port of Berwick only, or, having given such Bonds, have nevertheless gone with their Ships to Ireland, by which means (although this Kingdom hath and doth daily suffer a great Prejudice by the transporting great Number of the People thereof to the said Plantations for the peopling of them) yet that the Trade of them would thereby in a great measure be diverted from hence and carried elsewhere, His Majesty's Customs and other Revenues much lessened, and this Kingdom not continue a Staple of the said Commodities of the said Plantations, nor that Vent for the future of the Victual and other native Commodities of this Kingdom;' be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Word Ireland shall, from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and seventy-one, be left out of all such Bonds which shall be taken for any Ship or Vessel which shall set sail out of or from England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, for any English Plantation in America, Asia, and Africa; and that in case the said Ship or Vessel shall load any of the said Commodities at any of the said English Plantations, that the said Commodities shall be by the said Ship or Vessel brought to some Port of England or Wales, or to the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and shall there unload and put on shore the same (the Danger of the Seas only excepted), and in like manner for all Ships coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, who by the aforesaid Act for encouraging and Increase of Shipping are permitted to trade there; that from and after the Nine-and-twentieth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred seventy and one, the Governor of such English Plantations shall, before such Ship or Vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said Commodities, take Bond in manner and to the Value mentioned and directed in the above-mentioned Act for the encouraging and Increase of Shipping and Navigation, for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods that be laden on board in the said Ship, to some other of His Majesty's English Plantations, or to England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and

12 Car. 2. c. 18.
§ 19.

The Word Ireland shall be left out of all Bonds that shall be taken for any Ship that shall set sail out of or from England, Ireland, Wales, &c. for any English Plantation in America, &c.

What Bonds the Governors of the English Plantations are directed to take.

that every such Ship or Vessel which, from and after the said Nine-and-twentieth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred seventy and one, shall load or take on board any of the said Commodities, until such Bond given to such Governor, or Certificate produced from the Officers of some Custom-house of England, Wales, or of the Town of Berwick, that such Bond hath been there duly given, or which, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, shall carry the said Goods to any Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port, or Place whatsoever, other than to such other English Plantations as do belong to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or to the Kingdom of England, Principality of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and there lay the same on shore, that every such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Ammunition, Furniture, and Lading; the one Moiety to the King's Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall seize and sue for the same in any of the said Plantations, in the Court of the High Admiral of England, or of any of his Vice Admirals, or in any Court of Record in England, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

Forfeiture.

The Governors of the American Plantations to return Yearly to the Custom-house a List of all Ships loading therein.

If they shall unload any Sugars, &c. other than in England, &c.

The Forfeiture.

Where to be prosecuted.

Tangier shall not be taken to be a Plantation within this Act.

XII. And whereas many Complaints have been made of Shipping and Vessels belonging to some of His Majesty's Colonies in America, that, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this and other aforementioned Laws, they have brought and transported the said Commodities to divers Parts of Europe, and there unloaded the same; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governors, or their Commanders in Chief, of His Majesty's respective Plantations, do, Once a Year at least, make a Return to His Majesty's Officers of His Customs in the Port of London, or to such other Person or Persons as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all such Ships or Vessels as shall lade any of the said Commodities in such Plantations respectively, as also a List of all the Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations, which shall have on board her any Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indicoes, Ginger, Fustick, or other Dying Wood, shall be found to have unladed in any Port or Place of Europe, other than England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, that such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, Ammunition, Furniture, and Lading, to be recovered and divided as aforesaid.

XIII. And that it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to prosecute such Ship or Vessel in any Court of Admiralty in England; the one Moiety of the Forfeiture, in case of Condemnation, to be to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to such Prosecutor or Prosecutors thereof.

XIV. And lastly, it is hereby enacted, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Tangier shall not be deemed or taken to be a Plantation to His Majesty belonging in Asia, Africa, or America, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or any of the aforementioned Acts, so as to enjoy any Right, Privilege, or Benefit of Trading to or from the said Plantations, or any of them; any Law, Act, Usage, or Declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anno 25° CAROLI II. Cap. 7.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades,
and for the better securing the Plantation Trade.

II. **A**ND whereas, by One Act passed in this present Parliament, in the Twelfth Year of Your Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation,' and by several other Laws passed since that Time, it is permitted to ship, carry, convey, and transport Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick, and all other Dying Wood of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of any of Your Majesty's Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, from the Places of their Growth, Production; and Manufacture, to any other of Your Majesty's Plantations in those Parts (Tangier only excepted), and that without paying of Custom for the same, either at the lading or unlading of the said Commodities, by means whereof the Trade and Navigation in those Commodities, from one Plantation to another, is greatly increased, and the Inhabitants of divers of those Colonies, not contenting themselves with being supplied with those Commodities for their own use, free from all Customs (while the Subjects of this Your Kingdom of England have paid great Customs and Impositions for what of them hath been spent here), but, contrary to the express Letter of the aforesaid Laws, have brought into divers Parts of Europe great Quantities thereof, and do also daily vend great Quantities thereof to the Shipping of other Nations, who bring them into divers Parts of Europe, to the great Hurt and Diminution of Your Majesty's Customs, and of the Trade and Navigation of this Your Kingdom: For the Prevention thereof, we Your Majesty's Commons, in Parliament assembled, do pray 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 Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of September which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred seventy and three, if any Ship or Vessel which by Law may trade in any of Your Majesty's Plantations, shall come to any of them to ship and take on board any of the aforesaid Commodities, and that Bond shall not be first given, with One sufficient Surety, to bring the same to England or Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and to no other Place, and there to unload and put the same on Shore (the Danger of the Seas only excepted), that there shall be answered and paid to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, for so much of the said Commodities as shall be laded and put on board such Ship or Vessel, these following Rates or Duties; that is to say, For Sugar White, the Hundred Weight, containing One hundred and twelve Pounds, Five Shillings; and Brown Sugar and Muscovadoes, the Hundred Weight, containing One hundred and twelve Pounds, One Shilling and Sixpence; for Tobacco, the Pound, One Penny; for Cotton Wool, the Pound*, One Halfpenny; for Indigo, the Pound, Two-pence; for Ginger, the Hundred Weight, containing One hundred and twelve Pounds, One Shilling; for Logwood, the Hundred Weight, containing One hundred and twelve Pounds, Five Pounds; for Fustick and all other Dying Wood, the Hundred Weight, containing One hundred and twelve Pounds, Sixpence; and also for every Pound of Cocoa Nuts, One Penny; to be levied, collected, and paid at such Places, and to such Collectors and other Officers as shall

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

The Rates for the
Customs to be paid.

* The Duties upon Sugar and Cotton Wool repealed by 6 Geo. 3. Ch. 52.

Penalty.

be appointed in the respective Plantations to collect, levy, and receive the same before the lading thereof, and under such Penalties, both to the Officers and upon the Goods, as for Non-payment of or defrauding His Majesty of His Customs in England.

The Duty to be levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, &c.

III. And for the better Collection of the several Rates and Duties aforesaid imposed by this Act, be it enacted, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this whole Business shall be ordered and managed, and the several Duties hereby imposed shall be caused to be levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England now and for the time being, by and under the Authority and Directions of the Lord Treasurer of England, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.

If the Party shall not have ready Money, then the Commissioners to take a Proportion of the Commodities.

IV. And in case any Person or Persons liable by this Law to pay any of the Duties aforementioned shall not have Monies wherewith to answer and pay the same, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Officers appointed to collect the same shall accept, instead of such Monies, such a Proportion of the Commodities to be shipped, as shall amount to the Value thereof, according to the current Rate of the said Commodities in such Plantation respectively.

Anno 7° & 8° GULIELMI III. Cap. 22.

An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade.

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

15 Car. 2. c. 7.

22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 26.

25 Car. 2. c. 7.

WHEREAS, notwithstanding divers Acts made for the Encouragement of the Navigation of this Kingdom, and for the better securing and regulating the Plantation Trade, more especially One Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled ' An Act for increasing of Shipping and Navigation ;' another Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of Trade ;' another Act made in the Two-and-twentieth and Three-and-twentieth Years of his said late Majesty's Reign, intituled ' An Act to prevent the Planting of Tobacco in England, and for regulating the Plantation Trade ;' another Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trades ;' great Abuses are daily committed to the Prejudice of the English Navigation, and the Loss of a great Part of the Plantation Trade to this Kingdom, by the Artifice and Cunning of ill-disposed Persons: For Remedy whereof for the future,

Goods not to be imported or exported to or from the Plantations, but in Ships built in England, Ireland, or in the Plantations.

II. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That after the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred ninety-eight, no Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any Colony or Plantation to His Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America, belonging, or in his Possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or shall be laden in or carried from any one Port

of Place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any Ship or Bottom but what is or shall be of the Built of England, or of the Built of Ireland, or the said Colonies or Plantations, and wholly owned by the People thereof, or any of them, and navigated with the Masters and Three-fourths of the Mariners of the said Places only, (except such Ships only as are or shall be taken as Prize, and Condemnation thereof made in one of the Courts of Admiralty in England, Ireland, or the said Colonies or Plantations, to be navigated by the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners English, or of the said Plantations as aforesaid, and whereof the Property doth belong to Englishmen; and also except for the Space of Three Years, such Foreign-built Ships as shall be employed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy for the Time being, or upon Contract with them in bringing only Masts, Timber, and other Naval Stores for the King's Service, from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to this Kingdom, to be navigated as aforesaid, and whereof the Property doth belong to Englishmen), under Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, One Third Part whereof to be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the said Colonies or Plantations, and the other Third Part to the Person who shall inform and sue for the same, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in any Court in His Majesty's Plantations, where such Offence shall be committed.

Except Prize Ships and Foreign Ships employed for Three Years to bring in Naval Stores.

III. And be further it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said Five-and-twentieth Day of March, Goods or Merchandizes may be exported or imported to and from this Kingdom, the Colonies, Plantations, and Places aforesaid, in any such Ships as are or shall be taken as Prize, and whereof Condemnation shall be made in one of the Courts of Admiralty aforesaid, and shall be navigated as aforesaid by the Master, Three-fourths of the Mariners English, and whereof the Property shall belong to Englishmen, and also Masts, Timber, and other Naval Stores for His Majesty's Service, for the Space of Three Years, may be imported from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to this Kingdom, in such Foreign-built Ships as shall be employed by the Commissioners of the Navy for the Time being, or by Contract with them; any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Goods may be imported and exported in Prize Ships, the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners being English.

IV. And whereas by One Clause in the said Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' all Governors of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in Asia, Africa, or America, are required to take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that every the Clauses therein-before mentioned, and all the Matters and Things therein contained shall be punctually and bonâ fide observed, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, so that the said Governors are not strictly obliged by that Oath to put in Execution the subsequent Clauses of the said Act, although some of the Clauses following are of great importance, and tend greatly to the Security of the Plantation Trade: And whereas divers other good Laws have been made for the better regulating and securing the Plantation Trade since the said last-mentioned Act; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the present Governors and Commanders in Chief of any English Colonies or Plantations shall, before the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred ninety-seven, and all who hereafter shall be made Governors or Commanders in Chief of the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, before their Entrance into their Government, shall take a solemn Oath to do

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 11.
4 & 5 W. & M. c. 17.

Governors of English Plantations to take an Oath to observe all the Clauses in

their

this and the other Acts relating to the said Plantations.

On Neglect, to be removed from his Government, and forfeit £1000.

15 Car. 2. c. 7.

Naval Officers in the Plantations to give Security to the Commissioners of the Customs in England for Performance of their Duty, and in default to be disabled.

Governors in the interim to be answerable

Ships coming into or going out of the Plantations liable to the same Rules, &c. as Ships in England, by 14 Car. 2. c. 11.

Officers of the Revenue there to have the same

their utmost that all the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in the before-recited Acts of Parliament heretofore passed, and now in force, relating to the said Colonies and Plantations, and that all and every the Clauses contained in this present Act, be punctually and bonâ fide observed according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, (which Oath shall be taken before such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, who are hereby authorized to administer the same), so far as appertains unto the said Governors or Commanders in Chief respectively; and upon Complaint and Proof made before His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or such as shall be by Him or them thereunto authorized and appointed, by the Oath of Two or more credible Witnesses, that any of the said Governors or Commanders in Chief have neglected to take the said Oath at the Times aforesaid, or have been wittingly or willingly negligent in doing their Duty accordingly, the said Governor so neglecting or offending shall be removed from his Government, and forfeit the Sum of One thousand Pounds Sterling.

V. And whereas by the said Act of the Fifteenth of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' the Governors of the Plantations are empowered to appoint an Officer for the Performance of certain Things in the said Act mentioned, which said Officer is there commonly known by the Name of the Naval Officer: And whereas, through the Connivance or Negligence of the Persons so appointed by the Governors of the said Plantations; divers Frauds and Abuses are or have been committed; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the said Officers already appointed shall, within Two Months after Notice of this Act in the respective Plantations, or as soon as conveniently it may be, give Security to the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being, or such as shall be appointed by them, for His Majesty's Use, for the true and faithful Performance of their Duty; and all and every Person or Persons who shall hereafter be appointed to the said Office or Employment, shall within Two Months, or as soon as conveniently it may be, after his or their Entrance upon the said Office or Employment, give sufficient Security to the Commissioners of the Customs as aforesaid, for His Majesty's Use, for the true and faithful Performance of his or their Duty; and in default thereof, the Person or Persons neglecting or refusing to give such Security shall be disabled to execute the said Office or Employment; and until such Security given, and the Person appointed to the said Office or Employment be approved by the Commissioners of the Customs as aforesaid, the respective Governor or Governors shall be answerable for any of the Offences, Neglects, or Misdemeanors of the Person or Persons so by him or them appointed.

VI. And for the more effectual preventing of Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade in America, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Ships coming into or going out of any of the said Plantations, and lading or unlading any Goods or Commodities, whether the same be His Majesty's Ships of War or Merchant Ships, and the Masters and Commanders thereof, and their Ladings, shall be subject and liable to the same Rules, Visitations, Searches, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as to the entering, lading, or discharging their respective Ships and Ladings, as Ships and their Ladings, and the Commanders and Masters of Ships, are subject and liable unto in this Kingdom by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in His Majesty's Customs: And that the Officers for collecting and managing His Majesty's Revenue, and inspecting the Plantation

ation Trade, in any of the said Plantations, shall have the same Powers and Authorities for visiting and searching of Ships, and taking their Entries, and for seizing and securing or bringing on shore any of the Goods prohibited to be imported or exported into or out of any of the said Plantations, or for which any Duties are payable or ought to have been paid by any of the before-mentioned Acts, as are provided for the Officers of the Customs in England by the said last-mentioned Act made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and also to enter Houses or Warehouses to search for and seize any such Goods; and that all the Wharfingers and Owners of Quays and Wharfs, or any Lightermen, Bargemen, Watermen, Porters, or other Persons assisting in the Conveyance, Concealment, or Rescue of any of the said Goods, or in the hindering or Resistance of any of the said Officers in the Performance of their Duty, and the Boats, Barges, Lighters, or other Vessels employed in the Conveyance of such Goods, shall be subject to the like Pains and Penalties as are provided by the same Act made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, in relation to prohibited or uncustomed Goods in this Kingdom; and that the like Assistance shall be given to the said Officers in the Execution of their Office as by the said last-mentioned Act is provided for the Officers in England; and also that the said Officers shall be subject to the same Penalties and Forfeitures for any Corruptions, Frauds, Connivances, or Concealments, in Violation of any the before-mentioned Laws, as any Officers of the Customs in England are liable to by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act; and also that in case any Officer or Officers in the Plantations shall be sued or molested for any thing done in the Execution of their Office, the said Officer shall and may plead the General Issue, and shall give this or other Custom Acts in Evidence, and the Judge to allow thereof, have and enjoy the like Privileges and Advantages as are allowed by Law to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in England*.

Powers as Officers of the Customs in England.

Penalty on Wharfingers, &c. assisting in Concealment or Rescue of Goods.

Like Assistance to be given the Officers; and Officers subject to the same Penalties as by 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 11.

General Issue.

VII. And

* *Further Provision being made by subsequent Acts relative to the entering Ships inwards and outwards in the British Colonies, and the Landing, Shipping, Conveyance, and Concealment of prohibited and uncustomed Goods there, the Clauses of 13 & 14 Car. II. Cap. 11, as to those Matters are not inserted.*

The other Clauses of the Act which relate to the searching, lading, and discharging Ships; entering Houses to seize Goods prohibited, or which have not paid the Duties in England; obstructing Officers there, assisting them in their Duty; and the Penalties to which Officers in England are liable, for violating the Laws; and which Clauses are now extended to the British Plantations, are as follows; that is to say,

Anno 13° & 14° CAROLI II. Cap. 11.

An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in His Majesty's Customs.

IV. **A**ND be it hereby also enacted, That the said Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed for managing the Customs and Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and their Deputies, are hereby authorized and enabled to go and enter aboard any Ship or Vessel, as well Ships of War as Merchant Ships, and from thence to bring on shore all Goods prohibited or uncustomed, except Jewels, if they be outwards bound, and if they be Ships or Vessels inwards bound, from thence to bring on shore into His Majesty's Storehouse as aforesaid, all small Parcels of fine Goods or other Goods which shall be found in Cabins, Chests, Trunks, or other small Package, or in any private or secret Place in or out of the Hold of the Ship or Vessel, which may occasion a just Suspicion that they were intended to be fraudulently conveyed away, and all other Sorts of Goods whatsoever, for which the Duties of Tonnage and Poundage were not paid or compounded for within Twenty Days after the First Entry of the Ship, to be put and remain in the Storehouse aforesaid, until His Majesty's Duties thereupon be justly satisfied, unless the said Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, and Officers of the Customs, shall see just Cause to allow a longer Time, and that the said Person or Persons which are or shall be so appointed to manage the Customs, and

The Power of Officers for managing the Customs to enter and search Ships and Vessels

One-third of the Forfeitures to be to the King, another to the

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures before mentioned, not in this Act particularly disposed of, shall be One Third Part to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and One Third Part to the Governor of

and the Officers of the Customs and their Deputies, may freely stay and remain aboard until all the Goods are delivered and discharged out of the said Ships or Vessels; and if any Master, Purser, or Boatswain, or other taking Charge in any Ship or Vessel, or any other Person whatsoever, shall suffer any Truss, Bale, Pack, Fardel, Cask, or other Package to be opened aboard the said Ship or Vessel, and the Goods therein to be embezzled, carried away, or put in any other Form or Package after the Ship comes into the Port of her Discharge, in every such Case the said Master, Purser, Boatswain, or others, shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Goods concealed in any Ship after clearing.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case, after the clearing of any Ship or Vessel by the Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, or any their Deputies, and discharging the Watchmen or Tidesmen from Attendance thereupon, there shall be found on board such Ship or Vessel any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes which have been concealed from the Knowledge of the said Person or Persons which are or shall be so appointed to manage the Customs, and for which the Custom, Subsidy, and other Duties due upon the Importation thereof, have not been paid; then the Master, Purser, or other Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds: And it shall be lawful to or for any Person or Persons authorized by Writ of Assistance under the Seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to take a Constable, Headborough, or other Public Officer inhabiting near unto the Place, and in the Day-time to enter and go into any House, Shop, Cellar, Warehouse, or Room, or other Place, and in case of Resistance to break open Doors, Chests, Trunks, and other Package, there to seize, and from thence to bring any kind of Goods or Merchandize whatsoever, prohibited and uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in His Majesty's Storehouse in the Port next to the Place where such Seizure shall be made.

Penalty.

VI. And whereas of late some of the Persons appointed by His Majesty for managing the Customs, and the Officers of the Customs and their Deputies, have been hindered, affronted, abused, beaten, and wounded to the Hazard of their Lives in the due Execution of their several Trusts and Services in their respective Places by armed Companies and Multitudes of Men, and Goods prohibited and uncustomed have by Force and Violence, as well by Land as by Water, been forcibly carried and conveyed away; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Officer or Officers shall be by any Person or Persons, armed with Club or any Manner of Weapon, forcibly hindered, affronted, abused, beaten, or wounded as aforesaid, either on board any Ship or Vessel, or upon the Land or Water in the due Execution of their Office, all and every Person and Persons so resisting, affronting, abusing, beating, or wounding the said Officer or Officers, or their Deputies, or such as shall act in their Aid or Assistance, shall by the next Justice of Peace or other Magistrate be committed to Prison, there to remain till the next Quarter Sessions, and the Justices of the Peace of the said Quarter Sessions shall and are hereby empowered to punish the Offender by Fine, not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and the Offender is to remain in Prison till he be discharged, by Order of the Exchequer, both of the Fine and of the Imprisonment, or discover the Person that set him on work; to the End he may be legally proceeded against.

Punishment for abusing Officers.

X. Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for preventing of Frauds in colouring of Strangers Goods and otherwise, every Merchant or other passing any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, inwards or outwards, shall by himself or his known Servant, Factor, or Agent, subscribe one of his Bills of every Entry with the Mark, Number, and Contents of every Parcel of such Goods as are rated to pay by the Piece or Measure, and Weight of the whole Parcel of such Goods as are rated to pay by the Weight, without which the Officers of the Customs shall not suffer any Entry to pass; and that no Children of Aliens under the Age of Twenty-one Years be permitted to be Traders, or any Goods or Merchandizes to be entered in their Names.

For preventing Frauds in colouring Strangers Goods.

Foreign Goods where to be landed, &c.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That all foreign Goods and Merchandize, which by the Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty for the managing of the Customs, and the Customer, Collector, and Comptroller, shall be permitted to be landed and taken up by Bills at Sight, Bills at View, or Sufferance, shall be landed at the most convenient Keys or Wharfs, where the said Person or Persons so to be appointed Customer, or Collector, or Comptroller shall appoint, and not elsewhere, and there, or in His Majesty's Storehouse of the respective Ports, at the Election of the said Person or Persons so to be appointed, and the Officers, shall be measured, weighed, and numbered, by and in the Presence of the Officers to be thereunto particularly appointed; which said Officers so appointed

of the Colony or Plantation where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Third Part to such Person or Persons as shall sue for the same, to be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or in the Kingdom of Ireland, or in the Court of Admiralty held in His Majesty's Plantations respectively, where such Offence shall be committed, at the Pleasure of the Officer or Informer, or in any other Plantation belonging to any Subject of England, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed; and that where any Question shall arise concerning the Importation or Exportation of any Goods into or out of the said Plantations, in such Case the Proof shall lie upon the Owner or Claimer, and the Claimer shall be reputed the Importer or Owner thereof.

Governor of the Plantation, and the other to the Prosecutor.

Rank.

Proof to lie on the Owner.

VIII. And whereas, in some of His Majesty's American Plantations, a Doubt or Misconstruction has arisen upon the before mentioned Act, made in the Five and twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, whereby certain Duties are laid upon the Commodities therein enumerated (which by Law may be transported from one Plantation to another for the Supply of each other's Wants), as if the same were, by the Payment of those Duties in one Plantation, discharged from giving the Securities intended by the aforesaid Acts, made in the Twelfth, Two and twentieth, and Three and twentieth Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and consequently be at Liberty to go to any Foreign Market in Europe, without coming to England, Wales, or Berwick; it is hereby further enacted and declared, That notwithstanding the Payment of the aforesaid Duties in any of the said Plantations, none of the said Goods shall be shipped or laden on board, until such Security shall be given, as is required by the said Acts made in the Twelfth, Two and twentieth, and Three and twentieth Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, to carry the same to England, Wales, or Berwick, or to some other of His Majesty's Plantations, and so toties quoties, as any of the said Goods shall be brought to be reshipped or laden in any of the said Plantations, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, to be divided and disposed of as aforesaid.

25 Car. II. c. 7.

No Goods to be shipped, though Duties paid in the Plantations, until Security be given as required by 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. on Forfeiture of Ship and Goods.

appointed shall perfect the Entry, and thereunto shall subscribe their Names, and the next Day following shall give Account and make Report of every respective Entry so perfected as aforesaid to the said Person or Persons which are or shall be appointed to manage His Majesty's Customs, Customer, or Collector and Comptroller aforesaid, without reasonable Cause to be allowed by the said Person or Persons, or Officers aforesaid; or in default thereof shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

XXXII. And be it further enacted and ordained, That all Officers belonging to the Admiralty, Captains and Commanders of Ships, Forts, Castles, and Block-houses, as also all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, and all the King's Majesty's Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whatsoever, whom it may concern, shall be aiding and assisting to all and every Person and Persons which are or shall be appointed by His Majesty to manage His Customs, and the Officers of His Majesty's Customs and their respective Deputies, in the due Execution of all and every Act and Thing in and by this present Act required and enjoined, and all such who shall be aiding and assisting unto them in the due Execution hereof shall be defended and saved harmless by virtue of this Act.

All Persons to be aiding.

XXXIV. Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person employed in His Majesty's Customs shall demand or take any other or greater Sum of Money than by Law is now due or hereafter shall become due, or shall put any Merchant or other Person out of his Turn without express Order before, or immediate Approbation after, from the Person or Persons who are or shall be appointed by His Majesty to manage his Customs, or the Superior Officers for the Customs, or shall illegally detain the Goods of any Persons, or shall neglect or refuse to make Repayments and Allowances which are or shall be due since the Four and twentieth Day of June One thousand six hundred and sixty, or shall not, after Notice given, give out and execute his Warrant, shall be liable to Double Costs and Damages.

Persons employed about the Customs shall not demand nor take any more than the Fees due by Law.

Laws, By-laws,
&c. of Plantations,
repugnant to this
Act, to be void.

IX. And it is further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid; That all Laws, By-laws, Usages, or Customs at this Time, or which hereafter shall be in Practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice in any of the said Plantations, which are in anywise repugnant to the before-mentioned Laws, or any of them, so far as they do relate to the said Plantations or any of them, or which are anyways repugnant to this present Act, or to any other Law hereafter to be made in this Kingdom, so far as such Law shall relate to and mention the said Plantations, are illegal, null, and void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Officers suspecting
Certificate, to take
Security for Dis-
charge of the
Plantation Lading,
and not to cancel
Certificate till
informed of
the Truth.

Penalty on Persons
counterfeiting
Cocket, &c.

If Actions brought
in Plantations
Jury to be Natives
of England,
Ireland, or Plant-
ations;

X. And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed by Scotchmen and others in the Plantation Trade, by obtruding false and counterfeit Certificates upon the Governor and Officers in the Plantations appointed by His Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs in England, of having given Security in this Kingdom to bring the Ladings of Plantation Goods to England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, as also Certificates of having discharged their Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom, pursuant to Securities taken in the Plantation, and also Cockets or Certificates of having taken in their Ladings of European Goods in England, Wales, or Berwick, by means whereof they may carry the Goods of Scotland, and other Places of Europe, without shipping or lading the same in England, Wales, or Berwick, to His Majesty's Plantations, and also carry the Goods of the Plantations directly to Scotland, or to any other Market in Europe, without bringing the same into England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed; it is hereby further enacted, That in such Cases where the Governor or Officers appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs in the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that such Certificates are false or counterfeit, (that is to say) that the Certificate of having given Security in England is false, in such Case the Governor or Officers appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs shall require and take sufficient Security there for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and in such Case where there shall be cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged her Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers aforesaid shall not cancel or vacate the Security given in the Plantation, until he or they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in England that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Cocket, Certificate, Return, or Permit for any Vessel or Goods, or shall knowingly or willingly make use thereof, such Person or Persons shall forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered and disposed of as aforesaid; and the Cocket, Certificate, Return, or Permit so counterfeited, rased, or falsified, shall be invalid and of no Effect.

XI. And for the better executing the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Plantation Trade, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the Time being, shall and may constitute and appoint such and so many Officers of the Customs in any City, Town, River, Port, Harbour, or Creek of or belonging to any of the Islands, Tracts of Land, and Proprieties, when and as often as to them shall seem needful: Be it further also enacted, That upon any Actions, Suits, and Informations that shall be brought, commenced, or entered in the said Plantations, upon any Law or Statute concerning His Majesty's Duties, or Ships or Goods to be forfeited

orfeited by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations, there shall not be any Jury but of such only as are Natives of England or Ireland, or are born in His Majesty's said Plantations; and also that upon all such Actions, Suits, and Informations, the Offences may be laid or alleged to be in any Colony, Province, County, Precinct, or Division of any of the said Plantations where such Offences are alleged to be committed, at the Pleasure of the Officer or Informer.

Offence to be laid in any Colony.

XII. Provided always, That all Places of Trust in the Courts of Law, or what relates to the Treasury of the said Islands, shall from the making of this Act be in the Hands of the native-born Subjects of England or Ireland, or of the said Islands.

Places of Trust to be in the Hands of the Natives.

XIII. And whereas by the said Act made in the Two and twentieth and Three and twentieth Years of the Reign of His said late Majesty King Charles the Second, the Bonds required to be given in the Plantations by virtue of the said Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, are altered, and the Word Ireland to be left out of the Condition of all such Bonds; and by the said Act it is enacted and provided, that for such Ships or Vessels coming from other Ports or Places to any of the said Plantations, which by the said Act for encouraging and Increase of Shipping, were permitted to trade there, the Governors of such English Plantations should, before the said Ship or Vessel should be permitted to load on board any of the Commodities in the said Act particularly mentioned, take Bond in manner and to the Value mentioned and directed in the above-mentioned Act for encouraging and Increase of Shipping and Navigation, for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods that should be laden on board in the said Ship to some other of His Majesty's English Plantations, or to England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed: But because no Provision hath hitherto been made for the returning and producing Certificates, within some reasonable limited Time of the landing and discharging such Goods, according to the Condition of the said Bonds, and also because many times it hath happened that the Sureties taken in the said Bonds have been Persons not resident in the said Plantations, but of uncertain and unknown Abodes, the said Bonds have proved ineffectual to the good Purposes intended by the said Acts; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all such Bonds to be hereafter given or taken in the said Plantations, the Sureties therein named shall be Persons of known Residence and Ability in the said Plantations, for the Value mentioned in the said Bonds; and that the Condition of the said Bonds shall be, within Eighteen Months after the Date thereof, (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of His Majesty's said Plantations, or in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed; otherwise such Bond or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bonds were given, shall be in force and allowed, of in any Court in England, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original were produced in Court by the Prosecutor.

Surety of Bonds to be of Ability.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons and their Assignees claiming any Right or Propriety in any Islands or Tracts of Land upon the Continent of America by Charter or Letters Patents, shall not at any Time hereafter aliene, sell, or dispose of any of the said Islands, Tracts of Lands, or Proprieties, other than to the natural-born Subjects of England, Ireland, Dominion of

Persons not to sell Plantations in America but to Subjects of England, &c.

Governors to be approved of by the King, and to take the Oaths.

Penalty.

English-built Ships to be registered, and Proof made on Oath.

Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, without the Licence and Consent of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, signified by his or their Order in Council, first had and obtained; and all Governors nominated and appointed by any such Persons or Proprietors, who shall be entitled to make such Nomination, shall be allowed and approved of by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as aforesaid, and shall take the Oaths enjoined by this or any other Act to be taken by the Governors or Commanders in Chief in other His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, before their entering upon their respective Governments, under the like Penalty as His Majesty's Governors and Commanders in Chief are by the said Acts liable to.

XVII. And for a more effectual Prevention of Frauds which may be used to elude the Intention of this Act, by colouring Foreign Ships under English Names, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Five and Twentieth Day of March which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred ninety-eight, no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any of the said Plantations, until the Person or Persons claiming Property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same as followeth; that is to say, If the Ship at the Time of such Register doth belong to any Port in England, Ireland, Wales, or to the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, then Proof shall be made upon Oath of One or more of the Owners of such Ship or Vessel, before the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs in such Port; or if at the Time of such Register the Ship belong to any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or to the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, then the like Proof to be made before the Governor, together with the Principal Officer of His Majesty's Revenue residing on such Plantation or Island; which Oath the said Governors and Officers of the Customs respectively are hereby authorized to administer in the Tenor following, viz.

The Oath.

JURAT A. B. That the Ship (Name) of (Port) whereof (Master's Name) is at present Master, being a (Kind of Built) of (Burthen) Tons, was built at (Place where) in the Year (Time when) and that (Owner's Name) of and of, &c. are at present Owners thereof; and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share or Part or Interest therein.

Oath to be attested by the Governor, and a Duplicate to be transmitted.

Penalty on Ship trading to America without Proof of her Built.

XVIII. Which Oath, being attested by the Governor or Custom Officer respectively who administered the same under their Hands and Seals, shall, after having been registered by them, be delivered to the Master of the Ship for the Security of her Navigation, a Duplicate of which Register shall be immediately transmitted to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in the Port of London, in order to be entered in a General Register to be there kept for this Purpose; with Penalty upon any Ship or Vessel trading to, from, or in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, and not having made Proof of her Built and Property, as is here directed, that she shall be liable, and she is hereby made liable, to such Prosecution and Forfeiture as any Foreign Ship (except Prizes condemned in the High Court of Admiralty) would, for trading with these Plantations, by this Law be liable to.

XIX. Pro-

XIX. Provided always, That all such Ships as have been or shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Mart or Reprizal, and Condemnation thereof made in the High Court of Admiralty of England as lawful Prize, shall be specially registered, mentioning the Capture and Condemnation instead of the Time and Place of Building, with Proof also upon Oath that the entire Property is English, before any such Prize shall be allowed the Privilege of an English-built Ship according to the Meaning of this Act.

Prize Ships to be registered, and Oath made that the Property is English.

XX. Provided also, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the registering any Fisher Boats, Hoys, Lighters, Barges, or any open Boats or other Vessels (though of English or Plantation Built), whose Navigation is confined to the Rivers or Coasts of the same Plantation or Place where they trade respectively, but only of such of them as cross the Seas to or from any of the Lands, Islands, Places, or Territories in this Act before recited, or from one Plantation to another.

Fisher Boats, Hoys, &c. not to be registered.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Ship's Name registered shall be afterwards changed without registering such Ship De novo, which is hereby required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, under the same Penalties and in the like Method as is herein before directed; and that in case there be any Alteration of Property in the same Port by the Sale of One or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Certificate of the Register before Two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire Property in such Ship remains to some of the Subjects of England, if any Dispute arises concerning the same.

Ship's Name not to be altered without registering de novo, and if sold, such Sale to be indorsed on the Register's Certificate.

Repealed by 14 Geo 4

Anno 8° & 9° GULIELMI III. Cap. 20.

An Act for making good the Deficiencies of several Funds therein mentioned, and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England; and for raising the Public Credit.

LXIX. AND whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' it is amongst other Things therein enacted, that all the present Governors and Commanders in Chief of any English Colonies or Plantations shall, before the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, and all who shall be made Governors or Commanders in Chief of the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, before the entering into their Governments, shall take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in One Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation;' and One other Act made in the Fifteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

15 Car. 2. c. 7.

' Act

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

Further Time
allowed for
administering and
taking the Oaths.

‘ Act for Encouragement of Trade;’ and also the said Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,’ be punctually and bonâ fide observed, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, so far as appertains unto the said Governors or Commanders in Chief respectively: And whereas the Persons appointed to administer the said Oaths are by some Accidents prevented from performing the same within the Time limited by the said Act:’ To the End, therefore, that the good Intent of the said Act may not be disappointed for want of Time to put the same in Execution, be it therefore enacted, That further Time shall be allowed for administering the said Oath, and that all present Governors and Commanders in Chief of any English Colonies or Plantations shall, before the Five-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand six hundred ninety-eight, and who shall hereafter be made Governors or Commanders in Chief of the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, shall, at their Entrance upon their respective Governments, or within the Space of Six Months after the same, take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that all the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in the before-recited Acts of Parliament, or any of them, heretofore passed, and now in force, relating to the said Colonies and Plantations, be punctually and bonâ fide observed, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, (which Oath shall be taken before such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) so far as appertains to the Governors or Commanders in Chief respectively.

Anno 10° & 11° GULIELMI III. Cap. 10.

An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into Foreign Parts; and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures in the Kingdom of England.

No Wool, &c. of
the Produce of
English Plantations
in America, shall be
exported.

XIX. **A**ND for the more effectual Encouragement of the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, no Wool, Woolfells, Shortlings, Mortlings, Woolflocks, Worsted, Bay, or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Serge, Bays, Kerseys, Says, Frizes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any other Drapery Stuffs, or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever, made or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the English Plantations in America, shall be loaden or laid on board, in any Ship or Vessel, in any Place or Parts within any of the said English Plantations upon any Pretence whatsoever; as likewise, that no such Wool, Woolfells, Shortlings, Mortlings, Woolflocks, Worsted, Bay, or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Serge, Bays, Kerseys, Says, Frizes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any other Drapery Stuffs or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever made up or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the English Plantations in America as aforesaid, shall be loaden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent and Purpose to be exported, transported, carried, or conveyed out of the said
English

English Plantations to any other of the said Plantations, or to any other Place whatsoever, upon the same and like Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to and upon all and every the Offender and Offenders herein, within all and every of the said English Plantations respectively, as are prescribed and provided by this Act for the like Offences committed within the Kingdom of Ireland; and all Governors or Commanders in Chief of the said respective Plantations, as also all Officers employed in the Customs or other Branches of His Majesty's Revenue there, are hereby authorized, charged, and required to take effectual Care that the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, so far forth as it relates to the said respective Plantations, be duly put in Execution*.

under the like Penalties as in Ireland.

* *The Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided by the Act, as to Offences committed in Ireland, are contained in the following Sections; that is to say,*

II. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the Offender and Offenders, Offence and Offences aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the respective Pains, and Penalties, and Forfeitures hereafter following; (that is to say), The said Wool, Woolfells, Shortlings, Mortlings, Woolflocks, Worsted, Bay, or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Serge, Bays, Kerseys, Says, Frizes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any other Draperies, Stuffs, or any other Manufactures made of or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, so exported, transported, shipped off, or carried, conveyed, or loaden contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall be forfeited; and that every of the Offender and Offenders therein shall likewise forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds for every such Offence; and all and every Ship, Vessel, Barge, Boat, or other Bottom whatsoever, wherein any of the said Commodities are or shall be shipped or laid on board, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall be forfeited, with all her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture to them and every of them belonging; and the Masters and Mariners thereof, or any Porters, Carriers, Waggoners, Boatmen, or other Persons whatsoever, knowing such Offence, and wittingly aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit Forty Pounds, of which One Moiety shall be to him or them that shall sue for the same by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in England or Ireland, and the other Moiety thereof to the Encouragement of setting up the Linen Manufactures in Ireland, to be disposed of by the Court of Exchequer there for that Use only; in which Suit no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or more than One Impar lance, shall be allowed.

Penalties on Offenders.

By 3 G. 1. c. 21. § 4. One Moiety is given to the King.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to seize, take, secure, and convey to His Majesty's next Warehouse all such Wool, Woolfells, Shortlings, Mortlings, Woolflocks, Worsted, Bay, or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Serges, Bays, Kerseys, Says, Frizes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, Stuffs, and other Draperies and Woollen Manufactures, or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, as he or they shall happen to see, find, know, or discover to be laid on board in any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or to be brought, carried, or laid on shore at or near the Sea, or any navigable River or Water, to the Intent or Purpose to be exported or conveyed out of the said Kingdom of Ireland, contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, or to be laden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent or Purpose to be exported, conveyed, or carried into any foreign Parts or Places, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof; and

Any Person may seize all such Wool, &c.

and also the
Ship, Hulk, &c.

and also that it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person and Persons to seize and secure all and every such Ship, Hulk, Vessel, Barge, or Boat of what kind soever, or wheresoever found or discovered, wherein any of the aforesaid Commodities shall happen to be shipped or put on board, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and that such Person or Persons that shall happen so to seize, take, or secure any of the Commodities aforesaid, or any such Ship, Vessel, Hulk, Barge, or Boat as aforesaid, shall be indemnified for so doing to all Intents and Purposes.

Seizer indemnified
for so doing.

Certificates to
be written on
Paper, &c.

IX. And for preventing the mischief of rasing, obliterating, or interlining such Certificates as aforesaid, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Certificates shall be written upon Paper, and not Parchment, and that the Quantities and Qualities, Marks and Numbers therein expressed, shall not be obliterated or interlined upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Penalty on Com-
missioner or
Officer of the
Customs, &c.

XI. And to the Intent and Purpose that this Act may more effectually be put in Execution, for preventing the growing Mischiefs that daily do or may arise to this Kingdom from the Exportation of such Goods as aforesaid, or any of them, out of the Kingdom of Ireland, should the same still be suffered to be sent from thence to supply the Foreign Markets that are or have been supplied from England; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Commissioner or Commissioners, Farmer or Farmers of the Revenue of Ireland, or Officer or Officers employed under them in the Management of the said Revenue there, shall, from and after the said Four-and-twentieth Day of June, take or suffer to be taken any Entry outward, or sign any Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance for the shipping and exporting any such Goods as aforesaid into any Kingdom, State or Dominion whatsoever (except as aforesaid), or shall wittingly or willingly permit, contrive, or suffer the same to be done, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that then and in every such Case such Commissioner or Commissioners, Farmer or Farmers, Officer or Officers, so offending in the signing such Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance for the shipping or exporting any of the said Goods into any other Kingdom, State, or Dominion, or Place whatsoever (except as aforesaid), or passing such Entry for the same, or anywise conniving thereat, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, or shall otherwise fail or neglect to perform all other Duties required by this present Act, shall for every such Offence or Neglect forfeit his Office, and shall moreover for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered and employed in Manner and Form as aforesaid.

Persons sued for
executing this Act,
may file a Common
Bail, &c.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Bill, Plaint, Suit, or Information, shall be commenced or prosecuted against any Person for what he shall do in pursuance of this Act, such Person so sued shall and may file a Common Bail, or enter into a Common Appearance, and plead the General Issue Not Guilty, and upon Issue joined may give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or suffer Discontinuance, or if a Verdict pass against him, or if upon Demurrer Judgment pass against him, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs and Damages for the Molestation,

Treble Costs.

Anno 10° & 11° GULIELMI III. Cap. 25.

An Act to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland.

WHEREAS the Trade of and Fishing at Newfoundland is a beneficial Trade to this Kingdom, not only in the employing great Numbers of Seamen and Ships, and exporting and consuming great Quantities of Provisions and Manufactures of this Realm, whereby many Tradesmen and poor Artificers are kept at work, but also in bringing into this Nation, by Returns of the Effects of the said Fishery from other Countries, great Quantities of Wine, Oil, Plate, Iron, Wool, and sundry other useful Commodities, to the Increase of His Majesty's Revenue, and the Encouragement of Trade and Navigation; 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 henceforth it shall and may be lawful for all His Majesty's Subjects, residing within this His Realm of England, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, trading or that shall trade to Newfoundland, and the Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Harbours in or about Newfoundland, or any of the Islands adjoining or adjacent thereunto, to have, use, and enjoy the free Trade and Traffick, and Art of Merchandize and Fishery, to and from Newfoundland, and peaceably to have, use, and enjoy the freedom of taking Bait and Fishing in any of the Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Harbours, or Roads in or about Newfoundland, and the said Seas, or any of the Islands adjacent thereunto, and Liberty to go on shore on any Part of Newfoundland, or any of the said Islands, for the curing, salting, drying, and husbanding of their Fish, and for making of Oil, and to cut down Woods and Trees there for building and making or repairing of Stages, Ship-rooms, Trainfats, Hurdles, Ships, Boats, and other Necessaries for themselves and their Servants, Seamen and Fishermen, and all other Things which may be useful or advantageous to their Fishing Trade, as fully and freely as at any Time heretofore hath been used or enjoyed there by any of the Subjects of His Majesty's Royal Predecessors, without any Hinderance, Interruption, Denial, or Disturbance of or from any Person or Persons whatsoever; and that no Alien or Stranger whatsoever (not residing within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed) shall at any Time hereafter take any Bait, or use any Sort of Trade or Fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland, or in any of the said Islands or Places above mentioned.

King's Subjects to have Free Trade to Newfoundland.

No Alien or Stranger to bait in Newfoundland.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master of a By-boat or By-boats shall carry with him at least Two fresh Men in Six, viz. One Man that hath made no more than One Voyage, and One Man who hath never been at Sea before; and that every Inhabitant shall be obliged to employ Two such fresh Men as the By-boat Keepers are obliged for every Boat kept by them; and further, that all Masters of Fishing Ships shall carry with them in their Ship's Company at least One such fresh Man that never was at Sea before, in every Five Men they carry; and that the Master of each such By-boat, and each such Fishing Ship, shall make Oath before the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs of the Port or Ports from whence such Ship intends to sail, that each Ship and By-boat's Company have such fresh Men therein as this Act directs; and that the said Officer or Officers

By-boats to carry Two fresh Men in Six.

Inhabitant obliged to employ Two such fresh Men.

Master of Fishing Ship to carry One fresh Man in Five, and make Oath thereof.

Certificate gratis.

is and are hereby empowered and required to administer the aforesaid Oath to the said Masters of Ships and By-boats, and give a Certificate thereof under his Hand without any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward for so doing.

Every Fifth Man a Green-man.

X. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master or Owner of any Fishing Ship going to Newfoundland (after the said Twenty-fifth Day of March) shall have in his Ship's Company every Fifth Man a Green-man; (that is to say), not a Seaman, or having been ever at Sea before.

Anno 3° & 4° ANNÆ. Cap. 5.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported.

XII. **A**ND whereas by the Acts made in the Twelfth and Five-and-twentieth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, the former intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and the latter intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade,' certain Commodities therein enumerated of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any of the English Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, are obliged to be imported into this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or to some other of the said Plantations, under the Securities and Penalties in the said Acts particularly mentioned, to the End this Kingdom might be made a Staple, not only of the Commodities of those Plantations, but also of the Commodities of other Countries, for supplying them; since the making of which Laws, several Commodities which are not in the said Acts particularly enumerated, such as Rice and Melasses are produced and made in the said Plantations, and carried to divers Foreign Markets in Europe, without being first brought into this Kingdom, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the aforesaid Laws, to the great Prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the lessening the Correspondence and Relation between this Kingdom and the aforesaid Plantations: For the Prevention whereof for the future, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Nine-and-twentieth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and five, all Rice and Melasses shall be under the like Securities and Penalties, restrained to be imported into this Kingdom, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick aforesaid, as by the fore-recited Acts or either of them is provided for the Goods therein particularly enumerated.

From Sept. 29, 1705, Rice and Melasses to be under the like Securities as other Plantation Goods, &c.

Anno 3° & 4° ANNÆ. Cap.8.

An Act to permit the Exportation of Irish Linen Cloth to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of Scotch Linen into Ireland.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Commodity of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America (except as is therein excepted), but what shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud, laden and shipped in England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, under the Penalties in the said Act contained; yet forasmuch as the Protestant Interest in Her Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland ought to be supported, by giving the utmost Encouragement to the Linen Manufactures of that Kingdom, Her Majesty is graciously pleased, in tender Regard to Her good Protestant Subjects of Her said Kingdom; and for the further Encouragement of the Linen Manufactures thereof, that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from and after the Four-and-twentieth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and five, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Native or Natives of England or Ireland to lade and ship in any Port of the said Kingdom of Ireland, in English-built Shipping, whereof the Master and One Moiety of the Mariners during the present War, and afterwards the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners at least to be English or Irish, any White or Brown Linen Cloth, which shall be of the Manufacture of the said Kingdom of Ireland, and no other, and the same to transport in such Ships, and so navigated into any of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places, and there freely to traffick with and vend the same; any thing in the said Act, or in any other Act, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

15 Car. 2. c. 7.

After 24th June 1705, Irish Linen may be transported and sent to the English Plantations.

H. Provided nevertheless, That no Ship or Vessel coming to any of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places from the said Kingdom of Ireland, shall unlade or break Bulk until the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall first have made known to the Governor of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, or to such Person or Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized and appointed; the Arrival of the said Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Surname of the Master or Commander, and shall have delivered to such Governor or Officer a true and perfect Inventory or Invoice of the Lading of such Ship or Vessel, together with a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Port in Ireland where such Ship or Vessel shall be laden, expressing the Particulars of such Lading, with the Names and Abodes of the Exporters, and of Two Persons at the least who shall have made Oath before such Chief Officer that the said Goods and Linen are bonâ fide of the Manufacture of the said Kingdom

No Ship to break Bulk until Notice of Arrival be first given to the Governor;

and an Invoice of the Lading, &c. delivered.

dom of Ireland, and until the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall have made Oath before such Governor or Officer, that the said Goods and every Parcel thereof are the same Goods, that he the said Master or Commander took on board by virtue of such Certificate as is aforesaid, nor until such Ship or Vessel shall have been visited and searched by an Officer or Officers; and in case the Commander of any such Ship or Vessel shall unlade or break Bulk before such Notice given, and such Certificate produced, and such Oath made by such Commander, or before such Search made as aforesaid, or if upon such Search any Goods whatsoever of Woollen Manufacture, not laden in England (necessary Apparel of the Commander and Mariners only excepted), or any Linen Goods not laden in England, nor of the Manufacture of Ireland, shall be found in such Ship or Vessel, in all or any of the said Cases such Ship or Vessel shall be and is hereby adjudged forfeited, with all her Guns, Tackle, Ammunition, and Furniture, together with all such Goods and Commodities, of what Kind soever, as shall be imported or found in such Ship; One Third Part to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of such Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place into which such Goods shall be imported, if the said Ship, Vessel, or Goods be there seised, informed against, or sued for (or otherwise that Third Part also to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors), and the other Third Part to him or them who shall sue for the same in Her Majesty's Court in such of the said Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places where the Offence shall be committed, or in any of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, by Bill, Complaint, Information, or other Action, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

Penalty on Com-
mander offending.

Ships coming from
Ireland liable to
be visited in like
manner as Ships
from England.

III. And be it further enacted, That all Ships coming from Ireland to any such Land, Island, Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Place, shall be subject to the same Rules, Visitations, Searches, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to which Ships coming from England to any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Places, are subject or liable to by any Law now in force.

Persons sued may
plead the General
Issue.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted, That if any Person or Persons be sued, molested, or prosecuted for or by reason of any Seizure made in pursuance of this Act, such Person and Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if afterwards a Verdict shall pass for the Defendant or Defendants, or if the Plaintiff shall discontinue his Action, or be nonsuited, or if Judgment be given against him, then such Defendant or Defendants shall have Double Costs.

Suits to be com-
menced within
Twelve Months
after Offence.

IX. Provided always, That all Informations, Actions, and Suits to be brought for any Offence against this Act, shall be brought and commenced within Twelve Months after the Discovery of such Offence.

Proviso concerning
English Ships
laden for the
Plantations, &c.

X. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel, being laden with Goods in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, for any of the Plantations aforesaid, shall put into any Port or Place in Ireland, and shall there take in any White or Brown Irish Linen Cloth, in that Case the like Certificate and Oaths shall be made, that the said Linen Cloth is of the Manufacture of Ireland, as is before directed

directed by this Act ; and if, upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel in any of the said Plantations, such Certificate be produced, and Oaths made as aforesaid, such Ship or Vessel, her Master or Commander, and Lading, shall be subject and liable to such Rules, Visitations, Searches, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as they respectively were subject and liable to by virtue of the Laws which were in force before the passing of this Act, and no other ; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding*.

Anno 5° ANNÆ. Cap.8.

An Act for an Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

ART. **T**HAT all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain shall, from IV. **F** and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation to and from any Port or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging ; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles. Freedom of Trade, &c.

Anno 7° ANNÆ. Cap.5.

An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants.

WHEREAS the Increase of People is a Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation ; and whereas many Strangers of the Protestant or Reformed Religion, out of a due Consideration of the happy Constitution of the Government of this Realm, would be induced to transport themselves and their Estates into this Kingdom, if they might be made Partakers of the Advantages and Privileges which the natural-born Subjects thereof do enjoy.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Children of all natural-born Subjects born out of the Ligeance of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever. Children of natural-born Subjects born Abroad, deemed natural-born Subjects.

* This was a temporary Act, but has since been made perpetual.

Anno 8° ANNÆ. Cap. 13.

An Act for continuing several Impositions, additional Impositions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and ten; and for taking off the Oversea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms; and for better preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods; and for ascertaining the Duties of Corans imported in Venetian Ships; and to give further Time to Foreign Merchants for Exportation of certain Foreign Goods imported; and to limit a Time for Prosecutions upon certain Bonds given by Merchants; and for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Customs; and to prevent Embezzlements by such Officers; and for appropriating the Monies granted to Her Majesty; and for replacing Monies paid or to be paid for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Acts; and for Encouragement to raise Naval Stores in Her Majesty's Plantations; and to give further Time for registering Debentures, as is therein mentioned.

XXIII. **A**ND whereas the Laws of this Realm do require, that for Ships trading to or in Her Majesty's Plantations, lading Sugars, and other enumerated Commodities there, Bonds be given, which are commonly called Plantation Bonds, with Condition to bring the same Goods to Great Britain, or to some other of Her Majesty's Plantations, or to that Effect: Now, to prevent the Discouragement which Persons trading to and from the said Plantations do or may lie under by the said Bonds lying out against them, although the Conditions thereof are or shall have been performed; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That as to such of the said Plantation Bonds as have been entered into at any Time or Times before the Eight-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and ten, and are now remaining in the Hands of any of Her Majesty's Officers, in case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the respective Conditions thereof before the Eight-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and thirteen, or if upon such Prosecution Judgment be not obtained for Her Majesty before the Eight-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, then such of the said Plantation Bonds so already entered into shall (for want of such Prosecution or Judgment) be void; and as to such Plantation Bonds as shall be entered into after the said Eight-and-twentieth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and ten, in case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the respective Conditions thereof within Three Years after the Dates thereof, or if, upon such Prosecution as is last mentioned, Judgment be not obtained for Her Majesty within the Space of Two Years after the same Prosecution commenced, then every such Plantation Bond which shall hereafter be entered into as aforesaid (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained, within the Times before limited) shall also be void; and all the said Plantation Bonds so made void by this Act shall be delivered up by the Officers having the same in their Keeping, to be cancelled, without Fee or Reward.

Limiting a Time for
Prosecutions upon
Plantation Bonds.
12 Car. 2, c. 18.
25 Car. 2, c. 7.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Officer of Her Majesty's Revenue, having the Custody of any of the Bonds by this Act required to be delivered up to be cancelled as aforesaid, shall upon reasonable Demand, refuse or neglect to deliver up such Bonds, according to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, then the Officer so offending shall for every such Offence be and is hereby made liable to answer to the Party grieved all his Damages, together with Treble Costs of Suit.

Officers not delivering up such Bonds to pay Damages and Treble Costs.

Anno 12^o ANNÆ. Stat. 2. Cap. 18.

An Act for the preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof which shall happen to be forced on Shore, or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of Her Majesty's Dominions.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Third Year of the Reign of King Edward the First, concerning Wrecks at Sea, it is enacted, that where a Man, a Dog, or a Cat, escape quick out of the Ship, that such Ship, nor Barge, nor any thing in them, shall be adjudged a Wreck, but the Goods shall be saved and kept by view of the Sheriff, Coroner, or the King's Bailiff, and delivered into the Hands of such as are of the Town where the Goods were found, so that if any sue for those Goods, and after prove that they were his, or perished within his Keeping within a Year and a Day, they shall be restored to him without Delay, and if not they shall remain to the King, or to such others to whom Wreck belongeth; and he that otherwise doth, and thereof be attainted, shall be awarded to Prison, and make Fine at the King's Will: And whereas by another Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of the said King Edward the First, intituled 'De Officio Coronatoris, concerning the Wreck of the Sea,' it is enacted, that wheresoever it be found, if any lay Hands of it, he shall be attached by sufficient Pledges, and the Price of the Wreck shall be valued, and delivered to the Town: And whereas great Complaints have been made by several Merchants, as well Her Majesty's Subjects as Foreigners, trading to and from this Kingdom, that many Ships of Trade, after all their Dangers at Sea escaped, have unfortunately near Home run on shore, or been stranded on the Coasts thereof, and that such Ships have been barbarously plundered by Her Majesty's Subjects, and their Cargoes embezzled, and when any Part thereof has been saved, it has been swallowed up by exorbitant Demands for Salvage, to the great Loss of Her Majesty's Revenue, and to the much greater Damage of His Majesty's Trading Subjects: For Remedy whereof be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace of every County, or County of a City or Town, and also all Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Head Officers of Corporations and Port Towns near adjoining to the Sea, and all Constables, Headboroughs, Tithing Men, and Officers of the Customs in all and every such Places, shall, upon Application made to them, or any of them, by or on the behalf of any Commander or Chief Officer of any Ship or Vessel of any of Her Majesty's Subjects, or others being in danger of being stranded or run on shore, or being stranded or run on shore,

Sheriffs, Mayors, &c and Custom-house Officers, to summon Men to assist Ships in Distress.

shore, are hereby empowered and required to command the Constables of the several Ports within Her Majesty's Dominions, nearest to the Sea Coasts where any such Ship or Vessel shall be in Danger as aforesaid, to summon and call together as many Men as shall be thought necessary to the Assistance and for the Preservation of such Ship or Vessels so in Distress as aforesaid, and their Cargoes; and that if there shall be any Ship or Vessel, either Man of War or Merchants Ship, belonging to Her Majesty or any of Her Subjects, riding at Anchor near the Place where such Ship or Vessel is in Distress or Danger as aforesaid, the Officers of the Customs and Constables above mentioned, or any of them, are hereby empowered and required to demand of the Superior Officers of such Ship or Vessel so riding at Anchor as aforesaid Assistance by their Boats, and such Hands as they can conveniently spare for the said Service, and Preservation of the said Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid; and that in case such Superior Officer of such Ship or Vessel riding at Anchor as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to give such Assistance, he shall forfeit for the same the Sum of One hundred Pounds, to be recovered by the Superior Officer of the said Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, together with their Costs of Suit, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, by Action, Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoign, Wager of Law, or Protection, shall be allowed.

All Ships to assist,

on Forfeiture of
£100.

Reasonable Salvage
to be made.

II. And for the Encouragement of such Persons as shall give their Assistance to such Ships or Vessels so in Distress as aforesaid, be it further enacted, That the said Collectors of the Customs, and the Master or Commanding Officer of any Ships or Vessels, and all others who shall act or be employed in the preserving of any such Ship or Vessel in Distress as aforesaid, or their Cargoes, shall, within Thirty Days after the Service performed, be paid a reasonable Reward for the same by the Commander, Master, or other Superior Officer, Mariners or Owners of the Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, or by the Merchant whose Ship, Vessel, or Goods shall be so saved as aforesaid; and in default thereof the said Ship, Vessel, or Goods so saved as aforesaid, shall remain in the Custody of such Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, until such Time that all Charges shall be paid, and until the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, and the said Master or other Officer of the Ship or Vessel, and all others so employed as aforesaid, shall be reasonably gratified for their said Assistance and Trouble, or good Security given for that Purpose to the Satisfaction of the several Parties that are to receive the same; and that in case, after such Salvage, the Commander or other Superior Officer, Mariners or Owners of such Ship or Vessel so saved as aforesaid, or Merchant whose Goods shall be so saved as aforesaid, shall disagree with the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, touching the Monies deserved by any of the Persons so employed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commander of such Ship or Vessel so saved, or the Owner of the Goods, or the Merchant interested therein, and also for the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, to nominate Three of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace, who shall thereupon adjust the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons acting or being employed in the Salvage of the said Ship, Vessel, or Goods; and such Adjustments shall be binding to all Parties, and shall be recoverable, in an Action at Law to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, by the respective Persons to whom the same shall be allotted by the said Justices of Peace; and in case it shall happen that no Person shall appear to make his Claim to all or any the Goods that shall be saved, that then and in such Case the Chief Officer of the Customs of the nearest Port to the Place where the said Ship or Vessel was so

Three Justices
to adjust the
Quantum.

Goods not claimed
within Twelve
Months to be
sold.

in

in Distress as aforesaid, shall apply to Three of the nearest Justices of the Peace, who shall put him or some other responsible Person in Possession of the said Goods, such Justices of Peace taking an Account in Writing of the said Goods, to be signed by such Officer of the Customs; and if the said Goods shall not be legally claimed within the Space of Twelve Months next ensuing by the rightful Owner thereof, then public Sale shall be made thereof, and if perishable Goods, forthwith to be sold, and, after all Charges deducted, the residue of the Monies arising by such Sale, with a fair and just Account of the whole, shall be transmitted to Her Majesty's Exchequer, there to remain for the benefit of the rightful Owner when appearing, who, upon Affidavit or other Proof made of his or their right or property thereto, to the Satisfaction of one of the Barons of the Coife of the Exchequer, shall upon his Order receive the same out of the Exchequer.

and the Monies transmitted into the Exchequer, &c.

III. And it is hereby also enacted, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, besides those empowered by the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, and the Constables as aforesaid, shall enter or endeavour to enter on board any such Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, without the Leave or Consent of the Commander or other superior Officer of the said Ship, or of the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, or of the said Constable, or some or one of them employed for the Service and Preservation of the said Ship or Vessel as aforesaid; or in case any Person shall molest him, them, or any of them, in the saving of the said Ship, Vessel, or Goods, or shall endeavour to impede or hinder the saving of any such Ship, Vessel, or Goods, or when any such Goods are saved, shall take out or deface the Marks of any such Goods, before the same shall be taken down in a Book or Books for that Purpose provided by the Commander or ruling Officer, and the First Officer of the Customs as aforesaid, such Person or Persons shall within the Space of Twenty Days make double Satisfaction to the Party grieved, at the Discretion of the Two next Justices of Peace, or in default thereof shall by such Justices of Peace be sent to the next House of Correction, where he shall continue and be employed in hard Labour by the Space of Twelve Months then next ensuing; and that it shall be lawful for any Commander or Superior Officer of the said Ship or Vessel so in distress as aforesaid, or for the said Officer of the Customs, or Constables on board the same Ship or Vessel, to repel by force any such Person or Persons as shall, without such Leave or Consent from the said Commander or Superior Officer, or the said Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, or such Constables as aforesaid, press on board the said Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, and thereby molest them in the Preservation of the said Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid.

Persons entering Ships without Leave,

or hindering the Saving the Ship, to make Double Satisfaction.

Masters may repel Pressers into the Ship.

IV. And it is hereby likewise enacted, That in case any Goods shall be found upon any Person or Persons, that were stolen or carried off from any such Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, he, she, or they, on whom such Goods shall be found, shall immediately upon Demand deliver the same to the Owner thereof, or to such Person by such Owner authorized to receive the same; or in default thereof shall be liable to pay Treble the Value of such Goods, to be recovered by such Owner in an Action at Law to be brought for the same.

Goods carried off to be immediately delivered up.

Penalty Treble the Value.

V. And it is hereby moreover enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall make or be assisting in the making any Hole in the Bottom, Side, or any other Part of any Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, or shall steal any Pump belonging to any Ship or Vessel so in Distress as aforesaid, or shall be aiding or abetting in the stealing

Making Holes in the Ship, &c. Felony.

such Pump as aforesaid, or shall wilfully do any thing tending to the immediate Loss or Destruction of such Ship or Vessel, such Person or Persons shall be, and are hereby made guilty of Felony, without any Benefit of his, her, or their Clergy.

General Issue.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Suit, or Information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any Person or Persons for any thing that he or they shall do or cause to be done in pursuance of this Act, and executing any of the Powers and Authorities, or any of the Orders or Directions therein mentioned, all and every Person and Persons so sued in any Court whatsoever shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if in any such Suit the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become non-suit, or forbear Prosecution, or discontinue the Suit, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, or Judgment be given against him upon a Demurrer, then in any of the said Cases the Defendant or Defendants shall recover full Costs, for which he and they shall have the like Remedy as where Costs by Law are awarded: And this Act shall be taken and allowed in all Courts within this Kingdom as a Public Act, and all Judges and Justices are hereby required to take Notice thereof as such without special pleading of the same.

Public Act.

Custom-house Officer abusing his Trust, to forfeit Treble Damages, and disabled.

VII. Provided nevertheless, if any Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy so empowered as above, shall by Fraud or wilful Neglect abuse the Trust so hereby reposed in him as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof in due Form of Law, such Officer or his Deputy shall respectively forfeit Treble Damages to the Party grieved, to be recovered in any Action or Suit to be brought in any Court of Record, and shall from thenceforth be fully disabled and rendered incapable of the same, or any other Employment relating to the said Customs.

Act to commence on the 1st of August 1714, and to be read Four Times in the Year, on Sundays, in Sea-port Towns.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted, That this Act, and the several Clauses herein contained, shall take Effect from and after the First Day of August in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fourteen; and that, for the better observing of the same, this Act shall be read Four Times in the Year in all the Parish Churches and Chapels of every Sea-port Town, and upon the Sea-coast in this Kingdom, upon the Sundays next before Michaelmas Day, Christmas Day, Lady Day, and Midsummer Day, in the Morning, immediately after the Prayers, and before the Sermon.

Claims to Wreck saved.

IX. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That neither this Act nor any Thing herein contained shall anyways extend to deprive, or anyways prejudice Her Royal Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or any claiming under them or any of them, or any Patentee or Grantee of the Crown, or any Lord or Lords of any Manor or Manors, or other Person whatsoever, of or in relation to any Right which they or any of them respectively have or shall have, or lawfully may claim, to any Wreck or Wrecks, or any Goods that are or shall be Flatsam, Jetsam, or Lagan, but that such respective Rights shall be enjoyed in as full, ample, and beneficial a Manner in every respect as if this Act had never been made*.

* This Act is made perpetual by 4 G. 1. c. 12.

Anno 1° GEORGI I. Stat. 2. Cap. 12.

An Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, relating to Exchequer Bills; and for settling an additional Revenue of One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds per Annum upon His Majesty during His Life, for the Service of the Civil Government; and for establishing a certain Fund of Fifty-four thousand six hundred Pounds per Annum, in order to raise a Sum not exceeding Nine hundred and ten thousand Pounds for the Service of the Public, by Sale of Annuities, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and for satisfying an Arrear for Work and Materials at Blenheim, incurred whilst that Building was carried on at the Expence of Her late Majesty Queen Anne of blessed Memory; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

IV. **A**ND it is hereby also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Monies Plantation Duties.
 which, from and after the said Feast Day of Saint Michael the Archangel in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, shall arise by the Duties which in and by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Five-and-twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second (of blessed Memory), intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade,' were granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors for ever, commonly called the Plantation Duties (the necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted), shall also be brought and paid from time to time into the said Receipt of Exchequer, for the Purposes in this Act expressed; and be liable to such Redemption as is herein-after prescribed in that behalf. 25 Car. II. c. 7.

 Anno 7° GEORGI I. Stat. 1. Cap. 21.

An Act for the further preventing His Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies under Foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and further securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for further regulating the Pilots of Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet.

IX. **A**ND it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Four-and-twentieth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, no Commodity of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the East Indies or other the Places aforesaid, shall be imported or carried into the Kingdom of Ireland, the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty or to the Crown of Great Britain belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in

Africa or America, but such only as shall be bonâ fide and without Fraud loaden and shipped in Great Britain in Ships navigated according to the several and respective Laws now in being as to the several Places to which the said Goods shall be imported or carried, under the Penalty of forfeiting all such Goods or the Value thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel in which they shall be imported, with all her Guns, Tackle, Furniture, Ammunition, and Apparel; and such Ship and Goods shall and may be seized, and the same or the Value thereof shall and may be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in Dublin, or in any of His Majesty's Courts in such Land, Island, Colony, Territory, or Place where the Offence shall be committed, or in the Royal Courts of Jersey and Guernsey respectively, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than One Impar lance; One Moiety of which Forfeiture shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them who shall seize or sue for the same, except such Offence shall be committed in any of His Majesty's Plantations in Africa or America, in which Case One Third Part of the said Forfeiture shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One other Third Part to the Governor of such Land, Island, Colony, or Place where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any Officer or Officers of the Customs in the said Kingdom of Ireland, or in the Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places aforesaid, shall willingly or knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation of any such Commodities as is before mentioned, contrary to the true Meaning hereof; or if any such Officer or Officers shall take upon him or them to seize any of the said Commodities, and shall by Fraud or Collusion desist or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation; he or they so conniving, desisting, or delaying, shall forfeit and lose the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered in manner aforesaid; One Moiety of which Forfeiture to be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to him or them who will inform and sue for the same; and such Officer or Officers shall also for the future be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

Forfeitures how disposed of.

Officers of the Customs conniving at such Importation, or delaying the Prosecution, to forfeit £500, and be incapable of any Office under the Crown.

Anno 8° GEORGII I. Cap. 15.

An Act for Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandizes exported; and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver-Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported; and for the Importation of all Furs, of the Product of the British Plantations, into this Kingdom only; and that the Two Corporations of Assurance, on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to single Damages and Costs of Suit.

Beaver Skins, &c. after 25th March 1722, to be imported directly

XXIV. **A**ND be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Beaver Skins, and other Furs of the Product of any of the British Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, shall, from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand

thousand-seven hundred and twenty-two, be imported directly from thence into Great Britain, and laid on shore there, and not elsewhere, under the Penalties and Forfeitures contained in an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second; intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing Shipping and Navigation,' in relation to Sugars, Tobacco, and other enumerated Goods, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any of the English Plantations therein mentioned, to be recovered and distributed in such manner as the Penalties and Forfeitures relating to the said enumerated Goods are by the said recited Act to be recovered and distributed.

from British
Plantations,
12 Car. 2. c. 18.

Anno 8° GEORGII I. Cap. 18.

An Act to prevent the Clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarantine; and to subject Copper Ore, of the Production of the British Plantations, to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are subject.

XXII. **A**ND whereas by the Acts made in the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, the former intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and the latter intituled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade;' and by one other Act made in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled 'An Act for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported,' certain Commodities therein respectively enumerated, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any of the British Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, are, for the Reasons therein mentioned, restrained to be imported into this Kingdom, or to some other of the said Plantations, under the Securities and Penalties in the said Two first-recited Acts or either of them particularly mentioned; since the making of which Laws, Copper Ore (which is not in any of the said Acts particularly enumerated) is produced in the said Plantations, and carried to Foreign Markets in Europe without being first brought into this Kingdom to the Prejudice of the Trade, and the lessening the Correspondence and Relation between this Kingdom and the aforesaid Plantations: For Prevention whereof for the future, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September, One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, all Copper Ore shall be, under the like Securities and Penalties, restrained to be imported into this Kingdom, as by the fore-recited Acts or any of them is provided for the Goods therein particularly enumerated; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding*.

Copper Ore of the
Produce of British
Plantations, sub-
jected to such
Regulations as
other Commo-
dities, &c.

* This was a temporary Law; but, after several Continuations, it was made perpetual by 49 G. 3. c. 20.

Anno 2^o GEORGII II. Cap. 35.

An Act for the better Preservation of His Majesty's Woods in America, and for the Encouragement of the Importation of Noyal Stores from thence; and to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits from that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Importation of Naval Stores from America how to be regulated.

XVI. **P**ROVIDED always, That the Importation of the Naval Stores following, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, of the Growth or Produce of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America; shall be subject to the same Regulations, Restrictions, and Limitations in reference to the shipping and navigating thereof, and such Security shall be given for importing the same into Great Britain, and subject to such Penalties and Forfeitures, as the Importation of Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick, and other Dying Wood for His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, are subject unto.

Anno 4^o GEORGII II. Cap. 21.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, which relates to the Children of the natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain.

10 Ann. c. 5.

Children of natural-born Subjects born out of the Ligeance

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled 'An Act for naturalizing of Foreign Protestants,' it is amongst other Things enacted, That the Children of all natural-born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, should be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever: And whereas in the Tenth Year of Her said late Majesty's Reign another Act was made and passed to repeal the said Act (except what related to the Children of Her Majesty's natural-born Subjects, born out of Her Majesty's Allegiance): And whereas some Doubts have arisen upon the Construction of the said recited Clause in the said Act of the Seventh Year of Her late Majesty's Reign: Now for the explaining the said recited Clause in the said Act, relating to Children of natural-born Subjects, and to prevent any Disputes touching the true Intent and Meaning thereof, may it please Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be declared and enacted; and be it declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Children born out of the Ligeance of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain, or which shall hereafter be born out of such Ligeance, whose Fathers were

or

or shall be natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, shall and may by virtue of the said recited Clause in the said Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her said late Majesty, and of this present Act, be adjudged and taken to be, and all such Children are hereby declared to be, natural-born Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever.

of the Crown, declared to be natural-born, 7 Ann. c. 5. § 3.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in the said recited Act of the Seventh Year of Her said late Majesty's Reign, or in this present Act contained, did, doth, or shall extend, or ought to be construed, adjudged, or taken to extend, to make any Children born or to be born out of the Legiance of the Crown of England, or of the Crown of Great Britain, to be natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain, whose Fathers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, were or shall be attainted of High Treason, by Judgment, Outlawry, or otherwise, either in this Kingdom or in Ireland, or whose Fathers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, by any Law or Laws made in this Kingdom or in Ireland, were or shall be liable to the Penalties of High Treason or Felony, in case of their returning into this Kingdom or into Ireland without the Licence of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or of any of His Majesty's Royal Predecessors, or whose Fathers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, were or shall be in the actual Service of any Foreign Prince or State then in Enmity with the Crown of England, or of Great Britain, but that all such Children are, were, and shall be and remain in the same State, Plight, and Condition to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as they would have been in if the said Act of the Seventh Year of Her said late Majesty's Reign, or this present Act, had never been made; any thing herein, or in the said Act of the Seventh Year of Her said late Majesty's Reign contained, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Children of Parents attainted of Treason.

or in actual Service of Foreign Princes in Enmity with the Crown, excepted.

Anno 5° GEORGII II. Cap. 7.

An Act for the more easy Recovery of Debts in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Subjects trading to the British Plantations in America lie under great Difficulties for want of more easy Methods of proving, recovering, and levying of Debts due to them, than are now used in some of the said Plantations: And whereas it will tend very much to the retrieving of the Credit formerly given by the trading Subjects of Great Britain to the Natives and Inhabitants of the said Plantations, and to the advancing of the Trade of this Kingdom thither, if such Inconveniences were remedied: 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

After September 29, Plantation Debts may be proved in Great Britain on Oath before a Chief Magistrate.

That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September which shall be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, in any Action or Suit then depending or thereafter to be brought in any Court of Law or Equity in any of the said Plantations, for or relating to any Debt or Account wherem any Person residing in Great Britain shall be a Party, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Plaintiff or Defendant, and also to and for any Witness, to be examined or made use of in such Action or Suit, to verify or prove any Matter or Thing by Affidavit or Affidavits in Writing upon Oath, or in case the Person making such Affidavit be one of the People called Quakers, then upon his or her solemn Affirmation made before any Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of the City, Borough, or Town Corporate in Great Britain, where or near to which the Person making such Affidavit or Affirmation shall reside, and certified and transmitted under the Common Seal of such City, Borough, or Town Corporate, or the Seal of the Office of such Mayor or other Chief Magistrate, which Oath and solemn Affirmation every such Mayor and Chief Magistrate shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to administer; and every Affidavit or Affirmation so made, certified, and transmitted, shall in all such Actions and Suits be allowed to be of the same Force and Effect as if the Person or Persons making the same upon Oath or solemn Affirmation as aforesaid had appeared and sworn or affirmed the Matters contained in such Affidavit or Affirmation vivâ voce in open Court, or upon a Commission issued for the Examination of Witnesses, or of any Party in any such Action or Suit respectively; provided that in every such Affidavit and Affirmation there shall be expressed the Addition of the Party-making such Affidavit or Affirmation, and the particular Place of his or her Abode.

Debts to His Majesty may be proved in the same manner.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Suits now depending or hereafter to be brought in any Court of Law or Equity by or in behalf of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in any of the said Plantations, for or relating to any Debt or Account, that His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall and may prove his and their Debts and Accounts, and examine his or their Witness or Witnesses, by Affidavit or Affirmation, in like manner as any Subject or Subjects is or are empowered or may do by this present Act.

Penalty on false Oath or Affirmation.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That if any Person making such Affidavit upon Oath or solemn Affirmation as aforesaid shall be guilty of falsely and wilfully swearing or affirming any Matter or Thing in such Affidavit or Affirmation, which, if the same had been sworn upon an Examination in the usual Form, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt Perjury, every Person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall incur the same Penalties and Forfeitures as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are provided against Persons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Lands, Houses, Negroes, &c. in the Plantations, liable to satisfy Debts.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, the Houses, Lands, Negroes, and other Hereditaments and real Estates, situate or being within any of the said Plantations belonging to any Person indebted, shall be liable to and chargeable with all just Debts, Duties, and Demands, of what nature or kind soever, owing by any such Person to His Majesty or any of His Subjects, and shall and may be Assets for the Satisfaction thereof, in like manner as real Estates are by the Law of England liable to the Satisfaction of Debts due by Bond or other Speciality,

Speciality, and shall be subject to the like Remedies, Proceedings, and Process in any Court of Law or Equity, in any of the said Plantations respectively, for seizing, extending, selling, or disposing of any such Houses, Lands, Negroes, and other Hereditaments and real Estates, towards the Satisfaction of such Debts, Duties, and Demands, and in like manner as personal Estates in any of the said Plantations respectively are seized, extended, sold, or disposed of for the Satisfaction of Debts.

Anno 5° GEORGII II. Cap.22.

An Act to prevent the Exportation of Hats out of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, and to restrain the Number of Apprentices taken by the Hatmakers in the said Colonies or Plantations, and for the better encouraging the making Hats in Great Britain.

WHEREAS the Art and Mystery of making Hats in Great Britain hath arrived to great Perfection, and considerable Quantities of Hats manufactured in this Kingdom have heretofore been exported to His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America, who have been wholly supplied with Hats from Great Britain: And whereas great Quantities of Hats have of late Years been made, and the said Manufacture is daily increasing, in the British Plantations in America, and is from thence exported to Foreign Markets, which were heretofore supplied from Great Britain; and the Hatmakers in the said Plantations take many Apprentices for very small Terms, to the Discouragement of the said Trade, and debasing the said Manufacture: Wherefore, for preventing the said ill Practices for the future, and for promoting and encouraging the Trade of making Hats 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 Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, no Hats or Felts whatsoever, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be shipt, loaden, or put on board any Ship or Vessel in any Place or Parts within any of the British Plantations, upon any Pretence whatsoever, by any Person or Persons whatsoever; and also that no Hats or Felts, either dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be loaden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent or Purpose to be exported, transported, shipped off, carried, or conveyed out of any of the said British Plantations to any other of the British Plantations, or to any other Place whatsoever, by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

After 29th of September 1732, no Hats or Felts to be transported from British Plantations.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Offender and Offenders, Offence and Offences, against this Act, shall be subject and liable to the Penalties and Forfeitures herein-after mentioned; that is to say, the said Hats or Felts, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, so exported, transported, shipped off, carried, conveyed, or loaden contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this

Hats or Felts so transported forfeited.

and £500.

Penalty on
assisting, £40.

this Act, shall be forfeited; and that every of the Offender and Offenders therein shall likewise forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds for every such Offence committed; and every Master, Mariner, Porter, Carter, Waggoner, Boatman, or other Person whatsoever, knowing such Offence, and wittingly aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty Pounds; which said several Penalties and Forfeitures shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, or in such of the said Plantations wherein such Offence shall be committed (in which Suit no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or more than One Impar lance, shall be allowed), and shall go and be applied, one Moiety to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him, her, or them that shall sue for the same.

Prohibited Hats
and Felts to be
seized and carried
to the King's
Warehouse.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons to seize, take, secure, and convey to His Majesty's next Warehouse all such Hats and Felts, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, as he or they shall happen to see, find, know, or discover to be laid on Board in any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or to be brought, carried, or laid on shore, at or near the Sea, or in any navigable River or Water, to the Intent or Purpose to be exported or conveyed out of the said Plantations, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or to be laden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent or Purpose to be exported, conveyed, or carried into any other of the said Plantations, or into any other Part or Place whatsoever, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof; and that such Person or Persons, that shall happen so to seize, take, or secure any of the Commodities aforesaid, shall be indemnified for so doing to all Intents and Purposes.

Seizers in-
demnified.

Officers of
Customs, &c.
permitting Entries
of such Hats or
Felts,

IV. ' And to the Intent and Purpose that this Act may more effectually be put in Execution, for preventing the growing Mischiefs that daily do or may arise to this Kingdom from the Exportation of such Goods as aforesaid, or any of them, out of the British Plantations, should the same still be suffered to be sent from thence to supply other Plantations and Foreign Markets, that are or have been supplied from Great Britain; ' be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid. That if any Commissioner or Commissioners, or other Officer or Officers of the Customs of any Port or Place within the British Plantations, or any Farmer or Farmers of the Revenue of the Customs arising in the Plantations, or any Officer or Officers employed in the Management of the said Revenue, shall, from and after the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, take or suffer to be taken any Entry outward, or sign any Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance for the shipping or exporting any Hats or Felts, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, or shall wittingly and willingly permit, contrive, or suffer the same to be done, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that then and in every such Case, such Commissioner or Commissioners, Farmer or Farmers, Officer or Officers, so signing such Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance, or passing such Entry for the same, or anywise conniving thereat, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall for every such Offence or Neglect forfeit his Office, and shall moreover for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered and applied in Manner and Form as aforesaid.

forfeit Office,
and £500.

V. And

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Offence committed against this Act shall and may be inquired of, tried, heard, and determined in the County where any such Goods shall be so laden and put on board as aforesaid, or else in the County or Place, either in Great Britain or the Plantations, where such Offender shall happen to be apprehended or arrested for such Offence, or where any of the Goods aforesaid shall happen to be seized, taken, or brought in; and that the said Trial shall be in such Manner and Form, and in such Effect, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same Offence had been wholly done and committed in the same County or Place where the same shall be tried, by virtue and in pursuance of this Act.

Offences where
to be tried.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Bill, Complaint, or Information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any Person for what he shall do in pursuance of this Act, such Person so sued shall and may file Common Bail, or enter into a Common Appearance, and plead the General Issue, Not Guilty, and, upon Issue joined, may give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or suffer Discontinuance, or if a Verdict pass against him, or if upon Demurrer Judgment pass against him, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs and Damages.

General Issue.

ANNO 5° GEORGII II. Cap. 24.

An Act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in His Majesty's Plantations in America.

III. **A**ND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, no Coffee shall be suffered to be put on board any Ship or Vessel in any of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, until the Planter or Grower of such Coffee, or his known Agent, shall make Oath or Affirmation in Writing before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in or near the Place where the said Coffee grew (which Oath or Affirmation such Justices are hereby empowered to administer), that the same is actually of the Growth and Produce of such Planter's or Grower's Plantation lying in the District, Division, or Parish of _____ within the Island or Colony of _____; which Oath or Affirmation shall be produced to the Collector, Comptroller, and Naval Officer, or any of them, by the Person or Persons who shall enter or ship such Coffee, before the Entry and Shipping thereof for Great Britain; and such Person or Persons shall likewise make Oath or Affirmation before the said Officers, or any Two of them, that the Coffee then to be shipped is the very same Coffee, and no other, than what is mentioned in such Oath or Affirmation of the Planter or Grower, or his known Agent, as aforesaid; which Oath or Affirmation the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer, at the Port where the said Coffee is to be loaded, or any Two of them, are empowered to administer; and the said Collector and Comptroller, and Naval Officer, are hereby required to deliver a Certificate of such Affidavit or Affirmation, under their respective

Planter or his
Agent to make
Oath of the
Growth,

and produce a Copy
to the Collector.

Commanders of Vessels to make Oath of the Receipt of such Coffee on board, and of no other.

Fee for the Oath.

Particulars to be specified;

the Goods to be marked.

Hands and Seals, to the Commander or Master of such Ship or Vessel on board of which the said Coffee is to be shipped; and the Master or Person having Command of such Ship or Vessel shall, before clearing his Ship or Vessel, also make Oath in the like manner, that he has received such Coffee on board his Ship or Vessel, and that he has no more or other Coffee on board his Ship or Vessel than such for which Proofs shall be made as aforesaid, and that he will not take or receive any more Coffee on board before his Arrival in Great Britain, and making a Report of his Lading there, for which Affidavit or Affirmation, and Certificate, the said Collector and Comptroller, or Naval Officer, shall receive as a Fee or Reward the Sum of Five Shillings, and no more; and all Certificates of such Affidavits or Affirmations shall, by the Commander or Master of such Ship or Vessel, importing such Coffee into this Kingdom, be produced by such Master or Person having Command of the Ship or Vessel, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where such Ship shall unlade at the Time of making his Report, and shall at the same Time deliver to such Collector and Comptroller a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer, of the Port or Place where such Coffee shall have been shipped, or any Two of them, testifying the particular Quantities of such Coffee which shall be so laden, and of which such Proofs shall be made as aforesaid, specifying the Package or Packages in which the same is contained, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and Weights of each Package; and the said Master shall likewise make Oath, or if he be one of the People called Quakers, solemnly affirm before them, that the Coffee in the said Certificate or Certificates mentioned was truly taken on board as in the said Certificate or Certificates is expressed, and that, after his Departure from the Place or Places where such Coffee mentioned in the said Certificate or Certificates was laded, he did not take on board, or permit to be laded on board his said Ship or Vessel, either at Sea or elsewhere, any Parcel or Parcels of Coffee, and that all the Coffee on board his said Ship is mentioned and set forth in the said Certificate or Certificates; and upon the Entry of such Coffee at the Custom-house, and paying or securing the several Duties then due thereupon, a Mark shall be set on every Parcel, denoting it to contain Coffee of the Growth of the British Plantations, and where and by what Ship imported, and thereupon such Parcel or Parcels of Coffee so marked shall be lodged in a Warehouse or Warehouses, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty; and the Importer or Proprietor of any Parcel or Parcels of Coffee, or any other Person who shall be employed by such Importer or Proprietor to make an Entry with the Receiver or Collector of the said Inland Duty, shall deliver to the said Receiver or Collector the said Certificate or Certificates of the Affidavit or Affirmation of the Growth of the said Coffee in the British Plantations, made before the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs or Naval Officers, together with the said Oath or Affirmation made as aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship or Vessel, at the Port where such Coffee was taken on board, together with the Oath or Affirmation, or a Copy thereof, made by the Planter or Grower before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace there, in the manner before directed; as also the said Certificate of the Package, Marks, and Numbers of the Coffee so laden on board; which said Certificate or Certificates, Oath or Affirmation, shall remain with the said Collector or Receiver of the said Inland Duty.

Penalty on false Oath or Certificate.

V. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall falsely make any Oath or Affirmation by this Act directed to be made, and shall thereof be legally

legally convicted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, or in any of the Courts of Admiralty in any of the said Plantations where such Offence was committed, such Person, so guilty, shall forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned for the Space of Twelve Months; and if any Person shall forge or counterfeit a Certificate of the said Oath or Affirmation, or shall publish such Certificate, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, and be legally convicted thereof in any of the Courts-aforsaid, such Person shall forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and such Forfeiture shall be paid, one Moiety to His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons who shall inform and sue for the same, to be recovered and divided as is before directed and appointed.

Anno 6^o GEORGII II. Cap. 13.

An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America.

WHEREAS the Welfare and Prosperity of Your Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America are of the greatest Consequence and Importance to the Trade, Navigation, and Strength of this Kingdom: And whereas the Planters of the said Sugar Colonies have of late Years fallen under such great Discouragements, that they are unable to improve or carry on the Sugar Trade upon an equal Footing with the foreign Sugar Colonies, without some Advantage and Relief be given to them from Great Britain: For Remedy whereof, and for the Good and Welfare of Your Majesty's Subjects, we Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain assembled in Parliament, have given and granted unto Your Majesty the several and respective Rates and Duties herein-after mentioned, and in such Manner and Form as is herein-after expressed; 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-fifth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon all Rum or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, which, at any Time or Times within or during the Continuance of this Act, shall be imported or brought into any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, which now are or hereafter may be in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, the Sum of Nine-pence, Money of Great Britain, to be paid according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, for every Gallon thereof, and after that Rate for any greater or lesser Quantity; and upon all Molasses or Syrups* of such Foreign Produce

After 25th of December 1733, 9d per Gallon to be paid for Rum and Spirits made in the American Plantations, not belonging to His Majesty, on Importation to the British Plantations; and 6d. per Gallon for Molasses and Syrups,

* Foreign Spirits are now prohibited to be imported into the British Colonies, by 4 Geo. 3. c. 15. and the Duties upon Molasses, or Syrups is repealed by 6 Geo. 3. c. 52. § 1. and a new Duty imposed in lieu thereof.

and 5s. per Cwt.
for Sugars and
Paneles.

or Manufacture, as aforesaid, which shall be imported or brought into any of the said Colonies or Plantations of or belonging to His Majesty, the Sum of Sixpence of like Money for every Gallon thereof, and after that Rate for any greater or lesser Quantity; and upon all Sugars and Paneles of such Foreign Growth, Produce, or Manufacture as aforesaid, which shall be imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations of or belonging to His Majesty, a Duty after the Rate of Five Shillings of like Money for every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of the said Sugar and Paneles, and after that Rate for a greater or lesser Quantity.

Duties how to
be levied.

II. And for the better raising, levying, and collecting the said Duties, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon the Importation of any such Goods as aforesaid into any of the said Colonies or Plantations belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, an Entry or Entries shall be made with the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs, or the Impost Officer, or proper Officer of the Excise, in the Port or Place where the same shall be imported, and that all and every the said Duties hereby imposed for and upon all such Rum, Spirits, Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, and Paneles, of such Foreign Growth, Produce, or Manufacture aforesaid, which shall be imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations of or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain as aforesaid, shall be paid down in ready Money by the Importers thereof, before the landing of the same respectively.

The said Goods,
if landed before
Entry and Payment
of Duties, shall be
forfeited,

and may be seized,

and recovered in
the Court of
Admiralty, or any
Court of Record
there;

Forfeitures how
to be distributed.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case any of the said Commodities shall be landed or put on shore in any of His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in America, out of any Ship or Vessel, before due Entry be made thereof at the Port or Place where the same shall be imported, and before the Duties by this Act charged or chargeable thereupon shall be duly paid, or without a Warrant for the landing and delivering the same, first signed by the Collector or Impost Officer; or other proper Officer or Officers of the Custom or Excise belonging to such Port or Place respectively, all such Goods as shall be so landed or put on shore, or the Value of the same, shall be forfeited; and all and every such Goods as shall be so landed or put on shore, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall and may be seized by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Colonies or Plantations where the same shall be so landed or put on shore, or any Person or Persons by them authorized in that behalf, or by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate (which Warrant such Justice or Magistrate is hereby empowered and required to give upon Request), or by any Custom-house Officer, Impost or Excise Officer, or any Person or Persons him or them accompanying, aiding, and assisting; and all and every such Offence and Forfeitures shall and may be prosecuted for and recovered in any Court of Admiralty in His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America (which Court of Admiralty is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to proceed to hear and finally determine the same), or in any Court of Record in the said Colonies or Plantations where such Offence is committed, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor, according to the Course and Method used and practised there in Prosecutions for Offences against penal Laws relating to Customs or Excise; and such Penalties and Forfeitures, so recovered there, shall be divided as follows, viz. One Third Part thereof for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be applied for the Support of the Government of the Colony or Plantation where the same shall be recovered, One Third Part to

the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Colony or Plantation, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor who shall sue for the same.

V. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall be aiding and assisting in bringing on shore or landing any such Sugar, Paneles, Syrups, or Molasses, Rum, or Spirits, into the Kingdom of Ireland, or into any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or shall receive into his, her, or their House or Custody any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, knowing the same to be imported or landed, and brought on shore, contrary to this Act, every such Person so offending shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods, to be estimated and computed according to the best Price that each respective Commodity bears at the Place where any such Seizures shall be made, to be sued for, recovered, and applied in manner afore-mentioned.

Penalty on Persons assisting in such unlawful Importation.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall hinder, molest, or resist any Custom-house Officer, Impost or Excise Officer, or their or any of their Assistants, in the due Execution of his or their Duty in seizing or securing any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, imported into the Kingdom of Ireland, or landed or put on shore in any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, which now are or hereafter may be in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, contrary to the Purport or true Meaning of this Act, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be sued for, recovered, and applied in manner afore-mentioned, and shall also be liable to be prosecuted for the same by Indictment or otherwise, and being thereof found guilty, shall be imprisoned for Three Months without Bail or Mainprize; and if any Officer or Officers of the Customs, Impost or Excise Officer or Officers, or their Assistants, shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done in Execution of his or their Duty for the better and more effectual putting in force this present Act, he or they may and shall plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence, and the Judges shall allow thereof; and if any Officer or Officers of the Customs or Excise, in the Kingdom of Ireland, or any Officer or Officers of the Customs, Impost or Excise Office, in any of His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America, shall willingly or knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation or landing and bringing on shore of any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, contrary to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, or such Officer or Officers shall take upon him or them to seize any of the said Commodities, and shall by Fraud or Collusion desist from or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he or they so conniving, desisting, or delaying, shall forfeit and lose the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be sued for, recovered, and applied in manner aforesaid, and such Officer or Officers shall also be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors.

£50 Penalty on molesting Officer in his Duty.

Officer, if sued, may plead the General Issue,

£50 Penalty on Officers conniving at fraudulent Importation.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of His Majesty's Subjects, who is or shall be Master or have the Charge of any Ship or Vessel, shall take in, or permit or suffer to be taken in, at Sea, or in any Creek or Harbour, or other Place, any Sugar, Paneles, Syrups or Molasses, Rum or Spirits, in order to be imported into Ireland, or brought on shore and landed in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act,

£100 Penalty on Master of Ship, &c permitting such Importation.

every

every such Master or other Person so offending shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds, to be sued for, recovered, and applied in manner herein-before mentioned.

The Onus probandi
in Suits to lie on
the Owners.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That upon all Suits and Prosecutions for the Importation of any of the Commodities afore-mentioned into the Kingdom of Ireland, or for the bringing on shore and landing of any of the Commodities afore-mentioned in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, contrary to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, the Onus probandi, that the same and every Part thereof were fairly and bonâ fide, and without Fraud, loaden and shipped in Great Britain, in Ships navigated according to the several Laws in being in that behalf, or that the Rum or Spirits were made of the Growth or Manufacture of some of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, or that all and every the Commodities aforesaid, which shall be imported into any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, were of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations there, or were duly entered, and had really and bonâ fide paid the Duties hereby charged and chargeable thereon, before the bringing on shore and landing thereof in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, shall lie on the Claimer or Owner thereof.

Suits to be
commenced
in Two Years
after Offence.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Suits and Prosecutions for any Offence against this Act shall be brought and commenced within Two Years after such Offence committed.

Charge of Prose-
cution how to
be borne.

XII. And for the better and more effectual carrying this Act into Execution, be it further enacted, That the Expence of prosecuting any Offence against this Act shall be paid and borne, in the first place, out of the Shares and Parts of the Penalties and Forfeitures hereby given and granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon any Seizure, Condemnation, and Judgment to be had and obtained for or by reason of any Fraud or Misbehaviour against the true Intent or Meaning of this Act.

Public Act.
Continued by
26 Geo. 2. c. 32.

XIV. And it is hereby declared and enacted, That this present Act shall be taken to be a Public Act, of which all Judges and Justices shall take Notice, without specially pleading the same; and the same shall continue and be in force for the space of Five Years, to be computed from the Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.*

* This Act is made perpetual by 4 Geo. 3. c. 15. subject to such Alterations and Amendments as are therein contained.

Anno 9° GEORGII II. Cap.37.

An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Manufacture of British Sail Cloth, and for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom.

IV. **A**ND for the better encouraging the Use and Consumption of the said Manufacture of British Sail Cloth, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, every Ship or Vessel which shall be built in Great Britain, and from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, every Ship or Vessel which shall be built in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, shall, upon her first setting out, or being first navigated at Sea, have or be furnished with One full and complete Set of Sails made up of Sail Cloth manufactured in Great Britain; and in case such Ship or Vessel shall not on her first setting out be fitted and furnished as aforesaid, that then, and for every such Neglect or Default, the Master of such Ship or Vessel shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

£50 Penalty on every Ship built in Great Britain, or British Plantations in America, not having a complete Set of Sails of British Sail Cloth.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Penalties and Forfeitures herein-before enacted and imposed on Persons offending contrary to this Act (not otherwise directed and applied) shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, or in such of His Majesty's Plantations wherein such Offence shall be committed; in which Suit no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparance, shall be allowed; which said Forfeitures shall be applied, one Moiety thereof to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to the Person who shall sue for the same.

Penalties how to be recovered and distributed. †

Anno 13° GEORGII II. Cap.3.

An Act for the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in His Majesty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships, and other Trading Ships, and Privateers.

FOR the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in His Majesty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships, and other Trading Vessels, and Privateers, and for the better carrying on the present or any future War, and the Trade of Great Britain, during the Continuance thereof: 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,

Merchant Ships,
&c. may be navigated by Three-fourths Mariners during the War.

and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That during the Continuance of this present War, and no longer (except in respect to such Merchant Ships, and other Trading Ships or Vessels, and Privateers, which shall be on their Voyage before the Determination of the War, who shall be and are hereby allowed the Liberty and Benefit of returning Home, navigated in the Manner as herein-after is provided), it shall and may be lawful for any Merchant Ship, or other Trading Ship or Vessel, or Privateer, to be navigated by Foreign Seamen or Mariners, not being Natives of Great Britain, or any of the Colonies or Plantations thereto belonging, or His Majesty's natural or naturalized Subjects, so as the Number of such Foreign Seamen or Mariners do not exceed Three-fourths of the Mariners at any one Time employed to navigate such Merchant Ship, or other Trading Ship or Vessel, or Privateer; and that One-fourth at least of the Mariners or Seamen so employed be at all Times Natives or His Majesty's naturalized Subjects of Great Britain (sudden Death, and a Hazard and Casualties of War, and the Seas, saved and excepted), one Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' or any other Statute or Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Foreign Men serving on board Men of War or Merchant Ships Two Years during the War, to be deemed natural-born Subjects.

II. And for the better encouraging of Foreign Mariners and Seamen to come and serve on board Ships belonging to this Kingdom of Great Britain, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Foreign Mariner or Seaman who shall, from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, have faithfully served, during the Time of War on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Merchant or other Trading Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, or Privateers (which at the Time of such Service shall belong to any of His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain), for the Space of Two Years, shall to all Intents and Purposes be deemed and taken to be a natural-born Subject of His Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain, and have and enjoy all the Privileges, Powers, Rights, and Capacities which such Foreign Mariner or Seaman could, should, or ought to have had and enjoyed, in case he had been a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, and actually a Native within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Proviso.

III. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That no Person who shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act shall thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or any other Person or Persons in Trust for him; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

The same may be practised in any future War.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, at all Times when it shall be found necessary to declare War against any Foreign Power, to publish a Royal Proclamation, if he or they shall judge it requisite, to permit all Merchant Ships, and other Trading Vessels, and Privateers, to be manned with Foreign Mariners and Seamen during such War, in the Manner as by this Act is provided; and that, upon the publishing of such Proclamation, this Act and every Thing therein contained shall be deemed to be in full Force and Virtue, and have Continuance for and

and during the Time of any such War, and no longer (except in respect to such Merchant Ships, and other Trading Ships or Vessels, and Privateers, which shall be on their Voyage before the Determination of such War, who shall be and are hereby allowed the Liberty and Benefit of returning Home, navigated in the Manner as herein-before is provided).

Anno 13° GEORGII II. Cap. 7.

An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America.

WHEREAS the Increase of People is a Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of any Nation or Country: And whereas many Foreigners and Strangers, from the Lenity of our Government, the Purity of our Religion, the Benefit of our Laws, the Advantages of our Trade, and the Security of our Property, might be induced to come and settle in some of His Majesty's Colonies in America, if they were made Partakers of the Advantages and Privileges which the natural-born Subjects of this Realm do enjoy; 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 June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty, all Persons born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who have inhabited and resided, or shall inhabit or reside, for the Space of Seven Years or more, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and shall not have been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven Years, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled 'An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, his open and secret Abettors;' or, being of the People called Quakers, shall make and subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and take and affirm the Effect of the Abjuration Oath appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for granting the People called Quakers such Forms of Affirmation or Declaration as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under;' and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled 'An Act for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects from the Penalties of certain Laws;' before the Chief Judge or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons respectively have so inhabited and resided, or shall so inhabit and reside, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty's natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they and

Foreigners lying Seven Years in any of our Colonies to be deemed Natives on taking the Oaths, &c.

Quakers to subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, &c.

Entries to be made in Books to be kept for Public Inspection;

2s. to be paid, and no more, for each Entry, on £10 Penalty;

The same Penalty on Secretary's neglecting to register.

and every of them had been or were born within this Kingdom; which said Oath or Affirmation, and Subscription of the said Declarations respectively, the Chief Judge or other Judge of every of the said respective Colonies is hereby enabled and empowered to administer and take; and the taking and subscribing of every such Oaths or Affirmation, and the making, repeating, and subscribing of every such Declaration, shall be before such Chief Judge or other Judge, in open Court, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, and shall be entered in the same Court, and also in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein such Person shall so inhabit and reside: And every Chief Judge or other Judges of every respective Colony, before whom such Oaths or Affirmation shall be taken, and every such Declaration shall be made, repeated, and subscribed as aforesaid, is hereby required to make a due and proper Entry thereof in a Book to be kept for that Purpose in the said Court; for the doing whereof Two Shillings and no more shall be paid at each respective Place, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Ten Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain for every Neglect or Omission; and in like manner every Secretary of the Colony wherein any Person shall so take the said Oaths or Affirmation, and make, repeat, and subscribe the said Declarations respectively as aforesaid, is hereby required to make a due and proper Entry thereof in a Book to be kept for that Purpose in his Office, upon Notification thereof to him by the Chief Judge, or other Judge of the same Colony, under the like Penalty and Forfeiture for every such Neglect or Omission.

Each qualified Person to receive the Sacrament, except Quakers and Jews,
20 Geo. 2. c. 44.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person, of what Quality, Condition, or Place soever, other than and except such of the People called Quakers, as shall qualify themselves, and be naturalized by the Ways and Means herein-before mentioned, or such who profess the Jewish Religion, shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act, unless such Person shall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant and Reformed Congregation within this Kingdom of Great Britain, or within some of the said Colonies in America, within Three Months next before his taking and subscribing the said Oaths, and making, repeating, and subscribing the said Declaration; and shall, at the Time of his taking and subscribing the said Oaths, and making, repeating, and subscribing the said Declaration, produce a Certificate, signed by the Person administering the said Sacrament, and attested by Two credible Witnesses, whereof an Entry shall be made in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein such Person shall so inhabit and reside, as also in the Court where the said Oaths shall be so taken as aforesaid, without any Fee or Reward.

Jews taking the Oaths may omit some Christian Expressions.

III. And whereas the following Words are contained in the latter Part of the Oath of Abjuration, videlicet ('upon the true Faith of a Christian'): And whereas the People professing the Jewish Religion may thereby be prevented from receiving the Benefit of this Act; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever any Person professing the Jewish Religion shall present himself to take the said Oath of Abjuration in pursuance of this Act, the said Words ('upon the true Faith of a Christian') shall be omitted out of the said Oath in administering the same to such Person, and the taking and subscribing the said Oath by such Person professing the Jewish Religion, without the Words aforesaid, and the other Oaths appointed by the said Act in like manner as Jews were permitted to take the Oath of Abjuration by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the

the First, intituled ' An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled, " An Act to oblige all Persons, being Papists, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, and all Persons in Great Britain refusing or neglecting to take the Oaths appointed for the Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, by several Acts herein mentioned, to register their Names and Real Estates ;" and for enlarging the Time for taking the said Oaths, and making such Registers, and for allowing further Time for the Enrolment of Deeds or Wills made by Papists, which have been omitted to be enrolled pursuant to an Act of the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign ; and also for giving Relief to Protestant Lessees ;' shall be deemed a sufficient taking of the said Oaths, in order to entitle such Person to the Benefit of being naturalized by virtue of this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a Testimonial or Certificate, under the Seal of any of the said Colonies, of any Persons having resided and inhabited for the Space of Seven Years or more as aforesaid within the said Colonies or some of them, to be specified in such Certificate, together with the particular Time of Residence in each of such respective Colonies (whereof the Colony under the Seal of which such Certificate shall be given to be One), and of his having taken and subscribed the said Oaths, and of his having made, repeated, and subscribed the said Declaration ; and in case of a Quaker, of his having made and subscribed the Declaration of Fidelity, and of his having taken and affirmed the Effect of the Abjuration Oath as aforesaid ; and in the Case of a Person professing the Jewish Religion, of his having taken the Oath of Abjuration as aforesaid, within the same Colony, under the Seal whereof such Certificate shall be given as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient Testimony and Proof thereof, and of his being a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and as such shall be allowed in every Court within the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and also in the said Colonies in America.

Certificates given by the Colony, of Residence, taking the Oaths, &c. to be allowed proper Evidence in all the Courts of Great Britain and Ireland.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Secretary of the said respective Colonies for the time being shall and is hereby directed and required at the end of every Year, to be computed from the said First Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty, to transmit and send over to the Office of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations kept in the City of London or Westminster, a true and perfect List of the Names of all and every Person and Persons who have in that Year entitled themselves to the Benefit of this Act, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain for every Neglect or Omission ; all which said Lists so transmitted and sent over shall from Year to Year be duly and regularly entered by the said Commissioners in a Book or Books to be had and kept for that Purpose in the said Office, for public View and Inspection, as Occasion shall require.

Secretary of the Colony to send over to the Commissioners of Trade Lists yearly, to be registered in England ;

on Penalty of £50.

VI. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That no Person who shall become a natural-born Subject of this Kingdom by virtue of this Act shall be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, either Civil or Military, or of having, accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown to himself, or to any other in Trust for him, of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland ; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Proviso to extend to the Unitas Fratrum by 20 Geo. 2. c. 44.

Anno 15° GEORGII II. Cap. 31.

An Act for further regulating the Plantation Trade; and for Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America, and for preventing collusive Captures there; and for obliging the Claimers of Vessels seized for Exportation of Wool, or any unlawful Importation, to give Security for Costs; and for allowing East India Goods to be taken out of Warehouses, in order to be cleaned and refreshed.

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

5 Ann. c. 8.

‘ WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade, and by another Act of the Fifth Year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for the Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built and Property of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of His Majesty’s Plantations in America, or a Prize Ship made free, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any of the said Plantations, until the Person or Persons claiming Property in such Ship or Vessel shall make Oath, and register the same in the manner therein directed; and in case any Ship’s Name so registered shall be altered, or any Transfer of Property to another Port, such Ship is thereby directed to be registered de novo, upon delivering up the former Certificate of the Register to the proper Officers to be cancelled; and in case of any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship, after registering thereof, such Sale is to be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Certificate of the Register before Two Witnesses; notwithstanding which, the Certificates of the Register of several Ships have been frequently sold to Foreigners, and such Certificates delivered to the Purchasers, and the Ships of Foreigners, under Colour thereof, have been admitted to trade from and to the said Plantations (though of Foreign Property) contrary to Law, to the Prejudice of the Navigation of Great Britain and the Plantations:’ For the Prevention thereof for the future, 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 Twenty-fifth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and forty-two, no Ship or Vessel required by the said recited Acts to be registered, and carrying any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes to or from any of His Majesty’s said Plantations in America, or to or from one Plantation to another, shall be permitted to trade, or be deemed qualified for that Purpose, within the Intent of the said recited Acts, until the Master or Person having Charge of the said Ship or Vessel shall, upon Oath (or in case of a Quaker, upon his solemn Affirmation) before the Governor or Collector of the Customs of every of His Majesty’s said Plantations where the same shall arrive, give a just and true Account of the Name and Burthen thereof, and of the Place from whence she came, and of the other Particulars, according to the Form following; that is to say,

Masters of Vessels registered shall give Account upon Oath.

The Oath.

‘ A. B. maketh Oath (or, if a Quaker, solemnly affirms) that the Ship or Vessel called the _____ whereof he this Deponent (or Affirmant) is Master, or _____ hath

‘ hath the Charge or Command during this present Voyage, being of the Burthen
 ‘ of Tons, came last from , and that she is, as he verily
 ‘ believes, the same Ship or Vessel described, meant, and intended in and by the
 ‘ Certificate now produced by him; and that the same does now, as he believes,
 ‘ belong wholly belong to His Majesty’s British Subjects, and that no Foreigner has
 ‘ directly or indirectly any Share, Property, or Interest therein, to his Knowledge or
 ‘ Belief.’

And in case any Ship or Vessel shall load or unload any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes in any of His Majesty’s Plantations in America, before such Proof shall be made, that every such Ship and Vessel shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be prosecuted, recovered, and divided in like manner as if she had not been registered in pursuance of the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth of King William the Third. Loading or unloading Goods, before Proof of English Owners, the Ship to be forfeited.

II. ‘ And whereas by the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of His said late Majesty King William the Third, it is enacted, that no Ship’s Name registered shall afterwards be changed without registering the same de novo, which is by the said Act required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the Certificate of the First Registry to be cancelled: And whereas Masters of Ships have frequently lost or mislaid Certificates, to the great Prejudice of the Owners, who have thereby lost their Voyages, and been deprived of the Benefit of registering their Ships de novo, and such Losses have happened at great Distances from the Port proper for the registering the Ship de novo;’ be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and forty-two, if any Ship or Vessel duly qualified to trade to, from, and in His Majesty’s said Plantations, shall happen to be in any of the said Plantations, and the Certificate of the Register thereof shall be lost or mislaid, the Master or other Person having Charge of the said Ship or Vessel may make Oath, or, being a Quaker, a solemn Affirmation, before the Governor or Collector of the Customs in the Port where the Ship or Vessel shall happen to be, in the following Form :

Oath to be made of Certificate lost or mislaid.

‘ A. B. being Master (or having the Charge) of the Ship or Vessel called the
 ‘ does swear (or solemnly affirm) that the said Ship or Vessel has
 ‘ been, as he verily believes, registered according to Law, to qualify her to trade to,
 ‘ from, and in His Majesty’s Plantations in America, and that he had a Certificate
 ‘ thereof granted at the Port of but that the same is lost or mislaid,
 ‘ and that he cannot find the same, and does not know where the same is, or what
 ‘ is become thereof, and that the same hath not been, nor shall be, with his
 ‘ Privity or Knowledge, sold or disposed of to any Person or Persons whatsoever;
 ‘ and that he this Deponent (or Affirmant), and Three-fourths of the Mariners navigat-
 ‘ ing the said Ship or Vessel, are His Majesty’s British Subjects, and the said Ship
 ‘ or Vessel does now, as he believes, belong wholly to His Majesty’s British Subjects,
 ‘ and that no Foreigner has, to his Knowledge or Belief, any Share, Property, or
 ‘ Interest therein.’ The Oath.

And the said Master or other Person navigating the said Ship or Vessel shall also give good and sufficient Security in the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds, if the Ship or Vessel be of the Burthen of One hundred Tons or under, and so in proportion for every Ship or Vessel of a greater Burthen, to the Collector of the Port where the said Ship shall be, in His Majesty’s Name, and to His Majesty’s Security to be given that no illegal Use shall be made of the Register, if found.
 Use,

Use, with Condition that the said Ship or Vessel was duly registered according to Law, for qualifying the same to trade to, from, and in His Majesty's Plantations in America, and that the Certificate of the said Register, if found, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the Customs to be cancelled, and no illegal Use has been or shall be made thereof, and that the same has not been or shall be fraudulently disposed of, and that the said Ship or Vessel does wholly belong to His Majesty's British Subjects, and that no Foreigner has any Share, Property, or Interest therein; and upon making such Oath or Affirmation, and giving such Bond as aforesaid, the Governor and Collector of His Majesty's Customs shall freely, and without Fee or Reward, give the said Master or other Person having the Charge of the said Ship or Vessel, a Certificate under their Hands and Seals of his having given such Bond, and made such Oath or Affirmation, and thereupon the said Ship or Vessel shall have Liberty to trade for that Voyage only, in the same Manner as if the original Certificate had been produced, and the first herein-before mentioned Oath or Affirmation had been taken, and no otherwise; and the said Certificate so to be given shall have the same Force and Effect during the said Voyage only, as the original Certificate of the Register, if produced, and taking the said first-mentioned Oath or Affirmation, would have had, and no other; and the Officers taking the said Oath and Bond shall transmit an Account thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

Liberty to trade for One Voyage after the Register is lost.

Directions for registering a Ship de novo, after the Loss of the First Certificate.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Certificate of the Register of any Ship or Vessel shall be lost, and the Master or Person having Charge of the said Ship or Vessel, and one or more of the Owners shall make Proof to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in case the Owner or Owners, or any of them, shall reside in Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey or Jersey, or of the Governor or Collector of the Customs residing in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America in case she was registered in such Plantation, and none of the Owners shall reside in Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, upon Oath, or, in case of a Quaker, upon solemn Affirmation of the Loss of such Certificate, and likewise of the Name, Burthen, Built, Property, and other Particulars required by the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth of King William the Third, in the same Manner, and before the same Persons, as by that Act are required upon original Registers; and shall likewise give good and sufficient Security, in the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds, if the Ship or Vessel be of the Burthen of One hundred Tons, and so in proportion for every Ship or Vessel of a greater Burthen, to the Collector of the Port to which such Ship or Vessel shall belong; and that the original Certificate hath not been nor shall be fraudulently disposed of, or used contrary to Law; and that the same when found, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the Customs to be cancelled; in such Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, and the Governor and Collector of the Customs residing at the Plantations respectively; and the said Commissioners, Governor and Collector, are hereby required to permit the said Ship or Vessel to be registered de novo; and the proper Officers shall deliver a Certificate thereof to the Owner or Owners registering the same, in the Manner directed by the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth of King William the Third, and therein mention the Name by which the Ship or Vessel was formerly registered, and that such Certificate of a new Register is granted in pursuance of this Act, instead of a former Certificate, which appears, by such Proof as this Act requires,

requires, to be lost; and that such new Register and Certificate shall have the same Force and Effect as if the same were an original Register and Certificate, and no other; and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the Officers who shall grant the same to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

IV. And whereas by the before-recited Act of Parliament made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade, it is enacted among other Things, That in all Bonds (commonly called Plantation Bonds) that are given in the Plantations, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and another Act made in the Twenty-second Year of His said Majesty's Reign, to prevent planting Tobacco in England, and regulating the Plantation Trade, the Governors of the Plantations, before they permit any Ship, that by Law is to trade there, to load on board any of the Commodities enumerated in the said Act last mentioned, are to take Bond, in the Manner and to the Value expressed and directed by the said Act, that such Ships or Vessels shall carry all the aforesaid enumerated Goods that shall be laden on board the said Ship to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain; and that the Condition of the said Bonds shall be within Eighteen Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce Certificates of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of His Majesty's said British Plantations, or in Great Britain, otherwise such Bonds to be in full Force: But there being no Provision made in any of the said Acts, or any other Law, for returning and producing Certificates within any limited Time of the landing and discharging such Goods for such Ships as give Bond in Great Britain, in pursuance of the Directions of the said Acts made in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Years of King Charles the Second; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and forty-two, that in all Bonds, commonly called Plantation Bonds, which shall be hereafter taken or entered into in Great Britain, in pursuance of the said Act, or any other Law since made, whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain, such Bonds shall be with Condition, that within Eighteen Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged, otherwise such Bonds shall be forfeited, and the Penalty thereof shall and may be sued for in His Majesty's Courts of Exchequer in England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively; provided that this Act shall not extend or be construed to extend to Bonds given for Ships which lade Rice at Carolina or Georgia, by virtue of a Licence granted by the Commissioners of the Customs, to be carried to some Part of Europe, to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, pursuant to an Act passed in the Third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or for Ships lading Sugars in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, by virtue of a Licence granted by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to be carried directly to any Foreign Part of Europe, except Ireland, pursuant to an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty.

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

22 Car. 2. c. 26.

The Condition of
Plantation Bonds.

3 Geo. 2. c. 28.

12 Geo. 2. c. 30.

Anno 19° GEORGII II. Cap. 27.

An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign-made Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom; and for charging all Foreign-made Sails with a Duty; and for explaining a Doubt concerning Ships being obliged, at their first setting out to Sea, to be furnished with one compleat Set of Sails made of British Sail Cloth.

XI. **A**ND whereas Doubts have arisen about the Meaning of a Clause in the said Act of the Ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, by which Ships or Vessels are obliged, at their first setting out, or being first navigated at Sea, to be furnished with one full and complete Set of Sails made of Sail Cloth manufactured in Great Britain: To obviate such Doubts for the future, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, every Ship or Vessel which shall be built in Great Britain, and from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, every Ship or Vessel which shall be built in His Majesty's Plantations in America, shall, upon her first setting out, or being first navigated, have or be furnished with one full and complete Set of new Sails (bonâ fide belonging to such Ship or Vessel) made of Sail Cloth manufactured in Great Britain; and in case such Ship or Vessel shall not, on her first setting out, be fitted or furnished with a new Set of Sails, properly belonging to such Ship or Vessel, made of Sail Cloth of the Manufacture of Great Britain as aforesaid, that then, and for every such Neglect or Default, the Master of such Ship or Vessel shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Ships new-built in Great Britain or America,

on first setting out, to be furnished with a Set of new Sails, manufactured in Great Britain, under Penalty of £50.

Penalties how to be recovered,

and disposed of.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several pecuniary Penalties and Forfeitures herein-before imposed on Persons offending against this Act (not otherwise directed and applied) shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, or in such of His Majesty's Plantations wherein such Offence shall be committed; in which Suit no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparance, shall be allowed; which said Forfeitures shall be applied, one Moiety thereof to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to the Person or Persons who shall sue for the same.

Anno 19° GEORGII II. Cap. 30.

An Act for the better Encouragement of the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America.

III. **A**ND for the more effectual preventing Merchants Ships or Privateers in any of the Parts aforesaid from harbouring or entertaining any Seamen who shall desert His Majesty's Service in any of the Parts aforesaid, be it further enacted by the Authority

Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, every Master of a Merchant Ship or Vessel, and Commander of a Privateer, shall, before he shall set Sail from any Port of or belonging to the said British Sugar Colonies or any of them, deliver to the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port from whence he shall set Sail, an exact List of all the Men belonging to such Merchant Ship or Vessel, or Privateer, containing their Names, Ages, and Descriptions of their Persons, upon Pain that he shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for every such Man he shall so receive and entertain on board, whose Name shall not be inserted in such List; to be recovered, with full Costs of Suit, in any Court of Record within any Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Lists, &c. of the Men employed to be delivered to the Officer of the Port by the Master, &c. of Vessel, on Penalty of £10

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, That such Officer of the Customs do return to such Master or Commander an attested Copy of such List so delivered to him; and that upon the Death or Alteration of any Seaman, the said List be immediately altered, and delivered to the Naval Officer, or Chief Officer of the Customs, in any Port where such Merchant Ship or Vessel, or Privateer, shall arrive, in manner as aforesaid; all which said Lists shall from Time to Time be produced and shown to any of the Captains or other Officer of any of His Majesty's Ships of War demanding the same; and if any Man or Men belonging to any of His Majesty's Ships of War shall be found on board any Merchant Ship or Vessel, or Privateer, whose Name shall not be contained in such List as aforesaid, the Master or Commander of such Vessel or Privateer shall forfeit to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every such Man which shall be so found on board, to be recovered in manner as aforesaid.

An attested Copy of the List to be returned, &c.

The Lists to be shown to Captains of Men of War. Men belonging to any of the Men of War, being aboard, and not in the List, the Master to forfeit £50.

Anno 20° GEORGII II. Cap. 44.

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, to other Foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America', it was enacted, that from and after the First Day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty, all Persons born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who had inhabited and resided, or should inhabit and reside for the Space of Seven Years or more in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and should not have been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time during

13 Geo 2. c. 7

1 Geo. 1. c. 13.

8 Geo. 1. c. 6.

1 W. & M. St. 1. c. 18

Foreign Protestants, Residents in America Seven Years, who scruple an Oath, upon making and subscribing the Affirmation of Fidelity and Declaration,

to be deemed natural-born Subjects.

‘ the said Seven Years, and should take and subscribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled ‘ An Act for the further Security of His Majesty’s Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, his open and secret Abettors;’ or being of the People called Quakers, should make and subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and take and affirm the Effect of the Abjuration Oath appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for granting the People called Quakers such Forms of Affirmation or Declaration as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under;’ and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief, appointed and prescribed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of Their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled ‘ An Act for exempting Their Majesties Protestant Subjects from the Penalties of certain Laws,’ before the Chief Judge or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons respectively had so inhabited and resided, or should so inhabit and reside, should be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty’s natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as if they and every one of them had been or were born within this Kingdom: And whereas many of the People of the Congregation called the Moravian Brethren, and other Foreign Protestants not Quakers, who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, are settled in His Majesty’s Colonies in America, and demean themselves there as a sober, quiet, and industrious People, and many others of the like Persuasion are desirous to transport themselves thither; and if the Benefit of the said Act made in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign were extended to them, they who are now there would thereby be encouraged to continue their Residence in His Majesty’s Colonies, and others would resort thither in greater Numbers, whereby the said Colonies would be improved, their Strength increased, and their Trade extended; 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-fifth Day of December One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, all Foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, and who are born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who have inhabited and resided, or shall inhabit and reside, for the Space of Seven Years or more, in any of His Majesty’s Colonies in America, and shall not have been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven Years, and shall make and subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and take and affirm the Effect of the Abjuration Oath appointed and prescribed by the said recited Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief, appointed and prescribed by the said recited Act made in the First Year of the Reign of Their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, before the Chief Judge or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons respectively have so inhabited and resided, or shall so inhabit and reside, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty’s natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they and every of them had been or were born within this Kingdom; which said Affirmation and Subscription of the said Declaration the said Chief or other Judge of every

every of the said respective Colonies is hereby enabled and empowered to administer and take; and the taking of every such Affirmation, and the making and subscribing of every such Declaration, shall be in such Manner and Place, and at such Times and Hours, and such Entries made thereof, and for the same Fees, and under the same Penalties, as in the said recited Act of the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign are mentioned; and Lists of the Persons who shall take the Benefit of this Act shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in like manner and under the same Penalties as Lists of the Persons taking the Benefit of the said Act are thereby directed to be transmitted.

Lists of Persons taking the Benefit, to be transmitted to the Commissioners of Trade.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act, unless such Person shall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation, within some of the said Colonies in America, within Three Months next before his taking such Affirmation, and making and subscribing such Declaration, and shall at the Time of his taking such Affirmation, and making and subscribing such Declaration, produce a Certificate, signed by the Person administering the said Sacrament, and attested by Two credible Witnesses, whereof an Entry shall be made in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein such Person shall so inhabit and reside, as also in the Court where the said Affirmation shall be so taken as aforesaid, without any Fee or Reward.

Persons to qualify themselves by taking the Sacrament.

Certificate and Entry thereof to be made.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provisions contained in the said Act made in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, with Regard to Certificates of Residence, and of having made and subscribed the said Declaration, and taken the said Affirmation, and as to such Certificates being made Evidence in the Courts of Great Britain and Ireland, and also in the said Colonies, and all other the Benefits of the said Act, shall extend to Foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, and who shall be qualified as aforesaid.

Provisions of Act 13 Geo. 2. with regard to Certificates, &c. extended to such Foreign Protestants.

IV. Provided always, That the said Foreign Protestants shall enjoy the Privileges of natural-born Subjects, and all the Benefits of this Act, and the said Act of the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

Privileges of natural-born Subjects.

V. Provided always, and be it hereby further enacted, That no Person who shall become a natural-born Subject of this Kingdom, by virtue of this Act, shall be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, either Civil or Military, or of having, accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown to himself, or to any other in Trust for him, of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland; any Thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Restrictions.

VI. Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act, or in the said recited Act of the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to naturalize any Person or Persons whatsoever, who by virtue of an Act made in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the

Persons excluded from this or 13 Geo. 2.

1 Geo. 2. c 21.

' Seventh

‘ Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, which relates to the Children of natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England or of Great Britain,’ are declared and enacted not to be entitled to the Benefit of the said Act of the Seventh Year of Her said late Majesty’s Reign, but that all such Persons shall be and remain in the same State, Plight, and Condition, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as they would have been in, if the said recited Act of the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty’s Reign, or this Act, had never been made; any Thing in this Act, or in the said recited Act of the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty’s Reign, contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 26° GEORGI II. Cap. 19.

An Act for enforcing the Laws against Persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked Goods; and for the Relief of Persons suffering Losses thereby.

‘ **W**HEREAS, notwithstanding the good and salutary Laws now in being against plundering and destroying Vessels in Distress, and against taking away shipwrecked, lost, or stranded Goods, many wicked Enormities have been committed, to the Disgrace of the Nation, and to the grievous Damage of Merchants and Mariners of our own and other Countries:’ For Remedy thereof 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 if any Person or Persons shall plunder, steal, take away, or destroy any Goods or Merchandizes, or other Effects, from or belonging to any Ship or Vessel of His Majesty’s Subjects, or others, which shall be in Distress, or which shall be wrecked, lost, stranded, or cast on shore in any Part of His Majesty’s Dominions (whether any living Creature be on board such Vessel or not), or any of the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Provision, or Part of such Ship or Vessel; or shall beat or wound with Intent to kill or destroy, or shall otherwise wilfully obstruct the Escape of any Person endeavouring to save his or her Life from such Ship or Vessel, or the Wreck thereof; or if any Person or Persons shall put out any false Light or Lights with Intention to bring any Ship or Vessel into Danger, then such Person or Persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of Felony, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall suffer Death as in Cases of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Persons convicted of plundering shipwrecked Goods, &c.

or of obstructing the Escape of any Person from a Wreck, or of putting out false Lights, to suffer Death without Clergy

Where Goods of small Value shall be stolen, without any Circumstances of Cruelty, the Offender may be indicted for Petit Larceny.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when Goods or Effects of small Value shall be stranded, lost, or cast on shore, and shall be stolen without Circumstances of Cruelty, Outrage, or Violence; then and in such Cases it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons to prosecute for such Offence by way of Indictment for Petit Larceny; and the Offenders being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer such Punishment as the Laws in Cases of Petit Larceny do enjoin or require.

III. And

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon Information made before him or them upon Oath (which Oath all Justices are hereby empowered to administer) of any Part of the Cargo or Effects whatsoever belonging to any Ship or Vessel lost or stranded upon or near the Coasts aforesaid, being unlawfully carried or conveyed away, or concealed in any House, Outhouse, Barn, or other Place, or of some reasonable Cause of Suspicion thereof, to issue his or their Warrant or Warrants for the searching of such House, Outhouse, Barn, or other Place, as in other Cases of stolen Goods: And if the same shall be found in such House, Outhouse, Barn, or other Place or Places, or upon or in the Custody or Possession of any Person or Persons not legally authorized or entitled to keep and withhold the same; and the Owner or Occupier of such House, Outhouse, Barn, or other Place, or the Person or Persons upon whom or in whose Custody or Possession the same shall be found, shall not immediately upon Demand deliver the same to the lawful Owner or Owners thereof, or to such other Person or Persons as shall be lawfully authorized to demand the same; or shall not give a good Account, to the Satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, how he, she, or they came by or became possessed thereof, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice or Justices, upon Proof of such Refusal, and he and they is and are hereby required, to commit the said Offender or Offenders to the Common Goal for the Space of Six Months, or until he, she, or they shall have paid to such lawful Owner or Owners, or to the Person or Persons lawfully authorized to receive the same, Treble the Value of the Goods or Things so by him, her, or them unlawfully detained.

Justices, upon Information of shipwrecked Goods being stolen or concealed, to issue Search Warrants;

and the Persons in whose Custody the Goods shall be found, not giving a satisfactory Account,

to be committed for Six Months, or until Payment of Treble Value.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall offer or expose to Sale any Goods or Effects whatsoever belonging to any Ship or Vessel lost, stranded, or cast on shore as aforesaid, and unlawfully taken away, or reasonably suspected so to have been, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for the Person or Persons to whom the same shall be so offered for Sale, or any Officer of the Customs or Excise, or any Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, or other Peace Officer, to stop, take, and seize the said Goods and Effects; and that he or they shall with all convenient Speed carry the same, or give Notice of such Seizure, to some one or more of His Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace; and if the Person or Persons who shall have offered the said Goods or Effects to Sale, or some other Person or Persons on his, her, or their Behalf, shall not appear before the said Justice within Ten Days next after such Seizure, and make out, to the Satisfaction of the said Justice, the Property of the said Goods or Effects to be in him, her, or them, or in the Person or Persons by whom he, she, or they was or were employed to sell the same, then the said Goods or Effects shall, by Order of the said Justice, be forthwith delivered over to or for the Use of the rightful Owner or Owners thereof, upon Payment of a reasonable Reward for such Seizure (to be ascertained by the said Justice) to the Person who seized the same; and such Justice shall and may commit the Person or Persons who shall so have offered or exposed the said Goods or Things to Sale as aforesaid, to the Common Gaol for the Space of Six Months, or until he, she, or they shall have paid to such lawful Owner or Owners, or to the Person or Persons lawfully authorized to receive the same, Treble the Value of the said Goods or Effects so by him, her, or them unlawfully offered to Sale as aforesaid.

Goods offered to Sale, suspected to be shipwrecked, to be stopped.

and Notice to be given to a Justice; and the Person offering the same, not making out his Property,

the Goods to be returned to the Owner,

and the Offender to be committed for Six Months, or till Payment of Treble Value.

Persons who shall save and carry any Vessel or Goods into Port, &c. for the Benefit of the Owners, and give Notice thereof,

or who shall discover where such Goods are concealed, entitled to the Reward; and the Quantum, in case of Disagreement, is to be adjusted according to 12 Ann. St. 2. c. 18.

Where any Vessel or Effects shall be stranded, public Notice to be given for a Meeting of the Sheriff, Justices, and Magistrates, &c. who are to aid in saving the Vessel and Goods, &c.

and to adjust the Salvage.

4s. a Day allowed for their Attendance.

If the Salvage be not paid, the Officer of the Customs may raise the same by a Bill of Sale of the Vessel or Cargo, which may be redeemed upon Payment of Principal and Interest.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person or Persons not employed by the Master, Mariners, or Owners, or other Persons lawfully authorized, in the Salvage of any Ship or Vessel, or the Cargo or Provision thereof, shall, in the Absence of Persons so employed or authorized, save any such Ship, Vessel, Goods, or Effects, and cause the same to be carried, for the Benefit of the Owners or Proprietors, into Port, or to any near adjoining Custom-house or other Place of safe Custody, immediately giving Notice thereof to some Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or Custom-house or Excise Officer, or shall discover to any such Magistrate or Officer where any such Goods or Effects are wrongfully bought, sold, or concealed; then such Person or Persons shall be entitled to a reasonable Reward for such Services, to be paid by the Masters or Owners of such Vessels or Goods, and to be adjusted, in case of Disagreement about the Quantum, in like manner as the Salvage is to be adjusted and paid by virtue of the Statute made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled ' An Act for the preserving all such Ships, and Goods thereof, which have happened to be forced on shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of Her Majesty's Dominions,' or else in the manner herein-after prescribed, as the Case shall require.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better ascertaining the Salvage to be paid in pursuance of this present Act, and the Act before mentioned, and for the more effectual putting the same Acts in Execution, the Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Bailiff, Collector of the Customs, or Chief Constable, who shall be nearest to the Place where any Ship, Goods, or Effects shall be stranded or cast away, shall forthwith give public Notice for a Meeting to be held as soon as possible of the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Justice of the Peace, Mayors, or other Chief Magistrates of Towns Corporate, Coroners, and Commissioners of the Land Tax, or any Five or more of them, who are hereby required and empowered to give Aid in the Execution of this and the said former Act, and to employ proper Persons for the saving of Ships in Distress, and such Ships, Vessels, and Effects as shall be stranded or cast away; and also to examine Persons upon Oath touching or concerning the same or the Salvage thereof, and to adjust the Quantum of such Salvage, and distribute the same among the Persons concerned in such Salvage, in case of Disagreement among the Parties or the said Persons; and that every such Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Chief Magistrate, Coroner, Lord of a Manor, Under Sheriff, or Commissioner of the Land Tax, attending and acting at such Meeting, shall be paid Four Shillings a Day for his Expences in such Attendance, out of the Goods and Effects saved by their Care or Direction.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Charges and Rewards for Salvage directed to be paid by the said Act of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her said late Majesty Queen Anne, and by this present Act, shall not be fully paid, or sufficient Security given for the same, within Forty Days next after the said Service performed, then and in such Case it shall be lawful for the Officer of the Customs concerned in such Salvage to borrow or raise so much Money as shall be sufficient to satisfy and pay such Charges and Rewards, or any Part thereof, then remaining unpaid or not secured as aforesaid, by or upon one or more Bill or Bills of Sale, under his Hand and Seal, of the Ship or Vessel or Cargo saved, or such Part thereof as shall be sufficient, redeemable nevertheless upon
Payment

Payment of the Principal Sum so borrowed, and Interest for the same after the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if Oath shall be made, before any Magistrate lawfully empowered to take the same, of any such Plunder or Theft, and the Examination in Writing whereupon taken shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of the County, Riding, or Division wherein such Fact shall be committed, or to his Deputy; or if Oath shall be made before any such Magistrate of the breaking any Ship, contrary to the aforesaid Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her said late Majesty Queen Anne, and the Examination in Writing thereupon taken shall be delivered to such Clerk of the Peace or his Deputy, then such Clerk of the Peace shall cause the Offender or Offenders in any of the said Cases to be forthwith prosecuted for the same, either in the County where the Fact shall be committed, or in any County next adjoining; in which adjoining County any Indictment may be laid by any other Prosecutor; and if the Fact be committed in Wales, then the Prosecution shall or may be carried on in the next adjoining English County; and the necessary Charges of such Prosecutions by the Clerk of the Peace shall be paid by the Treasurer of the County, Riding, or Division where the Fact shall be committed, to such Amount as the Justices of the Peace in their General or Quarter Sessions shall order and ascertain the same; and if such Clerk of the Peace shall neglect or refuse to carry on such Prosecution in due manner, he shall forfeit One hundred Pounds for every such Offence to any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster; in which Action no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance, shall be allowed.

Where Oath shall be made of Plunder or Theft,

or of breaking a Ship, contrary to 12 Ann. St. 2. c. 18. and the Examination shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace, he is to prosecute the Offender;

and the Charges to be paid by the Treasurer of the County.

Clerk of the Peace neglecting to prosecute forfeits £100.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the Land Tax, the Deputy Sheriff, the Coroner, and the Officers of Excise in each County, Riding, and Division, shall be proper Officers for putting in Execution this present Act, and the said Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, together with those therein respectively named for that Purpose.

Officers for putting this and 12 Ann. St. 2. c. 18. in Execution.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Sheriff or his Deputy, Justice of the Peace, Mayor or other Magistrate, Coroner, Lord of a Manor, Commissioner of the Land Tax, Chief Constable or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer, or any Custom-house or Excise Officer, or other Person lawfully authorized, shall be assaulted, beaten, and wounded for or on account of the Exercise of his or their Duty in or concerning the Salvage or Preservation of any Ship or Vessel in Distress, or of any Ship or Vessel, Goods or Effects, stranded, wrecked, or cast on shore, or lying under Water, in any of His Majesty's Dominions, then any Person or Persons so assaulting, beating, and wounding, shall upon Trial and Conviction, by Indictment at the Assizes or General Gaol Delivery, or at the General or Quarter Sessions for the County, Riding, or Division where such Offence shall be committed, be transported for Seven Years to some of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and shall be subject to such subsequent Punishment, in case of Return before that Time, as other Persons under Sentence of Transportation are by the Law subjected unto.

Persons convicted of assaulting any Magistrate or Officer, &c. in the Salvage of any Vessel or Goods, to be transported for Seven Years.

Justice, in the
Absence of the
Sheriff, may take a
sufficient Force to
repress Violence,
&c.

XII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in case of Need, and in the Absence of the High Sheriff, to take sufficient Power of the County to repress all unjust Violence, and duly to enforce the Execution of this Act.

Persons em-
powered to give
Orders, where
any shall be
assembled in case
of a Shipwreck, &c.

XIII. And to prevent Confusion among Persons assembled to save any Ship, Vessel, Goods, or Effects as aforesaid, either for want of proper Orders, or by contradictory Orders; be it further enacted, That all Persons so assembled shall conform in the first place to the Orders of the Master or other Officers or Owners, or other Persons employed by them; and for want of their Presence or Directions, then in the next place to the Orders of the Persons authorized by this Act, or the aforesaid Act of Queen Anne, in the like manner, in the following Subordination, as any of the said Persons shall happen to be present; that is to say, in the first place, to the Orders of any Officer or Officers of the Customs; then of any Officer or Officers of the Excise; then of the Sheriff or his Deputy; then of any Justice or Justices of the Peace; then of the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any Corporation; then of the Coroner; then of any Commissioners of the Land Tax; then of any Chief Constable; then of any Petty Constable or other Peace Officers: And any Person whatsoever acting knowingly and wilfully contrary to such Orders shall forfeit any Sum not exceeding Five Pounds, to be levied by Warrant of One Justice of the Peace; and in case of Non-payment, the Offender shall be committed to the House of Correction for any Time not exceeding Three Months.

Persons acting con-
trary to Orders
forfeit £5.

Rights of the
Crown, &c.
reserved.

XIV. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall any way extend to deprive or prejudice His Royal Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or any claiming under them, or any Patentee or Grantee of the Crown, or any Lord or Lords of any Manor or Manors, or other Person whomsoever, of or in relation to any Right which they or any of them have or may have, or lawfully claim, to any Wreck or Wrecks, or any Goods which are or shall be flotsam, jetsam, or lagan, but that such respective Rights shall be enjoyed in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner, in every respect, as if this Act had never been made.

Examination on
Oath to be taken
of the Ship's
Name, Cargo,
Owners, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Officer of the Customs who shall act in the preserving of any Ship or Vessel in Distress, or the Cargo thereof, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause or procure all Persons belonging to the said Ship or Vessel, and others who can give any Account thereof, or of the Cargo thereof, to be examined upon Oath before some Justice of the Peace as to the Name or Description of the said Ship or Vessel, and the Names of the Master, Commander, or Chief Officer and Owners thereof, and of the Owners of the said Cargo, and of the Ports or Places from or to which the said Ship or Vessel was bound, and the Occasion of the said Ship's Distress; which Examination the said Justices are hereby required to take down in Writing, and they shall deliver a true Copy thereof, together with a Copy of the said Account of the Goods, to the said Officer of the Customs, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the time being, who shall publish or cause to be published, in the next London Gazette, so much thereof as shall or may be necessary for the Information of the Persons interested or concerned therein.

and a Copy to be
transmitted to the
Secretary of the
Admiralty, and
published in the
Gazette.

XVI. And

XVI. And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the before-mentioned Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of Her said late Majesty Queen Anne, and also an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, for enforcing and making perpetual the before-mentioned Act, and for inflicting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy Ships, shall in all Things remain in full force, save only so far as the same are altered or changed by this present Act.

The Acts 12 Ann. st. 2. c. 18. and 4 Geo. 1. c. 12. to be in force where not altered by this Act.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall take place from the Twenty-ninth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Commencement of this Act.

XVIII. Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Not to extend to Scotland.

Anno 2° GEORGII III. Cap. 24.

An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Colony of Nova Scotia in America.

WHEREAS Doubts have arisen whether His Majesty's Subjects may lawfully import Salt directly from any Foreign Port in Europe into the Colony of Nova Scotia in America for the Use of the Fishery there, in like manner as is allowed for the Fisheries of New England and Newfoundland by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second: And whereas very considerable Establishments have lately been made in the said Colony by Fishermen from different Parts of His Majesty's Dominions, with a view to carry on the Fishery upon the adjacent Banks: In order therefore to remove such Doubts as aforesaid, and for the Encouragement of so valuable a Branch of the Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects, which was one principal Object of the Settlement of this Colony, and of the Encouragement given by Parliament for the Support of such Settlement: May it please Your most Excellent 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 July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to carry and import Salt from any Part of Europe into the Colony of Nova Scotia in America, in British Ships and Vessels manned and navigated according to the Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation;' and in the same manner as Salt may be imported from Europe into New England and Newfoundland by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade;' any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

From and after 1st July 1762, Salt may be imported by His Majesty's Subjects from any Part of Europe into Nova Scotia, in British Vessels navigated according to Act 12 Car. 2. and in like manner as Salt may be imported from Europe into New England, &c.

Anno 2^o GEORGII III. Cap. 25.

An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants as have served, or shall serve, for the Time therein mentioned, as Officers or Soldiers in His Majesty's Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers in America.

Preamble, reciting
Act, 13 Geo. 2.

and 29 Geo. 2.

Foreign Protestants
serving in the Royal
American Regi-
ment, or as En-
gineers in America,
for the Space of
Two Years, and
qualifying them-
selves as the Act
1 Geo. 1. directs;

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America;' all Persons born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who shall have inhabited and resided, or shall inhabit or reside, for the Space of Seven Years or more, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, or shall not have been absent out of the said Colonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven Years, are, upon the Conditions prescribed by the said Act, naturalized and made Partakers of all the Benefits and Privileges which the natural-born Subjects of this Realm do enjoy, other than such as are specified in a Proviso in the said Act contained: And whereas Commissions have been granted to a certain Number of Foreign Protestants in America, in pursuance of a Power given by a subsequent Act of the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act to enable His Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain Number of Foreign Protestants, who have served abroad as Officers or Engineers, to act and rank as Officers or Engineers in America only, under certain Restrictions and Qualifications;' which said Officers have been very useful to His Majesty's Service, by the raising of a great Number of Men, and training them to Discipline as Soldiers: And whereas several of the said Officers, since the passing of the above-recited Acts, have purchased Estates in America, by which, as well as by their faithful Services, they have given the strongest Assurances of their Attachment and Fidelity to His Majesty's Government: And whereas it is just to reward the past Services of the said Officers and Soldiers, and to give Encouragement for their future good Conduct; and it is likewise expedient to add Inducements to such Foreign Protestants as have settled, or may hereafter settle in America, to engage in His Majesty's Service; 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 Foreign Protestants, as well Officers as Soldiers, who have served or shall hereafter serve in the Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers in America, for the Space of Two Years, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, intituled 'An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, his open and secret Abettors;' and shall, at the Time of subscribing the said Oaths; and making, repeating, and subscribing the said Declaration, produce Certificates, signed in manner directed by the above-recited Act of the Thirteenth of His late Majesty, of their having received the Sacrament in some Protestant and

and Reformed Congregation within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or within some of the said Colonies in America, within Six Months before that Time, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty's natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they and every of them had been or were born within this Kingdom; and that no Estates, of what Nature or Kind soever, purchased by them, or any of them, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, since the passing of the above-recited Act of the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, shall be liable to Seizure into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or their Titles thereto be otherwise impeached by reason of their having been Aliens at the Time of their making the said Purchases; the above-recited Acts, or any other Statute, Law, or Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to naturalize any Person or Persons whatsoever, who, by virtue of an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First (intituled 'An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, which relates to the Children of natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain'), are declared and enacted not be entitled to the Benefit of the said Act of the Seventh Year of Her said Majesty's Reign; but that all such Persons shall be and remain in the same State, Plight, and Condition to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as they would have been in if this Act had never been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no Person who shall become a natural-born Subject of this Kingdom by virtue of this Act, shall be thereby enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to be capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, either Civil or Military; or of having, accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown to himself, or to any other in Trust for him, of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Kingdoms aforesaid; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 3° GEORGI II. Cap. 22.

An Act for the further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs; and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures; and for the Prevention of the Clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

IV. **A**ND whereas, for the more effectual Prevention of the infamous Practice of Smuggling, it may be necessary to employ several of the Ships and Vessels of War belonging to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, on the Coasts of Great

and producing Certificates of their having received the Sacrament in some Protestant Church, to be deemed natural-born Subjects; and all Purchases made by them since the passing Act 29 Geo. 2. declared to be valid.

None are to be deemed naturalized by this Act, who by Act 4 Geo. 1. are declared not to be entitled to the Benefit of the Act of 7 Annæ.

Persons naturalized by this Act not capable of being Privy Counsellors, or Members of either House of Parliament; or of holding Offices of Trust in Great Britain or Ireland.

‘ Great Britain and Ireland, and of the other Dominions and Colonies belonging to the Crown of Great Britain :’ Therefore, for the better Encouragement of all the Officers and Seamen employed in such Service to do their Duty therein, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to direct and appoint the Moiety herein-before mentioned, or any other Part of all and every the Seizure and Seizures that shall be made by such Officers or Seamen respectively, so employed as aforesaid, to be divided amongst all such Officers and Seamen of such Ship or Vessel of War who shall make any such Seizure as aforesaid, in such Proportions and in such Manner as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders of Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made or issued from time to time for that Purpose ; and such Moiety or other Part of the said Seizure or Seizures shall be so paid and divided to and amongst all the Officers and Seamen of such Ship or Vessel of War accordingly.

The King to direct, by Order in Council or Proclamation, how the Share of such Seizures as shall be made by Vessels in His Service shall be divided amongst the Officers and Men.

Clauses in Act 5-Geo. 1.

IX. ‘ And whereas by certain Clauses in an Act made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled ‘ An Act against clandestine Running of uncustomed Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs’ (which Clauses have been continued by several subsequent Acts), it was declared and enacted, That where any Ship or Vessel of the Burthen of Fifty Tons or under, laden with customable or prohibited Goods, should be found hovering on the Coasts of this Kingdom within the Limits of any Port, and not proceeding on her Voyage for Foreign Parts, or to some other Port of this Kingdom, Wind and Weather permitting, it should and might be lawful to and for any Officer or Officers of His Majesty’s Customs to go on board every such Ship or Vessel, and to take an Account of the Lading, and to demand and take Security from the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel in that Voyage, by his own Bond by him to be entered into unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in such Sum or Sums of Money as should be Treble the Value of such Foreign Goods then on board, with Condition that such Ship or Vessel, as soon as Wind and Weather, and the State and Condition of such Ship or Vessel, permitted, should and would proceed regularly on such Voyage, and should land such Foreign Goods in and at some Foreign Port or Ports ; and if such Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, should, upon such Demand, refuse to enter into such Bond, or, having entered into such Bond, should not depart or proceed regularly on such Voyage as soon as Wind and Weather, and the State and Condition of such Ship or Vessel, should permit, unless otherwise suffered to make a longer Stay by the Collector, or other principal Officer in his Absence, of such Port where such Ship or Vessel should be, not exceeding Twenty Days ; then and in either of the said Cases all the Foreign Goods so on board such Ship or Vessel should and might, by any Officer or Officers of the Customs, by Direction of the Collector or other Principal Officer as aforesaid, be taken out of and from such Ship or Vessel, and forthwith brought on shore and secured ; and in case the said Goods were customable, the Customs and other Duties should be paid for the same : And as concerning Wool, or any prohibited Goods, or other Goods liable to Forfeiture, which might be found on board such Ships or Vessels at the Time of their unloading as aforesaid, the same were thereby declared to be subject to Forfeiture, and the Officers of the Customs should and might prosecute the same, as also

also the Ship or Vessel, in case she should be liable to Condemnation, as in the Manner therein-after mentioned; and that after such Goods were so taken out of such Ship or Vessel, and brought on shore and secured by such Officer or Officers, such Bonds so to be given as aforesaid should be void, and delivered up, without any Fee or Reward for taking or delivering up the same; and such Bond, not being otherwise discharged, should, on a proper Certificate returned under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate in any Place or Places beyond the Seas, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants upon the Place, that such Goods were there landed, or upon Proof by credible Persons that such Goods were taken by the Enemies, or perished in the Seas (the Examination and Proof thereof being left to the Judgment of the Commissioners of the Customs), should be vacated and discharged: And whereas the extending of the said Clauses to the rest of His Majesty's Dominions may be a Means of preventing illicit Trade; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, the said Clauses and every Part of them shall be extended to all Ships and Vessels of the Burthen of Fifty Tons or under which shall be found hovering on the Coasts of Ireland, or any other of His Majesty's Dominions or Territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and shall be of equal Force in every respect, in regard to all such Ships and Vessels found hovering on any of the Coasts aforesaid, as such Clauses now are, or shall be construed to be, in regard to any Ships or Vessels hovering on the Coasts of this Kingdom; and all Offences which shall be committed against the said Clauses, or any Part of them, on the Coasts of Ireland, shall be tried, and the Penalties and Forfeitures thereby incurred shall be prosecuted for and recovered, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Dublin in the said Kingdom; and all Offences which shall be committed against the said Clauses, or any Part of them, on the Coasts of any other of His Majesty's Dominions or Territories (except this Kingdom), shall be tried, and the Penalties and Forfeitures thereby incurred shall be prosecuted for and recovered, in any Court of Admiralty in the Dominion or Territory on the Coast whereof such Offence shall be committed (which Court of Admiralty is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to proceed to hear and determine the same), or in any Court of Record in such Dominion or Territory, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor, according to the Course and Method used and practised there in Prosecutions for Offences against penal Laws relating to the Customs or Excise; and such Penalties and Forfeitures so recovered there shall be divided and applied in such and the same manner as Penalties and Forfeitures recovered in Great Britain for the like Offences are, or in pursuance of this Act may be, directed to be divided and applied.

The recited Clauses respecting custom-able or prohibited Goods on board Vessels of Fifty Tons or under, found hovering on the Coasts by the Officers of the Customs, extended to all such like Vessels found hovering on any of the Coasts of Ireland, and of the said Offences to be tried, and Penalties recovered, in any of the Four Courts of Dublin. Offences in other Parts to be prosecuted in the Court of Admiralty or other Court of Record of the same Place, and the Forfeitures to be divided and applied as those in Great Britain.

Anno 4° GEORGII III. Cap. 15.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America;' for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade;' and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain.

WHEREAS it is expedient that new Provisions and Regulations should be established for improving the Revenue of this Kingdom, and for extending and securing the Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and Your Majesty's Dominions in America, which by the Peace have been so happily enlarged: And whereas it is just and necessary that a Revenue be raised in Your Majesty's said Dominions in America, for defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, being desirous to make some Provision in this present Session of Parliament towards raising the said Revenue in America, have resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several Rates and 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-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon all White or Clayed Sugars of the Produce or Manufacture of any Colony or Plantation in America, not under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; for and upon Indico, and Coffee of Foreign Produce or Manufacture; for and upon all Wines (except French Wine); for and upon all Wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs, mixed with Silk or Herba of the Manufacture of Persia, China, or East India, and all Calico painted, dyed, printed, or stained there; and for and upon all Foreign Linen Cloth called Cambrick and French Lawns, which shall be imported or brought into any Colony or Plantation in America, which

From and after
29th September
1764, the following
Rates and Duties
to take place on the
several Species of
Foreign Goods here
enumerated, im-
ported into any of
His Majesty's Plant-
ations in America

which now is or hereafter may be under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the several Rates and Duties following ;* that is to say,

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of such Foreign White or Clayed Sugars, One Pound Two Shillings, over and above all other Duties imposed by any former Act of Parliament.

On Foreign White or Clayed Sugars, 22s. per Cwt. Indico 6d. per Pound. Coffee £2. 19s. 9d per Cwt.

For every Pound Weight Avoirdupois of such Foreign Indico, Sixpence.

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of such Foreign Coffee, which shall be imported from any Place except Great Britain, Two Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine-pence.

For every Ton of Wine of the Growth of the Madeiras, or of any other Island or Place from whence such Wine may be lawfully imported; and which shall be so imported from such Islands or Places, the Sum of Seven Pounds.

Madeira Wines, £7. per Ton

For every Ton of Portugal, Spanish, or any other Wine (except French Wine) imported from Great Britain, the Sum of Ten Shillings.

Portugal and Spanish Wines, 10s. per Ton.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Rates and Duties hereby charged upon such Foreign White or Clayed Sugars, Foreign Indico, Foreign Coffee, Wines, Wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs, mixed with Silk or Herba, Calico, Cambricks, French Lawns, and Foreign Molasses or Syrups, imported into any British American Colony or Plantation, shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures (not otherwise altered by this Act), as are mentioned and expressed in the said Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, with respect to the raising, levying, collecting, and Payment of the Rates and Duties thereby granted; and that the aforesaid Duties hereby charged upon British Coffee and Pimento exported from any British Colony or Plantation shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as are mentioned and referred unto in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade,' with respect to the raising, levying, collecting, and Payment of the Rates and Duties thereby granted upon the several Goods therein particularly enumerated; and that all Powers, Penalties, Provisions, Articles and Clauses, in those Acts respectively contained and referred unto (except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act), shall be observed, applied, practised, and put in execution, for the raising, levying, collecting, and answering the respective Rates and Duties granted by this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were particularly and at large re-enacted in the Body of this present Act, and applied to the Rates and Duties hereby imposed; and as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as the same could have been at any Time put in execution, for the like Purposes, with respect to the Rates and Duties granted by the said former Acts.

The Duties on the enumerated Goods here mentioned, to be raised and paid as by the recited Act of 6 Geo 2.;

those upon Coffee and Pimento

as by Act 25 Car. 2.

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Importer of any Wines shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed

Importer refusing to pay the Duties on Wines, Officer may seize the same,

* The Duties granted by this Act upon East India Goods, Cambrick, French Lawn, Coffee, and Pimento, being repealed by 6 Geo. 3. c. 52. are not inserted.

and publicly sell them to the best Bidder, and deduct the Duties and Charges.

If they shall not bring sufficient to pay the Duty and Charges, they are to be staved and spilt.

Monies arising by the several Duties before granted,

and upon Sugars, &c.

to be paid into the Exchequer, and to be reserved towards defraying the Charges of protecting the British Colonies in America.

Where Goods entered for Exportation to Parts beyond the Seas, in order to obtain a Drawback not allowed by this Act, shall be carried to any British Plantation in America, such Drawback shall be forfeited, and Double the Amount thereof, with Treble the Value of the Goods.

Foreign Rum or Spirits imported into any of the British Plantations in America.

thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs where such Wines shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such Refusal made, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days Public Notice, appoint for that Purpose; which Wine shall be sold to the best Bidder, and the Money arising by the Sale thereof shall be applied, in the first place, in Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges that shall have been occasioned by the said Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to such Importer, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

VIII. Provided also, That if the Money offered for the Purchase of such Wine shall not be sufficient to discharge the Duty and Charges aforesaid, then and in every such Case the Collector or other proper Officer shall cause the Wine to be staved, spilt, or otherwise destroyed, and shall return the Casks, or other Package wherein the same was contained, to such Importer.

X. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Monies which, from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, shall arise by the several Rates and Duties herein before granted, and also by the Duties which, from and after the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, shall be raised upon Sugars and Paneles by virtue of the said Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King George the Second (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same), shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and shall be entered separate and apart from all other Monies paid or payable to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors; and shall be there reserved, to be from time to time disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Merchant or other Person shall, from and after the said First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, enter any Goods for Exportation to Parts beyond the Seas, other than to the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, in order to obtain any Drawback not allowed by this Act upon the Exportation of such Goods to the said British Colonies or Plantations, and the said Goods shall nevertheless be carried to any British Colony or Plantation in America, and landed there, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that then and in such Case the Drawback shall be forfeited, and the Exporter of such Goods, and the Master of the Ship or Vessel on board which the same were laden and exported shall forfeit Double the Amount of the Drawback paid or to be paid for the same, and also Treble the Value of the said Goods.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Rum or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall be imported or brought into any of the Colonies or Plantations

tions in America which now are, or hereafter may be, in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, upon Forfeiture of all such Rum or Spirits, together with the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture thereof; to be seized by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and prosecuted in such Manner and Form as herein-after is expressed; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. And for the better preventing Frauds in the Importation of Foreign Sugars and Paneles, Rum and Spirits, Molasses and Syrups, into any of His Majesty's Dominions, under Pretence that the same are the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations; it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, every Person or Persons loading on board any Ship or Vessel, in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, any Rum or Spirits, Sugars or Paneles, Molasses or Syrups, as of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation, shall, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Loading Port an Affidavit, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the said British Colonies or Plantations, either by the Grower, Maker, or Shipper of such Goods, or his or their known Agent or Factor, expressing in Words at Length, and not in Figures, the Quality of the Goods so shipped, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages, and describing the Name or Names of the Plantation or Plantations, and the Name of the Colony where the same grew or were produced and manufactured; which Affidavit shall be attested, under the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace, to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is hereby required to do the same without Fee or Reward: And the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant to the Master, or other Person having the Charge of the Ship or Vessel, a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit pursuant to the Directions of this Act; which Certificate shall express the Quality of the Goods shipped on board such Ship or Vessel, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages; and such Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs shall also (without Fee or Reward), within Thirty Days after the sailing of the Ship or Vessel, transmit an exact Copy of the said Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the respective Colony or Plantation where the Goods were shipped, on Forfeiture of Five Pounds.

liable to be forfeited, together with the Vessel, &c.

Exporter of Rum, Spirits, Paneles, Molasses, or Syrups, from the British Colonies in America, as of the Growth thereof, to produce and deliver to the proper Officer, before clearing, an Affidavit of the Quality of the Goods, and Denomination of the Packages, &c.

Officer to grant the Master of the Vessel a Certificate thereof,

and to transmit a Copy of such Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the Colony, on Penalty of £5.

XXI. And it is further enacted, That upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel into the Port of her Discharge, either in Great Britain or any other Port of His Majesty's Dominions where such Goods may be lawfully imported, the Master or other Person taking the Charge of the Ship or Vessel shall, at the Time he makes his Report of his Cargo, deliver the said Certificate to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs, and make Oath before him that the Goods so reported are the same that are mentioned in the said Certificate, on Forfeiture of One hundred Pounds; and if any Rum or Spirits, Sugars or Paneles, Molasses or Syrups, shall be imported or found on board any such Ship or Vessel, for which no such Certificate shall be produced, or which shall not agree therewith, the same shall be deemed and taken to be Foreign Rum and Spirits, Sugar and Paneles, Molasses and Syrups, and shall be liable to the same Duties, Restrictions, Regulations, Penalties and Forfeitures,

On Arrival of the Vessel at the Port of Discharge, the Master is to deliver the Certificate to the proper Officer, and make Oath of the Identity of the Goods, on Penalty of £100; and Goods found on board, not certified for, &c. are to pay Foreign Duties.

ures, in all respects, as Rum, Spirits, Sugar, Paneles, Molasses, and Syrups of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, would respectively be liable to by Law.

Where any such Goods, not included in the Certificate, shall be imported without intending a Fraud, they may be admitted to Entry, paying the usual Duties.

XXII. Provided always, That if any Rum or Spirits, Sugar or Paneles, Molasses or Syrups, shall be imported into Great Britain from any British Colony or Plantation in America, without being included in such Certificate as is herein-before directed, and it shall be made to appear, to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs at London or Edinburgh respectively, that the Goods are really and truly the Produce of such British Plantation or Colony, and that no Fraud was intended, it shall and may in such Case be lawful for the said respective Commissioners to permit the said Goods to be entered, upon Payment of the like Duties as such Goods would be liable to if this Law had not been made.

Master, before sailing from the Port of Lading, is to take a Certificate of his having given Bond ;

XXIV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master or Person having the Charge of any Ship or Vessel shall, before he departs from any British Colony or Plantation where he receives his Lading, take a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there (which Certificate such Officers are hereby required to grant without Fee or Reward) that Bond hath been given, pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act of Parliament, as the Case shall require ; and the Master or Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall keep such Certificate in his Custody till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same up to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where he shall discharge his Lading, either in Great Britain or any British American Colony or Plantation, on Forfeiture of One hundred Pounds for each and every Offence.

which, upon completing his Voyage, he is to deliver up at the Port of Discharge, on Penalty of £100.

British Vessels with any British American Goods, or Foreign Molasses or Syrups, discovered near the British American Coasts, not producing a Certificate as required by Law, or not producing one at the Port of Arrival, are liable to be forfeited.

XXV. And it is hereby further enacted, That if any British Ship or Vessel laden as aforesaid with any Goods of the Produce or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, or having on board any Molasses or Syrups the Produce of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, shall be discovered by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs within Two Leagues of the Shore of any British Colony or Plantation in America, and the Master or Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall not produce a Certificate that Bond has been given, pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act of Parliament, as the Case may require ; or if he shall not produce such Certificate to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where he shall arrive, either in Great Britain or any British American Colony or Plantation, such Ship or Vessel, with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and all the Goods therein laden, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is directed.

Coffee and other enumerated Goods of the British American Plantations, to be imported under like Securities and Penalties as those in Acts 12 and 25 Car. 2.

XXVII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, all Coffee, Pimento, Cocoa Nuts, Whale Fins, Raw Silk, Hides, and Skins, Pot and Pearl Ashes, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be imported directly from thence into this Kingdom, or some other British Colony or Plantation, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures as are particularly mentioned in Two Acts of Parliament made in the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second,

cond, the former intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and the latter intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades,' and for the better securing the Plantation Trade, or either of them, with respect to the Goods in those Acts particularly enumerated; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Iron, nor any Sort of Wood commonly called Lumber, as specified in an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled 'An Act for giving further Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,' of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be there laden on board any Ship or Vessel, to be carried from thence, until sufficient Bond shall be given, with One Surety besides the Master of the Vessel, to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Loading Port, in a Penalty of Double the Value of the Goods, with Condition that the said Goods shall not be landed in any Part of Europe except Great Britain; which Bonds shall be discharged in the manner hereafter mentioned; that is to say, for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain, the Condition of the Bond shall be, to bring a Certificate in Discharge thereof within Eighteen Months from the Date of the Bond; and within Six Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which respective Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the Landing thereof; and for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place in America, Africa, or Asia, to bring the like Certificate within Twelve Months, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there; or such Bond or Bonds shall be discharged, in either of the said Cases, by Proof upon Oath made by credible Persons, that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas.

Bond and Security to be given before lading any Iron or Lumber of the British American Plantations.

Condition to land the same, if for Europe, in Great Britain, and to produce a Certificate thereof within Eighteen Months; and if for any of the British American Plantations, within Six Months; and if for any other Place in America, Africa, or Asia, within Twelve Months. Where the Goods perish, or are taken, the Bond is discharged.

XXIX. And for the better preventing Frauds in the Importation or Exportation of Goods that are liable to the Payment of Duties, or are prohibited in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, of any Kind whatsoever, shall be shipped or laden on board any Ship or Vessel in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other British Colony or Plantation, without a Sufferance or Warrant first had and obtained from the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be intended to be put on board; and the Master of every such Ship or Vessel shall, before the same be removed or carried out from the Port or Place where he takes in his Lading, take out a Cocket or Cockets expressing the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Package so laden, with the Merchants Names by whom shipped, and to whom consigned; and if they are Goods that are liable to the Payment of any Duty, either upon the Importation into, or upon the Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, the said Cocket or Cockets shall likewise distinctly specify that the Duties have been paid for the same, referring to the Times or Dates of Entry and Payment

No Goods to be shipped in one British Colony, to be carried to another, without a Sufferance,

and taking out a proper Cocket,

which is to be produced at the Port of Discharge,

on Forfeiture of the Goods.

Goods also to be forfeited, if they do not agree with the Cocket.

Vessel discovered near the Coast may be stopped, and the Goods for which no Cocket is produced may be seized.

No Vessel to be cleared out for any of the British Colonies in America, unless the whole Cargo be shipped in this Kingdom; and where any European Vessel is discovered near such Coasts, the Goods for which no such Cocket is produced, may be seized.

Salt.

Madeira Wines, &c. Horses, Provisions, or Linens from Ireland, excepted

Payment of such Duties, and by whom they were paid; which Cocket or Cockets shall be produced by the Master of such Ship or Vessel to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Ship or Vessel shall arrive in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on shore: And if any Goods or Merchandizes shall be shipped as aforesaid without such Sufferance, or the Vessel shall depart and proceed on her Voyage without such Cocket or Cockets, or the Goods shall be landed or put on shore before such Cocket or Cockets are produced at the Port or Place of Discharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all respects therewith, the Goods, in any or either of those Cases, shall be forfeited and lost; and any Officer of His Majesty's Customs is hereby empowered to stop any such Ship or Vessel, bound as aforesaid, which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, and to seize and take from thence all the Goods which shall be found on board such Ship or Vessel, for which no such Cocket or Cockets shall be produced to him.

XXX. ' And whereas British Vessels arriving from Foreign Parts at several of the ' Out-ports of this Kingdom, fully or in part laden abroad with Goods that are ' pretended to be destined to some Foreign Plantation, do frequently take on board ' some small Parcels of Goods in this Kingdom, which are entered outwards for some ' British Colony or Plantation, and a Cocket and Clearance thereupon granted for ' such Goods, under Cover of which the whole Cargoes of such Vessels are clandestinely landed in the British American Dominions, contrary to several Acts of Parliament now in force, to the great Prejudice of the Trade and Revenue of this ' Kingdom: For Remedy whereof be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Ship or Vessel shall, upon any Pretence whatsoever, be cleared outwards from any Port of this Kingdom, for any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in America, unless the whole and entire Cargo of such Ship or Vessel shall be bona fide, and without Fraud, laden and shipped in this Kingdom; and any Officer of His Majesty's Customs is hereby empowered to stop any British Ship or Vessel arriving from any Part of Europe, which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, and to seize and take from thence as forfeited any Goods (except as herein-after mentioned) for which the Master or other Person taking the Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the said Ship or Vessel in some Port of Great Britain.

XXXI. Provided always, That this Act shall not extend nor be construed to extend to forfeit, for want of such Cocket or Clearance, any Salt laden in Europe for the Fisheries in New England, Newfoundland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Nova Scotia, or any other Place to which Salt is or shall be allowed by Law to be carried; Wines laden in the Madeiras, of the Growth thereof; and Wines of the Growth of the Western Islands, or Azores, and laden there; nor any Horses, Victuals, or Linen Cloth, of and from Ireland, which may be laden on board such Ships or Vessels.

XXXII. And

XXXII. And it is hereby further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, rase, alter, or falsify any Affidavit, Certificate, Sufferance, Cocket, or Clearance, required or directed by this Act, or shall knowingly or willingly make use of any Affidavit, Certificate, Sufferance, Cocket, or Clearance, so counterfeit, rased, altered, or falsified, such Person or Persons shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds; and such Affidavit, Certificate, Sufferance, Cocket, or Clearance, shall be invalid and of no Effect.

Penalty on counterfeiting, &c. any Affidavit or Certificate £500, &c.

XXXIII. ' And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ' An Act for indemnifying Persons who have been guilty of Offences against the Laws made for securing the Revenue of Customs and Excise, and for enforcing those Laws for the future,' and by other Acts of Parliament since made, which are now in force, in order to prevent the clandestine Landing of Goods in this Kingdom from Vessels which hover upon the Coasts thereof, several Goods and Vessels in those Laws particularly mentioned and described are declared to be forfeited, if such Vessels are found at Anchor or hovering within Two Leagues of the Shore of this Kingdom, without being compelled thereto by Necessity or Distress of Weather; which Laws have been found very beneficial to the public Revenue: And whereas if some Provision of that Sort was extended to His Majesty's American Dominions, it may be a Means of preventing an illicit Trade therewith, and tend to enforce an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled ' An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and another Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled ' An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' so far as those Laws do prohibit any Goods or Commodities to be imported into or exported out of any British Colony or Plantation in America, in any Foreign Ship or Vessel: To which End, therefore, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, if any Foreign Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be found at Anchor or hovering within Two Leagues of the Shore of any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, which shall or may be in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in America, and shall not depart from the Coast, and proceed upon her Voyage to some Foreign Port or Place, within Forty-eight Hours after the Master or other Person taking the Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall be required so to do by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, unless in case of unavoidable Necessity and Distress of Weather, such Ship or Vessel, with all the Goods therein laden, shall be forfeited and lost, whether Bulk shall have been broken or not, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, in such Manner and Form as herein-after is expressed.

Clause in Act 9 Geo. 2.

12 Car. 2.
7 & 8 W. 3.

Foreign Vessels found at Anchor or hovering on the Coast of any of the British American Dominions, and not departing, unless distressed, within 48 Hours after Notice, are liable to be forfeited, together with the Goods.

XXXIV. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Ship or Vessel belonging to the Subjects of the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit Trade, on that Part of the Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the Place called Cape Bonavista to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down to the Western Side, reaches as far as the Place called Point Riche.

Except French Fishing-vessels off Newfoundland.

XXXV. And

British Vessels found standing into or coming out from the Isles of Saint Pierre & Miquelon, or hovering, &c. on the Coasts, or with Goods on board from thence, &c. are forfeited, together with the Goods; and the Master, &c. forfeit also Treble Value.

XXXV. And in order to prevent any illicit Trade or Commerce between His Majesty's Subjects in America and the Subjects of the Crown of France in the Islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, if any British Ship or Vessel shall be found standing into or coming out from either of those Islands, or hovering or at Anchor within Two Leagues of the Coasts thereof, or shall be discovered to have taken any Goods or Merchandizes on board at either of them, or to have been there for that Purpose, such Ship or Vessel, and all the Goods so taken on board there, shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs; and the Master or other Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, and every Person concerned in taking any such Goods on board, shall forfeit Treble the Value thereof.

Concealed Goods found on board, after Report made by the Master,

XXXVI. And to prevent the concealing any Goods in false Packages or private Places on board any Ship or Vessel arriving at any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, with Intent to their being clandestinely landed there; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, all Goods which shall be found concealed in any Place whatsoever on board any such Ship or Vessel, at any Time after the Master thereof shall have made his Report to the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs, and which shall not be comprized or mentioned in the said Report, shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs; and the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel (in case it can be made appear that he was anywise consenting or privy to such Fraud or Concealment), shall forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods so found.

and not comprized in his Report, are forfeited; and the Master, being privy to the Fraud, forfeits Treble the Value.

If customary Goods be either laden on board, or landed before the Duties are paid,

XXXVII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, if any Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever, liable to the Payment of Duties in any British Colony or Plantation in America by this or any other Act of Parliament, shall be laden on board any Ship or Vessel outward bound, or shall be unshipped or landed from any Ship or Vessel inward bound, before the respective Duties due thereon are paid, agreeable to Law; or if any prohibited Goods whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any of the said Colonies or Plantations, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this or any other Act of Parliament; every Person who shall be assisting or otherwise concerned, either in the loading outwards, or in the unshipping or landing inwards, such Goods, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading or unshipping thereof, shall for each and every Offence forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods, to be estimated and computed according to the best Price that each respective Commodity bears at the Place where such Offence was committed; and all the Boats, Horses, Cattle, and other Carriages whatsoever, made use of in the loading, landing, removing, Carriage, or Conveyance of any of the aforesaid Goods, shall also be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, as herein-after mentioned.

or prohibited Goods be imported into or exported out of any of the British Colonies in America, the Persons concerned therein forfeit Treble the Value,

together with the Boats, Carriages, and Cattle employed.

XXXVIII. And

XXXVIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, if any Officer of His Majesty's Customs shall directly or indirectly take or receive any Bribe, Recompeñce, or Reward, in any Kind whatsoever; or connive at any false Entry, or make any collusive Seizure or Agreement; or do any other Act or Deed whatsoever by which His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall or may be defrauded in his or their Duties, or whereby any Goods prohibited shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards; or whereby the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this or any other Act of Parliament relating to His Majesty's Customs in America may be evaded; every such Officer therein offending shall for each and every Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Office or Employment Civil or Military: And if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall give, offer, or promise to give, any Bribe, Recompeñce, or Reward to any Officer of the Customs, to do, conceal, or connive at any Act whereby any of the Provisions made by this or any other Act of Parliament relating to His Majesty's Customs in America may be evaded or broken, every such Person or Persons shall for each and every such Offence (whether the same Offer, Proposal, or Promise, be accepted or performed or not) forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Officer receiving Bribe, &c.

conniving at a false Entry, making a collusive Seizure, or guilty of other Fraud in his Office,

forfeits £500, and is disabled;

and Persons giving or promising any Bribe, &c. to such Officer, in order to betray his Trust,

forfeit £50.

XXXIX. And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh and Eighth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' all Governors or Commanders in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations are required to take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that all the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in that Act, and several other Acts of Parliament therein referred to, relating to the said Colonies and Plantations, be punctually and bonâ fide observed, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof: And whereas divers other good Laws have been since made for the better regulating and securing the Plantation Trade: Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the present Governors or Commanders in Chief of any British Colony or Plantation shall, before the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, and all who hereafter shall be made Governors or Commanders in Chief of the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, before their Entrance into their Government, shall take a solemn Oath to do their utmost that all the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in any Act of Parliament heretofore made, and now in force, relating to the said Colonies and Plantations, and that all and every the Clauses contained in this present Act, be punctually and bonâ fide observed, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, so far as appertains unto the said Governors or Commanders in Chief respectively, under the like Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, either for neglecting to take the said Oath, or for wittingly neglecting to do their Duty accordingly, as are mentioned and expressed in the said recited Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Year of the Reign of King William the Third; and the said Oath hereby required to be taken shall be administered by such Person or Persons as hath or have been, or shall be appointed to administer the Oath required to be taken by the said Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Year of the Reign of King William the Third.

Clause in Act 7 & 8 W. 3.

Governors or Commanders in Chief of the British Colonies are to take an Oath for the due Execution of their Duty in this and all other Acts relating to the said Colonies, &c.

under the Penalties in the recited Act of 7 & 8 W. 3.

Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in Great Britain, how to be recovered, divided, and applied.

XL. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Penalties and Forfeitures herein-before mentioned, which shall be incurred in Great Britain, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland respectively; and (all necessary Charges for the Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall be divided and applied, one Moiety to and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Seizor or Prosecutor.

The Money granted by this Act, and Act 25 Car. 2. as Rates or Duties,

and the Penalties and Forfeitures relating to the Customs in America, are to be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain at the Rate of 5s. 6d. per Ounce in Silver;

XLI. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, all Sums of Money granted and imposed by this Act, and by an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade,' as Rates or Duties; and also all Sums of Money imposed as Penalties or Forfeitures, by this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Customs, which shall be paid, incurred, or recovered in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies shall and may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and that all the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this or any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred there, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of Admiralty in the said Colonies or Plantations where such Offence shall be committed, or in any Court of Vice Admiralty which may or shall be appointed over all America (which Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty are hereby respectively authorized and required to proceed, hear, and determine the same), at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor.

and the Net Produce is to be paid,

One Third to the King,

One Third to the Governor, and One Third to the Prosecutor.

But Seizures made at Sea by the King's Ships are to go, one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Prosecutor;

subject nevertheless to such Distribution as His Ma-

XLII. And it is hereby further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures so recovered there, under this or any former Act of Parliament, shall be divided, paid, and applied as follows; that is to say, after deducting the Charges of Prosecution from the Gross Produce thereof, One Third Part of the Net Produce shall be paid into the Hands of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port or Place where such Penalties or Forfeitures shall be recovered, for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; One Third Part to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Colony or Plantation; and the other Third Part to the Person who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same; excepting such Seizures as shall be made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War duly authorized to make Seizures; one Moiety of which Seizures, and of the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered thereon, first deducting the Charges of Prosecution from the Gross Produce thereof, shall be paid as aforesaid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, to and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Distribution of the Produce of the Seizures so made at Sea, as well with regard to the Moiety herein-before granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as with regard

regard to the other Moiety given to the Seizor or Prosecutor, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders of Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made for that Purpose.

XLIII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Produce of any Seizure made in America shall not be sufficient to answer the Expences of Condemnation and Sale; or if, upon the Trial of any Seizure of any Ship or Goods, a Verdict or Sentence shall be given for the Claimant, in either of those Cases the Charges attending the seizing and prosecuting such Ship or Goods shall and may, with the Consent and Approbation of any Four of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, be paid out of any Branch of the Revenue of Customs arising in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; any thing in this or any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where the Seizure shall not answer the Expence of the Condemnation and Sale, or a Verdict be given for the Claimant, the Charges, with Approbation of the Commissioners, may be defrayed out of the Customs in America.

XLIV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Person shall be admitted to enter a Claim to any Ship or Goods seized in pursuance of this or any other Act of Parliament, and prosecuted in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, until sufficient Security be first given, by Persons of known Ability, in the Court where such Seizure is prosecuted, in the Penalty of Sixty Pounds, to answer the Costs and Charges of Prosecution; and, in default of giving such Security, such Ship or Goods shall be adjudged to be forfeited, and shall be condemned.

No Claim to be admitted till Security to answer Costs be given to the Amount of £60;

and in default, Ship and Goods to be condemned.

XLV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, if any Ship or Goods shall be seized for any Cause of Forfeiture, and any Dispute shall arise whether the Customs and Duties for such Goods have been paid, or the same have been lawfully imported or exported, or concerning the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of such Goods, or the Place from whence such Goods were brought, then and in such Cases the Proof thereof shall lie upon the Owner or Claimer of such Ship or Goods, and not upon the Officer who shall seize or stop the same; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where Ship or Goods are seized for any Cause of Forfeiture, the Owner is to prove the Matter in dispute.

XLVI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, in case any Information shall be commenced and brought to Trial in America, on account of any Seizure of any Ship or Goods as forfeited by this or any other Act of Parliament relating to His Majesty's Customs, wherein a Verdict or Sentence shall be given for the Claimer thereof; and it shall appear to the Judge or Court before whom the same shall be tried, that there was a probable Cause of Seizure, the Judge or Court before whom the same shall be tried shall certify on the Record or other Proceedings, that there was a probable Cause for the Prosecutors seizing the said Ship or Goods; and in such Case the Defendant shall not be entitled to any Costs of Suit whatsoever; nor shall the Persons who seized the said Ship or Goods be liable to any Action, or other Suit or Prosecution, on account of such Seizure; and in case any Action, or other Suit or Prosecution, shall be commenced and brought to Trial against any Person or Persons whatsoever, on account of the seizing any

In Trials upon Information in America, where a probable Cause of Seizure appears, the Judge shall certify the same on the Record, and the Defendant shall have no Costs or Action; and in Suits where no Information shall be commenced and brought to Trial, and the Court shall certify there was a probable Cause of Seizure, the

Plaintiff shall have but 2d. Damages, and no Costs, and the Defendant be fined not more than 1s.

such Ship or Goods, where no Information shall be commenced or brought to Trial to condemn the same, and a Verdict or Sentence shall be given upon such Action or Prosecution against the Defendant or Defendants, if the Court or Judge before whom such Action or Prosecution may be brought shall certify in like manner as aforesaid that there was a probable Cause for such Seizure, then the Plaintiff, besides his Ship or Goods so seized, or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to above Two-pence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit; nor shall the Defendant in such Prosecution be fined above One Shilling.

General Issue.

XLVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or America, against any Person or Persons for any thing done in pursuance of this or any other Act of Parliament relating to His Majesty's Customs, the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give the said Acts 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 such Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

Treble Costs.

Anno 4° GEORGE III. Cap. 19.

An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Quebec in America, for a limited Time.*

WHEREAS the Rivers, Bays, and Coasts of the Colony of Quebec in America, and the Seas adjoining, are commodiously situated for carrying on a very advantageous Fishery, to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants of the said Colony, and to the extending the Commerce and increasing the Riches of these Kingdoms: And whereas it would be of great Advantage to the said Fishery, if His Majesty's Subjects were permitted to import Salt into the said Colony directly from Foreign Parts, in like manner as is allowed with respect to the Fisheries of New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, by several Laws now in being: May it please Your most Excellent 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 seven hundred and sixty-four, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to carry and import Salt from any Part of Europe into the said Province of Quebec in America, in British Ships and Vessels manned and navigated according to the Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and in the same

From and after 24th June 1764 Salt may be imported in British Vessels manned and navigated according to Act 12 Car. 2. from any Port of Europe

* Made perpetual by 48 Geo. 3 c. 22.

manner as Salt may be imported from Europe into New England and Newfoundland by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade;' any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

into the Province of Quebec, in like manner as into New England, &c. by virtue of Act 15 Car. 2.

ANNO 5° GEORGH III. Cap. 39.

An Act for more effectually preventing the Mischiefs arising to the Revenue and Commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, from the illicit and clandestine Trade to and from the Isle of Man.

V. **A**ND it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, no Rum or other Spirits shall be shipped or laden on board any Ship or Vessel in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on condition that the same shall not be carried to or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures as are prescribed and mentioned in Two Acts of Parliament made in the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, the former intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and the latter intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades;' and for the better securing the Plantation Trade, or either of them, with respect to the Goods in those Acts particularly enumerated; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Spirits shipped in America to be conditioned not to be landed in the Isle of Man, under the Penalties of Acts 12 and 25 Car. 2.

ANNO 5° GEORGH III. Cap. 45.

An Act for more effectually securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's American Dominions; for repealing the Inland Duty on Coffee, imposed by an Act made in the Thirty-second Year of His late Majesty King George the Second; and for granting an Inland Duty on all Coffee imported (except Coffee of the Growth of the British Dominions in America); for altering the Bounties and Drawbacks upon Sugars exported; for repealing Part of an Act made in the Twenty-third Year of His said late Majesty, whereby Bar Iron made in the said Dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried Coastwise; and for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in the said Dominions.

XXII. **A**ND whereas by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America;' for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in

Clause in Act 4 Geo. 3.

in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America;' for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade;' and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain; it is amongst other Things enacted, that from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no Iron, nor any Sort of Wood commonly called Lumber, as specified in an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled 'An Act for giving further Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,' of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be there laden on board any Ship or Vessel to be carried from thence, until sufficient Bond shall be given, with One Surety besides the Master of the Vessel, to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, in a Penalty of Double the Value of the Goods, with Condition that the said Goods shall not be landed in any Part of Europe except Great Britain, and to bring Certificates in discharge thereof within the respective Times and in the manner directed by the said Act: And whereas it may be expedient to extend the Importation of such Iron to Ireland, and also to extend the Importation of such Wood commonly called Lumber to Ireland, and to the Madeiras, and the Western Islands called The Azores, and any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre: Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, any Iron, being the Production or Manufactures of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall and may be there laden on board any Ship or Vessel, to be carried from thence to Ireland; and also that any Wood commonly called Lumber, as specified in the said Act of the Eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, of the Growth or Production of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall and may in like manner be there laden on board any Ship or Vessel, to be carried from thence to Ireland, or to the Madeiras, or the Western Isles called The Azores, or to any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, upon sufficient Bond being given in the Penalty and in the manner directed by the said Act made in the last Session of Parliament, with Condition that the said Goods shall be there landed accordingly, and not in any other Part of Europe except Great Britain; and that Certificates under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed in Ireland, testifying the landing thereof, shall be produced to the Collector or other Principal Officer where Bond shall have been given, within Eighteen Months from the Date of such Bond; and that for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for and landed at the Madeiras, or the Western Isles called The Azores, or any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, the like Certificate shall be produced within the same Time to the Officers before mentioned, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the

Act 8. Geo. 1.

Importation of
British American
Iron extended to
Ireland;
and of Lumber
to Ireland, the
Madeiras, Azores,
or to any Part of
Europe South of
Cape Finisterre,
upon giving Bond.

Hand

Hand and Seal of the British Consul, or Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing where such Goods shall be landed; and upon the producing of such Certificate, or Proof upon Oath being made by Two credible Persons that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas, the said Bond shall be discharged; any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXV. And whereas, in and by the said recited Act made in the last Session of Parliament, it is amongst other Things enacted, that a Sufferance and Cocket shall be taken from the Officers of the Customs for all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, of any Kind whatsoever, which shall be laden on board any Ship or Vessel in any British Colony or Plantation in America, to be carried from thence to any other Colony or Plantation, as in the said Act is expressed: And whereas the requiring such Sufferances and Cockets for Goods of the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, which are not liable to any Duty by any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain, nor prohibited to be carried from the said Colonies, may lay an unnecessary Restraint upon the Trade and Correspondence of His Majesty's American Subjects, when such Goods are carried merely for the Use and Sustenance of the said Colonies, in Boats or small Vessels without Decks, which do not go to open Sea; for the Ease therefore of His Majesty's American Subjects in this particular, be it enacted, That from and after the Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, the said recited Act shall not extend nor be construed to extend to require any Person to take out any Sufferance or Cocket for any Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which are not by any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain, liable to any Duty either upon the Importation into or the Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, nor are prohibited to be exported from thence, which shall be laden in any Boat, Flat, Shallop, or other Vessel without a Deck, not exceeding Twenty Tons Burthen, and shall be carried within any River, Lake, or other Inland Waters, within the said Colonies or Plantations, and shall not be carried out to Sea farther than One League from the Shore; any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Boats or small Vessels without Decks, carrying Goods of the Product or Manufacture of the said Colonies, not liable to Duties, nor prohibited to be exported, are not obliged to take out a Cocket.

XXVI. And whereas by the said last recited Act made in the last Session of Parliament, one Moiety of all Seizures which shall be made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War duly authorized to make Seizures, and of the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered thereon, in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, first deducting the Charges of Prosecutions from the Gross Produce thereof, is to be paid to him or them who shall seize, inform, or sue for the same; subject to such Distribution as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders of Council, or by Proclamation or Proclamations, to be made for that Purpose, as in and by the said recited Act may more fully appear: Now, to obviate any Doubts that have arisen or may arise concerning the Construction of the Words 'Seizures made at Sea,' it is hereby further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Words, 'Seizures made at Sea,' in the said recited Act of Parliament, shall extend and be construed to extend to all Seizures made by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War duly authorized for that Purpose, any where at Sea, or in or upon any River, and which shall not be actually made on shore within any British Colony or Plantation in America.

Construction of the Words 'Seizures made at Sea,' in the recited Act of 4 Geo. 3.

XXVII. And

Regulations with respect to Fees payable to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the British American Plantations, until the same shall be otherwise settled by Parliament, viz. in the Islands,

XXVII. ' And in order to prevent any Disputes concerning what Fees the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the British Colonies or Plantations in America may be entitled to for making Entries, or other Business done by them in the Execution of their Employments; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That until such Time as the same shall be otherwise settled by Authority of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for all and every Collector and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any British Colony or Plantation, in America, appointed by any Deputation or Commission from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, to demand and receive such Fees as they and their Predecessors were entitled to demand and receive on and before the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; provided the Fees so taken are not contrary to the express Direction of any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain; and in all and every Port or Place in any British Island in the West Indies, where no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer of the Customs, such Officer shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, be entitled to the same Fees as have been received as aforesaid by the like Officers, in the nearest Port in the said Island, before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and if no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer in any Port in the said Island, such Officer shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, be entitled to such Fees as have been received by the like Officers in the Island of Barbadoes before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and in all and every Port or Place on the Continent of America, within His Majesty's Dominions, where no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer of the Customs, such Officers shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, be entitled to the same Fees as have been received as aforesaid by the like Officers, in the nearest Port in the said Colony or Plantation, on or before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and if no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer in any Port in such Colony or Plantation, such Officers shall, from and after the Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, be entitled to such Fees as have been received by the like Officers, in the nearest Port within any British Colony or Plantation, on or before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and if no Fees have been received by any Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs for any Port or Place within any Colony or Plantation, or if the Fees received by such Comptroller before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four have not been equal to One Third Part of the Fees received as aforesaid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs within the same Port or Place, it shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, in every such Case be lawful for such Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs to demand and receive, for his Fees for any Entry or other Business done by him in the Execution of his Employment, from any Merchant or other Person, a Sum equal to One Third Part of the Fees received as aforesaid by such Collector for the like Business; and every such Officer shall have and be entitled to the same Remedy for Recovery of such Fees as is or has been heretofore allowed to any Collector or other Officer; any Law, By-law, or other Act of Assembly made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in America, appointed as aforesaid, shall exact,

and on the Continent.

Comptrollers Fees to be One Third as much as the Collector of the Customs.

Remedy for recovering the said Fees.

exact, require, or receive any other or greater Fees than such as are herein-before allowed to be taken, he shall, for the First Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; One Moiety of which Penalty shall be to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons aggrieved thereby, who shall sue for the same in the proper Court in such Colony or Plantation; and for the Second Offence he shall forfeit his Place, and be for ever after incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs.

Penalty on exacting greater Fees.

ANNO 6° GEORGII III. Cap. 52.

An Act for repealing certain Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations, granted by several Acts of Parliament; and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament upon certain East India Goods exported from Great Britain; and for granting other Duties instead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing, several Branches of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the British Dominions in America.

WHEREAS the several Duties herein-after mentioned, imposed by certain Acts of Parliament to be raised in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, have been attended with great Inconveniences to the Trade of His Majesty's Dominions; and it is therefore necessary that the same should be discontinued, and that other Duties should be granted in lieu thereof: We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, 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 all the Duties imposed by any Act or Acts of Parliament upon Molasses or Syrups of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any Foreign American Colony or Plantation, imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America; and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, (for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade) upon Sugar, of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, which should be laden there; and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, and for other Purposes in the said Act mentioned, upon Coffee and Pimento, of the Growth and Produce of any British Colony and Plantation in America, which should be shipped to be carried out from thence, except to Great Britain, shall from and after the First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

Repeal of certain Duties in America upon foreign Molasses or Syrups.

British Sugar;

and upon British Coffee and Pimento.

And from and after
1st November,
1766, the following
Duties are to take
place in lieu of
those repealed,
viz,
On Molasses and
Syrups.

Coffee,

and Pimento,

Exception.

Certified Molasses
and Syrups from
Dominica, not
chargeable.

Duties on Mo-
lasses and Syrups
to be taken as
Sterling Money at
5s. 6d per Ounce
in Silver.

Method of levying
and recovering the
said Rates and
Duties.

Duties to be paid
into the Exchequer,
and reserved for
the future Disposi-
tion of Parliament.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the several and respective Rates and Duties herein-after mentioned, that is to say,

For every Gallon (Wine Measure) of Molasses and Syrups, which shall be imported or brought (except as is herein-after mentioned), into any Colony or Plantation in America, which now is, or hereafter may be, under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Penny.

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Coffee, of the Growth and Produce of any British Colony or Plantation in America, which shall be imported or brought from thence into any other British Colony or Plantation in America, Seven Shillings:

And for every Pound Weight Avoirdupois of such British Pimento which shall in like manner be imported or brought into any such British Colony or Plantation, One Halfpenny; except only such British Coffee and Pimento as shall be warehoused under the Regulations and Restrictions herein-after mentioned; and after those Rates for any greater or less Quantity of such Goods respectively.

V. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Duty herein-before granted upon any Molasses or Syrups, shall not be charged or payable upon any Molasses or Syrups imported into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America from the Island of Dominica, for which a Certificate shall be produced upon the Importation thereof, to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation, under the Hand and Seal of Office of the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Exportation in Dominica, certifying that the said Duty hath been there paid for such Molasses or Syrups; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid Rates and Duties charged by this Act upon Molasses and Syrups, Coffee and Pimento, imported into any British American Colony or Plantation, shall be deemed and taken to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and be received to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Rates and Duties shall be raised, levied, and collected, paid and recovered, in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this present Act: And that all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same), shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and shall be entered separate and apart from all other Monies paid or payable to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall be there reserved to be from time to time

time disposed of by Parliament, towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

XV. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That no Duty whatsoever shall be paid for any British Coffee or Pimento, which, from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, shall be imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation in America; provided the same shall, upon landing thereof, be immediately deposited in Warehouses provided at the sole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor of such Coffee and Pimento, with the Privy and Approbation, and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be imported, and shall be secured under the separate Locks of such Officers, and the Proprietor, and shall within the Space of Twelve Calendar Months from the landing and warehousing the same, be shipped directly from thence for Exportation, either to Great Britain, or to some other British Colony or Plantation in America, under the like Securities and Restrictions as are now required by Law for the same.

No Duty to be paid for British Coffee or Pimento imported after 1st November 1766 into any British American Colony, provided the same be warehoused,

and shipped for Exportation within Twelve Months;

XVI. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, no Duty whatsoever shall be paid for any Foreign Sugars, nor for any Foreign Coffee or Indico, which from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, shall be imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America; provided such Goods shall, upon landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in such Warehouses, and in the manner herein-before mentioned; and shall, within the Space of Twelve Calendar Months from the landing and warehousing the same, be shipped from thence for Exportation, as herein-after is expressed; that is to say, upon Condition that such Sugars shall be exported either directly to Great Britain, or to some other Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, under the like Securities, Regulations, and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, as British Sugars may be so carried and exported from any British Colony or Plantation in America, by virtue of any Law now in force; and provided also, that such Foreign Indico shall be exported to Great Britain only under the like Securities, Regulations, and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, as are particularly mentioned and expressed in any Act of Parliament now in force, with respect to Indico of the Growth or Produce of any British Colony or Plantation; and provided that before such Foreign Coffee shall be taken out of such Warehouse for Exportation, the Exporter shall become bound with sufficient Security in the Penalties of Five Pounds for every Hundred Weight of such Coffee, that the same and every Part thereof, shall be really and truly exported according to the Entry, and not brought back again or reloaded in any Part of the British Dominions in America; which Bond the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officers of the Customs at the Port from whence such Foreign Coffee shall be intended to be exported, are hereby authorized and required to take, in the Name, and to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and the said Bond, with respect to such Coffee as shall be exported to Great Britain, Ireland, or to any other Place under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, where Custom-house Officers are or may be established, shall be with further Condition, to return a Certificate within Eighteen Calendar Months from the Date of such Bond

nor for any Foreign Sugars, Coffee, or Indico,

provided the same be warehoused,

and shipped for Exportation within Twelve Months, under the Condition and Regulations herein expressed.

Condition of the Bonds to be given in these Cases.

from the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at such Port or Place, that such Coffee has been there landed accordingly; and with respect to such Coffee as shall be exported to any Place not under the Dominion of His Majesty, or where no such Officers are appointed, such Bond shall continue in force for Two Years from the Date thereof; and in case no Fraud shall appear within that Time, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, to direct the said Bond to be cancelled and delivered up.

If such warehoused Goods shall not be exported within Twelve Months, nor the Duties paid; the Custom-house may sell the same and apply the Monies in discharge of the Duties and Charges, &c.

XVII. And it is hereby further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of any such Goods as shall be warehoused as aforesaid, shall not pay the Duties due for the same, nor export such Goods within Twelve Calendar Months as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be secured, to cause the same to be publicly sold to the best Advantage; and the Money arising by such Sale shall be in the first place applied in Discharge of the Duties due and payable for such Goods, and the Charges attending the Expence of such Sale; and the Surplus of the Money so arising by such Sale (if any) after Payment of the said Duties and Charges, shall be paid to the Importer or Proprietor who so landed and warehoused such Goods, or to such other Person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same.

Licence given to import Duty-free Cotton Wool, or Indico of Foreign Produce, into the British West Indies, in Ships navigated according to Law.

XVIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to import any Cotton, Wool, or Indico of Foreign Produce or Manufacture into any British Island in that Part of America commonly called the West Indies, in any Ship or Vessel that may lawfully trade to and from the said British Islands, navigated according to Law, without Payment of any Duty or other Imposition whatsoever for such Goods; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Duty to be paid in America on Exportation from thence of any Cotton Wool.

XIX. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, no Duty or other Imposition whatsoever shall be paid in any British Colony or Plantation in America, for any Sort of Cotton Wool exported from thence; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Entry to be made at the Port of Importation of such Cotton Wool and Indico, and the Goods to be landed in the Presence of the Officer, otherwise to pay the accustomed Duties.

XXI. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That a due Entry of such Cotton Wool and Indico, shall be made in the respective Custom-house belonging to the Port where such Goods shall be imported, either in the West Indies or Great Britain, in the same Manner and Form, and expressing the Quantities thereof as was used and practised before the making of this Act; and the said Goods shall be landed in the Presence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpose; otherwise such Goods shall be liable to the Payment of the same Duties as would have been due and payable for the same if this Act had not been made.

Clause in Act 12 Car. 2.

XXX. And whereas by an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for encouraging and encreasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and several subsequent Acts of Parliament which are now in force, it is amongst other

other Things enacted, That for every Ship or Vessel which shall load any Commodities, in those Acts particularly enumerated, at any British Plantation, being the Growth, Product, or Manufacture thereof, Bonds shall be given, with One Surety, to the Value of One thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two thousand Pounds if the Ship be of greater Burthen, that the same Commodities shall be brought by such Ship or Vessel to some other British Plantation, or to some Port in Great Britain: Now in order more effectually to prevent such Goods being privately carried from any British Colony or Plantation in America into Foreign Parts of Europe in Vessels that clear out with non-enumerated Goods, as well as to prevent the clandestine Importation of Foreign European Goods into the said British Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, Bond and Security, in the like Penalty, shall also be given to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs, at any Port or Place in any of the British American Colonies or Plantations, with One Surety besides the Master of every Ship or Vessel that shall lade or take on board there any Goods not particularly enumerated in the said Acts, with Condition that such Goods shall not be landed at any Part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain; which Bond shall be discharged in the manner hereafter mentioned; that is to say, for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain, the Condition of the Bond shall be, to bring a Certificate in Discharge thereof within Eighteen Months from the Date of such Bond, and within Six Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for, or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which respective Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Customs, resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the Landing thereof; and for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place where the same may be legally landed, to bring the like Certificate within Twelve Months under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there, or such Bond or Bonds shall be discharged in either of the said Cases, by Proof upon Oath made by credible Persons, that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas: And if any such non-enumerated Goods shall be laden on board any such Ship or Vessel in any British Colony or Plantation in America before such Bond shall be given, the Goods so laden, together with the Ship or Vessel and her Furniture, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any Officer of the Customs, and prosecuted in such Manner as any other Forfeiture against the Laws of the Revenue may be prosecuted.

XXXI. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to Vessels which shall be bona fide bound to some of the Ports of Spain within the Bay of Biscay.

XXXII: And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced either in Great Britain or America, against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in pursuance of this or any other Act of Parliament relating to His Majesty's Customs, the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give the said Acts, and the Special Matter in Evidence,

From and after
1st January 1767,
Bond and Security
to be given at the
Ports in America
for all non-enumerated
Goods laden
on board any
Vessel.
Condition of
the Bond.

If any such Goods
shall be laden on
board, Bond given,
they are forfeited
with the Vessel.

Limitation of this
Act with respect
to Vessels bound
to some of the
Ports of Spain,
within the Bay
of Biscay.

General Issue.

Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon; and that the same was done in pursuance and by the Authority of such Act: And if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared; or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff; the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

Treble Costs.

Anno 7° GEORGII III. Cap. 2.

An Act to amend so much of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations, granted by several Acts of Parliament; and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament upon certain East India Goods exported from Great Britain; and for granting other Duties instead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing, several Branches of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the British Dominions in America,' as relates to the Exportation of non-enumerated Goods from the British Colonies in America.

Preamble reciting
Clause in Act
6 Geo. 3.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations granted by several Acts of Parliament; and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament upon certain East India Goods exported from Great Britain; and for granting other Duties instead thereof; and for encouraging, regulating, and securing several Branches of the Trade of this Kingdom, and the British Dominions in America;' it is amongst other Things enacted, that Bond and Security, in the Penalties in the said recited Act mentioned, shall be given to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs, at any Port or Place in any of the British American Colonies or Plantations, with One Surety besides the Master of every Ship or Vessel that shall lade or take on board there any non-enumerated Goods, with Condition that such Goods shall not be landed at any Part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain: And whereas Ireland should have been excepted in the said Act as well as Great Britain: Be it therefore 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 any non-enumerated Goods laden as aforesaid in any British American Colony or Plantation, may be landed in Ireland; and that the said recited Act, and all the Regulations therein contained, so far as the same relate to the Bond and Security for landing such non-enumerated Goods in Great Britain, shall extend and be construed to extend to Ireland also, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if Ireland had been

Non-enumerated
Goods, laden in
any British Ame-
rican Colony, may
be landed in
Ireland.

been excepted and named in the said Act; and that any Bond which may have been entered into in pursuance of the said recited Act, not to land any non-enumerated Goods in any Part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain, shall and may be cancelled and discharged by the like Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at any Port in Ireland, testifying the landing such Goods there, in the same manner as if the said Goods had been landed in Great Britain; any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

The recited Act, so far as it relates to the Bond and Security for landing such non-enumerated Goods in Great Britain, extended to Ireland, &c.

Anno 7° GEORGII III. Cap. 41.

An Act to enable His Majesty to put the Customs and other Duties, in the British Dominions in America, and the Execution of the Laws relating to Trade there, under the Management of Commissioners to be appointed for that Purpose, and to be resident in the said Dominions.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade,' the Rates and Duties imposed by that and several subsequent Acts of Parliament, upon various Goods imported into or exported from the British Colonies and Plantations in America, have been put under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the Time being, by and under the Authority and Directions of the High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being: And whereas the Officers appointed for the Collection of the said Rates and Duties in America, are obliged to apply to the said Commissioners of the Customs in England for their special Instructions and Directions, upon every particular Doubt and Difficulty which arises in relation to the Payment of the said Rates and Duties; whereby all Persons concerned in the Commerce and Trade of the said Colonies and Plantations, are greatly obstructed and delayed in the carrying on and transacting of their Business: And whereas the appointing of Commissioners to be resident in some convenient Part of His Majesty's Dominions in America, and to be invested with such Powers as are now exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England by virtue of the Laws in being, would relieve the said Merchants and Traders from the said Inconveniences, tend to the Encouragement of Commerce, and to the better securing of the said Rates and Duties, by the more speedy and effectual Collection 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 the Customs and other Duties imposed by any Act or Acts of Parliament upon any Goods or Merchandizes brought or imported into, or exported or carried from any British Colony or Plantation in America, may from Time to Time be put under the Management and Direction of such

Preamble reciting Act 25 Car. 2.

His Majesty authorized to put the Customs and other Duties in the British Colonies in America, under

the Management of the Commissioners to be resident there.

Their Power with regard to carrying into Execution the Laws relating to the Revenues and Trade of the said Colonies.

The Crown empowered, in such Commissions, to make Provision for the Execution of the said Laws there.

Deputations, &c. granted by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, to be in force there till revoked by the Treasury.

such Commissioners, to reside in the said Plantations, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by His or Their Commission or Commissions under the Great Seal of Great Britain, shall judge to be most for the Advantage of Trade and Security of the Revenue of the said British Colonies; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners so to be appointed or any Three or more of them, shall have the same Powers and Authorities for carrying into Execution the several Laws relating to the Revenues and Trade of the said British Colonies in America, as were before the passing of this Act exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force; and it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in such Commission or Commissions, to make Provision for putting in Execution the several Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said British Colonies; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Deputations and other Authorities granted by the Commissioners of the Customs in England before the passing of this Act, or which may be granted by them before any Commission or Commissions shall issue in pursuance of this Act, to any Officer or Officers acting in the said Colonies or Plantations shall continue in force as fully to all Intents and Purposes as if this Act had not been made, until the Deputations or other Authorities, so granted to such Officer or Officers respectively, shall be revoked, annulled, or made void by the High Treasurer of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.

ANNO 7° GEORGI II III. Cap. 46.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations.

• **W**HEREAS it is expedient that a Revenue should be raised, in Your Majesty's
 • Dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision
 • for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of
 • Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards
 • further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said
 • Dominions; We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of
 • Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have therefore resolved to give and grant
 unto

unto Your Majesty the several Rates and 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 Twentieth Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon the respective Goods herein-after mentioned, which shall be imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, which now is or hereafter may be under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, the several Rates and Duties following; that is to say,

From and after 20th November 1767 the Duties following are to take place, upon the respective Goods herein-after mentioned imported from Great Britain into the British Colonies and Plantations in America, viz. Upon Glass,

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Crown, Plate, Flint, and White Glass, Four Shillings and Eight-pence :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Green Glass, One Shilling and Two-pence :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Red Lead, Two Shillings :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of White Lead, Two Shillings :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Painters Colours, Two Shillings :

For every Pound Weight Avoirdupois of Tea, * Three-pence :

For every Ream of Paper usually called or known by the Name of Atlas Fine, Twelve Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Atlas Ordinary, Six Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Bastard, or Double Copy, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every single Ream of Blue Paper for Sugar Bakers, Ten-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Blue Royal, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Bundle of Brown Paper containing Forty Quires, not made in Great Britain, Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Brown Cap, not made in Great Britain, Ninepence :

For every Ream of Paper called Brown Large Cap, made in Great Britain, Four-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Small Ordinary Brown, made in Great Britain, Three-pence :

For every Bundle containing Forty Quires of Paper called Whited Brown, made in Great Britain, Four-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Cartridge Paper, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Chancery Double, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Crown Fine, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Crown Second, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called German Crown, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Printing Crown, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Ordinary Printing Crown, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of Paper called Crown Fine, made in Great Britain, Nine-pence :

Red Lead,
White Lead,
Painters Colours,
Teas,
and Paper:

* The Duty upon Tea repealed by 18 Geo. 3. c. 12. § 2.

For every Ream of Paper called Crown Second, made in Great Britain, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of Paper called Demy Fine, not made in Great Britain, Three Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Demy Second, not made in Great Britain, One Shilling and Four-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Demy Fine, made in Great Britain, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Demy Second, made in Great Britain, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Demy Printing, One Shilling and Three-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Demy Fine, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Demy Second, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called German Demy, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Elephant Fine, Six Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Elephant Ordinary, Two Shillings and Five-pence Farthing :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Foolscap Fine, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Foolscap Second, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called German Foolscap, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Printing Foolscap, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Ordinary Printing Foolscap, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of any other Paper called Foolscap Fine, not made in Great Britain, One Shilling and Ten-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of any other Paper called Foolscap Fine Second, not made in Great Britain, One Shilling and Sixpence.

For every Ream of Paper called Foolscap Fine, made in Great Britain, Nine-pence.

For every Ream of Paper called Foolscap Second, made in Great Britain, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of Paper called Imperial Fine, Twelve Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Writing Imperial, Eight Shillings and Three-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called German Lombard, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Medium-Fine, Four Shillings and Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Medium, One Shilling and Ten-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Writing Medium, Three Shillings :

For every Ream of Painted Paper not made in Great Britain, Six Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Large Post, One Shilling and Ten-pence Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Small Post, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Genoa Pot, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Genoa Pot, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For

For every Ream of other Paper called Superfine Pot, not made in Great Britain, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Ream of other Paper called Second Fine Pot, not made in Great Britain, One Shilling and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Ordinary Pot, not made in Great Britain, Sixpence Three Farthings :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Pot, made in Great Britain, Nine-pence :*

For every Ream of Paper called Second Pot, made in Great Britain, Four-pence Halfpenny :*

For every Ream of Paper called Super Royal Fine, Six Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Royal Fine, Six Shillings :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Holland Royal, Two Shillings and Five-pence Farthing :

For every Ream of Paper called Fine Holland Second, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Fine Holland Royal, One Shilling and Sixpence :

For every Ream of Paper called Ordinary Royal, Nine-pence :

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Royal, Two Shillings and Five-pence Farthing :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Writing Royal, Four Shillings and One Penny Halfpenny :

For every Ream of Paper called Second Writing Super Royal, Six Shillings :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Paste-boards, Mill-boards, and Scale-boards, not made in Great Britain, Three Shillings and Nine-pence :

For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Paste-boards, Mill-boards, and Scale-boards, made in Great Britain, Two Shillings and Three-pence :

And for and upon all Paper which shall be printed, painted, or stained in Great Britain, to serve for Hangings or other Uses, Three Farthings for every Yard square, over and above the Duties payable for such Paper by this Act, if the same had not been printed, painted, or stained ; and after those Rates respectively for any greater or less Quantity.

II. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all other Paper (not being particularly rated and charged in this Act) shall pay the several and respective Duties that are charged by this Act upon such Paper as is nearest above in Size and Goodness to such unrated Paper, All other unrated Paper how to be charged.

III. And be it declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a Ream of Paper, chargeable by this Act, shall be understood to consist of Twenty Quires, and each Quire of Twenty-four Sheets. Quantity of which a Ream and Quire are to consist.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Rates and Duties charged by this Act upon Goods imported into any British American Colony or Plantation, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, Sterling Money of Great Britain ; and shall be collected, recovered, and paid, to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain ; and that such Duties to be paid as Sterling Money of Great Britain,

* The Duty upon Paper made in Great Britain repealed by 10 Geo. 3. c. 17. § 1.

at the Rate of 5s. 6d. per oz. in Silver, and to be paid and levied as any other Duties payable to His Majesty;

and to be applied, in the first place, in making Provisions for the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government, and the Residue to be paid into the Exchequer, and reserved for the Disposition of Parliament.

His Majesty empowered to cause such Monies to be applied out of the Produce of the said Duties as he shall judge necessary, for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Civil Government there.

Entry and Report to be made of all Vessels on their Arrival in any of the British Colonies in America, before they proceed to the Place of unloading.

Entry also and Report to be made outwards, before any Part of the lading shall be taken in,

Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered, in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations, may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly repeated, and again enacted, in the Body of this present Act: And that all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be applied in the first place, in such Manner as is herein-after mentioned, in making a more certain and adequate Provision for the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such of the said Colonies and Plantations where it shall be found necessary; and that the Residue of such Duties shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and shall be entered separate and apart from all other Monies paid or payable to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors; and shall be there reserved, to be from Time to Time disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That His Majesty and His Successors shall be, and are hereby empowered from Time to Time, by any Warrant or Warrants under his or their Royal Sign Manual or Sign Manuals, countersigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, to cause such Monies to be applied out of the Produce of the Duties granted by this Act, as His Majesty or His Successors shall think proper or necessary for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government, within all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations.

IX. And, for the more effectual preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the British Dominions in America, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twentieth Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every Ship or Vessel arriving in any British Colony or Plantation in America shall, before he proceeds with his Vessel to the Place of unloading, come directly to the Custom House for the Port or District where he arrives, and make a just and true Entry upon Oath, before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, of the Burthen, Contents, and Lading of such Ship or Vessel, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities, and Contents of every Parcel of Goods therein laden, to the best of his Knowledge; also where and in what Port she took in her lading; of what Country built; how manned; who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof; and whether any and what Goods during the Course of such Voyage had or had not been discharged out of such Ship or Vessel, and where; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every Ship or Vessel going out from any British Colony or Plantation in America, before he shall take in, or suffer to be taken into or laden on board any such Ship or Vessel, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, to

be exported, shall in like manner enter and report Outwards such Ship or Vessel, with her Name and Burthen, of what Country built, and how manned, with the Names of the Master and Owners thereof, and to what Port or Place he intends to pass or sail; and before he shall depart with such Ship or Vessel out of any such Colony or Plantation, he shall also bring and deliver unto the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where he shall lade, a Content in Writing under his hand, of the Name of every Merchant, or other Person who shall have laden or put on board any such Ship or Vessel, any Goods or Merchandize, together with the Marks and Numbers of such Goods or Merchandize; and such Master or Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, either coming into, or going out of any British Colony or Plantation as aforesaid, whether such Ship or Vessel shall be laden or in Ballast, or otherwise, shall likewise publickly in the open Custom-house, to the best of his Knowledge, answer upon Oath to such Questions as shall be demanded of him by the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs for such Port or Place, concerning such Ship or Vessel, and the Destination of her Voyage, or concerning any Goods or Merchandize that shall or may be laden on board her, upon Forfeiture of One hundred Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain, for each and every Default or Neglect; to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and divided, in the same Manner and Form, by the same Rules and Regulations in all Respects as other pecuniary Penalties for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs or Trade of His Majesty's Colonies in America, may, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided.

and a Content to be delivered before sailing.

Master also of every Vessel coming into or going out of any British Colony to answer upon Oath to the Questions demanded of him at the Custom-house by the Collector, &c. of the Port, on Penalty of £100.

X. And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in His Majesty's Customs,' and several other Acts now in Force, it is lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, authorized by Writ of Assistants under the Seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to take a Constable, Headborough, or other Public Officer inhabiting near unto the Place, and in the Day-time to enter and go into any House, Shop, Cellar, Warehouse, or Room or other Place, and in case of Resistance to break open Doors, Chests, Trunks, and other Package there, to seize, and from thence to bring any Kind of Goods or Merchandize whatsoever prohibited or uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in His Majesty's Storehouse next to the Place where such Seizure shall be made: And whereas by an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' it is amongst other Things enacted, that the Officers for collecting and managing His Majesty's Revenue, and inspecting the Plantation Trade in America, shall have the same Powers and Authorities to enter Houses or Warehouses, to search for and seize Goods prohibited to be imported or exported into or out of any of the said Plantations, or for which any Duties are payable, or ought to have been paid; and that the like Assistance shall be given to the said Officers in the Execution of their Office, as by the said recited Act of the Fourteenth Year of King Charles the Second, is provided for the Officers in England; but no Authority being expressly given by the said Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, to any particular Court to grant such Writs of Assistants for the Officers of the Customs in the said Plantations, it is doubted whether such Officers can legally enter Houses and other Places

Clauses in Act 14 Car. 2.

Act 7 & 8 W. 3.

Writs of Assistants, pursuant to the recited Acts, to be granted by the Supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction in the Colony.

“Places on Land, to search for and seize Goods in the Manner directed by the said recited Acts:” To obviate which Doubts for the future, and in order to carry the Intention of the said recited Acts into effectual Execution, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twentieth Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, such Writs of Assistants to authorize and empower the Officers of His Majesty’s Customs to enter and go into any House, Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other Place in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to search for and seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods in the manner directed by the said recited Acts, shall and may be granted by the said Superior or Supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation respectively.

General Issue.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or America, against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, the Defendant or Defendants in 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 that the same was done in pursuance and by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

Treble Costs.

Anno 9° GEORGH III. Cap. 28.

An Act to permit the Inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey to export directly from thence to Newfoundland, or the British Colonies in America, Goods necessary for the Fishery, under certain Restrictions; and to import from thence non-enumerated Goods (except Rum), and to land the same in the said Islands.

Preamble reciting
Clauses in Act
15 Car. 2.

“WHEREAS by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second intituled, ‘An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,’ it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Commodity of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto, or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America, (except as therein is excepted) but what shall be bonâ fide and without Fraud, laden and shipped in England or Wales, or the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under the Penalties in the said Act mentioned: And whereas by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, any Officer of His Majesty’s Customs is empowered to stop any British Ship or Vessel arriving from any Part of Europe, which shall be discovered within

Two

and 4 Geo. 3.

Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, and to seize and take from thence as forfeited, any Goods (except such as in the said Act are mentioned), for which the Master or other Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the said Ship or Vessel in some Part of Great Britain: And whereas the Fishing Trade carried on by the Inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey at Newfoundland, and other of the British Colonies and Plantations in North America, is highly beneficial to this Kingdom, in the employing great Numbers of Seamen and Ships, and in the Use and Consumption of great Quantities of British Manufactures; and it is therefore expedient, for the Encouragement of that Trade, to permit the said Inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey to export directly from thence such Articles as are necessary for their carrying on the said Fishery: 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 and may be lawful for any Person or Persons inhabiting in the said Islands of Jersey or Guernsey to ship and lade in the said Islands, and to transport directly from thence to Newfoundland, or to any other of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on on board any Ship or Vessel which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Cloathing or other Goods, fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners or other Persons employed on board the Vessels, or on shore in carrying on the said Fishery there; such Craft, Cloathing, or other Goods, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain, or of the said Islands of Jersey or Guernsey, and such Food or Victuals being of the Growth or Produce either of Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Islands of Jersey or Guernsey; any thing in the said Acts, or any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Inhabitants of Jersey or Guernsey allowed to export to Newfoundland, or other British American Colony or Plantation, Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of Great Britain necessary for the Fishery;

II. Provided always, and it is hereby further declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master or other Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, that Oath had been made by the Shipper of such Goods before the Magistrates of the Royal Courts in Jersey or Guernsey respectively, or any Three of them, that the Goods and Victuals so shipped on board such Ship or Vessel are of such Growth, Product, or Manufacture as aforesaid; which Certificate shall also be attested by the Principal Officer of the Customs in the said Island respectively, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; and on Failure of producing such Certificate as herein-before directed, such Craft, Food, Victuals, Cloathing, or other Goods found on board any Ship or Vessel, and the Vessel importing the same shall be liable to be seised and forfeited, in the same Manner as they would have been subject and liable if this Act had not been made; and thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

upon producing a Certificate to the Officer of the Customs there that the Goods, &c. are of such Growth or Manufacture,

otherwise the same are liable to Forfeiture.

III. And whereas by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies

Clause in Act 6 Geo. 3.

' Colonies and Plantations granted by several Acts of Parliament; and also the
 ' Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament upon certain
 ' East India Goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other Duties instead
 ' thereof; and for encouraging, regulating, and securing several Branches of the
 ' Trade of this Kingdom, and the British Dominions in America; it is amongst
 ' other Things enacted, that Bond and Security in the Penalties in the said recited
 ' Act mentioned, shall be given to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the
 ' Customs at any Port or Place in any of the British American Colonies or Planta-
 ' tions, with One Surety besides the Master of every Ship or Vessel that shall lade
 ' or take on board there any non-enumerated Goods, with Condition that such
 ' Goods shall not be landed at any Part of Europe to the Northward of Cape
 ' Finisterre, except in Great Britain; which Exception was by an Act made in
 ' the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign extended to Ireland: And whereas it is
 ' reasonable to extend the like Exception to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey: be it
 therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any non-enumerated Goods, except
 Rum, laden as aforesaid in any British American Colony or Plantation, may be
 landed in the said Islands of Jersey or Guernsey; and that the said Act made in the
 Sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and all the Regulations therein con-
 tained, so far as the same relates to the Bond and Security for landing such non-
 enumerated Goods in Great Britain, shall extend and be construed to extend to the
 said Islands of Jersey and Guernsey also, as fully and effectually to all Intents and
 Purposes as if the said Islands had been excepted and named in the said Act; and
 that any Bond which may have been or shall be entered into in pursuance of the said
 recited Acts or either of them, shall and may be cancelled and discharged by the
 Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Magistrates of the Royal Courts of Jersey
 or Guernsey respectively, or any Three of them, and the Principal Officer
 of the Customs in such Island respectively, testifying the landing such Goods there,
 in the same Manner as if the said Goods had been landed in Great Britain or Ireland;
 any thing in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

and 7 Geo. 3.

Non-enumerated
 Goods, Rum ex-
 cepted, laden on
 board in any British
 American Colony,
 allowed to be
 landed in Jersey
 or Guernsey, under
 the Regulations in
 the recited Act
 of 6 Geo. 3.

Anno 10° GEORGII III. Cap. 17.

An Act to repeal so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations;' as relates to the Duties upon Glass, Red Lead, White Lead, Painters Colours, Paper, Pasteboards, Millboards, and Scaleboards, of the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, imported into any of His Majesty's Colonies in America; and also to the discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware exported to America; and for regulating the Exportation thereof.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act passed in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation, from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware imported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations,' it was amongst other Things enacted, that there should be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, certain Duties upon Glass, Red Lead, White Lead, Painters Colours, and upon the several Sorts of Paper therein mentioned; as also upon all Pasteboard, Millboard, and Scaleboard, which should be imported into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors: And whereas the said Duties, in so far as they affect the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain, do in their Nature tend to the Prejudice and Discouragement thereof, and are therefore contrary to the true Principles of Commerce: May it therefore please Your most Excellent 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 December One thousand seven hundred and seventy, so much of the said before-recited Act as relates to the Duties thereby granted upon the respective Goods herein-before mentioned, such Goods being of the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain, shall, in respect of all such of the said Goods as are of the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Preamble reciting
Act 7 Geo. 3. c. 46.

Anno 10° GEORGII III. Cap. 37.

An Act for continuing so much of an Act made in the Third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to continue and amend Two Acts made in the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Years of His late Majesty's Reign, for encouraging the making of Indico in the British Plantations in America; and for extending the Provisions of an Act of the Thirtieth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, with respect to bringing Prize Goods into this Kingdom, to Spanish Prize Goods taken since the late Declaration of War with Spain;' as relates to encouraging the making of Indico in the British Plantations in America; and for explaining so much of an Act, made in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, as relates to the regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in America; and for extending the same to the Naval Officers there.

Act 5 Geo. 3. c. 45. II. 'AND whereas by an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for more effectually securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's American Dominions; for repealing the Inland Duty on Coffee, imposed by an Act made in the Thirty-second Year of His late Majesty King George the Second; and for granting an Inland Duty on all Coffee imported (except Coffee of the Growth of the British Dominions in America); for altering the Bounties and Drawbacks upon Sugars exported; for repealing Part of an Act made in the Twenty-third Year of His said late Majesty, whereby Bar Iron made in the said Dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried Coastwise; and for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in the said Dominions;' in order to prevent any Disputes concerning what Fees the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the British Colonies and Plantations in America may be entitled to for making Entries or other Business done by them in the Execution of their Employments, it is enacted, that until such Time as the same shall be otherwise settled by the Authority of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for all and every Collector and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any British Colony or Plantation in America, to demand and receive such Fees as they and their Predecessors were entitled to demand and receive on or before the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, provided the Fees so taken are not contrary to the express Direction of any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain; any Law, Bye-law, or other Act of Assembly made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding: And whereas there have lately arisen in some of the Ports of America Disputes whether the Officers of the Customs were entitled to demand and receive such Fees as were usually taken by them and their Predecessors before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and the Naval Officers not having been included in the said recited Act, Disputes have arisen concerning the Fees of some of the said Naval Officers;' be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and seventy, for and during the Term of Two Years, and

and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, unless the same shall be sooner settled by the Authority of Parliament, every Collector, Comptroller, and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, and every Naval Officer in the said British Colonies, shall be deemed to be entitled to, and shall and may lawfully demand and receive, such Fees as they and their Predecessors respectively were and had been generally and usually accustomed to demand, take, and receive before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and shall have like Remedy for the same according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said recited Act; any Law, By-law, or other Act of Assembly made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any such Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, or Naval Officer in America, shall exact, require, or receive any greater or other Fees than such as are herein-before allowed to be taken, he shall for the First Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; one Moiety of which Penalty shall be to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons aggrieved thereby, who shall sue for the same in the proper Court in such Colony or Plantation; and for the Second Offence he shall forfeit his Place or Office, and be for ever after incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs or Navy*.

Officers of the British Colonies, may Two Years demand such Fees as were usually paid before September 29, 1764.

Penalty on exacting greater Fees.

Application thereof.

* This Act after several Continuations was made perpetual by 45 Geo. 3. c. 68. § 5.

Anno 12^o GEORGI II. III. Cap. 58.

An Act for the further Encouragement of the Herring Fishery on the Coasts of the Isle of Man, and for obviating a Doubt which has arisen with respect to the allowing the Bounties upon the British White Herring Fishery in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

IV. **A**ND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, inhabiting and residing in the Isle of Man, to export from thence, and import into any British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British Ships or Vessels manned and navigated according to an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, (intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation'), Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same Manner as Victuals of and from Ireland may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade;' any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

After 24th June 1772, Inhabitants of the Isle of Man may export Herrings to the British Colonies.

Anno 13° GEORGII III. Cap. 21.

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled
 ‘ An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of
 ‘ the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for naturalizing Foreign
 ‘ Protestants, which relates to the Children of the natural-born Sub-
 ‘ jects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain, to the Children
 ‘ of such Children.’

‘ **WHEREAS** divers natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, who profess and
 ‘ exercise the Protestant Religion through various lawful Causes, especially for
 ‘ the better carrying on of Commerce, have been and are obliged to reside in several
 ‘ trading Cities, and other Foreign Places, where they have contracted Marriages, and
 ‘ brought up Families : And whereas it is equally just and expedient that the King-
 ‘ dom should not be deprived of such Subjects, nor lose the Benefit of the Wealth
 ‘ that they have acquired ; and therefore that not only the Children of such natural-
 ‘ born Subjects, but their Children also, should continue under the Allegiance of His
 ‘ Majesty, and be entitled to come into this Kingdom, and to bring hither and realize,
 ‘ or otherwise employ their Capital ; but no Provision hath hitherto been made to
 ‘ extend farther than to the Children born out of the Ligeance of His Majesty, whose
 ‘ Fathers were natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain :’
 May it therefore please Your most Excellent 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 Persons born, or who here-
 after shall be born, out of the Ligeance of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain,
 whose Fathers were or shall be, by virtue of a Statute made in the Fourth Year of King
 George the Second, to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the
 Reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, which
 relates to the natural-born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain,
 entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of natural-born Subjects of the Crown of
 England, or of Great Britain, shall and may be adjudged and taken to be, and are
 hereby declared and enacted to be, natural-born Subjects of the Crown of Great
 Britain, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as if he and they had
 been and were born in this Kingdom ; any thing contained in an Act of the Twelfth
 Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled ‘ An Act for the further
 Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,’
 to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

4 Geo. 2. c. 21. § 1.

12 & 13 W. 3. c. 2.

Provisoos, &c. of
 4 G. 2. c. 21. not
 repealed.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid,
 That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend or be construed, adjudged,
 or taken to extend, to make any Persons born or to be born out of the Ligeance of
 the Crown of England, or of the Crown of Great Britain, to be natural-born Subjects
 of the Crown of Great Britain, contrary to all or any of the Provisoos, Exceptions,
 Limitations, and Restrictions contained in the aforesaid Act made in the Fourth
 Year

Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, or to repeal, abridge, or alter the same; but all such Clauses shall be and remain in the same State, Plight, and Condition, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as they would have been if this present Act had never been made.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend or be construed, adjudged, or taken to repeal, abridge, or anyways alter an Act made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled ' An Act to prevent the Incon-
' veniences arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into
' Foreign Parts; ' nor to repeal, abridge, or anyways alter any Law, Statute, Custom, or Usage whatsoever, now in force, concerning Aliens, Duties, Customs, and Im-
' positions, nor to cause any Privilege, Exemption, or Abatement relating thereto, in
' favour of any Person naturalized by virtue of this Act, unless such Person shall come
' into this Realm, and there inhabit and reside, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths,
' and make, repeat, and subscribe the Declaration appointed by an Act made in the
' First Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First, intituled ' An Act
' for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Suc-
' cession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and
' for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and
' secret Abettors, ' in such Manner and Form, and at such Place and Places, as are in
and by the said Act directed, and also receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Usage of the Church of England, or in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation within this Kingdom of Great Britain, within Three Months before their taking the Oaths in the said Act mentioned; and shall at the Time and Place of taking and subscribing the said Oaths, and of the making, repeating, and subscribing the said Declaration, produce a Certificate signed by the Person administering the said Sacrament, and attested by Two credible Witnesses, whereof an Entry shall be made of Record in the Court and Courts respectively wherein such Oaths shall have been taken and subscribed, without any Fee or Reward.

Not to abridge or
alter the Act
5 Geo. 1.

Anno 13^o GEORGII III. Cap. 25.

An Act to explain Two Acts of Parliament, one of the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants and others as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America; and the other of the Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants as have served or shall serve as Officers or Soldiers in His Majesty's Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers in America.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ' An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in
' any

Act 13 Geo. 2.

Act 2 Geo. 3.

‘any of His Majesty’s Colonies in America;’ all Persons born out of the Allegiance of
 ‘His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who shall have inhabited and resided, or
 ‘shall inhabit or reside, for the Space of Seven Years or more, in any of His Ma-
 ‘jesty’s Colonies in America, or shall not have been absent out of the said Co-
 ‘lonies for a longer Space than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven
 ‘Years, are, upon the Conditions prescribed by the said Act, naturalized and made
 ‘Partakers of all the Benefits and Privileges which the natural-born Subjects of this
 ‘Realm do enjoy, other than such as are specified in a Proviso in the said Act con-
 ‘tained: And whereas by an Act made in the Second Year of the Reign of His
 ‘present Majesty, intituled ‘An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants as
 ‘have served or shall serve for the Time therein mentioned as Officers or Soldiers
 ‘in His Majesty’s Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers in America,’ it is
 ‘enacted, that all such Foreign Protestants, as well Officers as Soldiers, who have
 ‘served or shall hereafter serve in the Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers
 ‘in America, for the Space of Two Years, shall, upon the Terms required by the said
 ‘recited Act, be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be His Majesty’s natural-born
 ‘Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if they and
 ‘every of them had been or were born within this Kingdom; and in both which
 ‘Acts respectively are contained Provisoos, that no Person who shall become a
 ‘natural-born Subject of this Kingdom by virtue of the said Acts shall be thereby
 ‘enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament,
 ‘or to be capable of taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust within
 ‘the Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, either Civil or Military, or of having,
 ‘accepting, or taking any Grant from the Crown, to himself, or to any other in Trust
 ‘for him, of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the Kingdoms aforesaid:
 ‘And whereas Doubts may nevertheless arise, whether such Persons as have been
 ‘or may be naturalized under or by virtue of the said recited Acts are capable of
 ‘taking, having, or enjoying any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military,
 ‘or of taking any Grant of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments from the Crown
 ‘whatsoever;’ 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 all
 and every Person and Persons that have become or shall become His Majesty’s
 natural-born Subjects by force or virtue of the said Acts or either of them, are and
 shall be deemed to be capable of taking and holding any Office or Place of Trust,
 either Civil or Military, and of taking and holding any Grant of Lands, Tenements,
 and Hereditaments, from the Crown, to himself or themselves, or to any other or others
 in Trust for him or them, as well under the Great Seal of Great Britain as otherwise,
 (other than and except Offices and Places, and Grants of Lands, Tenements, and
 Hereditaments, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland); any Law or Act of
 Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

All Persons who
 have or shall be-
 come His Majesty’s
 natural-born Sub-
 jects by virtue of
 the said Acts, are
 hereby deemed
 capable of taking
 and holding Places
 of Trust, either
 Civil or Military,
 &c.

Anno 13° GEORGII III. Cap. 26.

An Act for preventing Abuses in the Sale of Shares of British-built Ships to Foreigners.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign Act 12 Car. 2.
 of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encour-
 aging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' it is amongst other Things
 enacted, that from and after the First Day of December One thousand six hundred
 and sixty, and from thenceforward, no Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be
 imported into or exported out of any Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories to
 His Majesty belonging or in his Possession, or which may thereafter belong unto
 or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in Asia, Africa,
 or America, in any other Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels whatsoever, but such
 Ships and Vessels as did truly and without Fraud belong only to the People of
 England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or were
 of the Built of or belonging to any of the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, or
 Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof; and whereof the Master
 and Three Fourths of the Mariners at least were English, under the Penalty of the
 Forfeiture and Loss of all the Goods and Commodities which should be imported
 into or exported out of any of the aforesaid Places in any other Ship or Vessel,
 as also of the Ship or Vessel, with all its Guns, Furniture, Tackle, Ammunition,
 and Apparel; One Third Part thereof to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors;
 One Third Part to the Governor of such Land, Plantation, Island, or Territory
 where such Default should be committed, in case the said Ship and Goods be there
 seized, or otherwise; that Third Part also to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors,
 and the other Third Part to him or them who should seize, inform, or sue for the
 same in any Court of Record by Bill, Information, Plaint, or other Action, wherein
 no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, should be allowed; and all Admirals
 and other Commanders at Sea of any of the Ships of War, or other Ships having
 Commission from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, were thereby authorized and
 strictly required to seize and bring in as Prize all such Ships or Vessels as shall
 have offended contrary hereunto, and deliver them to the Court of Admiralty,
 there to be proceeded against; and in case of Condemnation, one Moiety of such
 Forfeiture shall be to the Use of such Admirals or Commanders, and their Com-
 panies, to be divided and proportioned amongst them according to the Rules and
 Orders of the Sea in case of Ships taken Prize, and the other Moiety to the Use of
 His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and it is also by the said Act further
 enacted, that no Alien or Person not within the Allegiance of our Sovereign Lord
 the King, His Heirs and Successors, or naturalized or made a free Denizen,
 shall from and after the First Day of February which should be in the Year of
 our Lord One thousand six hundred and sixty-one, exercise the Trade or Occu-
 pation of a Merchant or Factor in any of the said Places, upon the Pain of the
 Forfeiture and Loss of all his Goods and Chattels, or which are in his Possession,
 One Third to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third to the Governor
 of the Plantation where such Person shall so offend, and the other Third to him or
 them

and 7 & 8 Gul. 3.
recited.

' them that shall inform or sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts in the
 ' Plantation where such Offence shall be committed: And whereas by one other Act
 ' of Parliament made and passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of
 ' His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled ' An Act for preventing Frauds
 ' and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' it is amongst other Things enacted,
 ' that after the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand six hundred and ninety-
 ' eight, no Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported
 ' out of any Colony or Plantation to His Majesty in Asia, Africa, or America,
 ' belonging or in his Possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the
 ' Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, as shall be laden in or carried
 ' from any one Port or Place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or
 ' Place in the same, the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of
 ' Berwick upon Tweed, in any Ship or Bottom but what is or shall be of the Built of
 ' England, or of the Built of Ireland, or the said Colonies or Plantations, and wholly
 ' owned by the People thereof, or any of them, and navigated with the Masters and
 ' Three Fourths of the Mariners of the said Places only, (except such Ships only as
 ' are or shall be taken as Prize, and Condemnation thereof made in one of the Courts
 ' of Admiralty in England, Ireland, or the said Colonies or Plantations), to be navi-
 ' gated by the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners English, or of the said Plant-
 ' ations as aforesaid, and whereof the Property did belong to Englishmen; and also,
 ' except for the Space of Three Years, such Foreign-built Ships as should be employed
 ' by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy for the Time being, or upon Contract
 ' with them, in bringing only Masts, Timber, and other Naval Stores, for the King's Ser-
 ' vice, from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to this Kingdom, to be navigated as
 ' aforesaid, and whereof the Property doth belong to Englishmen, under Pain of
 ' Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, One-third whereof to be to the Use of His Majesty,
 ' His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the said Colonies or
 ' Plantations, and the other Third Part to the Person who shall inform or sue for the
 ' same by Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at
 ' Westminster, or in any Court in His Majesty's Plantations where such Offence
 ' shall be committed; and it is by the said last-recited Act further enacted, that
 ' from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand six hundred and
 ' ninety-eight, no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the
 ' Built of England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of His
 ' Majesty's Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any
 ' of the Plantations, until the Person or Persons claiming Property in such Ship or
 ' Vessel shall register the same as followeth; that is to say, If the Ship, at the Time
 ' of such Register, doth belong to any Port in England, Ireland, Wales, or to the Town
 ' of Berwick-upon-Tweed, then Proof shall be made upon Oath of one or more of
 ' the Owners of such Ship or Vessel before the Collector and Comptroller of His
 ' Majesty's Customs in such Port; or if at the Time of such Register the Ship belong
 ' to any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or to the Islands of Guernsey or
 ' Jersey, then the like Proof to be made before the Governor, together with the
 ' Principal Officer of His Majesty's Revenue residing on such Plantation or Island;
 ' which Oath the said Governor and Officers of the Customs respectively are thereby
 ' authorized to administer in the Tenor following; videlicet,

" JURAT A. B. That the Ship (Name) of
 " (Port) whereof (Master's Name) is at present
 " Master

“ Master, being a (Kind of Built) of
 “ Burthen Tons, was built at (Place where)
 “ in the Year (Time when) and that
 “ (Owners Name) of and of
 “ et cetera, are at present Owners thereof; and that no Foreigner, directly or indi-
 “ rectly, hath any Share or Part or Interest therein.”

“ Which Oath, being attested by the Governor or Custom-house Officer respectively
 “ who administered the same under their Hands and Seals, shall, after having been
 “ registered, by them, be delivered to the Master of the Ship for the Security of her
 “ Navigation, a Duplicate of which Register shall be immediately transmitted to the
 “ Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs in the Port of London, in order to be
 “ entered in a general Register to be there kept for this Purpose; with Penalty upon
 “ any Ship or Vessel trading to, from, or in any of His Majesty’s Plantations in America,
 “ after the said Twenty-fifth Day of March, and not having made Proof of her
 “ Built and Property as is here directed, that she shall be liable, and she is thereby
 “ made liable, to such Prosecution and Forfeiture as any Foreign Ship (except Prizes
 “ condemned in the High Court of Admiralty), would for trading with these Plantations
 “ by such Law be liable to: And it is also further enacted, That no Ship’s Name
 “ registered shall be afterwards changed without registering such Ship de novo, which
 “ is thereby required to be done, upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and
 “ delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, under the same Penalties, and
 “ in the like manner as is therein-before directed; and that in case there be any
 “ Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares of any
 “ Ship, after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Endorse-
 “ ment on the Certificate of the Register before Two Witnesses, in order to prove
 “ that the entire Property in such Ship remains in some of the Subjects of England,
 “ if any Dispute arises concerning the same: And whereas, notwithstanding the said
 “ good and wholesome Laws, many Inconveniences have arisen and may hereafter arise,
 “ by Foreigners or other Persons, not natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, becoming
 “ possessed of and entitled unto any Part or Share of any British Ship or Vessel what-
 “ soever, belonging only to natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, whereby the other
 “ Part Owners of such Ship or Vessel cannot obtain the Register required by the said
 “ Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of His said late Majesty King William the
 “ Third, for the Security of the Navigation of such Ship or Vessel, whereby the
 “ Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom hath been and may be greatly hindered and
 “ obstructed: 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 no Foreigner
 “ or other Person or Persons whatsoever, not being a natural-born Subject of His
 “ Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall be entitled to or shall purchase or contract for
 “ any Part or Parts, Share or Shares of any British Ship or Vessel whatsoever, belong-
 “ ing only to natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, without the
 “ Consent in Writing of the Owner or Owners of Three Fourth Parts in Value at least
 “ of such Ship or Vessel for that Purpose first had and obtained, and endorsed on the
 “ Certificate of the Register of such Ship before Two Witnesses; and all Agreements,
 “ Contracts, Purchases, and Sales of any Part or Share of any British Ship or Vessel,
 “ belonging only to natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors,
 “ made

No Foreigner to contract for any Share of a British Ship without the Consent of the Owners of Three-fourths of the Value.

made, entered into, contracted for, or concluded by any such Foreigner or other Person or Persons not being a natural-born Subject or Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, without such Consent first had and obtained, and endorsed as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be absolutely null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Anno 14^o GEORGII III. Cap. 83.

An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of October in the Third Year of His Reign, thought fit to declare the Provisions which had been made in respect to certain Countries, Territories, and Islands in America, ceded to His Majesty by the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the Tenth Day of February One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three: And whereas, by the Arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large Extent of Country, within which there were several Colonies and Settlements of the Subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the Faith of the said Treaty, was left without any Provision being made for the Administration of Civil Government therein; and certain Parts of the Territory of Canada, where sedentary Fisheries had been established and carried on by the Subjects of France, Inhabitants of the said Province of Canada, under Grants and Concessions from the Government thereof, were annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to Regulations inconsistent with the Nature of such Fisheries: May it therefore please Your most Excellent 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 the Territories, Islands, and Countries in North America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point in Forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same Latitude directly West, through the Lake Champlain, until in the same Latitude it meets the River Saint Lawrence; from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake Ontario; thence through the Lake Ontario and the River commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake Erie, following the said Bank until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary, granted by the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the Ohio; but in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and thence

The Territories,
Islands, and
Countries in North
America, belong-
ing to Great
Britain,

thence by a Right Line to the said North-western Angle of the said Province; and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River Ohio; and along the Bank of the said River Westward to the Banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay; and also all such Territories, Islands, and Countries, which have since the Tenth of February One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during His Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to and made Part and Parcel of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

annexed to the Province of Quebec.

II. Provided always, That nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec, shall in anywise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony.

Not to affect the Boundaries of any other Colony.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to make void, or to vary or alter any Right, Title, or Possession, derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of or to any Lands within the said Province or the Provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in force and have Effect, as if this Act had never been made.

Nor to make void other Rights formerly granted.

V. And for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the Inhabitants of the said Province, it is hereby declared, That His Majesty's Subjects, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said Province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the King's Supremacy, declared and established by an Act, made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall profess the said Religion.

Inhabitants of Quebec may profess the Romish Religion, subject to the King's Supremacy, as by Act of 1 Eliz.;

and the Clergy enjoy their accustomed Dues.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the Place thereof; but that every such Person who by the said Statute is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged and is hereby required to take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor or such other Person in such Court of Record as His Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorized to administer the same; videlicet,

No Person professing the Romish Religion obliged to take the Oath of 1 Eliz.; but to take before the Governor, &c. the following Oath.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my Power against all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person, Crown, and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts which I shall know to be

The Oath.

against him, or any of them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations from any Power or Person whomsoever to the contrary.

So help me GOD.

Persons refusing the Oath to be subject to the Penalties of Act 1 Eliz.

And every such Person who shall neglect or refuse to take the said Oath before mentioned shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, Religious Orders excepted, may hold all their Possessions, &c.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all His Majesty's Canadian Subjects within the Province of Quebec, the Religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to His Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; and that in all Matters of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada, as the Rule for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice to be appointed within and for the said Province by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall from time to time be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in manner herein-after mentioned.

and in Matters of Controversy Resort to be had to the Laws of Canada for the Decision.

Owners of Goods may alienate the same by Will, &c.

X. Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person that is Owner of any Lands, Goods, or Credits in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods, or Credits, in his or her Lifetime, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same, at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament; any Law, Usage, or Custom heretofore or now prevailing in the Province, to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding; such Will being executed either according to the Laws of Canada, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England.

if executed according to the Laws of Canada.

All Acts formerly made are hereby enforced within the Province.

XVIII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal or make void, within the said Province of Quebec, any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain heretofore made for prohibiting, restraining, or regulating the Trade or Commerce of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; but that all and every the said Acts, and also all Acts of Parliament heretofore made concerning or respecting the said Colonies and Plantations, shall be and are hereby declared to be in force within the said Province of Quebec and every Part thereof.

ANNO 14° GEORGII III. Cap. 88.

An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America.

WHEREAS certain Duties were imposed by the Authority of His most Christian Majesty upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, Eau de Vie de Liqueur, imported into the Province of Canada, now called the Province of Quebec, and also a Duty of Three Pounds per Centum ad Valorem upon all dry Goods imported into and exported from the said Province, which Duties subsisted at the Time of the Surrender of the said Province to Your Majesty's Forces in the late War: And whereas it is expedient that the said Duties should cease and be discontinued; and that in lieu and instead thereof other Duties should be raised by the Authority of Parliament, for making a more adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government in the said Province: We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, 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 Fifth Day of April One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, all the Duties which were imposed upon Rum, Brandy, Eau de Vie de Liqueur, within the said Province, and also of Three Pounds per Centum ad Valorem on dried Goods imported into or exported from the said Province under the Authority of His most Christian Majesty, shall be and are hereby discontinued; and that in lieu and instead thereof there shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of April One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon the respective Goods herein-after mentioned, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province, over and above all other Duties now payable in the said Province by any Act or Acts of Parliament, the several Rates and Duties following; that is to say,

For every Gallon of Brandy, or other Spirits, of the Manufacture of Great Britain, Three-pence: The Rates.

For every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be imported or brought from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, Sixpence:

For every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be imported or brought from any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Dominions in America, Nine-pence:

For every Gallon of Foreign Brandy, or other Spirits of Foreign Manufacture, imported or brought from Great Britain, One Shilling.

For every Gallon of Rum or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported from any other Place except Great Britain, One Shilling.

For every Gallon of Molasses and Syrups which shall be imported or brought into the said Province in Ships or Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, or to His Majesty's Subjects in the said Province, Three-pence:

For

Certain Duties imposed by His Most Christian Majesty upon Rum, Brandy, &c. imported into Quebec.

After April 5, 1755, to be discontinued within the Province;

and instead of which the following Duties to be paid to His Majesty.

For every Gallon of Molasses and Syrups, which shall be imported or brought into the said Province in any other Ships or Vessels in which the same may be legally imported, Sixpence: and after those Rates for any greater or less Quantity of such Goods respectively.

Rates deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain;

how they are to be levied, &c.;

to whom they are to be paid,

and how to be applied.

Regulations with respect to Goods brought into the Province, chargeable with Duties.

Penalty.

Penalty.

II. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Rates and Duties charged by this Act shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid, to the Amount of the Value of which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein-before granted shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this present Act; and that all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Province for the time being, and shall be applied, in the first place, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expences of the Administration of Justice, and of the Support of Civil Government in the said Province; and that the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them for the time being, shall be and is or are hereby empowered from time to time, by any Warrant or Warrants under his or their Hand or Hands, to cause such Money to be applied out of the said Produce of the said Duties, towards defraying the said Expences; and that the Residue of the said Duties shall remain and be reserved in the Hands of the said Receiver General, for the future Disposition of Parliament.

III. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Goods chargeable with any of the said Duties herein-before mentioned shall be brought into the said Province by Land Carriage, the same shall pass and be carried through the Port of Saint John's near the River Sorrel; or if such Goods shall be brought into the said Province by any Inland Navigation, other than upon the River Saint Lawrence, the same shall pass and be carried upon the said River Sorrel by the said Port, and shall be there entered with, and the said respective Rates and Duties paid for the same to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs as shall be there appointed for that Purpose; and if any such Goods coming by Land Carriage, or Inland Navigation as aforesaid, shall pass by or beyond the said Place before named, without Entry or Payment of the said Rates and Duties, or shall be brought into any Part of the said Province, by or through any other Place whatsoever, the said Goods shall be forfeited; and every Person who shall be assisting or otherwise concerned in the bringing or removing such Goods, or to whose Hands the same shall come, knowing that they were brought or removed contrary to this Act, shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods, to be estimated and computed according to the best Price that each

each respective Commodity bears, in the Town of Quebec at the Time such Offence shall be committed; and all the Horses, Cattle, Boats, Vessels, and other Carriages whatsoever, made use of in the Removal, Carriage, or Conveyance of such Goods; shall also be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, and prosecuted as herein-after mentioned *.

Penalty.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act inflicted shall be sued for and prosecuted in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction within the said Province, and the same shall and may be recovered and divided in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of His Majesty's Colonies in America shall or may by any Act or Acts of Parliament be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and divided.

Penalties where prosecuted, &c.

* Explained and amended, 15 Geo. 3. c. 40.

Anno 15° GEORGII III. Cap. 31.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions in Europe, and for securing the Return of the Fishermen, Sailors, and others employed in the said Fisheries, to the Ports thereof, at the End of the Fishing Season.

II. **A**ND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better Accommodation of the Persons belonging to Vessels employed in the Newfoundland Fishery, it shall and may be lawful for the Masters and Crews belonging to any Vessels fitted out and employed in that Fishery, in pursuance of this or any other Act, to occupy and use, for the Purpose of curing, salting, drying, and husbanding their Fish, any vacant or void Space whatever on any Part of Newfoundland which is not then occupied and used for the said Fishery, without any Let, Disturbance, or Hinderance from any Person or Persons whatsoever, although such unoccupied Places may not before have been reputed Ships Rooms; and all such unoccupied Places shall from henceforth be deemed and taken to be Ships Rooms; any Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding,

Any Part of Newfoundland not in Use may be used for curing and drying Fish.

IV. And in order to obviate any Doubts that have arisen or may arise to whom the Privilege or Right of drying Fish on the Shores of Newfoundland does or shall belong under the before-mentioned Act made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of King William the Third, which Right or Privilege has hitherto only been enjoyed by His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain, and the other British Dominions in Europe; be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid,

What Persons are entitled to the Privileges of drying Fish on the Banks of Newfoundland.

That

That the said Right and Privilege shall not be held and enjoyed by any of His Majesty's Subjects arriving at Newfoundland from any other Country except from Great Britain, or one of the British Dominions in Europe.

Provisions and all Necessaries for fishing may be exported from Ireland and the Isle of Man to Newfoundland, being British or Irish Product or Manufacture.

V. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in Ireland to ship and lade there, and to transport directly from thence to Newfoundland, or to any Part of America where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Ship or Vessel which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, and also any Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Ships or Vessels carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Ships or Vessels in the said Fishery, such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements, being the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland; and that it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man in like manner to export directly from thence any of the Articles herein-before mentioned for the Purpose aforesaid, such Articles being the Product or Manufacture of Great Britain or the said Isle of Man, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Masters of Vessels to produce Certificates from the Officer of Customs that the Provisions, &c. are the Product, &c. of Great Britain or Ireland.

VI. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master or other Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools and Implements, that the same are of the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man respectively, as the Fact may be, and that the several Articles before mentioned (except the Provisions), specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery by the Crews of the respective Ship or Vessel carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship or Vessel in the said Fishery, and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever (which Oath and Certificate such Collector or other Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer and grant without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Hooks, Lines, Netting, Tools, and Implements are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same, and the Ship or Vessel having the same on board, shall be liable to be seized and forfeited in the same manner as they would have been subject and liable to if this Act had not been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

On Failure, &c. the Ship to be forfeited.

No Fishing Ships, or any Craft carrying Necessaries for the Fishery, to be liable to any Restraint as to Time of working;

VII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, all Vessels fitted and cleared out as Fishing Ships in pursuance of this Act, or of the before-mentioned Act made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of the late King William the Third, and which shall be actually employed in the Fishery there, or any Boat or Craft whatsoever employed in carrying Coastwise, to be landed or put on board any Ships or Vessels, any Fish, Oil, Salt, Provisions, or other Necessaries, for the Use and Purpose of that Fishery, shall not be liable to any Restraint or Regulation with respect to Days or Hours of working, nor to make any Entry at the Custom-house at Newfoundland, except a Report to be made by the Master

Master on his first Arrival there, and at his clearing out from thence; and that a Fee not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence shall and may be taken by the Officers of the Customs at Newfoundland for each such Report; and that no other Fee shall be taken or demanded by any Officer of the Customs there, upon any other Pretence whatsoever relative to the said Fishery; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

not to make any Entry at the Custom-house, &c.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case any such Fishing Ship or Vessel shall at her last clearing out from the said Island of Newfoundland have on board or export any Goods or Merchandise whatsoever, except Fish, or Oil made of Fish, such Ship or Vessel, and the Goods thereon laden shall be subject and liable to the same Securities, Restrictions, and Regulations in all respects, as they would have been subject and liable to if this Act had not been made; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

If Ships have on board any other Goods than Fish or Oil, &c. they shall be under the usual Restrictions, &c.

XII. And whereas it has been a Practice of late Years for divers Persons to seduce the Fishermen, Sailors, Artificers, and others employed in carrying on the Fishery arriving at Newfoundland, on board Fishing and other Vessels from Great Britain, and the British Dominions in Europe, to go from thence to the Continent of America, to the great Detriment of the Fishery and the Naval Force of this Kingdom: Now, in order to remedy the said Evil, and to secure the Return of the said Fishermen, Sailors, Artificers, and others employed as aforesaid, to the British Dominions in Europe, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for the Master or Person having the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel trading to or from any Place within the Government of Newfoundland, to carry or convey as Passengers any such Fishermen, Sailors, Artificers, and others, employed as aforesaid, from thence to any Part of the Continent of America, without the Permission under the Hand and Seal of the Governor of the said Island of Newfoundland, under the Penalty of forfeiting Two hundred Pounds for every such Offence.

No Shipmaster to carry any Fishermen, &c. as Passengers to any Part of the Continent of America without Permission.

XX. And whereas the immoderate Use of Rum and other Spirits imported into Newfoundland from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America has been found to be highly detrimental to the Fisheries carried on there, and it is therefore proper to endeavour to diminish the Consumption thereof; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, there shall be paid in to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be brought or imported into the Island of Newfoundland from any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, the Sum of One Shilling Sterling Money of Great Britain; and the same shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value of which such nominal Sum bears in Great Britain, and may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and the said Duty hereby granted shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America are raised, levied, collected,

Spirits imported into Newfoundland from America, to pay a Duty of 1s. per Gallon.

How such Duty is to be collected, recovered, and applied.

collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this present Act; and that all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duty (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same), shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and applied and appropriated to the same Uses and Purposes as the Duties arising by that Part of the Customs commonly called The Old Subsidy, payable in Great Britain, are applied and appropriated.

Persons giving false Certificates, &c. to forfeit £500.

XXXII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall give or grant any false Certificate for any of the Purposes required or directed by this Act, such Person or Persons shall forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in any Office whatsoever; and if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any Certificate required or directed by this Act, or shall knowingly or willingly make use of any false Certificate, or of any Certificate so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, such Person or Persons shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds; and every such Certificate shall be invalid and of no Effect.

Forfeitures how to be applied.

XXXIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Moiety of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by this Act (except in such Cases where other Directions are given by this Act) shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to such Officer or Officers of the Customs as shall sue or prosecute for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or in any Court of Admiralty having Jurisdiction in His Majesty's Colonies or Islands respectively where the Offence shall be committed.

Forfeitures incurred in Newfoundland to be sued for in the Vice Admiralty Court in said Island.

Persons aggrieved may appeal to the proper Admiralty Court in Britain.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade or Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred in the said Island of Newfoundland, shall be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in the said Island, and in no other; and if any Person or Persons shall think him or themselves aggrieved by any Judgment, Sentence, or Determination of any Court of Vice Admiralty, or other Court having Jurisdiction in Newfoundland, upon any Suit or Prosecution commenced there for any Penalty or Forfeiture inflicted by any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade or Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, it shall and may be lawful for such Party to appeal from such Judgment, Sentence, or Determination in the first Instance, to the proper Court of Admiralty in Great Britain, or to His Majesty in Council; and that no Appeal shall in such Case lie or be brought in any other Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties on Goods exported or imported, to be under

XXXV. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, the Customs

Customs and other Duties which now are or hereafter may be due and payable upon any Goods or Merchandizes brought or imported into, or exported or carried from the Island of Newfoundland by virtue of this or any Act or Acts of Parliament, and the Officers of His Majesty's Customs appointed for executing and carrying into Execution the several Laws relating to the Trade and Revenue there, shall be under the Management and Direction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England for the time being, under the Authority and Direction of the High Treasurer of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being; any Law, Patent, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

the Directions of the Commissioners of Customs, &c.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person or Persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act of Parliament, the Defendant or Defendants in 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 that the same was done in pursuance of and by the Authority of this Act: And if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

Persons sued for any thing done in pursuance of this Act may plead the General Issue.

Anno 15° GEORGI III. Cap. 40.

An Act for amending and explaining an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and Support of the Civil Government, within the Province of Quebec in America.'

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, it is amongst other Things enacted, that if any Goods chargeable with any of the Duties in the said Act mentioned, shall be brought into the said Province by Land Carriage, the same shall pass and be carried through the Port of Saint John's near the River Sorrel; or if such Goods shall be brought into the said Province by any Inland Navigation, other than upon the River Saint Lawrence, the same shall pass and be carried upon the said River Sorrel by the said Port, and shall be there entered with, and the said respective Rates and Duties paid for the same, to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs as shall be there appointed for that Purpose; and if any such Goods coming by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation as aforesaid shall pass by or beyond the said Place before named without Entry or Payment of the said Rates and

Clause in Act 14 Geo. 3. recited.

‘ Duties, or shall be brought into any Part of the said Province by or through any
 ‘ other Place whatsoever, the said Goods shall be forfeited; and every Person who
 ‘ shall be assisting or otherwise concerned in the bringing or removing such Goods,
 ‘ or to whose Hands the same shall come, knowing that they were brought or re-
 ‘ moved contrary to this Act, shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods; to be
 ‘ estimated and computed according to the best Price that each respective Commodity
 ‘ bears in the Town of Quebec at the Time such Offence shall be committed; and
 ‘ all the Horses, Cattle, Boats, Vessels, and other Carriages whatsoever, made use
 ‘ of in the Removal, Carriage, or Conveyance of such Goods, shall be forfeited and
 ‘ lost, and shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty’s Customs, and
 ‘ prosecuted as therein-after mentioned: And whereas there is reason to apprehend
 ‘ that the Regulations and Restrictions contained in the said herein-before recited
 ‘ Clause, so far as they relate to the bringing of Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits,
 ‘ into the Province of Quebec by Land Carriage, may, without further Explanation,
 ‘ operate to the Prejudice and Disadvantage of the Commerce carried on with the
 ‘ Indians in the upper or interior Parts of the said Province:’ We Your Majesty’s
 most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament
 assembled, 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 all His Majesty’s Subjects freely to bring, carry, or convey by Land Carriage or
 Inland Navigation into any Parts of the Province of Quebec, not heretofore compre-
 hended within the Limits thereof by His Majesty’s Royal Proclamation of the Seventh
 of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, any Quantity of Rum,
 Brandy, or other Spirits; any thing contained in the before recited Act of Parliament
 to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty’s Sub-
 jects may bring, by
 Inland Navigation,
 into any Parts of
 Quebec, not here-
 tofore compre-
 hended in the
 Royal Proclama-
 tion of October 7,
 1763, any Quan-
 tity of Rum,
 Brandy, &c.

Anno 16^o GEORGII III. Cap. 47.

An Act for the further Encouragement of the Whale Fishery carried
 on from Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions in
 Europe; and for regulating the Fees to be taken by the Officers of
 the Customs in the Island of Newfoundland.

Act 10 Geo. 3.
 recited.

III. ‘ **A**ND whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Tenth Year of His
 ‘ Majesty’s Reign, it is amongst other Things enacted, that for and during
 ‘ the Time therein mentioned (which Act hath been since continued, and is now in
 ‘ force), the Officers of His Majesty’s Customs, and Naval Officers, in the British
 ‘ Colonies or Plantations in America, shall be deemed to be entitled to, and shall and
 ‘ may lawfully demand and receive, such Fees as they and their Predecessors respec-
 ‘ tively were and had been generally and usually accustomed to demand, take, and
 ‘ receive before the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred
 ‘ and sixty-four, and shall have the like Remedy for the same according to the true
 ‘ Intent

‘ Intent and Meaning of an Act made in the Fifth Year of His said Majesty’s Reign, therein particularly recited and referred unto: And whereas the Officers of His Majesty’s Customs now established in the Island of Newfoundland, not being able to discover and ascertain what Fees were taken and received by their Predecessors before the said Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, Doubts have arisen what Fees they are entitled to demand and receive, in pursuance of the said in part recited Act:’ For Remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so long as the said recited Act shall be continued and remain in force, the Officers of His Majesty’s Customs in the said Island of Newfoundland shall be and are hereby declared to have been entitled to ask, demand, take, and receive such Fees for all Business done by them in the Execution of their Duty, as were legally demanded and taken by the like Officers of the Customs at the Port of Halifax in Nova Scotia, on or before the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, provided the said Fees so taken are not contrary to the express Directions of any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain; and the said Officers of the Customs shall have the like Remedy for the same, and be liable to the same Forfeitures and Disabilities for exacting or receiving any greater or other Fees than such as are herein-before allowed to be taken, as are prescribed and inflicted in such Cases by the said recited Acts or either of them, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same had been again repeated and enacted in this present Act.

Fees to be taken by the Officers of the Customs in Newfoundland.

ANNO 18° GEORGII III. Cap. 12.

An Act for removing all Doubts and Apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America and the West Indies; and for repealing so much of an Act, made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relates thereto.

‘ **W**HEREAS Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in His Majesty’s Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, has been found by Experience to occasion great Uneasinesses and Disorders among His Majesty’s faithful Subjects, who may nevertheless be disposed to acknowledge the Justice of contributing to the common Defence of the Empire, provided such Contribution should be raised under the Authority of the General Court or General Assembly of each respective Colony, Province, or Plantation: And whereas, in order as well to remove the said Uneasinesses, and to quiet the Minds of His Majesty’s Subjects who may be disposed to return to their Allegiance, as to restore the Peace and Welfare of all His Majesty’s Dominions, it is expedient to declare that the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assessment, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue

No Tax to be here-
after imposed by
the King and Par-
liament of Great
Britain on any of
the Colonies in
North America or
the West Indies,
except, &c.

‘ Revenue in any of the Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations :’ May it please Your Majesty that it may be declared and enacted ; and it is hereby 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 from and after the passing of this Act, the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty’s Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such Duties as it may be expedient to impose for the Regulation of Commerce ; the Net Produce of such Duties to be always paid and applied to and for the Use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such Manner as other Duties collected by the Authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied.

So much of Act
7 Geo. 3. as im-
poses a Duty on
Tea imported from
Great Britain into
America, repealed.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America ; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations ; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthenware exported to America ; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations ;’ as imposes a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or has Relation to the said Duty, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Anno 18° GEORGI II. Cap. 55.

An Act to permit the Exportation of certain Goods directly from Ireland into any British Plantation in America, or any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa ; and for further encouraging the Fisheries and Navigation of Ireland.

Act 15 Car. 2.
recited.

‘ WHEREAS by an Act made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled ‘ An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,’ it is among other Things enacted, that from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand six hundred and sixty-four, no Commodity of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America (Tangier only excepted), but what shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud, laden and shipped in England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed : And whereas it is thought proper to allow the Exportation of Goods (except as herein-after excepted) directly from the Kingdom of Ireland

‘ Ireland to the British Plantations in America, or into any of the Settlements belonging to Great Britain on the Coast of Africa ;’ 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 seven hundred and seventy-eight it shall and may be lawful to export from the Kingdom of Ireland, directly into any of the British Plantations in America or the West Indies, or into any of the Settlements belonging to Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, in Ships or Vessels which may lawfully trade to and from those Places, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland, (Wool and Woollen Manufacture in all its Branches, mixed or unmixed, Cotton Manufactures of all Sorts, mixed or unmixed, Hats, Glass, Hops, Gunpowder, and Coals only excepted) ; and all Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain, which have been or may be legally imported from thence into the said Kingdom of Ireland, Woollen Manufactures in all its Branches, and Glass excepted ; and all Foreign Certificate Goods, which have been or may be legally imported from Great Britain into Ireland ; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

After June 24, 1778, all Goods the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland (except Wool and Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, Hats, Glass, Hops, Gunpowder, and Coals) may be exported from thence directly to America or the Coast of Africa, and all British Goods (except Woollen Manufactures and Glass), and also all Foreign Certificate Goods.

II. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master or Person having the Charge of every Ship or Vessel exporting any such Goods from Ireland to the said Plantations or Settlements, shall, upon his Arrival there, produce to the Collector or other Principal Officers of the Customs, or other Public Officer at the Port or Place where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hands and Seal of Office of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port in Ireland where he took in his Lading, that Oath had been made before them by the Exporter of such Goods (which Oath they are hereby authorized to administer), that the Goods mentioned in such Certificate are bonâ fide of the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland ; or that the same are of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain, which had been legally imported from thence into Ireland ; or that they are Foreign Certificate Goods, which had been legally imported from Great Britain into Ireland (as the Case may be) ; and shall also deliver an Invoice of the Particulars of his Lading to such Officers in the manner directed by an Act of Parliament made in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled ‘ An Act to permit the Exportation of Irish Linen Cloth to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of Scotch Linen into Ireland ;’ and shall, in all other respects not altered by this Act, comply with the Regulations prescribed by the said recited Act, or any other Law now in force in this Kingdom, respecting Ships trading to the said Plantations or Settlements ; otherwise such Ships, and the Goods laden on board thereon, shall be subject and liable to the same Penalties and Forfeitures as if this Act had not been made.

Master of the Vessel exporting Goods as above mentioned, to produce a proper Certificate to the Collector, &c. of the Customs at the Port of his Arrival ;

and deliver an Invoice of the Particulars of his Lading.

Anno 18° GEORGE II III. Cap. 58.

An Act to explain and amend so much of an Act, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to the preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Sugar and Paneles from the British Colonies and Plantations in America into Great Britain.

Act 4 Geo. 3.
recited.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America;' for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade;' and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain; it was amongst other Things enacted, that from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, every Person or Persons loading on board any Ship or Vessel, in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, any Rum or Spirits, Sugars or Paneles, Molasses or Syrups, as of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation, should, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port an Affidavit to prove the said Rum or Spirits, Sugars or Paneles, Molasses or Syrups, to be the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said Colonies or Plantations, in the manner directed by the said Act; and that such Collector or other Principal Officers of the Customs should, within Thirty Days after the sailing of the Ship or Vessel, transmit an exact Copy of the said Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the respective Colony or Plantation where the Goods were shipped, on Forfeiture of Five Pounds, to be recovered in the manner directed by the said Act: And whereas, by another Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, so much of the said Act as related to Molasses or Syrups has been repealed: And whereas the Restrictions and Regulations prescribed by the said Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty have been found insufficient to prevent the Importation of Foreign Sugar and Paneles into this Kingdom: 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 First Day of March One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs, to whom such Affidavit shall be produced

Certain Affidavits were to be delivered to the Collector, &c. by all Persons shipping any Sugars or Paneles, &c. in the British Colonies in America.

After March 1, 1779, the said Collector, &c. shall, within Thirty Days

produced and delivered, shall (without Fee or Reward) ,within Thirty Days after the sailing of the Ship or Vessel, transmit One exact Copy of the said Affidavit, to the Secretary's Office for the respective Colony or Plantation where the Sugar or Paneles referred to in the said Affidavit were shipped; and shall also, within the like Space of Thirty Days, transmit another exact Copy of such Affidavit to the Justices and Vestry of the Parish and Parishes, Precinct or Precincts, where the said Sugar or Paneles grew, or were produced and manufactured, on the Penalty of forfeiting Fifty Pounds for every such Omission and Neglect.

after sailing of the Vessel, transmit a Copy of the Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the Colony; and another Copy to the Justices, &c. of the Parish where the Sugar grew, &c. on Penalty of £50.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Justice of the Peace of the said Colonies or Plantations shall, from and after the said First Day of March One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, subscribe his Name to any Paper or Parchment Writing, purporting to be an Affidavit for the Purpose directed by the said Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, unless the Person or Persons purporting to make such Affidavit shall actually appear before him, and be sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to the Truth of the said Affidavit, that then and in every such Case every such Justice of the Peace shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Penalty on Justices signing Affidavits before they are properly authenticated.

IV. Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Penalties herein-before mentioned shall be sued for, had, recovered, distributed, and disposed of, in such and the same Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as the several Penalties mentioned in the said before-mentioned Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty are in and by the said Act directed to be sued for, had, recovered, distributed, and disposed of.

Penalties to be sued for, &c. in the same Manner as those mentioned in the before-recited Act.

Anno 20° GEORGII III. Cap. 10.

An Act to allow the Trade between Ireland and the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies, and the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner as it is now carried on between Great Britain and the said Colonies and Settlements.

‘ **W**HEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled ‘ An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,’ it is among other Things enacted, that for every Ship or Vessel which shall load any Commodities in that Act particularly enumerated, at any English Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, being the Growth, Product, or Manufacture thereof, Bond shall be given, with One Surety, to the Value of One thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two thousand Pounds if the Ship be of greater Burthen, that the same Commodities shall be brought by such Ship or Vessel to some other English Plantation, or to some Port in England or Ireland, or Princi-

Recital of Act
12 Car. 2.

22 & 23 Car. 2.

and 15 Car. 2.

4 Geo. 3. c. 15.

7 Geo. I. c. 21.

' pality of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed: And whereas by another Act
 ' of Parliament made in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of
 ' King Charles the Second, intituled ' An Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in
 ' England, and for regulating the Plantation Trade, it was amongst other Things
 ' enacted, that the Word Ireland should be left out of all such Bonds: And whereas
 ' by several subsequent Acts of Parliament made in this Kingdom, which are now in
 ' force, the said enumerated Commodities, and several other Articles which are
 ' particularly enumerated in such subsequent Acts; are to be carried to some other
 ' British Plantation, or to some Port in Great Britain only: And whereas by another
 ' Act of Parliament made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the
 ' Second, intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' no Commodity of the
 ' Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe (excepting some particular
 ' Articles which are enumerated in that Act, and in other subsequent Acts of Par-
 ' liament which are now in force), can be imported into any Land, Island, Plantation,
 ' Colony, Territory, or Place belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, in
 ' Asia, Africa, or America, but what shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud, laden and
 ' shipped in Great Britain, in Ships navigated according to Law, and carried directly
 ' from thence, and from no other Place or Places whatsoever: And whereas
 ' by another Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's
 ' Reign, intituled ' An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and
 ' Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act
 ' passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second,
 ' intituled ' An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's
 ' Sugar Colonies in America;' for applying the Prdouce of such Duties, and of the
 ' Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of
 ' defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining
 ' an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second,
 ' intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades,
 ' and for the better securing the Plantation Trade; and for altering and disallowing
 ' several Drawbacks and Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing
 ' the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations,
 ' and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain;' it is
 ' amongst other Things enacted, that any Officer of the Customs may stop any
 ' British Vessel arriving from any Port of Europe, which shall be discovered within
 ' Two Leagues of the Shore of the British Colonies in America, and take from
 ' thence, and seize as forfeited, any Goods (except Salt, Wines, Horses, Victuals,
 ' and Linen Cloth, as therein particularly mentioned) for which the Master shall
 ' not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His
 ' Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the said
 ' Ship or Vessel in some Port of Great Britain: And whereas by another Act of
 ' Parliament made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King George the First,
 ' intituled ' An Act for the further preventing His Majesty's Subjects from trading to
 ' the East Indies under Foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and further
 ' securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for further regulating the Pilots of Dover,
 ' Deal, and the Isle of Thanet,' it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Com-
 ' modity of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the East Indies, and other
 ' Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be imported or carried into any Land,
 ' Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, to His Majesty or the Crown of
 ' Great Britain belonging, or which should thereafter belong to His Majesty, His
 ' Heirs

Heirs and Successors, in Africa or America, but such only as shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud, laden and shipped in Great Britain, in Ships navigated according to Law: And whereas it is expedient to allow the Trade between Ireland and the British Colonies in America and the West Indies, and the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner, and with equal Advantages to His Majesty's Subjects in Ireland, as it is now carried on between Great Britain and the said Colonies and Settlements: 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 any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America or the West Indies, or of any of the Settlements belonging to Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, and which by any Act or Acts of Parliament are required to be imported from such Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, into Great Britain; and also any other Goods, which having been in any way legally imported into the said Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, may now or hereafter be legally exported from thence for Great Britain, shall and may be laden in, and exported from such Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements respectively, and in like manner imported directly from thence into the Kingdom of Ireland; and that any Goods or Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Ireland, or of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Great Britain, legally exported from thence into Ireland, or of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any other Part of Europe; and any Goods or Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are now required by any Act of Parliament to be shipped or laden in Great Britain, to be carried directly from thence to any British Colony or Plantation in Africa or America; as also any other Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, which now or hereafter may be legally shipped or laden in Great Britain, to be carried directly from thence, and imported into any Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, or into any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa; shall and may be shipped and laden at any Port or Place in the Kingdom of Ireland, and exported directly from thence, and in like manner imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, or into any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa; any thing in the said herein-before recited Acts, or either of them, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament made in Great Britain, or any Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to the Conditions herein-after expressed.

Any Goods which may be legally imported from British America, or the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, into Great Britain, may in like manner be imported directly from the said Settlements, &c. into Ireland; and any Goods which may be legally exported from Great Britain to British America or the said Settlements, may be exported directly from Ireland to the same Places.

III. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That during the Continuance of this Act, so much of the herein-before recited Act, made in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, as directs or requires the word Ireland to be left out of any Bond taken for any Ship or Vessel that shall load any enumerated Commodities in any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, shall be and the same is hereby repealed and made void; any thing in the said recited Act, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Part of the recited Act 22 & 23 Car. 2. repealed.

IV. And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so much of the Act of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign as is herein-before recited shall not extend or be construed to extend to subject to Seizure and Forfeiture any Goods,

Clause relating to the recited Act 4 Geo. 3.

Wares, or Merchandize, which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament, may now or hereafter be legally imported from Ireland into any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, or any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa; provided the Master or other Person taking the Charge of the Ship or Vessel carrying such Goods shall produce a Cocket or Cockets, Clearance or Clearances, from the proper Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the said Ship or Vessel in some Port of Great Britain, or in some Port of Ireland respectively.

This Act not to restrain any Liberty of Export to, or Import from, America or Africa, granted to the Irish by any former Act.

VI. Provided always, and be it declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend to or be construed to extend to the imposing any Condition or Restriction upon or in respect of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, which by an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to permit the Exportation of certain Goods directly from Ireland into any British Plantation in America, or any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa; and for further encouraging the Fisheries and Navigation of Ireland;' or which by any other Act or Acts of Parliament may now be legally exported from Ireland to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America and the West Indies, or to the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, or which may now be legally imported into Ireland from any of the Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements aforesaid; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Person to trade to any Colony in America whilst such Trade is prohibited by Act of Parliament.

VII. Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall not extend or be construed to extend to allow any Person or Persons to trade to, from, or in any Colony or Plantation in America, during such time and in such manner as the Trade or Intercourse of Great Britain with such Colony or Plantation is or shall be prohibited or restrained by any Act or Acts of Parliament made or hereafter to be made in this Kingdom; but whenever Trade and Intercourse shall be permitted between Great Britain and such Colony or Colonies, the same Trade and Intercourse shall in like manner be permitted and allowed between Ireland and the said Colony or Colonies.

Anno 22° GEORGII III. Cap. 75.

An Act to prevent the granting in future any Patent Office to be exercised in any Colony or Plantation now or at any Time hereafter belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, for any longer Term than during such Time as the Grantee thereof, or Person appointed thereto, shall discharge the Duty thereof in Person, and behave well therein.

WHEREAS the Practice of granting Offices in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies to Persons resident and intending to reside in Great Britain (in consequence whereof such Offices are exercised by

Deputy,

Deputy, and have been frequently farmed out to the best Bidder) has been long complained of as a Grievance by His Majesty's loyal Subjects in those Parts, who have been thereby exposed to Exactions and Oppressions, as well as to Inconveniences arising from Neglect of Duty: 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 henceforth no Office to be exercised in any Colony or Plantation now or at any Time hereafter belonging to the Crown of Great Britain shall be granted or grantable by Patent for any longer Term than during such Time as the Grantee thereof, or Person appointed thereto, shall discharge the Duty thereof in Person, and behave well therein.

Granting Patent Offices to be executed in the Colonies, restricted.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons holding such Office shall be wilfully absent from the Colony or Plantation wherein the same is or ought to be exercised, without a reasonable Cause to be allowed by the Governor and Council for the time being of such Colony or Plantation, or shall neglect the Duty of such Office, or otherwise misbehave therein, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Governor and Council to amove such Person or Persons from every or any such Office; and in case any Person or Persons so amoved shall think himself aggrieved thereby, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Person or Persons so aggrieved to appeal therefrom, as in other Cases of Appeal from such Colony or Plantation, whereon such Amotion shall be finally judged of and determined by His Majesty in Council.

Governor and Council may amove Officers for Neglect of Duty;

III. Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Council of any Colony or Plantation to give such Leave of Absence as they shall see Occasion; and in such Case, as likewise in the Case of Vacancy occasioned by Death or Amotion, to provide for the due Discharge of the Duties of such Office or Offices until the King's Pleasure shall be known.

and may grant Leave of Absence.

IV. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall operate to the Prejudice of any subsisting Grant of such Office or Offices, or to prevent any Office being granted determinable at Pleasure.

Subsisting Grants not to be prejudiced by this Act.

Anno 23° GEORGII III. Cap. 79.

An Act for the further encouraging the Growth of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts in His Majesty's Islands and Plantations in America.

VII. **A**ND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said Fifth Day of January no Cocoa Nuts shall be suffered to be put on board any Ship or Vessel in any of His Majesty's Islands or Plantations in America, until the Planter or Grower of such Cocoa Nuts, or his known Agent, shall make Oath or Affirmation in Writing before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in

From January 5, 1784, no Cocoa Nuts to be put on board any Vessel in the British Islands, &c. in America, until the Planter thereof

has made Oath that they are the Produce of his own Plantation.

Such Oath to be produced to the proper Officer before Entry of the Nuts; and another Oath to be taken.

Master of the Vessel also sworn.

Certificates of such Affidavits to be produced to the proper Officer at the Port of Importation.

Upon Entry of such Nuts at the Custom-house, each Parcel shall be marked, to denote they are the Growth of the British Plantations, &c.

in or near to the Place where the said Cocoa Nuts grew (which Oath or Affirmation such Justices are hereby empowered to administer), that the same is actually of the Growth and Produce of such Planter's or Grower's Plantation, lying in the District, Division, or Parish of _____, within the Island or Colony of _____; which Oath or Affirmation shall be produced to the Collector, Comptroller, and Naval Officer, or any of them, by the Person or Persons who shall enter or ship such Cocoa Nuts, before the Entry and Shipping thereof for Great Britain; and such Person or Persons shall likewise make Oath or Affirmation before the said Officers, or any two of them, that the Cocoa Nuts then to be shipped are the very same Cocoa Nuts, and no other than what are mentioned in such Oath or Affirmation of the Planter or Grower, or his known Agent, as aforesaid; which Oath or Affirmation the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer, at the Port where the said Cocoa Nuts are to be loaded, or any two of them, are empowered to administer; and the said Collector and Comptroller, and Naval Officer, are hereby required to deliver a Certificate of such Affidavit or Affirmation, under their respective Hands and Seals, to the Commander or Master of such Ship or Vessel on board of which the said Cocoa Nuts are to be shipped; and the Master or Person having Command of such Ship or Vessel shall, before clearing his Ship or Vessel, also make Oath in like manner that he has received such Cocoa Nuts on board his Ship or Vessel, and that he has no more or other Cocoa Nuts on board his Ship or Vessel than such for which Proofs shall be made as aforesaid, and that he will not take or receive any more Cocoa Nuts on board before his Arrival in Great Britain, and making a Report of his Lading there; for which Affidavit or Affirmation and Certificate, the said Collector and Comptroller, or Naval Officer, shall receive, as a Fee or Reward, the Sum of Five Shillings and no more; and all Certificates of such Affidavits or Affirmations shall, by the Commander or Master of such Ship or Vessel importing such Cocoa Nuts into this Kingdom, be produced by such Master, or Person having Command of the Ship or Vessel, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where such Ship shall unlade, at the Time of making his Report; and shall at the same Time deliver to such Collector and Comptroller a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer, of the Port or Place where such Cocoa Nuts shall have been shipped, or any two of them, testifying the particular Quantities of such Cocoa Nuts which shall be so laden, and of which such Proofs shall be made as aforesaid, specifying the Package or Packages in which the same is contained, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and Weights of each Package; and the said Master shall likewise make Oath, or, if he be one of the People called Quakers, solemnly affirm before them, that the Cocoa Nuts in the said Certificate or Certificates mentioned were truly taken on board as in the said Certificate or Certificates is expressed; and that, after his Departure from the Place or Places where such Cocoa Nuts mentioned in such Certificate or Certificates were laden, he did not take on board, or permit to be laden on board his said Ship or Vessel, either at Sea or elsewhere, any Parcel or Parcels of Cocoa Nuts, and that all the Cocoa Nuts on board his said Ship are mentioned and set forth in the said Certificate or Certificates; and upon the Entry of such Cocoa Nuts at the Custom-house, and paying or securing the several Duties then due thereon, a Mark shall be set on every Parcel, denoting it to contain Cocoa Nuts of the Growth of the British Plantations, and where and by what Ship imported; and thereupon such Parcel or Parcels of Cocoa Nuts so marked shall be lodged in a Warehouse or Warehouses, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act made in the

Tenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the First; and the Importer or Proprietor of any Parcel or Parcels of Cocoa Nuts, or any other Person who shall be employed by such Importer or Proprietor to make an Entry with the Receiver or Collector of the said Inland Duty, shall deliver to the said Receiver or Collector the said Certificate or Certificates of the Affidavit or Affirmation of the Growth of the said Cocoa Nuts in the British Plantations, made before the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer, together with the said Oath or Affirmation made as aforesaid by the Master of such Ship or Vessel at the Port where such Cocoa Nuts were taken on board, together with the Oath or Affirmation, or a Copy thereof, made by the Planter or Grower before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace there, in the manner before directed; as also the said Certificate of the Package, Marks, and Numbers of the Cocoa Nuts so laden on board; which said Certificate or Certificates, Oath or Affirmation, shall remain with the said Collector or Receiver of the said Inland Duty.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Commander, or other Person having Charge of any Ship or Vessel, shall take in, or permit or suffer to be taken in, at any of His Majesty's said Islands or Plantations in America, or at Sea, in any Creek, Harbour, or other Place in America, or shall land, or suffer or permit to be landed, out of any Ship or Vessel in any of the said Islands or Plantations, any Cocoa Nuts of the Growth or Produce of any Foreign Country (except such Cocoa Nuts as shall be regularly exported from Great Britain), on pain of forfeiting all such Cocoa Nuts, and the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and likewise shall suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment; such Forfeiture to be sued for, recovered, and adjudged in any Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, or in any of His Majesty's Islands or Plantations; and what shall be recovered in pursuance of this Act, in any Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, shall be paid, one Moiety to His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons who shall inform and sue for the same; and what shall be recovered in the said Islands or Plantations shall be divided, One Third to His Majesty, One Third to the Governor or Commander in Chief, and the other Third to the Person or Persons who shall inform or sue for the same.

IX. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall falsely make any Oath or Affirmation by this Act directed to be made, and thereof shall be legally convicted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain, or in any of the Courts of Admiralty in any of the said Plantations where such Offence was committed, such Person or Persons so guilty shall forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned for the Space of Twelve Months; and if any Person shall forge or counterfeit a Certificate of the said Oath or Affirmation, or shall publish such Certificate, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, and shall be legally convicted thereof in any of the Courts aforesaid, such Person shall forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds; and such Forfeiture shall be paid, one Moiety to His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons who shall inform and sue for the same, to be recovered and divided as is before directed and appointed.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced against any Person or Persons for any Matter or Thing by him or them done or executed by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act, such

Penalty on Commanders who shall take on board or land in America, &c. any Cocoa Nuts of Foreign Growth. Exception.

Application of Penalties.

Persons swearing falsely under this Act;

or forging a Certificate, &c.

shall forfeit £200.

Limitation of Actions.

General Issue.

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 thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance of and by the Authority of this Act; 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 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 or them against such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.

Treble Costs.

ANNO 26° GEORGH III. Cap. 26.

An Act to amend and render more effectual the several Laws now in force for encouraging the Fisheries carried on at Newfoundland, and Parts adjacent, from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions in Europe; and for granting Bounties, for a limited Time, on certain Terms and Conditions.

Fishermen at Newfoundland not to sell or barter any Vessel, &c. to or with any Foreigner.

XIV. ‘AND whereas it is of great Importance to the Trade, Manufacture, and Navigation of Great Britain, and of His Majesty’s Dominions in Europe, that all Trade and mercantile Intercourse between His Majesty’s Subjects, residing or carrying on Fishery in the Island of Newfoundland with the Subjects of any Foreign State, should be prohibited: And whereas it is essentially necessary to the Preservation of the Benefits arising from the Fishery aforesaid, to prevent the Sale of any Ships, Vessels, or Boats, or of the Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture of the same, and of all and all manner of Utensils and Implements which are or may be used in catching and curing Fish, and also of all Articles and Commodities of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the said Island of Newfoundland, to the Subjects of any Foreign State, or to any other than the Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and also to prohibit the Purchase of any Goods or Commodities whatsoever from the Subjects of any Foreign State;’ be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons residing in or carrying on Fishery in the said Island of Newfoundland, or on the Banks thereof, there to sell, barter, or exchange any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, of what Kind or Description soever, or any Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture, used or which may be used by any Ship, Vessel, or Boat; or any Seams, Nets, or other Implements or Utensils, used or which may be used in catching or curing Fish, or any Kind of Bait whatsoever, used or which may be used in the catching of Fish; or any Kind of Fish, Oil, Blubber, Seal Skins, Peltry, Fuel, Wood, or Timber, to or with any Person or Persons whatsoever, other than the Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

XV. And

XV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons residing or carrying on Fishery in the said Island of Newfoundland, shall there sell, barter, or exchange, or cause to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, or shall endeavour to sell, barter, or exchange, or shall be aiding or assisting in selling, bartering, or exchanging, or causing to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, any such Ship, Vessel, Boat, or any Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture used or which may be used for the Purpose of navigating any Ship, Vessel, or Boat; or any Seans, Nets, or other Implements or Utensils, used or which may be used in catching or curing Fish; or any Kind of Bait whatsoever used or which may be used in catching Fish; or any Fish, Oil, Blubber, Seal Skins, Fuel, Wood, or Timber, to any Person or Persons, being the Subjects of any Foreign State, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor of Newfoundland, or his Surrogates, or for any Justice of the Peace in Newfoundland, to issue his or their Warrant or Warrants to apprehend every such Offender, and on the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, to commit him to Prison, there to remain until the next Court of Session which shall be holden in pursuance of the Commission of the said Governor for the time being; and all and every such Person or Persons, if found guilty of the said Offence at such Session, shall forfeit and pay Treble the Value of the Articles so sold or caused to be sold, or attempted to be sold as aforesaid, or bartered or taken in Exchange, or in the selling, bartering, or exchanging of which, or causing to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, such Person or Persons was or were aiding or assisting, and the same shall be levied of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant to be granted by the said Court of Session for that Purpose; and in case no Goods upon which such Distress can be made shall be found, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Court to order such Person or Persons to be punished and dealt with in the same Manner as is hereinbefore directed with respect to Deserters or Persons agreeing to desert.

Offenders herein
to be committed.

XVI. And whereas it is highly injurious to the Trade and Manufactures of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, that Persons residing or carrying on Fishery in the Island of Newfoundland, or Parts adjacent, or on the Banks of the said Island of Newfoundland, should be supplied with any Goods or Commodities whatsoever by the Subjects of any Foreign State; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons residing or carrying on Fishery in the Island of Newfoundland, or Parts adjacent, or on the Banks of the said Island of Newfoundland, shall there purchase or take in Exchange or by way of Barter, or cause to be purchased or taken in Exchange or by way of Barter, or be aiding or assisting in the purchasing, bartering for, or taking in Exchange, any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, from any Person or Persons being a Subject or Subjects of any Foreign State; and that every Person or Persons residing or carrying on Fishery in the said Island of Newfoundland, or Parts adjacent, or on the Banks of the said Island of Newfoundland, who shall there purchase, barter for, or take in Exchange, or shall cause to be purchased, bartered for, or taken in Exchange, any such Goods or Commodities in manner aforesaid, shall be apprehended and committed to Prison, and, on due Conviction before the Court of Session, shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods or Commodities so purchased or taken in Barter or Exchange, or procured to be purchased or taken in Barter or Exchange, or in the Purchase, Barter, or taking of which in Exchange such Person shall have been aiding or assisting; and the same shall be levied of the Offender's Goods and Chattels by Warrant to be granted by

Such Fishermen
not to purchase
any Goods of, or
to barter with
Foreigners for
the same.

Offenders to be
committed, and to
forfeit Treble the
Value of the Goods.

the said Court of Session for that Purpose; and in case no Goods upon which such Distress can be made shall be found, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Court to order such Person or Persons to be punished and dealt with in the same manner as is herein-before directed with respect to Deserters or Persons agreeing to desert.

Not to extend to the Importation of Bread, &c.

XVII. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to hinder or prevent Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, from being imported into the said Island of Newfoundland in certain British Vessels, in pursuance of an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament.

Recital of
4 Geo. 3. c. 15.

XX. ' And whereas it is enacted in and by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled ' An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ' An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America; for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade;' and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain;' that if any British Ship or Vessel shall be found standing into or coming out from either of the Islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, or hovering or at Anchor within Two Leagues of the Coast thereof, or shall be discovered to have taken any Goods or Merchandizes on board at either of them, or to have been there for that Purpose, such Ship or Vessel, and all the Goods so taken on board there, shall be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs; and the Master or other Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, and every Person concerned in taking such Goods on board, shall forfeit Treble the Value thereof: And whereas the Provisions of the said recited Act may not be sufficient to effectuate the good Purposes thereby intended, or to prevent the Export or Sale of Ships, Vessels, and Boats, and of all other the Goods and Commodities herein-before enumerated and prohibited to be sold to the Subjects of any Foreign State, or the Purchase and Import of the Goods and Commodities of such Foreign States: Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all and every Officer or Officers having the Command of any of His Majesty's Ships stationed at the Island of Newfoundland, to stop and detain all and every Ship, Vessel, or Boat, of what Nature or Description soever, coming to or going from the said Island, and belonging to or in the Service or Occupation of any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in, trafficking with, or carrying on Fishery in the Island of Newfoundland, Parts adjacent, or on the Banks of the said Island of Newfoundland, which he shall have Reason to suspect to be going to or coming from the Islands of Saint Pierre or Miquelon, for the Purposes before mentioned, in any Place within the

Officers of His Majesty's Ships stationed at Newfoundland may detain suspected Vessels, and search them;

the Limits of their Station, and to detain, search, and examine such Ship, Vessel, or Boat; and that if, upon such Search or Examination, it shall appear to such Officer or Officers that there is reasonable Ground to believe that such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or any Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture, used or which may be used by any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or any Implements or Utensils used or which may be used in the catching or curing of Fish, or any Fish, Oil, Blubber, Seal Skins, Fuel, Wood, or Timber then on board of such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, was or were intended to be sold, bartered for, or exchanged to the Subjects of any Foreign State, or shall be discovered to have been so sold, bartered for, or exchanged; or if any Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be found on board such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or shall be discovered to have been on board, having been purchased or taken in Barter or Exchange from the Subjects of any Foreign State; then and in every such Case to seize and send back such Ship, Vessel, or Boat to the Island of Newfoundland; and that such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, and such Goods and Commodities so found on board, shall, upon due Condemnation, be forfeited and lost, and shall and may be prosecuted for that Purpose by the Officer or Officers so seizing the same, in the Vice Admiralty Court of the said Island of Newfoundland; such Forfeiture to be given, one Moiety to the said Officer or Officers, and the other Moiety to the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, to be applied, under the Direction of such Governor, in defraying the Passages home of such Person or Persons as by this or any former Act are directed to be sent back to the Country to which they belong.

and if any contra-
band Goods are
found on board,
such Vessels and
Goods shall be
forfeited.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Libel, Information, or other Suit or Proceeding whatsoever, shall be commenced and brought to Trial in the Court of Vice Admiralty in the said Island of Newfoundland, on account of the Seizure of any Ship, Vessel, Boat, or Goods, for the Condemnation of the same, for any of the Causes herein-before mentioned, wherein a Decree shall be pronounced for or in favour of the Defendant or Defendants, Claimer or Claimers thereof, and it shall appear to the Judge or Court before whom the same shall be tried, that there was a probable Cause for seizing the said Ship, Vessel, Boat, or Goods, the Judge before whom the said Cause shall be tried shall certify on the Record that there was a probable Cause for the seizing of the said Ship, Vessel, Boat, or Goods; a Copy of which Certificate shall be delivered to the Prosecutor under the Hands and Seals of such Judge or Judges; and that in such Case the Defendant shall not be entitled to any Costs of Suit whatsoever, nor shall the Person or Persons who seized such Ship, Vessel, Boat, or Goods, be liable to any Action, Indictment, or other Prosecution, on account of such Seizure; and that if any Action, Indictment, or Prosecution shall be brought or preferred against any Person or Persons, who shall have obtained such Copy of such Certificate as aforesaid, in any of His Majesty's Courts in Great Britain, such Copy shall be admitted in Evidence on behalf of the Defendant or Defendants, and shall have the like Force and Effect as the Certificate on Record would have had in the Case of such Action, Indictment, or other Prosecution, being brought or preferred in the Island of Newfoundland.

Clause relative to
Suits in Newfound-
land on account of
the Seizure of
Vessels, &c.

XXII. And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action, Indictment, or other Prosecution, shall be commenced and brought to Trial against any Person or Persons whatsoever, on account of the Seizure of any such Ship,

Plaintiff gaining a
Verdict shall not
be entitled to
Costs, if there was
probable Cause
of Seizure.

Vessel, Boat, or Goods, wherein a Verdict shall be given against the Defendant or Defendants, if the Court or Judge before whom such Action or Prosecution shall be tried, shall certify on the Record that there was a probable Cause of such Seizure, that the Plaintiff, besides his Ship, Vessel, Boat, or Goods so seized; or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to above Two-pence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Defendant in such Prosecution be fined above One Shilling.

Limitation of
Actions.

XXIII. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall at any Time or Times be sued or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done or executed in pursuance of or by colour of this Act, or of any Matter or Thing in this Act contained, such Action or Prosecution shall be commenced within the Space of Three Months after the Offence shall have been committed; and in case the Person or Persons making such Seizure, as aforesaid shall have quitted the said Island of Newfoundland before the Expiration of Three Months from the Time of the Offence committed, then that such Action or Prosecution shall be commenced within Three Months after his or their Return to Great Britain; and such Person or Persons shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence for his and their Defence, and that the same was done in Prosecution and by Authority of the said Act: And if it shall appear so to have been done, then the Court shall adjudge and decree, or the Jury shall find, in the Courts of Great Britain or Newfoundland respectively, for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action, Libel, or other Proceedings, in the Courts of Great Britain or Newfoundland, after the Defendant or Defendants hath or have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as the Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other Cases by Law.

General Issue.

Treble Costs.

Fines and forfeited
Goods, &c. how
to be applied.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Fines or Penalties inflicted by this Act, or by the Acts herein-before recited, and to be levied upon the Seamen or Fishermen, except those for Neglect of Duty; and that such Ships, Vessels, or Goods, as shall be seized, condemned, and forfeited as before mentioned, except such the Distribution whereof is otherwise directed by this Act, shall be given, one Moiety to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, to be applied, under the Direction of such Governor, in defraying the Passages home of such Person or Persons as by this or any former Act are directed to be sent back to the Country to which they belong.

Anno 26° GEORGI II. Cap. 40.

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.

WHEREAS the Laws now in force, made to secure the Payment of the Duties due on such Goods as are admissible to an Entry upon Importation into this Kingdom from Foreign Parts, and to prevent the clandestine and fraudulent Importation and Exportation of prohibited Goods, and the Relanding of Goods shipped for Exportation, entitled either to Bounty or Drawback, have been found insufficient to answer the good Purposes thereby intended; 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 Times hereinafter mentioned, no Goods or Commodities shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any Port or Place whatever, in Parts beyond the Seas, in any Ship or Vessel whatever belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's Subjects, unless the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel respectively importing such Goods, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests, or Content or Contents in Writing, signed by such Master or other Person, containing the Name or Names of the several and respective Ports or Places where the Goods in such Manifest or Manifests, or Content or Contents, mentioned, shall have been respectively laden or taken on board, the Name and Built of such Ship or Vessel, and the true Admeasurement or Tonnage thereof, according to the Register of the same, together with the Christian and Surname of the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, and the Port or Place to which such Ship or Vessel truly belongs; and a just, true, correct, and particular Account of all the Cargo, and of all Packages of Goods so laden or taken on board, with the several and respective Marks thereon; and of the Particulars of the Cargo which is stowed loose; and of the following Particulars, in Words at length; (that is to say), the several and respective Numbers of the Packages, with a particular Description thereof, whether Leaguer, Pipe, Butt, Puncheon, Hogshead, Barrel, or other Cask or Package, describing such other Cask or Package by its usual or ordinary Name; or whether Case, Bale, Pack, Truss, Chest, Box, Bundle, or other Package, or by such other Name or Description as the same is usually called or known.

No Goods to be imported into Great Britain in any Vessel belonging to British Subjects, unless the Master have on board a Manifest containing the Particulars herein mentioned.

III. And be it further enacted, That before any Ship or Vessel shall be cleared out for Great Britain, with any Goods or Commodities whatever, from any Port or Place in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory in Foreign Parts, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, shall deliver the Manifest or Content in Writing herein-before required to the Collector of the Customs (if there be such an Officer at or near to such Place); and if there shall not be a Collector of the Customs there, then to the Chief Officer of the Customs; and if there shall not be any Officer of the Customs there, then to the Principal Officer

Masters of Vessels, before clearing out for Great Britain from any of the British Dominions in Foreign Parts, to deliver a Manifest to the Chief Officer of the Customs, &c.

Officer or Magistrate, or some other Person by him specially appointed for that Purpose, resident at or nearest to such Place; which said Collector or other Chief Officer or Magistrate, or other Person by him appointed as aforesaid, shall respectively cause a Duplicate thereof to be forthwith made, and shall endorse upon the original Manifest or Content his Name, with the Day and Year on which the same was produced to such Collector or other Chief Officer or Magistrate, or Person by him appointed as aforesaid, and shall then return the said original Manifest or Content to the said Master or other Person on or before the clearing of any such Ship or Vessel; and such Collector or other Chief Officer or Magistrate, or other Person specially appointed as aforesaid, shall respectively, at and upon the clearing of every such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, immediately transmit the said Duplicate of such Manifest or Content, so made as before directed, under his Hand and Seal, to the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port in Great Britain to which the Goods are consigned, and to which the Manifests respectively refer.

Recital of 3 Geo. 3.
c. 22.

XXXIII. ' And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act for the further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs; and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures; and for the Prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions; ' it is amongst other Things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to cause all Ships, Vessels, and Boats, and all Goods, of what Kind soever they may be (excepting only such Vessels, Boats, and Goods as are by Law liable to be burnt), which shall be seized by any Officers of the Customs for unlawful Importation, or for Nonpayment of Duties, or for any other Cause of Forfeiture, and condemned according to Law, to be sold publicly to the best Bidder, at such Places as the said Commissioners shall think proper: And whereas by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ' An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America; ' for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled ' An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade; ' and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain; ' it is amongst other Things enacted, That all Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by that or any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred there, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of Admiralty, in the said Colonies or Plantations where such Offence shall be committed, or in the Court of Vice Admiralty which may or shall be appointed over all America; which Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty are thereby respectively authorized and required to proceed, hear, and determine the same, at the Election of

4 Geo. 3. c. 15.

of the Informer or Prosecutor; but the said last-recited Act not having given any Directions by whom Ships and Goods so seized and prosecuted in the said British Colonies or Plantations shall be sold after the Condemnation thereof, and it being expedient that the same should be sold by the Officers of His Majesty's Revenue in like manner as they are sold in Great Britain: In order therefore to obviate any Doubts that have arisen or may arise in such Cases, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, all Ships and Vessels, and all Goods, of what Kind soever they may be, which shall be seized in pursuance of any Act or Acts made in Great Britain relative to the Trade and Revenue of the said British Colonies or Plantations, and which shall be condemned there, in any Court having Jurisdiction to try and determine the same, shall be sold by public Auction to the best Bidder, at the Custom-house, by the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs for the Island, Colony, or Plantation in whose Custody such Ship, Vessel, or Goods shall be lodged and secured; and the Produce of such Sale shall be accounted for and applied by such Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, according to Law, subject to the Orders and Directions of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or any Four or more of them; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

From September 29, 1786, all Vessels and Goods seized and condemned in the British Colonies in America, shall be sold there by public Auction.

Anno 26^o GEORGII III. Cap. 60.

An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation.

WHEREAS the Wealth and Strength of this Kingdom, and the Prosperity and Safety of every Part of the British Empire, greatly depend on the Encouragement given to Shipping and Navigation: And whereas it is proper that the Advantages hitherto given by the Legislature to Ships owned and navigated by His Majesty's Subjects should from thenceforth be confined to Ships wholly built and fitted out in His Majesty's Dominions: 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 seven hundred and eighty-six, no Ship or Vessel Foreign-built (except such Ships or Vessels as have been or shall hereafter be taken by any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any private or other Ship or Vessel, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty), nor any Ship or Vessel built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom, in the manner heretofore practised and allowed, although owned by British Subjects, and navigated according to Law, shall be any longer entitled to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, or of a Ship owned by British Subjects; and that all the said Privileges and Advantages shall hereafter be confined to such Ships only as are wholly of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of some of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Asia, Africa, or

From August 1, 1786, no Ship built out of His Majesty's Dominions, except Prizes, shall be entitled to the Privileges of a British Ship; but Foreign Ships built before May 1, 1786, not hereby to be deprived of the Privileges they now enjoy, &c.

America,

America, which now belong, or at the Time of building such Ships or Vessels did belong, or which may hereafter belong to, or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors: Provided always, that nothing herein-before contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prohibit such Foreign-built Ships or Vessels only as, before the First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty six, did truly and without Fraud wholly belong to any of the People of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of any of the aforesaid Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and which shall be navigated according to Law, and shall also be registered in manner herein-after directed, from continuing to enjoy the Privileges and Advantages they have hitherto enjoyed, or from importing or exporting such Goods or Commodities as may now be legally imported or exported by such Ships or Vessels into and from such Ports and Places as is now by Law allowed, and under such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as have heretofore been made touching such Foreign-built Ships or Vessels, and subject and liable to all such Duties as have been imposed on any Goods or Commodities imported or exported as aforesaid in such Foreign-built Ships or Vessels by any Act or Acts of Parliament: And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to deprive any Ship or Vessel which before the passing of this Act hath been built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom, and which before the said First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six was duly registered as a British Ship, from continuing to enjoy any Privilege or Advantage to which such Ship or Vessel is now by any Law or Usage entitled; nor to prevent any such Ship or Vessel which shall have been begun to be repaired or rebuilt before the said First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, from being registered according to and in pursuance of this Act, by an Order under the Hands of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, or of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland, or any Three or more of them; which Order the said Commissioners respectively are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, if it shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the said Commissioners respectively upon Oath, that such Ship or Vessel was stranded by the Act of Providence, and not with a fraudulent Intent, and was at the Time of being so stranded, the sole Property of some Foreigner or Foreigners; or that such Ship or Vessel was a Droit of Admiralty, and it be in like manner fully and clearly ascertained to the Satisfaction of such Commissioners respectively, that the said Ship or Vessel, from the Damage received by being so stranded, was rendered unfit to proceed to Sea without undergoing a thorough Repair in this Kingdom, and that she was necessarily sold for the Benefit of the Foreign Owner or Owners, or, being a Droit of Admiralty, was sold by virtue and under the Authority of an Order or Commission from the Court of Admiralty, and that she was fairly and openly purchased by a British Subject or Subjects, and, being the sole and entire Property of such British Subject or Subjects, that she hath been so much repaired that Two-thirds of her at the least are of British-built.

No Ship rebuilt, or where Repairs exceed 15s. per Ton in a Foreign Port, to be deemed British-built.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, no Ship or Vessel shall be deemed or taken to be British-built, or enjoy the Privileges thereunto belonging, which shall from thenceforth be rebuilt or repaired in any Foreign Port or Place, if such Repairs shall exceed the Sum of Fifteen Shillings for every Ton of the said Ship or Vessel according to the Admeasurement thereof, unless such Repairs shall

be

be necessary by reason of extraordinary Damage sustained by such Ship or Vessel during the Absence of such Ship or Vessel from His Majesty's Dominions, to enable her to perform the Voyage in which she shall be then engaged, and to return in Safety to some Port or Place of the said Dominions; and that before such Ship or Vessel shall be repaired, so as to exceed the Sum aforesaid, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall report the State and Condition thereof upon Oath, or (being a Quaker) upon Affirmation, to the British Consul or other Chief British Officer, if there shall be such Consul or Officer at the Port where it shall be necessary to repair such Ship or Vessel, and shall cause such Ship or Vessel to be surveyed by Two fit and proper Persons, to be approved of by such Consul or Chief British Officer; and shall deliver to such Consul or Chief British Officer, in Writing, the Particulars of the Damage sustained by such Ship or Vessel, and shall verify upon Oath, or (being a Quaker) upon Affirmation (to be administered by such Consul or Chief British Officer), the Particulars and Amount of the Repairs of such Ship or Vessel; and that the same were become necessary in consequence of Damage sustained during the Voyage to that Port, to enable such Ship or Vessel to prosecute the Voyage then intended, and to return to some Port or Place of His Majesty's Dominions, which the said Consul or Chief British Officer is hereby required to certify under his Hand and Seal; and if there shall not be any British Consul, or Chief British Officer, resident at or near the Port or Place where such Repairs may be necessary, then that such Survey shall be made by Two fit and proper Persons, to be approved of by Two known British Merchants residing at or near such Port or Place; and that such Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall produce to such Merchants as aforesaid Vouchers of the Particulars and Amount of the Repairs of such Ship or Vessel, whose Certificate of the same shall be of the like Force and Effect as that of the British Consul, or Chief British Officer resident in any Foreign Port or Place; and in case any Ship or Vessel shall, after the said First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, be repaired in any Foreign Port or Place, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command thereof shall make Proof on Oath, or (if a Quaker) by Affirmation, before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs in the Port of His Majesty's Dominions where the said Ship or Vessel may first arrive (if required by them so to do; which Oath or Affirmation the said Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer, or either of them, is and are hereby authorized and empowered to administer), describing the Nature and Amount of the Charge or Expence of such Repairs; and if such Charge or Expence shall appear to exceed the before-mentioned Sum of Fifteen Shillings for every Ton of the Admeasurement of such Ship or Vessel, and the said Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall neglect or refuse to deliver to such Collector and Comptroller, or Principal Officer of the Customs, or to One of them, the Certificate so required to be produced in such Cases as aforesaid, the said Ship or Vessel shall be deemed and taken to be a Foreign-built Ship or Vessel to all Intents and Purposes whatever.

Exception in favour of extraordinary Damages sustained on Voyages.

Expences of Repairs to be certified on Arrival to an Officer of the Customs.

III. And whereas it is highly expedient that the Provisions made for the Registry of Ships and Vessels by an Act made and passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' should be altered and amended, and that the same should be extended and applied to Ships

Provisions of Act 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22. to be extended to Vessels of Fifteen Tons and upwards, and Certificates of Registry obtained.

‘ and Vessels other than those which are therein particularly described ;’ be it therefore enacted, That all and every Ship or Vessel having a Deck, or being of the Burthen of Fifteen Tons or upwards, belonging to any of His Majesty’s Subjects in Great Britain, or Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of any of the aforesaid Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, shall, from and after the respective Times herein-after expressed, be registered in manner herein-after mentioned ; and that the Person or Persons claiming Property therein shall cause the same to be registered, and shall obtain a Certificate of such Registry from the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty’s Customs in Great Britain or the Isle of Man, or from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, and Principal Officer or Officers of His Majesty’s Revenue of Customs residing in the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or in any of the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories respectively in manner herein-after directed ; and that the Form of such Certificate shall be as follows ; videlicet,

Certificate
of
British
Registry.

‘ **I**N pursuance of an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled ‘ An Act [here insert the Title of the Act, the Names, Occupation, and Residence of the subscribing Owners] having taken and subscribed the Oath required by this Act, and having sworn that he [or they] together with [Names, Occupation, and Residence of non-subscribing Owners] is [or are] sole Owner [or Owners] of the Ship or Vessel called The [Ship’s Name] of [Place to which the Vessel belongs], whereof [Master’s Name] is at present Master, and that the said Ship or Vessel was [when and where built or captured, and Date of Condemnation] ; and [Name and Employment of the surveying Officer] having certified to us that the said Ship or Vessel is [whether British, Foreign, or British Plantation Built], has [Number of Decks] Decks, and [Number of Masts] Masts, that her Length, from the Fore Part of the Main Stem to the After Part of the Stern Post aloft, is [Number of Feet and Inches], her Breadth at the broadest Part, whether above or below the Main Wales [Number of Feet and Inches], her Height between Decks [Number of Feet and Inches, if more than One Deck, and if not, then the Depth of the Hold [Number of Feet and Inches], and admeasures [Burthen] Tons, that she is a [Kind of Vessel, and how built], has [whether any or no Gallery] Gallery and [Kind of Head, if any] Head ; and the said subscribing Owners having consented and agreed to the above Description and Admeasurement, and having caused sufficient Security to be given, as is required by the said Act, the said [Kind and Name of the Vessel] has been duly registered at the Port of [Name of the Port.]

‘ Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, at the Custom-house in the said Port of [Name of the Port], this [Date] Day of [Name of the Month], in the Year [Words at Length.]’

No Registry made, &c. but at the Port to which a Vessel belongs, except for Prizes condemned at Guernsey, &c. unless authorized by the Commissioners of the Customs.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no such Registry shall hereafter be made, or Certificate thereof granted by any Person or Persons herein-before authorized to make such Registry, and grant such Certificate, in any other Port or Place than the Port or Place to which such Ship or Vessel shall properly belong, except so far as relates to such Ships or Vessels as shall be condemned as Prizes in any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which Ships or Vessels shall in future be registered in manner herein-after directed ; but that all and every Registry and Certificate granted in any Port or Place to which any such Ship or Vessel

does

Repealed

does not properly belong, shall be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes, unless the Officers aforesaid shall be specially authorized and empowered to make such Registry, and grant such Certificate in any other Port, by an Order in Writing under the Hands of any Four or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or of any Three or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland for the time being; which Order the said Commissioners are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to issue in manner aforesaid, if they shall see fit.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Port to which any Ship or Vessel shall hereafter be deemed and taken to belong, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall be and is hereby declared to be the Port from and to which such Ship or Vessel shall usually trade, or (being a new Ship) shall intend so to trade, and at or near which the Husband or acting and managing Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel usually resides or reside.

The Port from and to which a Ship usually trades to be deemed her Port.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to require to be registered according to the Directions of this Act, any Ship or Vessel of War, or any other Vessel, of whatever Built the same may be, or under whatever Description the same may fall, being the Property of His Majesty or the Royal Family, or any of them, or any Lighters, Barges, Boats, or Vessels of any Built or Description whatever, used solely in Rivers or Inland Navigation.

No Registry to be required for any Vessels belonging to the Royal Family.

VII. And it is hereby declared, That no Ship or Vessel built in any of the Colonies of North America, now called The United States of America, during the Time that any Act or Acts of Parliament made in Great Britain, prohibiting Trade and Intercourse with those Colonies, was or were in force, nor any Ship or Vessel which was owned by or belonged to the Subjects of the said United States, or of any of the said States respectively, during the Existence of those Acts, and not registered before the Commencement thereof, is or shall be entitled to be registered under this present Act, or to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship or Vessel, unless such Ship or Vessel shall have been taken and condemned as lawful Prize, or having been stranded, shall have been built or rebuilt, and registered in the manner heretofore practised and allowed.

No Ship built in the United States of America, &c. during the Existence of any prohibitory Acts, entitled to be registered.

VIII. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Subject of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, whose usual Residence is in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be deemed or entitled, during the Time he shall continue so to reside, to be the Owner in whole or in part of any British Ship or Vessel required and authorized to be registered by virtue of this Act, unless he be a Member of some British Factory, or Agent for or Partner in any House or Copartnership actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland.

No Subject residing out of His Majesty's Dominions entitled to be the Owner of any Ship authorized to be registered, except a Member of a Factory, &c.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so much of the said recited Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, as directs the Oath therein contained to be taken on registering the Ships and Vessels therein described, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Oath required by the recited Act of W. 3. repealed.

No Registry to be made, &c. till the following Oath be taken.

X. And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Registry shall henceforth be made, or Certificate granted, until the following Oath be taken and subscribed before the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to make such Registry, and grant such Certificate respectively, (which they are hereby respectively empowered to administer), by the Owner of such Ship or Vessel, if such Ship or Vessel is owned by or belongs to One Person only; or, in case there shall be Two joint Owners, then by both of such joint Owners, if both shall be resident within Twenty Miles of the Port or Place where such Register is required, or by One of such Owners, if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater Distance from such Port or Place; or if the Number of such Owners or Proprietors shall exceed Two, then by the greater Part of the Number of such Owners or Proprietors, if the greater Number of them shall be resident within Twenty Miles of such Port or Place as aforesaid, not in any Case exceeding Three of such Owners or Proprietors, or by One of such Owners, if all shall be resident at a greater Distance.

I A. B. of [Place of Residence and Occupation] do make Oath, That the Ship or Vessel [Name] of [Port or Place] whereof [Master's Name] is at present Master, being [Kind of Built, Burthen, et cetera, as described in the Certificate of the surveying Officer] was [when and where built, or if Prize, Capture, and Condemnation] and that I the said A. B. [and the other Owners Names and Occupations, if any, and where they respectively reside, videlicet, Town, Place, or Parish, and County, or if Member of and resident in any Factory in Foreign Parts, or in any Foreign Town or City, being an Agent for or Partner in any House or Copartnership actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the Name of such Factory, Foreign Town, or City, and the Names of such House or Copartnership] am [or are] sole Owner [or Owners] of the said Vessel, and that no other Person or Persons whatever hath or have any Right, Title, Interest, Share, or Property therein or thereto; and that I the said A. B. [and the said other Owners, if any] am [or are] truly and bonâ fide a Subject [or Subjects] of Great Britain; and that I the said A. B. have not [nor have any of the other Owners, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief] taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign State whatever [except under the Terms of some Capitulation, describing the Particulars thereof], or that since my taking [or his or their taking] the Oath of Allegiance to [naming the Foreign States respectively to which he or any of the said Owners shall have taken the same] and prior to the passing of an Act in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, (intituled 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation), I have [or he or they hath or have] become a Subject [or Subjects] of Great Britain, [either by His Majesty's Letters Patent, as a Denizen or Denizens, or naturalized by Act of Parliament, as the Case may be, naming the Dates of the Letters of Denization, or the Act or Acts of Parliament for Naturalization, respectively] or [as the Case may be] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a Denizen [or Denizens, or naturalized Subject or Subjects, as the Case may be] of Great Britain, by His Majesty's Letters Patent, or by an Act of Parliament passed since the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, [naming the Times when such Letters of Denization have been granted respectively, or the Year or Years in which such Act or Acts for Naturalization have passed respectively], and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share or Part or Interest in the said Ship or Vessel."

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the Number of Joint Owners or Proprietors of any Ship or Vessel shall amount to Three or more, and Three of such Joint Owners or Proprietors shall not personally attend to take and subscribe the Oath herein-before directed to be taken and subscribed, then and in such Case, such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, as shall personally attend, and take and subscribe the Oath aforesaid, shall further make Oath that the Part Owner or Part Owners of such Ship or Vessel then absent is or are not resident within Twenty Miles of such Port or Place, and hath or have not, to the best of his or their Knowledge or Belief, wilfully absented himself or themselves in order to avoid the taking the Oath herein-before directed to be taken and subscribed, or is or are prevented by Illness from attending to take and subscribe the said Oath.

Addition to be made to the Oath when the requisite Number of Members do not attend.

XII. And in order to enable the proper Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs to grant a Certificate, truly and accurately describing every Ship or Vessel to be registered in pursuance of this Act, and also to enable all other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, on due Examination to discover whether any such Ship or Vessel is the same with that for which a Certificate is alleged to have been granted; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That previous to the registering or granting of any Certificate of Registry as aforesaid, some one or more proper Person or Persons appointed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland, or by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, or of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid respectively (taking to his or their Assistance, if he or they shall judge it necessary, one or more Person or Persons skilled in the Building and Admeasurement of Ships), shall go on board of every such Ship or Vessel as is to be registered, and shall strictly and accurately examine and admeasure every such Ship or Vessel, as to all and every Particular contained in the Form of the Certificate herein-before directed, in the Presence of the Master, or of any other Person who shall be appointed for that Purpose on the Part of the Owner or Owners, or, in his or their Absence, by the said Master, and shall deliver a true and just Account in Writing of all such Particulars of the Built, Description, and Admeasurement of every such Ship or Vessel as are specified in the Form of the Certificate above recited, to the Person or Persons who shall be authorized as aforesaid to make such Registry and grant such Certificate of Registry; and the said Master, or other Person attending on the Part of the Owner or Owners, is hereby required to sign his Name also to the Certificate of such surveying or examining Officer in Testimony of the Truth thereof, provided such Master or other Person shall consent and agree to the several Particulars set forth and described therein,

Ships to be examined, &c. before Certificates are granted, &c.

XIII. And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Person or Persons so appointed to examine and admeasure such Ships or Vessels as aforesaid, shall wilfully deliver to any Person or Persons authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry as aforesaid, a false Description of any of the Particulars hereby required to be contained in such Certificate; or if any Person or Persons herein-before authorized to make such Registry, and grant such Certificates of Registry, shall knowingly make any false Register, or grant any false Certificate, in regard to any of the Particulars required by this present Act, he or they, on being convicted thereof by due Course of Law in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, in the Court of Justiciary or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland,

Persons giving false Descriptions, or making false Registries, &c. of Ships, forfeit £100.

or in any Court of Record in the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, or in the Royal Court in Guernsey or Jersey, or in the Superior Court of Justice in the Isle of Man, as the Case may be, shall respectively forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds, and be for ever incapable of holding or enjoying any Office or Employment under His Majesty.

Method of ascertaining the Tonnage of Vessels when afloat.

XIV. And whereas the Officer or Officers so appointed to examine and admeasure such Ships and Vessels as aforesaid may not always be enabled to cause such Ship or Vessel to be laid on shore, for the Purpose of ascertaining her Tonnage, according to the Rule now by Law prescribed for that Purpose: And whereas it would in some Cases endanger such Ship or Vessel so to do; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Cases where it may be necessary to ascertain the Tonnage of any such Ships or Vessels when afloat, the following Method shall be observed; videlicet, Drop a Plumb Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure the Distance between such Line and the After Part of the Stern Post at the Load Water Mark; then measure from the Top of the said Plumb Line, in a parallel Direction with the Water, to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark, at the Fore Part of the Main Stem, subtracting from such Measurement the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length, from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake Aft, and also Three Fifths of the Ship's Breadth for the Rake Forward, the Remainder shall be esteemed the just Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank, in the broadest Part of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship; then multiplying the Length of the Keel for Tonnage by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing by Ninety-four, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall in anywise be construed to alter the Manner of admeasuring the Tonnage of any Ship or Vessel which has heretofore been practised for the Purpose of ascertaining the Light Duties, or any other Duties or Imposts whatever, payable according to the Tonnage of any Ship or Vessel.

*For Vessels aground
See 13th Geo. 3. Cap.
74 - Sec. 1. - in
Old Book fol. 139B.*

Bond to be given not to lend Certificates, and to return them in Cases herein specified.

XV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That at the Time of obtaining the Certificate of Registry as aforesaid, sufficient Security by Bond shall be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by the Master and such of the Owners as shall personally attend, as is herein-before required, such Security to be approved of and taken by the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to make such Registry, and grant such Certificates of Registry, at the Port or Place in which such Certificate shall be granted, in the Penalties following; (that is to say), If such Ship or Vessel shall be a decked Vessel, or be above the Burthen of Fifteen Tons, and not exceeding Fifty Tons, in the Penalty of One hundred Pounds; if exceeding the Burthen of Fifty Tons, and not exceeding One hundred Tons, in the Penalty of Three hundred Pounds; if exceeding the Burthen of One hundred Tons, and not exceeding Two hundred Tons, in the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds; if exceeding the Burthen of Two hundred Tons, and not exceeding Three hundred Tons, in the Penalty of Eight hundred Pounds; and if exceeding the Burthen of Three hundred Tons, in the Penalty of One thousand Pounds: And the Condition of every such Bond shall be, that such Certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any Person or Persons

Persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the Service of the Ship or Vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such Ship shall be lost, or taken by the Enemy, burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the Port to which she belongs, the Certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within One Month after the Arrival of the Master in any Port or Place in His Majesty's Dominions, to the Collector and Comptroller of some Port in Great Britain or of the Isle of Man, or of the British Plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any Foreigner, or any Person or Persons for his Use and Benefit, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any Part or Share of, or any Interest in such Ship or Vessel, and the same shall be within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or the British Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid, then and in such Case the Certificate of Registry shall, within Seven Days after such Purchase or Transfer of Property in such Ship or Vessel, be delivered up to the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry, at such Port or Place respectively as aforesaid; and if such Ship or Vessel shall be in any Foreign Port when such Purchase or Transfer of Interest or Property shall take place, then that the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul, or other Chief British Officer, resident at or nearest to such Foreign Port; or if such Ship or Vessel shall be at Sea when such Purchase or Transfer of Interest or Property shall take place, then that the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul, or other Chief British Officer, at the Foreign Port or Place in or at which the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall first arrive after such Purchase or Transfer of Property at Sea, immediately after his Arrival at such Foreign Port; but if such Master, or other Person who had the Command thereof at the Time of such Purchase or Transfer of Property at Sea, shall not arrive at a Foreign Port, but shall arrive at some Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, then that the same shall be delivered up in manner aforesaid, within Fourteen Days after the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel, or of the Person who had the Command thereof, in any Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or any of His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories: And that if any Pass, commonly called a Mediterranean Pass, shall have been obtained or procured for any such Ship or Vessel, then and in such Case the same shall be delivered up at the same time, and in like manner, with the Certificate of Registry aforesaid, to the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to receive such Certificate of Registry; and such Certificates so delivered up shall forthwith be transmitted to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland respectively; and such Mediterranean Passes shall be also transmitted to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, by the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to receive such Certificates and Passes, in order that the same may be cancelled.

Mediterranean
Passes to be de-
livered up with
Certificates.

XVI. 'And whereas the Provisions made in and by the said recited Act, touching the Endorsement on Certificates of Registry, in case of any Alteration of the Property in any Ship or Vessel, in the same Port to which the Ship or Vessel belongs, have been found insufficient; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every such Case, besides the Endorsement required by the said recited Act, there shall also be endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, before Two Witnesses, the Town, Place,

Tenor of Endorse-
ments on Certi-
ficates of Registry,
&c.

or

or Parish where all and every Person or Persons to whom the Property in any Ship or Vessel, or any Part thereof, shall be so transferred, shall reside; or if such Person or Persons usually reside in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, but in some British Factory, the Name of such Factory of which such Person or Persons is or are Member or Members; or if such Person or Persons reside in any Foreign Town or City, and are not Members of some British Factory, the Name of such Foreign Town or City where such Person or Persons usually reside, and also the Names of the House or Copartnership in Great Britain or Ireland, for or with whom such Person or Persons is or are Agent or Partner, or Agents or Partners; and the Person or Persons to whom the Property of such Ship or Vessel shall be so transferred, or his or their Agent, shall also deliver a Copy of such Endorsement to the Person or Persons authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry as aforesaid, who are hereby required to cause an Entry thereof to be endorsed on the Oath or Affidavit upon which the original Certificate of Registry of such Ship or Vessel was obtained; and shall also make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England or Scotland under whom they respectively act.

Certificate to be recited in all Transfers of Property.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and so often as the Property in any Ship or Vessel, belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, shall be transferred to any other or others of His Majesty's Subjects, in whole or in part, the Certificate of the Registry of such Ship or Vessel shall be truly and accurately recited in Words at length in the Bill or other Instrument of Sale thereof, and that otherwise such Bill of Sale shall be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes.

Changes of Masters of Vessels to be endorsed on Certificates of Registry, &c.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and so often as the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel, registered in manner herein before directed, shall be changed, the Master or Owner of such Ship or Vessel shall deliver to the Person or Persons herein before authorized to make such Registry, and grant such Certificates of Registry, at the Port where such Change shall take place, the Certificate of Registry belonging to such Ship or Vessel; who shall thereupon endorse and subscribe a Memorandum of such Change, and shall forthwith give Notice of the same to the proper Officer of the Port or Place where such Ship or Vessel was last registered pursuant to this Act; who shall likewise make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland respectively.

No Change to be made in Ship's Names, which, and their Ports, must be painted conspicuously on the Vessels.

XIX. And whereas many Frauds are committed by the frequent Change of Names given to Ships and Vessels, and the Difficulty of comparing the Entry in the Book of Registers herein after directed to be kept by all such Person or Persons as are authorized to register Ships and Vessels, and to grant Certificates of the same, with the Registers of which they claim the Benefit, is thereby greatly increased; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Owner or Owners of any Ship or Vessel to give any Name to such Ship or Vessel, other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this Act; and that the

the Owner or Owners of all and every Ship or Vessel which shall be so registered, shall within One Month from the Time of such Registry, paint or cause to be painted, in White or Yellow Letters, of a Length not less than Four Inches, upon a Black Ground, on some conspicuous Part of the Stern (provided there shall be sufficient Space for that Purpose, but if not, then in Letters as large as such Space will admit), the Name by which such Ship or Vessel shall have been registered pursuant to this Act, and the Port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, and shall so keep and preserve the same; and that if such Owner or Owners, or Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in anywise hide or conceal, or cause or procure, or permit the same to be done, unless in the Case of Square-rigged Vessels in Time of War, or shall, in any written or printed Paper or other Document, describe such Ship or Vessel by any Name other than that by which she was first registered pursuant to this Act, or shall verbally describe, or cause or procure or permit such Ship or Vessel to be described, by any other Name, to any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue, in the due Execution of his or their Duty, then and in every such Case such Owner or Owners, Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

XX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons who shall apply for a Certificate of the Registry of any Ship or Vessel in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, which shall be built, or whose Building shall be completed, after the First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, shall and they are hereby required to produce to the Person or Persons authorized to grant such Certificate a true and full Account, under the Hand of the Builder of such Ship or Vessel, of the proper Denomination, and of the Time when, and the Place where, such Ship or Vessel was built; and also an exact Account of the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel, together with the Name of the first Purchaser or Purchasers thereof, (which Account such Builder is hereby directed and required to give under his Hand, on the same being demanded by such Person or Persons so applying for a Certificate as aforesaid); and shall also make Oath before the Person or Persons herein-before authorized to grant such Certificate (which Oath he or they are hereby authorized to administer), that the Ship or Vessel for which such Certificate is required, is the same with that which is so described by the Builder as aforesaid.

Persons applying for Certificates in Great Britain, &c. to produce a particular Account of the Ships from the Builders, and make Oath to their Identity.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons who, from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, shall apply for such Certificate as aforesaid in any of His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, or Territories, shall, before such Certificate is granted, produce the like Account under the Hand of the Builder, and take the like Oath as is herein-before required to be produced and taken by Persons applying for the like Certificate in Great Britain.

Persons making Application in the Colonies after January 1, 1787, to conform to the Particulars in the last Clause.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Certificate of the Registry of any Ship or Vessel which shall be obtained in pursuance of this Act, shall happen to be lost or mislaid, a Register and Certificate de novo, in the Form herein-before directed, shall be granted for such Ship or Vessel, according to the Regulations contained in an Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His

If Certificates be lost, new ones to be granted according to Act 15 Geo. 2. c. 31.

late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ' An Act for further regulating the Plantation Trade; and for Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America; and for preventing collusive Captures there; and for obliging the Claimers of Vessels seized for Exportation of Wool, or any unlawful Importation, to give Security for Costs; and for allowing East India Goods to be taken out of Warehouses, in order to be cleaned and refreshed.'

Security to be given on receiving fresh Certificates, and Oath made as herein-before directed, instead of the Oath 15 Geo. 2. c. 31.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every such Case such Security shall be given as is herein-before directed; and that, in lieu of the Oath directed to be taken by the said recited Act, the like Oath shall be taken and subscribed as is herein-before directed to be taken and subscribed by the Owner or Owners of such Ships and Vessels as are required to be registered by virtue of this Act.

Ships, if altered, must be registered anew, or be deemed Foreign.

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Ship or Vessel, after she shall have been registered pursuant to the Directions of this Act, shall in any manner whatever be altered in Form or Burthen, by being lengthened or built upon, or shall be altered from a Sloop to a Brigantine, or from any one Denomination of a Vessel to another, by the Mode or Method of rigging or fitting, in such Case such Ship or Vessel shall be registered de novo, in manner herein-before required, as soon as she returns to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be legally registered by virtue of this Act, on Failure whereof such Ship or Vessel shall to all Intents and Purposes be considered and deemed and taken to be a Foreign Ship or Vessel.

The Condemnation of Prizes, and the Particulars of the Vessels, &c. must be produced to entitle to a Certificate of Registry.

XXV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Owner or Owners of all such Ships and Vessels as shall be taken by any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any private or other Ship or Vessel, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty, shall, upon registering such Ship or Vessel, before he or they shall obtain such Certificate as aforesaid, produce to the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs a Certificate of the Condemnation of such Ship or Vessel, under the Hand and Seal of the Judge of the Court in which such Ship or Vessel shall have been condemned (which Certificate such Judge is hereby authorized and required to grant), and also a true and exact Account in Writing of all the Particulars contained in the Certificate herein-before set forth, to be made and subscribed by One or more skilful Persons to be appointed by the Court to survey such Ship or Vessel; and shall also make Oath before the said Officer (which he is hereby authorized and required to administer) that such Ship or Vessel is the same Vessel which is mentioned in the Certificate of the Judge aforesaid.

Prizes condemned in Guernsey, &c. to be registered at Southampton, &c.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Ship or Vessel which shall be taken and condemned as Prize in any Court of Admiralty as aforesaid, shall be registered in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, although belonging to His Majesty's Subjects residing in those Islands, or in some one or other of them; but in order that the Duties now by Law due and payable to His Majesty on such Ships and Vessels may be levied and collected, the same shall be registered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the Collector and Comptroller at such Ports respectively, who are hereby authorized and required, after the

Receipt.

Receipt of the said Duties, to register such Ship or Vessel, and to grant a Certificate thereof, in the Form and under the Regulations and Restrictions in this Act contained.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all the Cases where any Ship or Vessel so taken and condemned as aforesaid in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid, shall be registered, and obtain a Certificate of such Registry in manner herein-before directed, an exact and particular Account shall be subjoined to such Certificate, of the Sum for which such Ship or Vessel shall have been sold, verified by the Oath of the Person or Persons who shall apply for such Registry and Certificate, in order that the aforesaid Duties due and payable to His Majesty may be the better levied and collected, upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel in any Port or Place of Great Britain where such Duties are by Law due and payable.

The Sum on Oath for which a Prize sold in the Colonies to be subjoined to the Certificate.

XXVIII. 'And whereas the Trade to and from His Majesty's European Dominions, and the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Territories in Asia, Africa, and America, to His Majesty belonging, is now by Law confined to such Ships only as are of the Built of Great Britain and Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, and of the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Territories: And whereas Ships wholly owned by British Subjects, and navigated according to Law, can be legally used and employed only in the European Trade of this Kingdom, and the same are, by virtue of this Act, allowed to be continued in the said Trade until the same shall be worn out; and it is therefore necessary to distinguish such Ships and Vessels respectively in the Certificates to be granted pursuant to this Act;' be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Certificates which shall hereafter be granted in pursuance of this Act, shall distinguish whether such Ships or Vessels be of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid, or of any Foreign Country; and shall, if British-built, be intitled 'Certificate of British Plantation Registry;' and if such Ships be Foreign-built, shall be intitled 'Certificate of Foreign Ships Registry;' for the European Trade, British Property,' as the Case may be.

Certificate to express in what Part the Ship was built.

XXIX. 'And whereas many Foreign-built Ships and Vessels belonging to, or pretending to belong to, His Majesty's Subjects, have by fraudulent Contrivances, and under false Pretences, obtained Registers, by virtue of which such Ships and Vessels are at present used and employed, contrary to the Laws now in force, in the Trade to and from His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Asia, Africa, and America; and it is therefore expedient and necessary, for detecting the Frauds at present committed, and for preventing the same in future, that all Registers heretofore granted should be called in, and delivered up to the proper Officer to be cancelled, and that new Registers, of the Form herein-before described, should be granted in lieu thereof, in the manner herein-before directed, to all such Ships or Vessels as shall appear to be legally entitled to the same: And whereas it is expedient to specify and direct at what Time and in what Manner all other Ships and Vessels, which are not now by Law required to be registered, should hereafter be registered, according to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and should receive Certificates according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before directed;' be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland respectively be authorized and required,

Ships already registered to exchange their Certificates for new ones, and others now required to be registered, to apply for Certificates, &c.

and they are hereby authorized and required, to give public Notice, by all such Ways and Means as they shall judge most proper and effectual, that within a certain reasonable Time or Times, as may be best adapted to the Distance of the Ports to which the Ships and Vessels owned by His Majesty's Subjects shall respectively belong, to be by them specified and published, Certificates of Registry, according to the Form herein-before described, will be ready to be granted, in manner herein-before directed, to all such Ships and Vessels as shall be legally entitled thereunto; and that the Owner or Owners of every such Ship or Vessel, not heretofore required to be registered, shall, on the first Arrival of every such Ship or Vessel at the Port or Place to which she belongs, after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, cause such Ship or Vessel to be registered, and shall obtain a Certificate thereof, in manner herein-before directed; and that the Owner or Owners of any such Ship or Vessel which shall have been heretofore registered, shall in like manner, upon the first Arrival of such Ship or Vessel at the Port or Place to which she belongs, after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, cause such Ship or Vessel to be again registered, and obtain a Certificate thereof, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described, and shall then deliver up the Register before granted, if the same be not lost or mislaid; and if the same shall have been lost or mislaid, shall make Oath before the proper Officer of the Customs, that such Register has been lost or mislaid, and shall give Security in like manner as is directed and required by the said Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, in the Case of Registers and Certificates de novo.

Times allowed for
obtaining such
Certificates.

XXX. And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, Twelve Months shall be allowed to all Ships and Vessels belonging to any of the Ports of Great Britain, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, to be registered, and obtain Certificates, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described; and that in like manner, from and after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, Eighteen Months shall be allowed to all Ships and Vessels belonging to any of the Ports in His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Africa or America, to be registered, and to obtain Certificates, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described; and that in like manner, from and after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, Thirty Months shall be allowed to all Ships and Vessels trading or fishing beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, to be registered, and obtain Certificates, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described; and that at the End of the said Term of Twelve Months, with respect to such Ships and Vessels as belong to the Ports of Great Britain, and the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man; and in like manner at the End of the said Term of Eighteen Months, with respect to all Ships and Vessels that belong to any of the Ports of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Africa or America; and in like manner at the End of the said Term of Thirty Months, with respect to all Ships and Vessels trading or fishing beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, no other Register or Certificate shall be of Force or Effect, except such as shall be granted in pursuance of this Act; and that all other Registers and Certificates shall from thenceforth be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Certificates may
be granted where,
from unavoidable

XXXI. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case it shall happen that any such Ship or Vessel, from any unavoidable Necessity

Necessity or reasonable Cause, shall not return to the Port to which she belongs within the Time herein-before limited, it shall, and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland respectively for the time being, and they are hereby required, upon Proof being made to their Satisfaction of such unavoidable Necessity or reasonable Cause, to cause such Ship or Vessel to be registered upon the Terms and Conditions, and under the Regulations and Restrictions, directed and required by this Act; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Necessity, Application could not be made in Time limited.

XXXII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Ship or Vessel which by this Act is directed to be hereafter registered, or which is directed, instead of the Register now required by Law, to take out a new Register, according to the Form and in the manner herein-before described, shall be permitted, after her first Arrival at the Port to which she belongs, at the Expiration of the Notice herein-before directed, to clear outwards to Foreign Parts or Coastwise, or to proceed to Sea in order to fish on the Coasts, or for any other Purpose whatever, as a British Ship or Vessel, or shall be in anywise entitled to the Privileges of a British Ship or Vessel, unless the Owner or Owners thereof shall have obtained a Certificate according to the Form and in the manner herein-before described; and in case any such Ship or Vessel shall depart from such Port without being registered, and without having obtained a Certificate as aforesaid, every such Ship or Vessel shall be subject to Forfeiture, and also all the Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, to such Ship or Vessel belonging.

Ships leaving Port without Certificate to be forfeited.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if, after the Expiration of the Notice aforesaid, any Ship or Vessel (being Square-rigged) shall be found in any Port within the Distance of Twenty Leagues by Water from the Port to which she belongs, or if any Vessel, not being Square-rigged, be found within any Port other than that to which she belongs, without having obtained the Certificate of Registry herein-before directed, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Principal Officer or Officers of such Port, and he or they is and are hereby required, to detain such Ship or Vessel until the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command thereof, shall, if such Ship or Vessel be under the Burthen of Fifty Tons, give Security by Bond in the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, in manner herein-after directed; and if such Ship or Vessel shall exceed the Burthen of Fifty Tons, and shall not exceed that of One hundred Tons, then until the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command thereof, shall in like manner give Security by Bond in the Penalty of One hundred Pounds; and if such Ship or Vessel shall exceed the Burthen of One hundred Tons, then until the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command thereof, shall, together within One sufficient Security (to be approved by such Principal Officer or Officers), give Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be taken by such Officer or Officers, in the Penalty of Two hundred Pounds, with Condition that such Master, or other Person so having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, shall forthwith repair with her; as soon as conveniently may be, (or being employed in the Fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, and Parts adjacent, at the End of the Fishing Season), to the Port to which she belongs, and there cause her to be registered, and procure a Certificate of such Registry, in the Form and Manner herein-before directed, and produce and deliver to such Officer or Officers such Certificate of Registry within

If Ships be found without the Port to which they belong, without Certificates, Bond must be given that they shall be procured.

If Square-rigged Vessels cannot enter the Ports to which they belong, Certificates may be obtained upon their being surveyed, &c. at the Port where they touch.

within the Time limited in the Condition of such Bond; which Limitation of Time such Officer or Officers is and are hereby authorized to fix according to the Distance which such Ship or Vessel may be from the Port to which she belongs, and the Nature of the Voyage in which she may then be engaged; and on Failure of producing and delivering such Certificate as aforesaid, such Bond shall be forfeited; but if such Certificate shall be produced and delivered to such Officer or Officers within the Time so limited in the Bond, such Bond shall be void and of none Effect, and he or they is and are hereby authorized and required to cancel the same: And in case any Square-rigged Ship or Vessel, after the Expiration of the Notice aforesaid, shall be found in any Port distant more than Twenty Leagues by Water from the Port to which she belongs, or that the Water at the Entrance of the Port to which such Ship or Vessel belongs shall be so shallow as not to admit her Entrance into the same, without endangering the Safety of such Ship or Vessel, the Master, or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall, within Forty-eight Hours after his Arrival at such Port as aforesaid, make known his Arrival to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, or other Principal Officer of such Port, and shall require such Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer, to cause his Ship or Vessel to be surveyed by the proper Officer at such Port, who shall be appointed, pursuant to the Directions of this Act, to survey Ships and Vessels there, and who shall accordingly make a perfect and accurate Survey thereof, and certify the several Particulars thereof in like manner as is herein-before directed; and such Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer, shall immediately transmit the said Certificate of Survey to the Persons authorized to register Ships and Vessels, and grant Certificates of Registry, at the Port to which such Ship or Vessel belongs, who thereupon, and upon all the other Requisites of this Act being complied with, shall register such Ship or Vessel, and grant a Certificate of the Registry thereof, pursuant to this Act; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port where such Ship or Vessel shall be so found, and he or they are hereby authorized and required, to detain such Ship or Vessel, until a perfect and accurate Survey thereof shall be made in manner herein-before directed*.

Certificates of Registry to be produced at every Port on Penalty of £100.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after the Expiration of the Notice herein-before required, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every Ship or Vessel which shall have been registered, and shall have procured a Certificate of the Registry, according to the Directions of this Act, shall upon Demand produce such Certificate of Registry to the Principal Officer or Officers of every Port in His Majesty's Dominions, or to the British Consul or Chief British Officer in any Foreign Port in which such Ship or Vessel shall arrive, for the Inspection of such Officer or Officers, British Consul or Chief British Officer, in order to satisfy him or them that she has been properly registered, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds.

* By an Opinion of the Attorney General, dated the 9th June 1801, the 29th Section does not extend to any other Ships or Vessels than those in Existence when the Act passed, and no others are included in the Words which create the Forfeiture under the 32d Section; consequently as there remain no Ships or Vessels to which the 29th, 30th, 31st; 32d, and 33d Sections can apply, they are omitted in the Index.

XXXV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the proper Officer at every Port and Place where Registers and Certificates shall be granted in pursuance of this Act, shall progressively number the same as they shall be severally granted, beginning such progressive Numeration at the Commencement of each and every Year; and shall enter an exact Copy of every such Certificate, with the Number thereof, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose; and shall also forthwith or within One Month at the furthest, transmit to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in London and Edinburgh, under whom they respectively act, a true and exact Copy, together with the Number of every Certificate which shall be by him so granted; and that if any such Officer or Officers shall neglect or refuse so to do, he or they so offending shall for the First Offence forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds, and shall for the Second Offence forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and be dismissed from his or their Office or Offices.

Certificates, &c to be numbered, and an Account of them to be transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs.

Penalty for Neglect.

XXXVI. And be it also further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland shall in like manner transmit, at the End of every Month in each Year, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, true and exact Copies of all such Certificates as shall be granted by them, or by any Officer or Officers within the Limits of their Commission, in pursuance of this Act.

Copies of Certificates granted in Scotland to be annually transmitted to the Custom-house in England.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in lieu of all Stamp Duties now by Law imposed on such Bonds as shall be entered into by the Owner or Owners of any Ship or Vessel built before the First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, or by any Person or Persons on their Behalf, upon such Ship or Vessel being first registered, and obtaining a Certificate in pursuance of this Act, there shall be paid the Sum of One Shilling, and no more; and that in lieu of all Fees and Perquisites now payable to any Person or Persons on the Registry of any Ship or Vessel so built before the said First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, there shall be paid, on the First Registry of every such Ship or Vessel, pursuant to this Act, the following Sums, and no more; (that is to say), By all Ships or Vessels decked, or of the Burthen of Fifteen Tons, and not exceeding Fifty Tons, the Sum of One Shilling and Sixpence, and no more; and by all Ships or Vessels exceeding Fifty Tons, and not exceeding One hundred Tons, the Sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence, and no more; and by all Ships or Vessels exceeding One hundred Tons, and not exceeding Two hundred Tons, the Sum of Three Shillings and Sixpence, and no more; and by all Ships or Vessels exceeding Two hundred Tons, the Sum of Five Shillings, and no more; which several Sums shall be payable to such Officers respectively, in the same Shares and Proportions in which the Sums now payable are distributed: Provided always, that the Stamp Duties, Fees, and Perquisites now due and payable upon the Registry of or Transfer of Property in any Ship or Vessel, shall continue to be paid as heretofore, save and except upon the First Registry, in pursuance of this Act, of any Ship or Vessel built and registered before the First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Sums to be paid on first Registry of Ships built prior to May 1, 1786, in lieu of Stamp Duties, &c.

Stamp Duties to continue to be paid on Transfers of Property.

XXXVIII. And whereas, since the Conclusion of the late War, Registers have been granted or promised to Ships and Vessels not thereunto by Law entitled, by His Majesty's Governors, or by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, in consideration

Privy-Council may order Ships to be registered, to whom they have been granted or

promised in consideration of their Services, though not otherwise entitled thereto, &c.

of Services rendered to the Public by the Owners of such Ships and Vessels, at the Time of evacuating the Countries or Towns and Posts held by His Majesty's Forces in the Countries now belonging to the United States of America, or in consideration of the Removal of Families to whom such Ships and Vessels belong, into the Countries now belonging to His Majesty: And whereas Registers have also in some Cases been so granted or promised to other Ships and Vessels by the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Territories, under Misconception of the Laws relating thereto, and the Property of such Ships or Vessels has bona fide, and without Fraud, been transferred to others of His Majesty's Subjects, who, under the Protection thereof, now use and employ such Ships and Vessels: And whereas it may be therefore just and reasonable, in particular Cases, where no Fraud or Collusion shall appear to have been practised, that such Ships and Vessels should be admitted to a Registry, and that a Certificate should be granted to the Owners thereof, pursuant to this Act: Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to order any such Ship or Vessel, under the Circumstances before mentioned, to be registered, and to have a Certificate thereof, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described and directed, if His Majesty in His Wisdom shall think fit; and in case any Suit shall have been commenced for the Condemnation of such Ship or Vessel, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct all Proceedings thereupon to be staid, either absolutely, or upon such Terms or Conditions as His Majesty shall think fit*.

Suits commenced in the Colonies, touching Registers granted such Ships, may be stopped till His Majesty's Pleasure be known.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, in any of the Cases aforesaid, if any Suit, Information, Libel, or other Prosecution or Proceeding of any Nature or Kind whatever, shall have been commenced, or shall hereafter be commenced, in any Court whatever in any of the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories respectively, touching the Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel in any of the Circumstances aforesaid, upon a Representation made to any such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, to cause all Proceedings thereon to be staid, if he shall see just Cause so to do, until His Majesty's Pleasure be known, and certified to him by His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council; and such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, is hereby required to transmit to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be laid before His Majesty in Council, an authenticated Copy of the Proceedings in every such Case, together with his Reasons for causing the same to be staid, and such Documents (properly verified) as he may judge necessary for the Information of His Majesty.

Penalty on Neglect of Duty.

XL. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons authorized and required by this Act, in respect of his or their Office or Offices, to perform any Act or Thing directed and required to be done or performed pursuant to any of the Provisions of this Act, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to do

* As this and the following Section apply only to Ships and Vessels which were in Existence when the Act passed, both Sections are omitted in the Index.

or perform the same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, every such Person or Persons so neglecting or refusing shall, on being duly convicted thereof, forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, and for the Second Offence shall forfeit in like manner the Sum of Five hundred Pounds and shall from thenceforth be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Office or Employment relative to the Revenue, or in any Civil Capacity whatever.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall falsely make Oath to any of the Matters herein-before required to be so verified, such Person or Persons shall suffer the like Pains and Penalties as are incurred by Persons committing wilful and corrupt Perjury; and that if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any Certificate required or directed to be obtained by this Act; or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any Certificate so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, such Person or Persons shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds.

Persons making false Oaths guilty of corrupt Perjury; and falsifying or using false Certificates, to forfeit £500.

XXII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this Act shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and be disposed of in such manner, and by such Ways, Means, and Methods, as any Penalties or Forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred, for any Offence committed against the Laws of Customs, may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of; and that the Officer or Officers concerned in the Seizures or Prosecutions under this Act shall be entitled to and receive the same Share of the Produce arising from such Seizures, as in the Case of Seizure for unlawful Importation, and to such Share of the Produce arising from any pecuniary Fine or Penalty for any Offence against this Act, as any Officer or Officers is or are now by any Law or Regulation entitled to upon Prosecutions for pecuniary Penalties.

How Penalties are to be recovered, and what is the Officer's Share.

XXIII. And it is hereby declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Matter contained in the said herein-before recited Acts, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament heretofore passed, touching the Trade, Shipping, and Navigation of Great Britain, and the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Territories aforesaid thereunto belonging, which is not hereby expressly altered or repealed, shall remain and continue in full Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatever; and, so far as the same relate to the Registry of Ships and Vessels, shall be deemed and taken to extend and apply in every respect to all Ships and Vessels authorized and required by this Act to be registered, and to have Certificates of Registry.

All Acts relative to Trade to remain in force, except such Parts as are hereby repealed.

XXIV. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Kingdom of Ireland, being duly qualified and registered according to the Laws now in force, shall continue to enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages to which such Ships and Vessels were by Law entitled before the passing of this Act, until the End of Four Calendar Months from the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Ireland which shall hereafter sit, during the Space of Four Calendar Months, without Prorogation or Dissolution; and that from the End of that Time, every Ship or Vessel which shall, by virtue of the Authority of any Act that may be passed in the said Parliament of

Ships of Ireland, lawfully qualified and registered there, to enjoy the Privileges of British-built Ships, &c.

Ireland, be qualified and registered in any of the Ports of the said Kingdom of Ireland, under similar Regulations and Restrictions to those herein-before contained, shall continue to enjoy, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, all the Privileges and Advantages of a British-built Ship, or Foreign-built Ship owned by His Majesty's Subjects, as the Case may be, according to the Provisions of this Act.

ANNO 27° GEORGE III. Cap. 19.

An Act to enforce and render more effectual several Acts passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and other Acts made for the Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation.

Preamble reciting
26 Geo. 2. c. 60.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled: 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation, it is enacted, that the Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Kingdom of Ireland, being duly qualified and registered according to the Laws now in force, shall continue to enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages to which such Ships and Vessels were by Law entitled before the passing of this Act, until the End of Four Calendar Months from the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Ireland which shall hereafter sit during the Space of Four Calendar Months, without Prorogation or Dissolution, and from the End of that Time, every Ship or Vessel which shall by virtue of the Authority of any Act that may be passed in the said Parliament of Ireland, be qualified and registered in any of the Ports of the said Kingdom of Ireland, under similar Regulations and Restrictions to those therein contained, shall continue to enjoy, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, all the Privileges and Advantages of a British-built Ship or a Foreign-built Ship owned by His Majesty's Subjects, as the Case may be, according to the Provisions of this Act: And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in this present Session of the said Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation,' Regulations and Restrictions for qualifying and registering Ships and Vessels in the Ports of the said Kingdom of Ireland are enacted and provided, similar to those contained in the said-before-mentioned Act of the Parliament of 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 every Ship or Vessel which shall be duly registered in any Port in the Kingdom of Ireland, according to the Regulations and Restrictions of the before-mentioned Act passed in the Parliament of that Kingdom, and shall obtain a Certificate thereof, shall enjoy, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, all the Privileges and Advantages of a British-built Ship or Foreign-built Ship owned by His Majesty's Subjects, as the Case may be.

Vessels registered in Ireland according to an Act of the Parliament of that Kingdom of the present Session, to enjoy all the Privileges of Vessels owned by His Majesty's Subjects.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Ship or Vessel belonging to His Majesty's Subjects residing in the said Kingdom of Ireland, being duly qualified and registered according to the Laws in force at and immediately before the Commencement of the said Act, so passed in the Parliament of that Kingdom, shall continue in like manner to enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages of a British-built Ship or Foreign-built Ship owned by His Majesty's Subjects, as the Case may be, during the Time or Times which are or may be appointed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in the said Kingdom, pursuant to the Powers thereby given to the said Commissioners to appoint the Times when the Registration required by the said Act is to be made; but that, at the End or Expiration of the said Time or Times so to be appointed by the said Commissioners, no Ship or Vessel belonging to the Kingdom of Ireland, which ought to be registered in the Ports thereof, shall have or enjoy such Privileges or Advantages, unless such Ship or Vessel shall have been registered, and shall have obtained a Certificate thereof, in pursuance of the before-mentioned Act passed in the said Parliament of Ireland.

Vessels registered there according to Law, previous to the said Act, to continue to enjoy the like Privileges during the Times appointed by the Commissioners of Revenue in Ireland;

but at the Expiration of such Time they must be registered agreeably to the said Act.

IV. And whereas, by the before-mentioned Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that no Registry of any Ship or Vessel shall thenceforth be made, until the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel shall have taken an Oath therein set forth in manner therein directed, containing among others the Words following; 'That I the said A. B. [and the said other Owners, if any] am [or are] truly and bonâ fide a Subject [or Subjects] of Great Britain; and that I the said A. B. have not [nor have any of the other Owners, to the best of my Knowledge or Belief] taken an Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign State whatever, except under the Terms of some Capitulation [describing the Particulars thereof]:' Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Oath which shall have been or may be taken for the sole Purpose of acquiring the Rights of a Citizen or Burgher in any Foreign City or Town in Europe, to be enjoyed during the Time that the Person or Persons taking such Oath shall reside in such City or Town, and for a limited Time after such Residence shall have expired, shall not be deemed an Oath of Allegiance to a Foreign State, within the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act.

Recital of the Part of the Oath required to be taken by the Act

26 Geo. 3. c. 60.

No Oath taken to acquire a temporary Right as a Citizen during Residence in a Foreign State, to be deemed an Oath of Allegiance to such State.

V. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in the said last-mentioned Act contained shall prevent the Persons thereby authorized from making Registry of Ships and Vessels, and granting Certificates thereof to Ships and Vessels wholly owned by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or any other Body Corporate within this Kingdom, all other Requisites of the said Act being complied with, upon the following Oath being taken and subscribed by the Secretary of the said United Company or other Body Corporate, or by any other Officer authorized by such Company or Body Corporate (instead of the Oath directed to be taken by the said Act), before the Person or Persons duly authorized to make such Registry and grant such Certificates respectively; which Oath they are hereby respectively empowered to administer.

Instead of the Oath required by the recited Act, the following Oath may be taken by the Person properly authorized by the East India Company, &c.

I A. B. Secretary or Officer of [Name of Company or Corporation] do make Oath, that the Ship or Vessel [Name] of [Port or Place,] whereof [Masters Name] is at present Master, being [Kind of Built, Burthen, &c. as described in the Certificate of the surveying Officer] was [when and where built, or if Prize, Capture and Condemnation] and that the same doth wholly and truly belong to [Name of Company or Corporation].

Form of the Oath.

From June 1, 1787, the Commissioners of the Customs, &c. may permit the Bond required, on obtaining a Certificate of the Registry of a Vessel, to be executed wherever they think proper.

Whenever the Master of a Vessel is changed, fresh Security to be given, &c.

VI. ' And whereas by the said Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign it is enacted, that at the Time of obtaining the Certificate of Registry therein directed, sufficient Security by Bond shall be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by the Master and such of the Owners as shall personally attend, as is therein required, such Security to be approved of and taken by the Person or Persons therein authorized to make such Registry, and to grant a Certificate thereof, at the Port or Place in which such Certificate shall be granted, in the Penalties and on the Conditions among others in the said Act mentioned, that such Certificates shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of: And whereas Doubts have arisen whether such Bond can be legally executed by the Master of the Vessel at any other Port or Place than that at which the Vessel is by the said Act required to be registered: Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of June One thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland for the time being, or any Three or more of them, or the Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of the Isle of Man, or of any of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories which now belong, or may hereafter belong, or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America, shall and they are hereby authorized to permit, in any Case where it shall appear to them to be expedient, such Bond to be taken before any Person or Persons whatever, and in such manner and at such Port or Place as they shall respectively judge fitting and necessary; and every such Person or Persons shall and are hereby authorized to take such Bond, and such Bond when so taken shall be valid, and of the like Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatever, as if the same had been taken by the Person or Persons authorized by the said Act to make a Registry and grant a Certificate thereof.

VII. ' And whereas no Provision is made in the said Act passed in the said Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, requiring fresh Security by Bond to be given whenever the Master of a Ship or Vessel, registered in pursuance thereof, shall be changed; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and so often as the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel registered in manner therein directed shall be changed, the Person who shall become Master, or take the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall give Security by Bond, to be taken in the manner and under the Penalties and Conditions required by the said Act and this present Act; and upon such fresh Security being from time to time given, and the same being made to appear by Endorsement on the original Bond by the Officers in whose Custody it shall be, such original Bond, so far as it relates to the former Master, shall from thenceforth be null and void (except with respect to any Breach or Breaches of the Conditions of such Bond which may have been committed before such Endorsement).

VIII. ' And whereas, for want of a sufficient Number of proper Officers in the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and in some Parts of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, Difficulties may occur in carrying the Provisions of the before-mentioned Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign into Execution, so far as may relate to small Vessels concerned in carrying on the Fishery thereof, and in trading Coastwise; be it therefore further enacted

enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Vessel whatever, not exceeding the Burthen of Thirty Tons, and not having a whole or fixed Deck, and being employed solely in the Fishery on the Banks or Shores of Newfoundland, and of the Parts adjacent, or on the Banks or Shores of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or of the Islands within the same, or in trading Coastwise within the said Limits, shall be subject or liable to be registered by virtue or in pursuance of the said Act passed in the said Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or shall be liable to any Hinderance, Molestation, Obstruction, or Detention whatever, for or on account of not being so registered; any thing in the said Act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Vessels not exceeding Thirty Tons, and not having a fixed Deck, may be employed in the Fishery at Newfoundland, &c. without being registered.

IX. And whereas many Ships or Vessels have been and may hereafter be built in the said Island of Newfoundland, and in those Parts of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or in the Islands within the said Limits, on account of Owners residing in His Majesty's European Dominions, which Ships or Vessels, by reason of the Absence of all the Owners, cannot be registered in those Places, in pursuance and under the Provisions of the said Act so passed in the said Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Ships or Vessels shall and may be registered in the said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, or in the Parts of the said Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or in the Islands within the said Limits (before the Persons authorized respectively at those Places to make Registry, and to grant Certificates thereof, in pursuance of the said Act), upon the Husbands or principal Agents of the said Ships or Vessels taking the Oath required by the said Act, instead of the same being taken by the Owners thereof; and the Certificate so granted shall be of the like Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatever, as if they had been granted upon the Oath of the Owners respectively, until such Time as such Ships or Vessels respectively shall arrive at some Port in His Majesty's European Dominions, where they may be respectively registered upon the Oath of the respective Owner or Owners thereof, but no longer, any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever such Ships or Vessels shall first arrive in any such Port in His Majesty's European Dominions, the Certificates of Registry granted in pursuance of this Act shall be utterly null and void, and shall be delivered up to be cancelled; and such Ships or Vessels shall and are hereby required to be respectively registered de novo upon the Oath of the respective Owners being taken, and the other Requisitions of the said Act being complied with.

Vessels built at Newfoundland, &c. for European Owners, may be registered there, upon the Ship's Agents taking the requisite Oath;

but such Ships, on their Arrival in Europe, must be registered agreeably to 26 Geo. 3. c. 60.

XIII. And for obviating all Doubts which may arise touching the Meaning and Construction of the said Act made and passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation;' be it enacted and declared, That all Ships and Vessels which by the said Act are declared not to be entitled to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, or of a Ship owned by British Subjects, and all Ships and Vessels not registered according to the Directions and

All Vessels which by 26 Geo. 3. c. 60. are not to be entitled to the Privileges of a British-built Ship, &c. to be deemed Alien Ships.

Regulations

Regulations of the said Act, shall, although such Ships and Vessels may be owned by His Majesty's Subjects, be held and deemed to all Intents and Purposes as Alien Ships, and shall in all Cases be liable to such and the same Penalties and Forfeitures as Alien Ships in the like Cases are or shall by Law be liable to.

Anno 27° GEORGII III. Cap. 32.

An Act for making further Provisions in regard to such Vessels as are particularly described in an Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Smuggling in this Kingdom, and for extending the said Act to other Vessels and Boats not particularly described therein; for taking off the Duties on Flasks in which Wine or Oil is imported; for laying an additional Duty on Foreign Geneva imported; for taking off the Duty on Ebony, the Growth of Africa, imported into this Kingdom; and for amending several Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs.

XII. **A**ND whereas several Foreign-built Ships or Vessels have been seized and condemned, in the British West India Islands for illicit Trade, and now lie there undisposed of, such Ships or Vessels not being saleable, and there not being any Law to authorize the Disposal thereof in any other way; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them (if they shall think fit), to direct the Hull of every Ship or Vessel which shall have been, or which may hereafter be seized and condemned in any of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories to His Majesty belonging in America or the West Indies, for any illicit Trade or Commerce, to be broken up, and the Materials thereof sold to the best Advantage, and the Produce of such Sale shall be accounted for and applied by the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officers of the Customs in whose Custody such Ship or Vessel shall be lodged and secured, in like manner as the Produce of Ships or Vessels seized and condemned in the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories respectively, are now by Law directed to be accounted for and applied.

Commissioners of the Customs may direct the Hull of any Vessel seized in America or the West Indies to be broken up, and the Materials sold, &c.

ANNO 28° GEORGI II. Cap. 6.

An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies.

WHEREAS the Regulations made by His Majesty's several Orders in Council, for carrying on the Commerce between His Majesty's Subjects in North America and in the West Indies, and the Inhabitants of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, in pursuance of the Powers vested in His Majesty for that Purpose by several Acts of Parliament, have by Experience been found to be beneficial: And whereas it is now proper that the said Regulations should be established and made permanent; 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 no Goods or Commodities whatever shall be imported or brought from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States of America, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, except Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort; Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and Live Stock of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort; such Commodities respectively being the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the said United States of America.

If any Goods, except the Articles herein specified, shall be brought from the United States of America into the West India Islands, they are forfeited, with the Vessel, &c.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That none of the Goods or Commodities herein-before excepted, enumerated, and described, shall be imported or brought into any of the said Islands from the Territories of the said United States, under the like Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law.

Such Articles as are permitted to be imported must be brought by British Subjects in British Ships, on Penalty of Forfeiture.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to export from any of the said West India Islands to any Port or Place within the Territories belonging to the said United States, any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, which are not now by Law prohibited to be exported from the said Islands to any Foreign Country or Place in Europe; and also Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Ginger, and Pimento: And that all Cocoa Nuts or Ginger which shall be so exported, shall be subject and liable to the same Duties to which the same are now severally

Goods not prohibited to be exported from the West India Islands to any Foreign Country in Europe, may be exported to the United States, &c. subject Cocoa Nuts and

Ginger so exported to be liable to the same Duties as if exported to a British Colony in America, &c. No Article, except Salt from Turk's Island, to be so exported but by British Subjects in British Ships, on Penalty of Forfeiture, &c.

Where Bonds are required on Exportation of Goods to any British Colony in America, like Bonds to be given on their Exportation to the United States.

Vessels coming in Ballast from the United States may be laden at Turk's Islands with Salt.

Master of such Vessel, on its Arrival, to make Entry thereof ;

subject and liable if exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America ; and that the said Duties shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered, and applied, in the same manner as the Duties on Cocoa Nuts or Ginger exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America are severally raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered, and applied : Provided always that no Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Ginger, or Pimento, nor any other Articles or Commodities whatsoever (except Salt from the Islands called Turk's Islands, being Part of the Bahama Islands), shall be so exported, except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the like Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so exported, together with her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in every Case where, on Exportation of any Goods or Commodities to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is now or may be hereafter required by Law for the due landing of such Goods or Commodities in such Colony or Plantation, and a Certificate is required to discharge such Bond, a similar Bond shall be required, on Exportation of such Goods or Commodities to the Territories of the United States, for the due landing the same in the said Territories ; and such Bond shall and may be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul, provided any such Consul or Vice Consul shall be resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed ; or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul so resident, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer or Officers who are or may be appointed by the said United States, or any of them, for the Purpose of granting such Certificate ; and if it shall happen that there shall not be any Officer so appointed, then and in such Case such Bond shall and may be discharged, upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the said United States, or any of them, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate by the Master, or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, that the Goods for which such Certificate is required were duly landed by him at such Port or Place within the Territories belonging to the said United States.

V. And whereas it is expedient to give due Encouragement to the making of Salt in the said Islands called Turk's Islands ; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Ship or Vessel belonging to the Inhabitants of the said United States of America, coming in Ballast, and not otherwise, to enter the Ports of the said Islands called Turk's Islands, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, and for no other Purpose whatever, under and subject to the Provisions, Regulations, and Restrictions herein-after mentioned ; any thing in this Act, or any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. Provided always, That the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall, immediately after the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel into any Port of the said Islands, make a just and true Entry upon Oath, before the Collector or other Principal Officer of such Port, of his Ship or Vessel, declaring of what Country she is built, how manned, who was the Master during the Voyage, and who are the Owners thereof, and the Purpose for which

which he enters the said Port, in order that such Ship or Vessel may undergo the Search and Examination of the proper Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and such Master, or other Person taking the Charge or Command thereof, shall truly answer upon Oath to such Questions touching and concerning the same, as shall be demanded of him by such Collector or other Principal Officer, upon Pain, for any Default therein, that such Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds; and the Collector or other Principal Officer, of His Majesty's Customs at such Port is hereby authorized and required to administer the said Oaths herein-before required to be taken.

and to answer upon Oath such Questions as shall be demanded of him, on Penalty of £100.

Collector authorized to administer Oaths.

VII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto, and for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, a Tonnage Duty at and after the Rate of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling, payable in Dollars at the Rate of Five Shillings and Sixpence per Ounce, for each and every Ton Burthen of every Ship or Vessel belonging to the Inhabitants of the said United States of America, so coming to the said Islands called Turk's Islands; and that the Tonnage of every such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained by Admeasurement made by such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England for the time being; or any Four or more of them; which said Officer or Officers so appointed as aforesaid shall admeasure such Ship or Vessel according to the following Method; videlicet, Drop a Plumb Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure the Distance between such Line and the Afterpart of the Stern-post at the Load Water Mark; then measure from the Top of the said Plumb Line, in a parallel Direction with the Water, to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark at the Fore-part of the Main Stem; subtracting from such Measurement the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length, from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake abaft, and also Three-fifths of the Ship's Breadth for the Rake forward; the Remainder shall be esteemed the just Length of the Keel, to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank, in the broadest Part of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship; then multiply the Length of the Keel for Tonnage by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing by Ninety-four, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage.

A Duty of 2s. 6d. to be paid for every Ton Burthen of Vessels of the United States coming to Turk's Islands.

How the Tonnage is to be ascertained.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the full and true Amount of the said Tonnage Duty, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid into the Hands of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs in the said Islands respectively, at the Port or Place wherein he shall be appointed to reside in any of the said Islands, before any Salt shall be laden or laid on board of such Ship or Vessel; and such Duty shall be under the Management of the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, and be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in such and the like manner, and by such and the like Rules, Ways, Means, and Methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the said Islands, Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West Indies, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any

Tonnage Duty to be paid before any Salt is put on board any Vessels, and to be under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs, &c.

Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this present Act; and such Duty shall, under such Management, be subject to the Payment of the Salaries of the Officers and other incidental Charges of the Port, and the Residue be paid to the Receiver General of the Customs in England for the time being, to be paid by him into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, under the Head of Consolidated Customs.

No Goods, except Salt, to be exported from Turk's Islands to His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies; and no Goods to be exported from those Islands to Great Britain or Ireland, except Salt and such Articles as may by Law be imported from all Countries Duty-free, on Penalty of Forfeiture.

Tobacco, &c. imported into any British from any Foreign West India Island, to be forfeited, with the Vessel, &c.

In Cases of Emergency, the Governors of the British West India Islands, with Consent of their Councils, may authorize the Importation of Pitch, &c. from Foreign Islands, if imported by British Subjects in British Ships.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be exported from the said Islands called Turk's Islands, to any Part of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies, or shall be loaden or laid on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Islands called Turk's Islands for that Purpose, except Salt; and that no Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be exported from the said Islands called Turk's Islands to Great Britain or Ireland, or shall be loaden or laid on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Islands for that Purpose, except Salt, and also except such Goods and Commodities as may now or may hereafter be by Law imported into this Kingdom from all other Countries whatsoever, free of all Duties, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of all such Goods or Commodities as shall be so exported, loaden, or laid on board, and of the Ship or Vessel in or on board of which the same shall be so exported, loaden, or laid on board, and of all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

X. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, shall be imported or brought into any Island, under the Dominion of His Majesty, in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported or brought, together with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful, in case of public Emergency or Distress, for any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being of any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands: And provided always, that such Goods and Commodities so authorized to be imported shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture above mentioned.

XII. And

XII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Goods or Commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, into the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, or the Islands of Cape Breton, Saint John's, or Newfoundland, or into any Country or Island within their respective Governments, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel importing the same, and all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

Goods imported from the United States into Nova Scotia, &c. to be forfeited, with the Vessel, &c.

XIII. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful, in case of public Emergency or Distress, for any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or of the Islands of Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or squared Timber of any Sort; Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces, Islands or Countries respectively: And provided always, that such Goods and Commodities so authorized to be imported shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture above mentioned: Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty in Council, by Order or Orders to be issued and published from time to time, to authorize, or by Warrant or Warrants under his Sign Manual to empower the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation into Newfoundland of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen of the Island of Newfoundland for the then ensuing Season only: And provided always, that such Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, so authorized to be imported into the Island of Newfoundland shall not be imported, except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Orders, Warrant or Warrants respectively, and except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture above mentioned.

In case of Emergency, the Governors of Nova Scotia, &c. with the Consent of their Councils, may authorize the Importation of Scantling, &c. from the United States, if imported by British Subjects in British Ships.

His Majesty in Council may authorize the Governor of Newfoundland to permit the Importation of Bread, &c. from the United States, &c.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Goods or Commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, by Sea, or Coastwise, into the Province of Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel importing the same, and all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.*

No Goods to be imported from the United States by Sea into the Province of Quebec, &c.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by

By whom Goods, &c. forfeited may be seized.

* Section 15. applied only to 27 Geo. 3 c. 27, for establishing Free Ports, which is repealed by 45 Geo. 3. c. 57 This Section is therefore omitted.

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* The Law Officers of the Crown in England, are of opinion upon the Case, that Goods so imported need not be the property of the British Subject who imported - see The Board's Letter dated 10th May 1819. —

How Forfeitures
may be recovered
and applied.

him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in North America or the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

Act to commence
from April 4, 1788.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall commence and be in force from and after the Fourth Day of April One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Anno 28° GEORGII III. Cap. 34.

An Act more effectually to secure the Performance of Quarantine, and for amending several Laws relating to the Revenue of Customs.

Goods seized under
any Act relative to
the Trade of the
British Colonies in
America may be
delivered, on Se-
curity being given
to answer Double
the Value.

VII. ' **A**ND whereas it is expedient, under certain Circumstances, to permit and allow the Delivery of Goods or Commodities, upon Security, which shall or may be seized in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament made in Great Britain, relative to the Trade and Revenue of the British Colonies and Plantations in America; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Goods or Commodities shall be seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament now or hereafter to be made in Great Britain, relative to the Trade and Revenue of the said Colonies and Plantations in America, it shall and may be lawful for the Judge or Judges of any Court having Jurisdiction to try and determine such Seizures, to order the Delivery of such Goods or Commodities, on sufficient Security by Bond being given to answer Double the Value of such Goods in case of Condemnation; such Security to be good and sufficient, and to be taken to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by and in the Name of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs in whose Custody the said Goods may be lodged.

Directions with
regard to taking
such Security, &c.

VIII. And to the End that such Security may be good and sufficient, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs shall, previous to the Execution of the Bond, make strict Inquiry into the Sufficiency of the Sureties proposed to be bound; and if the said Collector and Comptroller shall find them of Ability to answer the Sum or Sums in which they are about to become bound, they shall then certify the same in Writing to the Judge or Judges of such Court respectively; and upon the Production of such Certificate, if the Judge is also satisfied with the Sufficiency of the Sureties proposed, the Bond shall and may be executed, but not otherwise; which Bond shall be delivered to and kept in the joint Custody of the said Collector and Comptroller; and in case the Goods or Commodities for which such Security shall be so taken as aforesaid shall be condemned, the Value

Value thereof shall be paid into the Hands of such Collector, conformably to the Condition of the Bond, who shall thereupon, with the Consent or Privity of his Comptroller, cancel the Bond so given as aforesaid.

IX. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That this Act shall not extend or be construed to extend to authorize or permit the Delivery of any Goods or Commodities whatever, but only in Cases where the same shall be perishable, or where the Informer or Prosecutor shall delay coming to as speedy a Trial as the Course of the Court in which the Prosecution shall be commenced, and the Nature of the Circumstances, will permit; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cases in which Goods may be delivered.

XIII. And whereas it has been found that Masters of Ships and Vessels have wilfully and maliciously detained and refused to deliver up Certificates of Registry, granted in pursuance of an Act made and passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade;' and also of an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation,' to the Prejudice of the Owner or Owners of such Ships and Vessels: For the remedying whereof in future, be it further enacted, That on Complaint made on Oath (by the Owner or any of the Owners of any Ship or Vessel whose Certificate of Registry shall be so detained and refused to be delivered up) of such Detainer and Refusal, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the Place where such Detainer and Refusal shall be, either in Great Britain, or in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cause such Master to be brought before him to be examined touching such Detainer and Refusal; and if it shall appear to the said Justice, on Examination of the Master or otherwise, that the same is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully and maliciously detained by the said Master, such Master shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds; and on Failure of Payment thereof within the Space of Two Days after such Conviction, he shall be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for such Time as the said Justice shall, in his Discretion deem proper, not being less than Six Months, nor more than Twelve Months.

7 & 8 Gul. 3. c. 22.

26 Geo. 3. c. 60.

Masters maliciously detaining Certificates of Registry, to forfeit £100 on Conviction.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice, and he is hereby required, to issue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cause Search to be made for such Certificate; and if the same shall be found, the said Justice shall cause the same to be delivered to the Owner, or such of the Owners as shall have made the said Complaint; and if the same shall not be found, the said Justice shall and he is hereby required to certify the aforesaid Detainer, Refusal, and Conviction, to the Person or Persons who granted the last Certificate of Registry for such Ship or Vessel, who shall, on the Terms and Conditions of the said Acts being complied with, make Registry of such Ship or Vessel de novo, and grant a Certificate thereof, conformably to the Directions of the said Acts, notifying on the Back of such Certificate the Ground upon which such Ship or Vessel was so registered de novo.

Justices may issue Warrants to search for Certificates, &c. and if not found, to certify the same to the Person who granted the last Certificates, that fresh ones may be given.

Anno 28° GEORGII III. Cap. 39.

An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions.

WHEREAS, by an Act made and passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, a Duty of Sixpence is imposed on every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the Province of Quebec from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies : And whereas it would greatly tend to encourage a proper Commercial Intercourse between the said Province and the said Colonies, if Rum imported into the said Province in any Ship or Vessel which shall carry from thence, and land in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, a Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, was exempt from Payment of the said Duty ; 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 seven hundred and eighty-eight, in all Cases where any Rum, or other Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of the said Colonies in the West Indies, shall be legally imported or brought into the said Province from any of the said Colonies, in any Ship or Vessel which in her last preceding Voyage shall have carried to and landed in any of the said Colonies a Cargo of Lumber and Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, from the said Province, it shall and may be lawful to admit to an Entry and land any Quantity of such Rum or Spirits, not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, so carried and landed, without Payment of the said Duty of Sixpence per Gallon.

From August 1, 1788, Ships which carried Lumber, &c. from Quebec to the West Indies the last Voyage, to be permitted to import, Duty-free, into that Province a Quantity of Rum equal to the Value of the Lumber, &c. so carried.

Ships carrying Rum from the West Indies to the said Province, and loading there with Lumber, &c. to be permitted to enter, Duty-free, a Quantity of Rum equal to the Value of the said Lumber, on giving Bond as herein mentioned.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases where any Rum or other Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of the said Colonies in the West Indies, shall be legally imported or brought into the said Province from any of the said Colonies, in any Ship or Vessel which, in her next clearing out from the said Province after such Importation, shall load with a Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, in the said Province, and shall carry to and land the same in some of the said Colonies, it shall and may be lawful to admit to an Entry and land any Quantity of such Rum or Spirits, not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, so loaded, without Payment of the said Duty of Sixpence per Gallon : Provided always, that the Owner or Owners of such last-mentioned Ship or Vessel, which shall so as aforesaid have legally imported such Rum or other Spirits, or in case of such Owner or Owners not residing in the said Province, the Master or Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, together with One or more sufficient Sureties residing within the said Province, shall, before such Rum or other Spirits shall be so admitted to an Entry without Payment of the said Duty, give Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be taken by the Two Principal Officers of the Customs there, in the penal

penal Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, with Condition that the said Ship or Vessel shall, in her next clearing out from the said Province after such Importation, be laden with a Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, equal in Value to the Rum or Spirits so admitted to an Entry, without Payment of the said Duty as aforesaid; and that the said Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, shall be carried to and landed in some of the said Colonies in the West Indies.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Value of the Rum or other Spirits so admitted to an Entry as aforesaid, and the Value of the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, so loaded as aforesaid in the said Province, shall respectively be estimated and computed according to the Valuations contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act.*

Rum and Lumber to be valued agreeably to the annexed Schedule.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, by Order or Orders to be issued and published from time to time, to alter the Valuations contained in the said Schedule whenever it shall appear necessary or proper, upon any Representation or Report made by the Governor in Council of the said Province.

Valuations in the Schedule may be altered by His Majesty in Council.

* A new Schedule is provided by 53 Geo. 3. c. 37.

Anno 29° GEORGII III. Cap. 16.

An Act to enable His Majesty to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, into the Province of Quebec, and all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the Islands within the said Gulf, and to the Coast of Labrador.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America; and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies;' it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Goods or Commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, by Sea or Coastwise, into the Province of Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel importing the same, and all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel: And whereas it may be expedient, for the better Supply of the

28 Geo. 3. c. 6. repealed.

the Persons employed in the Fisheries carried on as well within the said Province as in all the Countries bordering on the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and on the Islands within the said Gulph, and also on the Coast of Labrador, that certain Sorts of Provision should be imported into the same from the Territories belonging to the said United States, when the Necessities of such Persons shall 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 it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty in Council, by Order or Orders to be issued and published from time to time, to authorize, in case of Necessity, the bringing or importing of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, as well into the said Province as into all the Countries bordering on the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulph, and also to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States of America, for the Supply of the Persons employed in carrying on the said Fisheries: Provided always, that such Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, so authorized to be imported or brought, shall not be imported or brought, except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Orders, and except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel importing or bringing the same, and all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

The King, by Order in Council may authorize the importing into Quebec, &c. Bread, Flour, Live Stock, and Indian Corn;

provided they be imported, conformably to such Order, by British Subjects in British Ships; otherwise to be forfeited.

Forfeitures may be seized by Commanders of Ships of War, &c. and recovered and applied as Forfeitures respecting the Customs.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in North America or the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

Anno 29° GEORGI II. Cap. 53.

An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Newfoundland, Greenland, and Southern Whale Fisheries.

WHEREAS, as well by immemorial Usage as by the Provisions of former Laws, the Right and Privilege of drying Fish on the Island of Newfoundland do not belong to any of His Majesty's Subjects arriving there, except from Great Britain,

Britain, or one of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe; for preventing Frauds, and thereby better securing to His Majesty's said Subjects of Great Britain, and of the other British Dominions in Europe, the full Advantages of the Fishery carried on from thence, and of drying Fish on the Shores of the Island of Newfoundland; be it 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 Fish taken or caught by any of His Majesty's Subjects or other Persons arriving at Newfoundland or its Dependencies, or on the Banks of the said Island, except from Great Britain, or one of the British Dominions in Europe, shall be permitted to be landed or dried on the said Island of Newfoundland, always excepting the Rights granted by Treaty to the Subjects of His most Christian Majesty on that Part of the Island of Newfoundland beginning at Cape Saint John, passing to the North, and descending by the western Coast of the said Island to the Place called Cape Raye.

No Fish, unless caught by Subjects of Great Britain, or of the British Dominions in Europe, to be landed or dried at Newfoundland, the Right as ceded to the French excepted.

Anno 29° GEORGI II. Cap. 56.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies.'

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America; and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies;' it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, shall be imported or brought into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included) from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported or brought, together with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being of any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine,

28 Geo. 3. c. 6.
recited.

‘ Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands; and provided always, that such Goods and Commodities so authorized to be imported shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty’s Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture above-mentioned: And whereas it was intended that the said several Articles (hereinbefore particularly enumerated) allowed to be imported from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, should be for the Supply only of the Inhabitants of the Island into which the same were imported; and there is reason to believe that, contrary to the Intention of the said Act, such Articles, after having been so imported, have been re-exported to others of His Majesty’s Islands in the West Indies:’ For Prevention whereof be it hereby 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 from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and ninety, in case the said Articles, or any of them, which shall have been imported from any Island in the West Indies, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, shall after such Importation be exported, or shall be shipped or laden on board any Ship or Vessel, or shall be put on board any Boat or other Vessel, or shall be brought to any Quay, Wharf, or other Place whatever, with Intention to be shipped on board any Ship or Vessel for Exportation, then not only the said Articles, but also the said Vessel or Boat on board of which the same shall be shipped or laden, or intended to be shipped or laden, shall be forfeited and lost, together with her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

From Jan. 1790, if any of the Articles permitted by the recited Acts to be imported into the British West India Islands from Foreign West India Islands shall be exported, they shall be forfeited, with the Vessel.

Exporters of such Articles from the West Indies to make Oath that they have not been imported under the Authority of the recited Act.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That before any Articles which may be legally exported from the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, and which are of the Description or Denomination of any of the Articles hereinbefore particularly enumerated and described, whether in their unmanufactured or manufactured State, shall be shipped for Exportation from any of the said Islands, the Exporter or Exporters thereof shall make Oath before the Collector of His Majesty’s Customs for the Island from which such Articles are to be so exported (who is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the same), that such Articles, or any Part of them, have not been so imported as aforesaid into the said Island, under such Authority as aforesaid, from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

Persons taking a false Oath to be deemed guilty of Perjury.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatever shall be convicted of taking a false Oath, touching any of the Facts directed or required by this Act to be testified on Oath, such Person or Persons so convicted as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and shall be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and shall

shall and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

By whom forfeited Vessels may be seized.

How Penalties may be recovered and applied.

Anno 29° GEORGII III. Cap. 68.

An Act for repealing the Duties on Tobacco and Snuff, and for granting new Duties in lieu thereof.

XV. **P**ROVIDED nevertheless, That if any Tobacco, of the Growth or Production of the said United States, which shall, in the fair and lawful way of Barter or Traffic between the People of the said United States and any of the People of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, be imported or brought from any Part of the said United States into any of the said Islands by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, it shall and may be lawful to export from any of the said Islands the same Tobacco, and to import it directly from thence into some one or other of the said respective Ports herein-before enumerated, in a British-built Ship or Vessel of the Burthen of One hundred and twenty Tons or upwards, so registered and navigated as aforesaid, subject nevertheless to the several Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions in this Act contained and provided for the Importation into Great Britain of Tobacco directly from His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in America.

American Tobacco imported into the West India Islands in Traffic may be from thence imported into Great Britain, under the Restrictions herein mentioned.

XVI. Provided also, That the Name or Names of the several and respective Ships or Vessels in which such Tobacco shall be so imported from any Part of the said United States into any of the said Islands in the West Indies, and also the several and respective Names of the several and respective Masters of such Ships or Vessels, shall be particularly specified in the Manifest or Manifests, or Content or Contents in Writing, accompanying into Great Britain such Tobacco so imported, according to the Directions in this Act.

Names of the Vessels, &c. so importing Tobacco into the West Indies, to be specified in the Manifests.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That when any Ship or Vessel whatever shall have taken on board Tobacco at any Port or Place whatever within His Majesty's

Officers of the Customs in His Majesty's Colonies, in America to de-

liver to the Masters of Vessels, at their Clearing, a Manifest, which shall authorize the Importation of the Tobacco into Great Britain.

Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in America, in order to convey the same from thence into Great Britain, the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at such Port or Place where such Ship or Vessel shall have taken on-board such Tobacco, if there shall be such Collector and Comptroller resident at such Port or Place, and in default thereof, Two other Chief Officers of the Customs at such Port or Place, shall, at and on the Clearing of every such Ship or Vessel, by the proper Officer of the Customs appointed for that Purpose, deliver to the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, a Manifest or Content in Writing under their Hands and Seals of Office, which Manifest or Content shall contain the Name of the Port or Place where such Tobacco in such Manifest or Content mentioned shall have been so taken on-board, the Name and Built of the Ship or Vessel so taking the same on board, and the true Admeasurement or Tonnage thereof according to the Register of the same, together with the Christian and Surname of the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, and the Port and Place to which such Ship or Vessel truly belongs, and a true Account of all the Tobacco so laden on board such Ship or Vessel, with the Number of Hogsheads, Casks, Chests, and Cases containing the same, and the particular Weight of the Tobacco contained in each such Hogshead, Cask, Chest, or Case, together with the Marks and Numbers set on each and every such Hogshead, Cask, Chest, or Case, with the Tare of each such Hogshead, Cask, Chest, or Case; and such Weight of the Tobacco and Tare respectively shall also be marked on each such Hogshead, Cask, Chest, or Case; which said Manifest or Content, and none other, shall be required for such Tobacco imported in pursuance of and according to the Directions of this Act; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anno 30° GEORGII III. Cap. 8.

An Act to amend Two Acts made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, the one intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies;' and the other intituled 'An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions.'

28 Geo. 3. c. 6.
recited.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India

India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; it is amongst other things enacted, that no Goods or Commodities whatever shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, by Sea or Coastwise, into the Province of Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea: And whereas it is found necessary to give to the Governor of the said Province of Quebec the like Power as is now by Law given to the Governors of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, with the Advice of their Councils respectively, of authorizing the Importation, by Sea or Coastwise, into the said Province of Quebec, in Cases of Emergency, of certain Sorts of Provisions from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States of America; 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, in case of public Emergency and Distress, for the Governor of the said Province of Quebec, or Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the said Province, to authorize the Importation, by Sea or Coastwise, into the said Province of Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, or Flour made thereof, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Province, and of the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof: Provided always, that the said Goods and Commodities so authorized to be imported shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so imported, together with her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

In case of Emergency the Governor of Quebec, with the Consent of the Council, may authorize the Importation, by Sea or Coastwise, of Neat Cattle, &c. from the United States by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, &c.

II. And whereas by an Act passed in the said Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions;' Rum, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, is allowed to be imported from the said Colonies, without Payment of Duty, into the said Province, not exceeding in Value a Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, carried from the said Province and landed in the said Colonies: And whereas Doubts have arisen whether the said Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, are thereby required to be of the Produce or Growth of the said Province; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lumber (except White Oak Staves), Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, exported under the Conditions and Regulations of the said Act, shall be of the Growth or Produce of the said Province of Quebec, and no other.

28 Geo. 3. c. 39. recited.

Lumber, &c. exported under the recited Act (except White Oak Staves), to be of the Produce of Quebec.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs, or by the Commander or

By whom Seizures may be made.

How Forfeitures
are to be recovered
and applied.

or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs now may be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in North America or the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

Commencement
of Act.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall commence and be in force from and after the First Day of May One thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Anno 30° GEORGII III. Cap. 27.

An Act for encouraging new Settlers in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

From August 1,
1790, Subjects of
the United States
of America, settling
in the Bahama
Islands, &c. may
import Negroes,
&c. Duty-free, to
the Value herein
specified, &c.

‘**W**HEREAS it is expedient that Encouragement should be given to Persons that are disposed to come and settle in certain of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America and 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 from and after the First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and ninety, if any Person or Persons being a Subject or Subjects of the Territories or Countries belonging to the United States of America, shall come from thence, together with his or their Family or Families, to any of the Bahama, Bermuda, or Somers Islands, or to any Part of the Province of Quebec or of Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there, it shall be lawful for any such Person or Persons, having first obtained a Licence for that Purpose from the Governor, or, in his Absence, the Lieutenant Governor of the said Islands, Colonies, or Provinces respectively, to import into the same, in British Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, any Negroes, Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Clothing free of Duty: Provided always, that such Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, and Clothing, shall not in the whole exceed the Value of Fifty Pounds for every White Person that shall belong to such Family; and the Value of Forty Shillings for every Negro brought by such White Person; and if any Dispute shall arise as to the Value of such Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Clothing, the same shall be heard and determined by the Arbitration of Three British Merchants at the Port where the same shall be imported, one of such British Merchants to be appointed by the Governor, or, in his Absence, the Lieutenant Governor of such Island or Province, one by the Collector of the Customs at such Port, and one by the Person so coming with his Family.

II. And

II. And be it further enacted, That all Sales or Bargains for the Sale of any Negro, Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Clothing so imported, which shall be made within Twelve Calendar Months after the Importation of the same (except in Cases of the Bankruptcy or Death of the Owner thereof), shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Sales of Negroes, &c. so imported within Twelve Months, to be void.

III. And be it further enacted, That every White Person so coming to reside, if above the Age of Fourteen Years, shall and he is hereby required, immediately after his Arrival, to take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, before the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Magistrate of the Place where such Person shall arrive, and at the same time swear that it is his Intention to reside and settle in such Island or Province; for which Oaths such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Magistrate, shall receive the same Fee, and no more, as is payable by Law on administering the Oath of Allegiance in Cafes where the same is now by Law required.

All White Persons coming so to reside, to take the Oath of Allegiance, if upwards of Fourteen Years old.

ANNO 30° GEORGII III. Cap. 29.

An Act for amending an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucea in the Island of Jamaica, in the Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Roseau in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions;' and for regulating the Duties on the Importation of Goods and Commodities, the Growth and Production of the Countries bordering on the Province of Quebec.

II. 'AND whereas it is expedient that Goods or Commodities, the Growth or Production of any of the Countries bordering on the Province of Quebec, and brought into the said Province in conformity to the Laws of that Province, should be permitted to be imported into this Kingdom in the same manner and on the same Terms and Conditions as such Goods and Commodities are now imported from the said Province of Quebec;' be it further enacted, That from and after the First Day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety, all Goods and Commodities whatsoever, being the Growth or Production of any of the Countries bordering on the Province of Quebec, and brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the said Province, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province for bringing in the same by Land or Inland Navigation from any of the Countries bordering thereon, shall and may be imported into any Part of Great Britain from the said Province of Quebec, and the same respectively shall be admitted to Entry, and be charged

From July 1, 1790, Goods of the Growth of the Countries bordering on Quebec, imported into that Province, may be imported into Great Britain from thence.

charged with Duty, or exempted from Duty, in like manner as such Goods and Commodities respectively would be charged with or exempted from Duty, if the same were of the Growth or Production of the said Province of Quebec, and were imported directly from thence into Great Britain; provided it shall appear, by Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and the Naval Officer there, that the same respectively were brought into the Province of Quebec, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province, by Land or by Inland Navigation, from the Countries bordering thereon, and specifying from what Places the same were respectively brought into the said Province; and that the like Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions are observed and performed, on their being imported into Great Britain, as are required for the like Goods and Commodities respectively imported into Great Britain from the said Province of Quebec, and under and subject to the like Conditions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and to the like Modes for Recovery and Application thereof.

Anno 31° GEORGII III. Cap. 30.

An Act for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, and the Payment of the Duty on Foreign Corn imported, and of the Bounty on British Corn exported.

Inhabitants of Guernsey, &c. may transport directly from thence to Newfoundland, &c. for the Use of the Fishery, the Wheat, &c. allowed to be imported into these Islands, agreeably to 9 Geo. 3. c. 28.

XII. **A**ND be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Person inhabiting the said Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Alderney, to ship and lade at any of the said Islands, and to transport directly from thence to Newfoundland, or to any other of the British Colonies or Plantations in America where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Ship or Vessel which may lawfully trade there, the whole or so much of the Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Meal, Flour, Malt, Biscuit, or Peas, so allowed to be imported into the said Islands, as shall be fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners or other Persons employed on board the Vessels, or on shore, in carrying on the said Fishery, in the same Manner, and under the same Limitations and Restrictions, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as are prescribed in and by an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to permit the Inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey to export directly from thence to Newfoundland, or the British Colonies in America, Goods necessary for the Fishery, under certain Restrictions, and to import from thence non-enumerated Goods (except Rum), and to land the same in the said Islands,' as if the same were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the Body of this present Act; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

On the Importation of Corn, as the Growth of Ireland, &c. the Master to bring a Certificate from the Officer of

XVII. And be it further enacted, That upon the Importation into Great Britain of any Corn, Meal, or Flour, as of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America, the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Vessel in or on board of which the same shall be imported or brought, shall bring with him
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a Certificate or Certificates from the Chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port where such Corn, Meal, or Flour shall be put on board, expressing the Quantity and Sort of Corn, Meal, or Flour put on board, and mentioned in the Bill or Bills of Lading, with the Name or Names, Place or Places of Abode of the Exporter or Exporters, and the Name or Names, Place or Places of Abode of such other Person or Persons who shall have sworn that the Corn, Meal, or Flour therein mentioned, is bonâ fide of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America respectively, and where and to whom consigned; and the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Vessel importing or bringing in the same, shall on Arrival in Great Britain make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port in Great Britain where such Vessel shall arrive, who are hereby authorized to administer the said Oath, that the Corn, Meal, or Flour imported or brought in such Vessel, is the same which is mentioned and contained in the said Certificate or Certificates; on Failure whereof, such Corn, Meal, or Flour shall be deemed and taken not to be of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America, but shall be considered, to all Intents and Purposes, within the Meaning of this Act, as Corn, Meal, or Flour imported or brought into Great Britain from some other Foreign Country.

the Port, expressing the Quantity, &c.

Anno 31° GEORGII III. Cap. 31.

An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America;' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province.

II. 'AND whereas His Majesty has been pleased to signify, by His Message to both Houses of Parliament, His Royal Intention to divide His Province of Quebec into Two separate Provinces, to be called The Province of Upper Canada, and The Province of Lower Canada;' be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be within each of the said Provinces respectively a Legislative Council, and an Assembly to be severally composed and constituted in the manner herein-after described; and that in each of the said Provinces respectively, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have Power, during the Continuance of this Act, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces respectively, to make Laws for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government thereof, such Laws not being repugnant to this Act; and that all such Laws being passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or assented to in His Majesty's Name, by such Person as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall from time to time appoint to be the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of such Province, or by such Person as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors,

Within each of the intended Provinces a Legislative Council and Assembly to be constituted, by whose Advice His Majesty may make Laws for the Government of the Province.

cessors, shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be, by virtue of and under the Authority of this Act, valid and binding to all Intents and Purposes whatever, within the Province in which the same shall have been so passed.

Laws in force at the Commencement of this Act to continue so, except repealed or varied by it, &c.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances which shall be in force on the Day to be fixed in the manner herein-after directed for the Commencement of this Act, within the said Provinces or either of them, or in any Part thereof respectively, shall remain and continue to be of the same Force, Authority, and Effect, in each of the said Provinces respectively, as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said Province of Quebec had not been divided; except in so far as the same are expressly repealed or varied by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter, by virtue of and under the Authority of this Act, be repealed or varied by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces respectively, or in so far as the same may be repealed or varied by such temporary Laws or Ordinances as may be made in the manner herein-after specified.

18 Geo. 3. c. 12. recited.

XLVI. And whereas by an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for removing all Doubts and Apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America and the West Indies; and for repealing so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relates thereto;' it has been declared, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such Duties as it may be expedient to impose for the Regulation of Commerce, the Net Produce of such Duties to be always paid and applied to and for the Use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other Duties collected by the Authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied: And whereas it is necessary, for the general Benefit of the British Empire, that such Power of Regulation of Commerce should continue to be exercised by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and the Parliament of Great Britain, subject nevertheless to the Condition herein-before recited, with respect to the Application of any Duties which may be imposed for that Purpose: Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or affect the Execution of any Law which hath been or shall at any time be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and the Parliament of Great Britain, for establishing Regulations or Prohibitions, or for imposing, levying, or collecting Duties for the Regulation of Navigation, or for the Regulation of the Commerce to be carried on between the said Two Provinces, or between either of the said Provinces and any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions, or between either of the said Provinces and any Foreign Country or State, or for appointing and directing the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties so imposed, or to give to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, any Power or Authority by

This Act not to prevent the Operation of any Act of Parliament, establishing Prohibitions or imposing Duties for the Regulation of Navigation and Commerce, &c.

by and with the Advice and Consent of such Legislative Councils and Assemblies respectively, to vary or repeal any such Law or Laws, or any Part thereof, or in any manner to prevent or obstruct the Execution thereof.

XLVII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the net Produce of all Duties which shall be so imposed shall at all times hereafter be applied to and for the Use of each of the said Provinces respectively, and in such manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province.

Such Duties to be applied to the Use of the respective Provinces.

Anno 31° GEORGII III. Cap. 38.

An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucea in the Island of Jamaica, in the Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Rosea in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America; and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies,' it is amongst other things enacted, that no Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, should be imported or brought into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included) from any Island in the West Indies under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture therein mentioned: And whereas it is

28 Geo. 3. c. 6.
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‘ equally expedient that the said Articles should not be imported or brought from any Foreign Colony or Plantation whatsoever, on the Continent of South America, belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State:’ 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 First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, no Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, shall be imported or brought into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included) from any Colony or Plantation whatsoever, on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported or brought, together with her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, to be seized, sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, and the Produce thereof to be disposed of and applied, as any Forfeiture incurred under the said Act.

From August 1, 1791, none of the Articles herein specified to be imported into the West India Islands from any Colony in South America, belonging to a Foreign European Sovereign, on Penalty of Forfeiture;

except by the Authority of the respective Governors, in Cases of public Emergency, &c.

II. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful, in case of public Emergency or Distress, for any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being of any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands; and provided always, that such Goods and Commodities so authorized to be imported shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty’s Subjects and navigated according to Law, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture above mentioned.

Any such Articles so imported, if attempted to be exported, to be forfeited, with the Vessel, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case the said Articles, or any of them, which shall have been imported from any Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, shall after such Importation be exported, or shall be shipped or laden on board any Ship or Vessel, or shall be put on board any Boat or other Vessel, or shall be brought to any Quay, Wharf, or other Place whatever, with Intention to be shipped, on board any Ship or Vessel for Exportation, then, not only the said Articles, but also the said Vessel or Boat on board of which the same shall be shipped or laden, or intended to be shipped or laden, shall be forfeited and lost, together with her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

Before any of the specified Articles are shipped for Ex-

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That before any Articles which may be legally exported from the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion.

Dominion of His Majesty, and which are of the Description or Denomination of any of the Articles herein-before particularly enumerated and described, whether in their unmanufactured or manufactured State, shall be shipped for Exportation from any of the said Islands, the Exporter or Exporters thereof shall make Oath before the Collector of His Majesty's Customs for the Island from which such Articles are to be exported. (who is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the same), that such Articles, or any Part of them, have not been so imported as aforesaid into the said Island, under such Authority as aforesaid, from any Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State.

portation, Oath to be made that they have not been so imported.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatever shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts directed or required by this Act to be testified on Oath, such Person or Persons so convicted as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and shall be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and shall and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies.

Persons taking false Oaths guilty of Perjury.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this Act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

By whom Goods and Vessels forfeited may be seized.

Anno 33° GEORGII III. Cap. 50.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Foreign Ships, into and from certain Ports and Places in the West Indies; and for amending so much of an Act, made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to permitting the Importation of Sugar into the Bahama and Bermuda Islands in Foreign Ships; and so much of Two Acts, made in the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Timber into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in the West Indies or South America; and so much of the said Act, made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, as prohibits the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick from any Country belonging to the United States of America.

28 Geo. 3. c. 6.

XIII. ' AND whereas by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign
' of His present Majesty, intituled, ' An Act for regulating the Trade
' between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North Ame-
' rica, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United
' States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands
' in the West Indies;' and by the aforesaid Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of
' His present Majesty's Reign, it is amongst other Things enacted, that no Timber
' of any Sort shall be imported or brought into any Island under the Dominion of
' His Majesty in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and
' the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included) from any Island in the West Indies,
' or from any Colony or Plantation whatsoever on the Continent of South America,
' under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, under the
' Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall
' be imported or brought, together with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle,
' and Apparel; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And
' whereas it is expedient that the Planters, and others, being His Majesty's Subjects in the
' Islands under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, should, notwithstand-
' ing the Provisions so made in the said recited Acts passed in the Twenty-eighth and
' Thirty-first Years of His present Majesty's Reign, be supplied from the Continent of
' South America, and from the Islands of Trinidada and Porto Rico, with certain
' Species of Timber to be used in the Construction of Mills and other Works
' necessary in the Manufacture of Sugar;' be it further enacted, That from and
' after the said Tenth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, it
' shall and may be lawful to import in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and re-
' gistered according to Law, into the said Islands under the Dominion of His Majesty
' in the West Indies, or any of them, from any Colony or Plantation on the Continent
of

Timber of certain
Species may be
imported into His
Majesty's West
India Islands from
South America, &c.

of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, or from the Islands of Trinidad and Porto Rico in the West Indies, or either of them, the following Species of Timber; that is to say, Bully Tree, Purple Heart, Green Heart, Black Heart, Mastic, Wallabaw, Yellow Saunders, Locusts, or Bastard Mahogany, being the Growth or Production of any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, notwithstanding the said recited Acts, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force.

XIV. ' And whereas by the aforesaid Act, passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that no Goods or Commodities whatsoever shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or the Islands of Cape Breton, Saint John's or Newfoundland, or into any Country or Island within their respective Governments, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel-importing the same, and all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle; and Apparel: And whereas His Majesty's Subjects in the before-mentioned Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick contribute greatly to the Navigation of the British Dominions, by building great Numbers of Ships in the Ports of the said Provinces, but are in want of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine for the Purposes aforesaid; be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the said Tenth Day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, to import Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, being the Growth or Production of any of the Territories belonging to the said United States of America, from any of the Territories of the said United States, into the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; provided that such Pitch, Tar, or Turpentine shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law.

Pitch, &c. the Production of the United States of America, may be imported from thence into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by British Subjects, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all Ships, Vessels, Goods, or Commodities, or other Things, which shall be forfeited by virtue of any of the Provisions of this Act, shall and may be seized and prosecuted, and the Produce thereof applied and disposed of in such and the like manner, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, as are provided in any of the aforesaid Acts respecting the Seizure and Prosecution of Forfeitures.

How Forfeitures are to be prosecuted and applied.

Anno 33° GEORGII III. Cap. 63.

An Act to permit Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, legally imported into Ireland, to be imported from thence into Great Britain.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to allow the Trade between Ireland and the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies, and the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner as it is now carried

20 Geo. 3. c. 6. recited.

on

on between Great Britain and the said Colonies and Settlements, it is among other Things enacted, that any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America or the West Indies, or of any of the Settlements belonging to Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, and which by any Act or Acts of Parliament are required to be imported from such Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, into Great Britain; and also any other Goods which, having been in any way legally imported into the said Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, may now or hereafter be legally exported from thence for Great Britain, shall and may be laden in and exported from such Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements respectively, and in like manner imported directly from thence into the Kingdom of Ireland: And whereas it is expedient to permit and allow, in the manner herein mentioned, the Importation into Great Britain from Ireland of such Goods so imported into Ireland from the said Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements, and likewise of other Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, legally imported into 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 from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to import into Great Britain from Ireland, in British or Irish-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, any Goods which have been imported into Ireland from the aforesaid Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, by virtue of the said recited Act, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament; and also to import in the same manner, and subject to the same Rules, Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions, as the like Goods may by Law be imported into Great Britain from Asia, Africa, or America, any other Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, legally imported into Ireland; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Goods legally imported into Ireland from America, &c. may be imported into Great Britain from thence in British or Irish-built Ships, owned, &c. according to Law;

provided the requisite Certificates from the Revenue Officers be produced.

II. Provided always, That on the Importation of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, from Ireland into Great Britain, the same shall be accompanied with the like Documents and Certificates from the respective Revenue Officers there, as are or hereafter may be required by Law for the like Sort of Goods imported from thence directly into Great Britain, except as herein is provided; and the said Officers respectively are hereby authorized and required, on the Exportation of such Goods from the said Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements respectively, for the Kingdom of Ireland, to grant the like Documents and Certificates as they now are or hereafter may be required by Law to grant on the Exportation thereof for Great Britain directly, under the Penalties and Forfeitures now by Law inflicted and incurred, or hereafter to be inflicted and incurred, on Failure thereof.

Anno 34^o GEORGI II. III. Cap. 42.

An Act for granting to Foreign Ships, put under His Majesty's Protection, the Privileges of Prize Ships, under certain Regulations and Restrictions; for allowing Aliens in Foreign Colonies, surrendered to His Majesty, to exercise the Occupations of Merchants or Factors; and for repealing an Act, passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for granting a Liberty to carry Sugars, of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, from the said Colonies directly to Foreign Parts, in Ships built in Great Britain, and navigated according to Law;' and also so much of an Act, passed in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, as amends the said Act.

VI. **A**ND whereas by an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' it is enacted that no Alien, or Person not born within the Allegiance of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, or naturalized or made a free Denizen, shall exercise the Trade or Occupation of a Merchant or Factor in any Lands, Islands, Plantations, or Territories to His Majesty belonging, or in His Possession, or which might thereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa, or America, upon Pain of the Forfeiture and Loss of all his Goods and Chattels, or which are in his Possession: Be it enacted, That every Person, although an Alien born, and not naturalized nor made a free Denizen, who shall reside in any Island or Place which has surrendered, or which shall hereafter surrender to His Majesty, and be in His Majesty's Possession in the West Indies, and who shall have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to His Majesty, according to the Terms of the Capitulation under which such Island or Place shall have surrendered; shall be, and shall from the Time of such Surrender be deemed to have been entitled to exercise the Trade or Occupation of a Merchant or Factor in any such Island or Place; any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

12 Car. 2. c. 18.
recited.

Aliens residing in any Place surrendered to His Majesty in the West Indies may act as Merchants or Factors.

Anno 34^o GEORGI II. III. Cap. 68.

An Act for the further Encouragement of British Mariners; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' and by several subsequent Acts, British

12 Car. 2. c. 18.
recited.

Ships importing Goods of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, are required to be navigated with a Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners British Subjects; and the like Ships, importing certain Goods particularly enumerated and described in the said Acts, are required to be in like manner navigated, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of all such Goods as shall be loaden and carried in any such Ship or Vessel, with the Ship or Vessel, and all her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel: And whereas the Safety and Strength of this Realm greatly depend on the giving all possible Encouragement to the training up and Employment of British Mariners, and it is therefore expedient that all British Ships and Vessels should be required to be navigated in such manner as will best tend to promote that important Object; 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 Expiration of Six Months from the Conclusion of the present War, to be notified in manner herein-after mentioned, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatever, shall be imported or brought into any Port or Place in the Kingdom of Great Britain, or in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, on board any Ship or Vessel which is or shall be registered, or which by Law is or shall be required to be registered, as a British Ship or Vessel, unless such Ship or Vessel shall be navigated by a Master and Three-fourths at least of the Mariners British Subjects.

After Six Months from the Conclusion of the present War, no Goods, &c. to be imported into Great Britain, &c.

Proportions of British Mariners to be so the whole Voyage, unless in certain Cases.

Act not to alter any Regulations for which special Provision has been made.

Who shall be deemed British Seamen.

V. And be it further enacted, That where it is required by this or any other Act that the Master, and the whole or any proportion of the Mariners of any Ship or Vessel, shall be British Subjects, the true Intent and Meaning is, that the Master and the whole or such proportions shall be British Subjects during the whole Voyage, unless in case of Sickness, Death, Desertion, or of the whole or part of the Crew being taken Prisoners in the Voyage, and in such Case the Master, or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall specify the same in his Report: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or in anywise affect any Regulation for navigating or manning of Ships employed in any of the Fisheries carried on from this Kingdom, or any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for which any special Provision has been made by any Act or Acts in force before the Commencement of this Act.

VI. And to prevent all Doubts respecting the various Terms made use of in the several Laws of Navigation with respect to who are to be deemed and taken to be qualified to be Masters of British Ships, or to be British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners; be it declared and enacted, That no Person shall from henceforth be deemed and taken to be qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or to be a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or of any other Act now in force, except the natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or Persons naturalized by or by virtue of any Act of Parliament, or made Denizens by Letters of Denization, or except Persons who have become His Majesty's Subjects by virtue of Conquest or Cession of some newly-acquired Country, and who shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath of Fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which such newly-acquired Country came into His Majesty's Possession, except as is herein-after provided.

VII. And

VII. And whereas it is expedient that Foreigners who have served or shall serve faithfully on-board His Majesty's Ships of War, in the present or any future War, for the Time and in the Manner herein-after mentioned, should be declared to be British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, within the Intent and Meaning of the Laws of Navigation, under certain Regulations; be it further enacted, That every Foreign Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, who shall have served, or who shall serve, on board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, in Time of War, for and during the Space of Three Years, either in one and the same Ship or Vessel, or in different Ships or Vessels, and who shall have obtained a Certificate or Certificates from the Captain or Commander, Captains or Commanders, of such Ships or Vessels on board of which he shall have so served, or in case of the Death of such Captain or Commander, then upon the Certificate of the Officer then living who shall have been next in Rank to such Captain or Commander, testifying that he has so served, and testifying his faithful Service and good Behaviour during the Time of such Service, and who shall also have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty before some Justice of the Peace or Principal Magistrate of some City or Town in His Majesty's Dominions, or before the Principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any Port of His Majesty's Dominions (which Oath they are respectively hereby authorized to administer), and who shall obtain a Certificate from such Justice of the Peace, Principal Magistrate, or Chief Officer, of his having taken such Oath (which Certificate they are hereby authorized and required to give, upon the Payment of no greater Fee than that of One Shilling), shall, from and after the Conclusion of the present War, be entitled to be employed as a Master of a British Ship or Vessel, or as a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, on board any British Ship or Vessel, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or any of the Laws now in force: Provided always, that no such Foreigner shall be entitled to become the Master of any British Ship or Vessel, or to be employed as a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, unless he shall have delivered the before-mentioned Certificate or Certificates of the Time he shall have served, and of his faithful Service and good Behaviour, and the before-mentioned Certificate of his so having taken the Oath of Allegiance, to the Collector or other Chief Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the Port of London, or in the Ports of Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, to be filed by such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, who are hereby required to deliver to such Foreign Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, an attested Copy thereof, upon paying the Fee of One Shilling, and no more.

Foreign Seamen serving Three Years in the Navy, in time of War, may be employed as Masters or British Seamen, on Certificate of their Services, &c.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person who is or shall become qualified to be the Master of a British Ship or Vessel, or to be a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, by Birth, Naturalization, Denization, Conquest, or Service, in manner herein-before mentioned, and who has taken or shall take any Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State whatsoever, for any Purpose whatsoever, except under the Terms of some Capitulation upon the Conquest of any of the Dominions of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by any Enemy or Enemies, and for the Purpose of obtaining the Benefit of such Capitulation only, shall be deemed and taken to be qualified to be the Master of a British Ship or Vessel, or a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, within the Intent and Meaning of any of the Laws of Navigation, unless such Person shall have taken such Oath of Allegiance before he became so qualified; and any Person who shall, after having become disqualified by taking such Oath of Allegiance as afore-said, take the Charge or Command of any British Ship or Vessel, as Master or Commander thereof, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of One

No Person who has taken an Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign State, except in certain Cases, to be qualified to be a Master or a British Seaman.

Penalty on disqualified Persons acting.

Vessels not to be forfeited, if the Disqualification was unknown to the Owners.

In America and the West Indies, and to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Negroes, &c. may be employed as heretofore.

No Negro of a Colony late under the Dominion of the French King to be employed as a Seaman, unless the Conditions of 34 G. 3. c. 42. be complied with.

Act not to affect any Proclamation under 13 G. 2. c. 3.

hundred Pounds; and every Person who shall, after having become so disqualified as aforesaid, engage to serve as a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, on board any such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Ten Pounds; such Forfeitures respectively to be recovered upon Conviction before a Justice of the Peace, if such Offence shall be committed in Great Britain, and before any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or any Justice of the Peace, if such Offence shall be committed in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America: Provided also, that no Ship or Vessel, on board whereof any Person who is so disqualified shall be employed as Master or Commander, shall be forfeited by reason thereof, if the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel shall show that such Disqualification of such Master or Commander was unknown to such Owner or Owners respectively, or to his, her, or their Agent or Agents, and that such Disqualification of such Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, was unknown to such Owner or Owners respectively, or to his Agent or Agents, and to the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel, at the Time of engaging such Person so disqualified to serve on board such Ship or Vessel: Provided always, that in the Navigation on the Seas of America and the West Indies, from any Port of America and the West Indies to any Port of America and the West Indies, any Negroes belonging to any Person or Persons being or having become His Majesty's Subjects in manner aforesaid, and with the Qualifications aforesaid, and in the Seas to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, from any Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to any other Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Lascars and other Natives of any of the Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope may be employed as British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, in manner heretofore practised: Provided nevertheless, that no Negro belonging to any Person who has become a Subject of His Majesty, in manner before described, in any of the Islands or Colonies late under the Dominion of His most Christian Majesty, shall be entitled to be employed in manner before mentioned as a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, unless all the Conditions required by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for granting to Foreign Ships, put under His Majesty's Protection, the Privileges of Prize Ships, under certain Regulations and Restrictions; for allowing Aliens in Foreign Colonies, surrendered to His Majesty, to exercise the Occupations of Merchants or Factors; and for repealing an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting a Liberty to carry Sugars, of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, from the said Colonies directly to Foreign Parts, in Ships built in Great Britain, and navigated according to Law;" and also so much of an Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, as amends the said Act;' shall have been complied with so long as the said Act shall continue in force.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to take away or restrain the Effect of any such Proclamation as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, are empowered to make by virtue of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in His Majesty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships, and other trading Ships and Privateers.'

X. And

X. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatever, shall be imported or brought, exported or carried Coastwise, contrary to the Provisions of this Act, or any of them, all such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, and also the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, exported or carried Coastwise, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, shall be forfeited; and also if any Ship or Vessel shall sail in Ballast, or shall sail to be employed in fishing on the Coast in manner herein-before mentioned, or being required to be manned and navigated with a Master and a certain Proportion of British Mariners in manner herein-before directed, shall not be manned and navigated according to the Provisions of this Act, such Ship or Vessel, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, and all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize on board the same, shall be forfeited.

Goods imported, &c. contrary to this Act, to be forfeited, with the Vessel, &c.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, may and shall be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer, specially appointed by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture incurred by this Act, and whereof the Recovery is not specially provided for by this Act, may and shall respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or in any of His Majesty's other Dominions in or out of Europe respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

By whom Goods, &c. may be seized, and how Forfeitures may be sued for, and how applied.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any British Ship or Vessel shall be found at Sea, having on board a greater Number of Foreign Mariners than is allowed by this Act, or any Law now in force, or hereafter to be made, and the Master of such Ship or Vessel shall produce a Certificate of the actual Necessity of engaging such Foreign Mariners in some Foreign Port, by Occasion of the Sickness, Death, or Desertion of the like Number of British Mariners, or of the same having been taken Prisoners during his Voyage, and that British Mariners could not be engaged at such Foreign Port to supply their Room, and that, for the safe Navigation of such Ship or Vessel, it became necessary to engage and employ such Foreign Mariners, under the Hand of His Majesty's Consul at the Foreign Port where the said Foreign Mariners were so engaged, or if there is not any such Consul there, under the Hands of Two known British Merchants at such Foreign Port, it shall not be lawful for any of the Persons authorized by this Act to make Seizures of Ships or Vessels navigated contrary to the Directions of this Act, to stop or detain any such Ship or Vessel so found at Sea, or to hinder her from proceeding on her Voyage; but such Persons shall and are hereby required to endorse the Certificate so produced, testifying the Production thereof, and when and where met with at Sea, and that the Number of Foreign Mariners correspond with the Certificate of such British Consul, or such known British Merchants, for the Consideration and Investigation of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland respectively.

On Production of Certificates of the Necessity of engaging Foreign Mariners, no Vessel to be detained, but the Persons authorized to make Seizures to endorse the Certificates for the Consideration of the Commissioners of Customs.

XIII. And

Notification in the Gazette to be deemed the Conclusion of War.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That for the Purposes of this Act, the Conclusion of the present War shall be holden to be from the Time that the same shall be notified by Proclamation or Order of His Majesty in Council, to be published in The London Gazette.

26 Geo. 3. c. 60. recited, and

XIV. 'And whereas by an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation,' it is amongst other Things enacted, that when and so often as the Property in any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects shall be transferred to any other or others of His Majesty's Subjects in whole or in part, the Certificate of the Registry of such Ship or Vessel shall be truly and accurately recited in Words at length in the Bill or other Instrument of Sale thereof, and that otherwise such Bill of Sale shall be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes: And whereas Doubts have arisen whether, by the said Provision, every Transfer of Property in any Ship or Vessel is required to be made by some Bill, or other Instrument in Writing, and whether Contracts or Agreements for the Transfer of such Property may not be made without any Instrument in Writing;' be it enacted, That no Transfer, Contract or Agreement for Transfer of Property in any Ship or Vessel, made or intended to be made after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be valid or effectual for any Purpose whatsoever, either in Law or in Equity, unless such Transfer, or Contract or Agreement for Transfer of Property in such Ship or Vessel, shall be made by Bill of Sale, or Instrument in Writing, containing such Recital as prescribed by the said recited Act.

after Jan. 1, 1795, no Transfer of Property in any Vessel to be valid, unless made agreeably thereto.

On Alteration of Property in Vessels in the Port to which they belong after January 1, 1795, the Endorsement to be made in a certain Form, &c.

XV. 'And whereas by the Laws now in force, upon any Alteration of Property in any Ship or Vessel in the same Port to which such Ship or Vessel belongs, an Endorsement upon the Certificate of Registry is required to be made;' be it enacted, That such Endorsement shall, from and after the First Day of January One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, be made in the Manner and Form herein-after expressed, and shall be signed by the Person or Persons transferring the Property of the said Ship or Vessel, by Sale, or Contract or Agreement for Sale thereof, or by some Person legally authorized for that Purpose by him, her, or them; and a Copy of such Endorsement shall be delivered to the Person or Persons authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry, otherwise such Sale, or Contract or Agreement for the Sale thereof, shall be utterly null and void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and such Person or Persons so authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificates of Registry, are hereby required to cause an Entry thereof to be endorsed on the Oath or Affidavit upon which the original Certificate of Registry of such Ship or Vessel was obtained, and shall also make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registry, and shall forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland under whom they respectively act:

Form of Endorsement on Change of Property.

Form of Endorsement.

'**B**E it remembered, That [I or we] [Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Persons selling] have this Day sold and transferred all [my or our] Right, Share, or Interest, in and to the Ship or Vessel [Name of the Ship or Vessel], mentioned in the within Certificate of Registry, unto [Names, Residence, and Occupation

tion of the Purchasers]. Witness [my or our Hand or Hands] this [Date in Words at full Length.]

Signed in the Presence of
[Two Witnesses].

XVI. Provided always, That if any Ship or Vessel shall be at Sea, or absent from the Port to which she belongs, at the Time when such Alteration in the Property thereof shall be made as aforesaid, so that an Endorsement or Certificate cannot be immediately made, the Sale, or Contract or Agreement for the Sale thereof, shall notwithstanding be made by a Bill of Sale, or other Instrument in Writing, as before directed; and a Copy of such Bill of Sale, or other Instrument in Writing, shall be delivered, and an Entry thereof shall be endorsed on the Oath or Affidavit, and a Memorandum thereof shall be made in the Book of Registers, and Notice of the same shall be given to the Commissioners of the Customs, in the manner herein-before directed; and within Ten Days after such Ship or Vessel shall return to the Port to which she belongs, an Endorsement shall be made and signed by the Owner or Owners, or some Person legally authorized for that Purpose by him, her, or them, and a Copy thereof shall be delivered in manner herein-before mentioned, otherwise such Bill of Sale, or Contract or Agreement for Sale thereof, shall be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and Entry thereof shall be endorsed, and a Memorandum thereof made, in the manner herein-before directed.

If Vessels be absent from the Port to which they belong, when Alteration in the Property shall be made, the Sale shall still be made as before directed, &c.

XVII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That in all Cases where the Owner or Owners of any Ship or Vessel shall reside in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as Member or Members of some British Factory, or Agent or Agents for, or Partner or Partners in, any House or Copartnership actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland at the Time when he, she, or they shall transfer such Property in any Ship or Vessel, so that an Endorsement cannot be made immediately, nor a Copy of such Bill of Sale, or other Instrument in Writing, be delivered, nor an Entry thereof endorsed on the Oath or Affidavit, nor a Memorandum thereof made in the Book of Registers, nor Notice of the same given to the Commissioners of the Customs, in the manner before mentioned, the same may be done at any Time within Six Months after such Transfer shall have been made; and that within Ten Days after such Owner or Owners, or some Person legally authorized for that Purpose by him, her, or them, shall arrive in this Kingdom, if such Ship or Vessel shall then be in any Port of this Kingdom, and if not, then within Ten Days after such Ship or Vessel shall so arrive, an Endorsement shall be made by the Owner or Owners, or some Person legally authorized for that Purpose by him, her, or them, and a Copy thereof shall be delivered in manner herein-before mentioned, otherwise such Bill of Sale, or Contract or Agreement for Sale thereof, shall be utterly null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and Entry thereof shall be endorsed, and a Memorandum thereof made in the manner herein-before directed.

Regulations for Transfer of Property, where Owners reside in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty.

XVIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act more effectually to secure the Performance of Quarantine, and for amending several Laws relating to the Revenue of Customs,' certain Provisions were, amongst other Things, made to prevent the Masters of Ships or Vessels from wilfully and maliciously detaining and refusing to deliver

28 Geo. 3. c. 34.

Mode of Proceedings when Masters withhold Certificates of Registry.

Penalty for withholding Certificates.

Justices to certify Detainer of Certificates on which Registry may be made de novo.

Where Property is transferred, no Vessel to be registered de novo by the Register, unless Instrument of Sale be produced.

‘ deliver up the Certificates of Ships Registry, to the Prejudice of the Owners of such Ships or Vessels : And whereas the good Purposes intended by those Provisions have not been effected ; and it is therefore expedient to make further Provisions for preventing the Masters of Ships or Vessels from withholding Certificates of Registry, to the Prejudice of the Owners of such Ships or Vessels :’ Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the Master of any Ship or Vessel who shall have received the Certificate of the Registry thereof (whether such Master shall be a Part Owner or not), shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper Officers empowered to make Registry and grant a Certificate thereof, on the Owner or Owners, or the major Part of the Owners of such Ship or Vessel, if such Master has not any Property therein, or on the other Owner or Owners, or the major Part of the other Owners of such Ship or Vessel, if such Master hath any Share or Property therein, requiring him so to do, it may and shall be lawful to and for the Owner or Owners, or the major Part of the Owners of such Ship or Vessel, the Certificate of Registry of which shall be detained and refused to be delivered up as aforesaid, to make Complaint on Oath against the Master of the Ship or Vessel who shall so detain and refuse to deliver up the same, of such Detainer and Refusal, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the Place where such Detainer and Refusal shall be in Great Britain, or to any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or any Justice of the Peace in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America or the West Indies, where such Detainer and Refusal shall be in any of the Places last mentioned ; and on such Complaint the said Justice or other Magistrate shall and is hereby required, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cause such Master to be brought before him, to be examined touching such Detainer and Refusal ; and if it shall appear to the said Justice or other Magistrate, on Examination of the Master, or otherwise, that the said Certificate of Registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said Master, such Master shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds, and on Failure of Payment thereof he shall be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for such Time as the said Justice or other Magistrate shall in his Discretion deem proper, not being less than Six Months, nor more than Twelve Months.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the said Justice or other Magistrate shall and he is hereby required to certify the aforesaid Detainer, Refusal, and Conviction, to the Person or Persons who granted such Certificate of Registry for such Ship or Vessel, who shall, on the Terms and Conditions of Law being complied with, make Registry of such Ship or Vessel de novo, and grant a Certificate thereof conformably to Law, notifying on the Back of such Certificate the Ground upon which the Ship or Vessel was so registered de novo.

XX. ‘ And whereas it is expedient that the Officers empowered to make Registry of Ships and Vessels, and to grant Certificates thereof, in case any such Ship or Vessel is required to be registered de novo, should be authorized to require the Production of every Bill, or other Instrument of Sale, by which the Property in any Ship or Vessel is transferred ;’ be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and so often as the Property in any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of His Majesty’s Subjects shall by Sale be transferred, in whole or in part, to any other or others of His Majesty’s Subjects, and such Ship or Vessel shall be required

to

to be registered de novo, it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every the Officer and Officers empowered to make Registry of Ships and Vessels, and to grant Certificates thereof, to require, and he and they are hereby authorized and directed to require, the Bill or other Instrument of Sale thereof to be produced to him or them; and in case such Bill or other Instrument of Sale shall be so required to be produced, and the same shall not be produced to such Officer or Officers, the said Officer or Officers shall not make a Registry, nor grant a Certificate of Registry de novo, for any such Ship or Vessel: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland, or any Three or more of them respectively, if Application shall be made to the said Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively, and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging, if such Application shall be made to any of them respectively, upon due Consideration of the particular Circumstances of the Case, to give Direction for registering such Ship or Vessel de novo, and granting a Certificate of such Registry, notwithstanding such Bill or other Instrument of Sale shall not have been produced as aforesaid, and such Registry shall be made, and such Certificate thereof shall be granted accordingly: Provided always, that all the other Regulations required by the Laws in force concerning the Registry de novo of Ships and Vessels be complied with.

but the Commissioners of the Customs, &c. may give Directions for the Registry.

XXI. And whereas by an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,' it is amongst other Things enacted, that in case there be any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Certificate of the Register before Two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire Property in such Ship remains to some of the Subjects of England: And whereas it is expedient to authorize and require the proper Officers empowered to register Ships and Vessels, and to grant Certificates thereof, to issue Registers de novo in any Case where Part of the Property of any Ship or Vessel shall be so transferred, if the Owners or Proprietors of such Ship or Vessel, who were Owners thereof at the Time such Ship or Vessel was last registered; or whose Property therein has not been so transferred, shall be desirous of having a Certificate of Registry de novo, instead of the Endorsement on the old Register, as now required; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case there shall be any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship or Vessel after registering thereof, and the Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of such Ship or Vessel, who were Owners or Proprietors thereof at the Time such Ship or Vessel was last registered, or whose Property therein has not been so transferred, shall be desirous of having the Ship or Vessel registered de novo, it shall and may be lawful to and for the proper Officers empowered to register Ships and Vessels, and to grant Certificates thereof, and such Officers are hereby authorized and required, to register every such Ship or Vessel de novo, provided all the Rules, Regulations, and Conditions of the before-recited Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, and of all other Laws in force concerning the Registry of Ships and Vessels de novo, be complied with.

On Alteration of Property in Vessels in the same Port, they may be registered de novo.

From March 1,
1795, on Transfer
of Property to
Persons not Sub-
jects of His Ma-
jesty, Masters of
Vessels to act as
herein directed;

XXII. And whereas British Ships or Vessels, the Property of which is in whole or in part transferred to Persons not being Subjects of His Majesty, are not entitled to the Privileges of British Ships and Vessels; and to prevent Frauds in the Employment of such Ships or Vessels as British Ships or Vessels, contrary to the Intention of the Laws of Navigation, they are now by Law required in certain Cases to be registered de novo; for which Purpose it is necessary that such Ship or Vessel should proceed with all due Diligence to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be legally registered by virtue of the said Act, passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, in order to be registered de novo; be it enacted, That from and after the First Day of March One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as often as any such Transfer of Property in any Ship or Vessel shall be made, while such Ship or Vessel is upon the Sea, on a Voyage to a Foreign Port or Ports, in case the Master of such Ship or Vessel is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not so privy, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship or Vessel shall proceed directly to the Port or Ports for which the Cargo then on board is destined, and shall sail from such Port or Ports, to which the Cargo then on board is destined, to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions to which she belongs, or to any other such Port in which she may be legally registered by virtue of the said Act, and such Ship or Vessel may take on board, in the Port or Ports for which her original Cargo was destined, or in any other Port or Ports being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions in which she may be so registered de novo, such Cargo, and no other, as shall be destined and may be legally carried to such Port of His Majesty's Dominions, where she may be so registered de novo; and if such Transfer of Property shall be made while such Ship or Vessel is in any Foreign Port, and the Master of such Ship or is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not so privy, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship or Vessel, after having delivered the Cargo then on board such Ship or Vessel at the Port or Ports for which it is destined, shall sail from such Port or Ports to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions to which she belongs, or to any other such Port in which she may be legally registered by virtue of the said Act, and may take on board, at the Port or Ports for which her original Cargo was so destined, or at any other Port being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions in which she may be so registered de novo, such Cargo, and no other, as shall be destined and may be legally carried to such Port of His Majesty's Dominions, where she may be so registered de novo; and if such Transfer of Property shall be made while such Ship or Vessel is on a Fishing Voyage, and the Master of such Ship or Vessel is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not so privy, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship or Vessel, after having finished such Fishing Voyage, without touching at any Foreign Port or Ports, except for the Purpose of Repairs or Refreshments, or for delivering any Part of the Cargo she may have on board destined for such Foreign Port or Ports, shall sail to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions to which she belongs, or to any other such Port where she may be legally registered by virtue of the said Act, and may take on board, at the Foreign Port or Ports last described, or at any other Port or Ports being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions where she may be so registered de novo, such Cargo, and no other, as shall be destined and may be legally carried to such Port of His Majesty's Dominions, and every such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid shall be registered de novo as soon as she returns to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions to which she belongs, or to any other such Port in which she may be legally

legally registered by virtue of the said Act; on Failure whereof such Ship or Vessel shall to all Intents and Purposes be from thenceforth considered, and deemed and taken to be a Foreign Ship or Vessel and shall not again be registered, and be entitled to the Privileges of a British Ship or Vessel, unless upon special Representation of the Circumstances of the Case to Four or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or to Three or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging, as the Case may be, the said Commissioners, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, shall respectively, on Consideration of the special Circumstances of the Case, think fit to order; and in such Case they are hereby authorized to order that the said Ship or Vessel shall be registered, and be thereby again entitled to the Privileges of a British Ship or Vessel, and such Registry shall be made, and such Certificate thereof shall be granted accordingly: Provided always, that all the Regulations required by the Laws in force concerning the first Registry of Ships and Vessels shall in every such Case be complied with: Provided nevertheless, that in no case of the Transfer of Property, in whole or in part, of any Ship or Vessel in the manner herein-before mentioned, the Ship or Vessel, of which the Property is so transferred, shall be registered de novo, or be entitled to the Privileges of a British Ship or Vessel, unless such Ship or Vessel shall return to the Port of His Majesty's Dominions to which she belongs, or to such other Port in which she may be registered de novo, within the Period of Twelve Months after the Date of such Transfer of Property, if such Ship or Vessel shall not be on a Voyage to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the West of Cape Horn, or within Two Years, if the Ship or Vessel is on a Voyage to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the West of Cape Horn, at the time such Transfer of Property shall take place, except by the Order of the said Commissioners, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief respectively, upon special Representation of the Circumstances of the Case in manner herein-before authorized.

and on Failure of Compliance, the Vessels to be deemed Foreign, and not entitled to the Privileges of British Vessels, unless the Commissioners of the Customs, &c. think fit, &c.

On Transfer of Property, Vessels to be registered de novo, within limited Times.

Anno 37° GEORGI II. III. Cap. 73.

An Act for preventing the Desertion of Seamen from British Merchant Ships, trading to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies.

WHEREAS Seamen and Mariners, after entering into Articles to serve on board British Merchant Ships, during the Voyages from Great Britain to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies, and back to Great Britain, do frequently desert from such Ships on their Arrival at or in such Colonies and Plantations, on account of the exorbitant Wages given by Masters and Commanders of other British Merchant Ships, by the Run or Gross, to Seamen and Mariners, when in such Colonies or Plantations, to induce them to enter on board their Ships: And whereas such Seamen and Mariners, upon entering into Articles for such Voyages from Great Britain, usually receive large Sums of Money in Advance, for the Purpose of their Outfit; and Monthly Allowances are frequently

‘ paid to their Families, towards their Support and Maintenance, during the Absence
 ‘ of such Seamen and Mariners : And whereas such Desertions have been the Means
 ‘ of depriving many Merchant Ships of a sufficient Number of Seamen and Mariners
 ‘ to navigate them back to Great Britain, and thereby occasioned great Losses to the
 ‘ Merchants trading to the said Colonies and Plantations :’ 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 First Day of July One thousand seven
 hundred and ninety-seven, all and every Seaman, Mariner, and other Person who
 shall desert, at any Time during the Voyage, either out or home, from any British
 Merchant Ship trading to or from the said Colonies or Plantations, shall, over and
 above all Punishments, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to which he is now by Law sub-
 ject, forfeit all the Wages he may have agreed for with, or be entitled to during the
 Voyage from, the Master or Owner of the Ship on board of which he shall enter,
 immediately after such Desertion.

From July 1,
1797, Seamen de-
serting from Mer-
chant Ships, to or
from the West
Indies, to forfeit
their Wages.

Masters hiring
Seamen who have
deserted from any
other Ship, to
forfeit £100.

II. And be it further enacted, That all and every Master or Commander of any
British Merchant Ship, who shall, from and after the said First Day of July One thou-
sand seven hundred and ninety-seven, hire or engage to serve on board his Ship or
Vessel any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, who shall, to the Knowledge of such
Master, have deserted from any other Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit and pay the Sum
of One hundred Pounds, to be recovered, levied, and applied as herein-after directed.

No Master sailing
from Great Britain
after July 1, 1797,
to hire Seamen in
the West Indies at
more than Double
Wages, unless
authorized by the
Governor, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That no Master or Commander of any Merchant
Ship or Vessel which shall, from and after the First of Day July One thousand seven
hundred and ninety-seven, sail or proceed from any Port or Place in Great Britain,
shall hire or engage, or cause or procure to be hired or engaged, any Seaman, Ma-
riner, or other Person, at any Port or Place within His Majesty’s Colonies or Plant-
ations in the West Indies, to serve on board any such Merchant Ship or Vessel at
or for greater or more Wages or Hire for such Service than according to the Rate of
Double Monthly Wages, contracted for with the Seamen, Mariners, and other Per-
sons, hired or engaged to serve on board such Ship or Vessel at the Time of her then
last Departure from Great Britain, being in the same Degree and Station in which
such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, shall be so hired or engaged at any such
Port or Place as aforesaid, unless the Governor, Chief Magistrate, Collector, or
Comptroller of such Port or Place in the said Colonies or Plantations, shall think that
greater or more Wages or Hire than Double the Monthly Wages aforesaid should
or ought to be given to such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person as aforesaid, and do
and shall accordingly authorize or direct the same to be given by Writing under his
Hand ; that then and in such Case the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel
shall and may be at Liberty to pay, and the Seaman, Mariner, or other Person on
board such Ship or Vessel, to receive such greater or higher Wages as such Governor,
Chief Magistrate, Collector, or Comptroller shall direct as aforesaid ; and that all
Contracts, Bonds, Bills, Notes, and other Securities, Promises, and Undertakings,
which shall be made, entered into, or given contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this
Act, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes ; and that the Master or Com-
mander of any such Merchant Ship or Vessel, or other Person or Persons whomsoever,
who shall make, enter into, or give, or cause or procure to be made, entered into,
or given, any such Contract, Bond, Bill, Note, or other Security, Promise, or Under-
taking,

Contracts contrary
to this Act void ,

Persons entering
into them, &c. to
forfeit £100.

taking, or who shall hire or engage, or cause or procure to be hired or engaged, any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, to enter on board any Ship or Vessel contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or who shall pay, or cause or procure to be paid or given, any greater or more Hire or Wages, or other Gratuity or Advantage whatsoever, to or for any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person so hired or engaged at any such Port or Place within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies as aforesaid, than is allowed or directed by this Act, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds; to be recovered, levied, and applied in the manner herein-after directed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all and every Master and Masters of any Merchant Ship or Merchant Ships trading to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies, shall have on board his or their Ship or Ships, at the Time of such Ship or Ships clearing out from Great Britain, One Apprentice, who shall be under the Age of Seventeen Years, duly indentured for Three Years, for every One hundred Tons Admeasurement of such Ship or Ships, and so in proportion for every One hundred Tons which such Ship or Ships shall admeasure according to the Certificate of Registry, and the Indenture or Indentures of every such Apprentice shall be duly enrolled at the Custom-house of the Port from whence any such Ship shall clear out, with the Collector or Comptroller, within One Month after the Date or Execution thereof; which said Apprentice and Apprentices shall be, and is and are hereby exempt from serving in His Majesty's Navy for the Space of Three Years from the Date of such Indenture or Indentures; and all and every Owner or Owners, or Master and Masters, neglecting to enrol the same as aforesaid, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid in manner following; (that is to say), one Moiety by the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Ships, and the other Moiety by the Master or Masters thereof, to be levied, recovered, and applied in manner herein-after mentioned.

V. And be it further enacted, That all and every Master and Masters of such Ship or Ships shall, within Ten Days after their Arrival out at any Port or Ports in the said Colonies or Plantations, and also within Ten Days after their Arrival home at any Port or Ports in Great Britain, deliver upon Oath, to be made before the Collector or Comptroller of such Port or Ports respectively (who is hereby authorized to administer the same), a true and exact List and Description of all and every the Crew on board such Ship or Ships at the Time of their clearing out from any Port or Ports in Great Britain, and also of the Crew on board the same at the Time of their Arrival in any Port or Ports in the said Colonies or Plantations, and also a true and exact List and Description of all and every Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, who has or have deserted from such Ship or Ships, or who has or have died during the Voyage; and also a true Account of the Wages due to each Seaman, Mariner, or other Person so dying, at the Time of his Death; and all and every Master and Masters omitting, neglecting, or refusing so to do, shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and for which said List and Account so delivered, such Collector or Comptroller shall be entitled to demand and receive, from the Person so delivering the same, the Fee of Two Shillings and Sixpence, and no more; and it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every Master and Masters of any Ship or Ships, or other Person or Persons, to inspect such List and Lists from Time to Time, as he or they may think proper; for which Inspection the said Collector

Every Ship trading to the West Indies to have an Apprentice under Seventeen Years old, for every 100 Tons Burthen, &c.

Apprentices exempt from serving in the Navy for Three Years, Penalty of £10 for not enrolling them.

Masters of such Ships out and home, within Ten Days after Arrival, to deliver Lists containing certain Particulars, on Penalty of £50.

Collector, &c entitled to 2s.6d. on Delivery of Lists, which may be inspected on Payment of 1s.

Collector or Comptroller shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Person making the same the Sum of One Shilling, and no more.

No Seaman entering on board any Vessel in the West Indies, which sailed from England after July 1, 1797, to be entitled to greater Wages than herein authorized.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, who shall, at any Port or Place within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, hire or engage himself to serve, or who shall in the said Colonies or Plantations enter on board any Merchant Ship or Vessel which shall sail from Great Britain after the First Day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be entitled to, nor shall he sue for, recover, or receive, any greater or more Wages or Hire, or other Gratuity or Advantage whatsoever, on account of or for such his Service, than such Wages or Hire as herein-before authorized or directed to be paid or received. *

Disposition of such Wages, if not demanded of the Receiver in Three Years.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all and every such Sum and Sums of Money which shall not be lawfully demanded of the said Receiver within the Term of Three Years after Payment thereof to him in manner aforesaid shall be forfeited, and shall go and be paid to the Use of the Seamen's Hospital of the Port to which such Ship belongs; but in case there shall be no Seamen's Hospital at the Port to which such Ship belongs, then to and for the Use and Benefit of the old and disabled Seamen of the same Port, and their Families, to be distributed at the Discretion of the Magistrates for the County where such Port shall be situate, or any Two or more of them.

Disposition of Penalties.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Penalties and Forfeitures given by this Act shall be paid and applied in manner following; that is to say, One Third Part thereof for and towards the Support of Greenwich Hospital; One other Third Part thereof for and towards the Support of the Seamen's Hospital at the Port to which the Ship or Vessel, in respect of which the Forfeiture shall arise, belongs; but in case there shall be no Seamen's Hospital at the Port to which such Ship or Vessel belongs, then to and for the Use and Benefit of the old and disabled Seamen of the same Port and their Families, to be distributed at the Discretion of the Persons having the Direction of the Merchants Seamen's Fund at such Port, or in case there shall be no such Establishment there, by the Magistrates or Overseer of the Poor of such Port; and the other Third Part thereof to and for the Person or Persons who shall inform and sue for the same; and that such Penalty shall be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or such of them as do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Pounds, upon Information, on the Oath of One or more Witnesses, before any one or more of His Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace in any Part of the Kingdom of Great Britain, who shall not reside more than Ten Miles from the Place of Abode of the Person or Persons complained of, which Justice and Justices is and are hereby authorized and required to issue out his or their Warrant or Warrants to bring before him or them every Person charged with any Offence under this Act; and in case he or they shall refuse or neglect to pay such Penalties or Forfeitures as aforesaid, to issue his or their Warrant or Warrants to levy the same by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods,

Recovery of Penalties.

* The 7th Section relates only to the Payment of the Wages of Dead Men to the Receiver of the Sixpenny Duty for Greenwich Hospital, after the Ships' arrival in Great Britain.

and in case no Distress can be found, to commit the Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the City, Town, or Place within the Jurisdiction of such respective Justice or Justices, there to remain for the Space of Three Calendar Months, or until he or they shall pay the same.

X. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to any Contract or Agreement which shall or may be made with any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person hired or engaged to serve on board any Merchant Ship or Vessel, at any Port or Place within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, who shall, at the Time of such Hiring or Engagement, produce and deliver to the Master and Commander of such Merchant Ship or Vessel a Certificate, under the Hand of the Master or Commander of the Ship or Vessel on board of which such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person had then last served, signed in the Presence of one or more Witness or Witnesses, stating their usual Place or Places of Abode, thereby declaring or certifying that such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, had been duly discharged from the Ship or Vessel on board of which he had so last served; and which Certificate the said Master or Commander shall grant within Three Days next after Application made to him by such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, before a Witness, or in default thereof shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be levied, recovered, and applied in manner herein-before directed; nor to any Contract or Agreement to be made with any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person hired or engaged to serve on board any Merchant Ship or Vessel, which through Necessity, or on account of very hazardous Service or extraordinary Duty, require such Contract or Agreement to be made, and more Wages or Hire given, and of which Necessity, Service, or extraordinary Duty, Proof shall be made on Oath before the Chief Magistrate or Principal Officer of any Port or Place, or before any Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said Colonies or Plantations; and provided also, that such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person so hired or engaged to serve on board any Ship or Vessel so requiring such Service, shall not have deserted from the Ship or Vessel on board of which he had then last served; and provided also, that no greater or higher Wages or Hire shall be given by any Master or Commander, or taken or received by any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person as aforesaid, except in Cases of such Necessity, very hazardous Service, or extraordinary Duty, as aforesaid, than after the Rate of Double the Monthly Wages, or the Wages to be settled or directed by any Governor, Chief Magistrate, Collector, or Comptroller, as herein-before directed to be paid or received as aforesaid.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of July One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the Articles to be entered into by and between the Masters, Seamen, and Mariners of such Merchant Ship or Ships, shall be agreeable and to the Purport and Effect as mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked with the Letter A.

XII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be Public Act, and all Judges and Justices are hereby required to take Notice of it as such without specially pleading the same.

Act not to extend to Seamen producing Certificates of Discharge.

Masters to grant such Certificates on Penalty of £20

Act not to extend to any Seaman hired through Necessity, &c.

After July 1, 1797, Articles to be entered into agreeably to annexed Schedule.

Public Act.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

A.

Ship. IT is hereby agreed between the Master, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship now bound for the Port of _____ and the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that in consideration of the Monthly or other Wages against each respective Seaman or Mariner's Name hereunto set, they severally shall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the said Master doth hereby agree with and hire the said Seamen and Mariners for the said Voyage at such Monthly Wages, to be paid pursuant to the Laws of Great Britain; and they the said Seamen and Mariners do hereby promise and oblige themselves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers on board the said Ship or Boats thereunto belonging, as become good and faithful Seamen and Mariners, and at all Places where the said Ship shall put in or anchor during the said Ship's Voyage, to do their best Endeavours for the Preservation of the said Ship and Cargo, and not to neglect or refuse doing their Duty by Day or Night; nor shall go out of the said Ship on board any other Vessel, or be on shore under any Pretence whatsoever, till the Voyage is ended and the Ship discharged of her Cargo, without Leave first obtained of the Master, Captain, or Commanding Officer on board; and in default thereof they freely agree to be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the better Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchant Service;' and the Act made in the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for preventing the Desertion of Seamen from British Merchant Ships trading to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies:' And it is further agreed by the Parties to these presents, that Twenty-four Hours Absence without Leave shall be deemed a total Desertion, and render such Seamen and Mariners liable to the Forfeitures and Penalties contained in the Acts above recited; that each and every lawful Command which the said Master shall think necessary to issue for the effectual Government of the said Vessel, suppressing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be strictly complied with under the Penalty of the Person or Persons disobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every thing belonging to him or them on board the said Vessel: And it is further agreed, that no Officer or Seaman, or Person belonging to the said Ship, shall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the said Ship at the above-mentioned Port of Discharge, and her Cargo delivered, nor less than Twenty Days in case the Seaman is not employed in the Delivery: And it is hereby further agreed between the Master and Officers of the said Ship, that whatever Apparel, Furniture, and Stores each of them may receive into their Charge, belonging to the said Ship, shall be accounted for on her Return; and in case any thing shall be lost or damaged through their Carelessness or Insufficiency, it shall be made good by such Officer or Seaman by whose means it may happen to the Master and Owner of the said Ship: And whereas it is customary for the Officers and Seamen on the Ship's Return home in the River, and during the Time their Cargoes are delivering, to go on shore each Night to sleep, greatly to the Prejudice of such Ship and Freighters; be it further agreed by the said Parties, that neither Officer nor Seaman shall on any Pretence whatsoever be entitled to such Indulgence, but shall do their Duty by Day

in Discharge of the Cargo, and keep such Watch by Night as the Master or Commander of the said Ship shall think necessary in order for the Preservation of the above: And whereas it often happens that Part of the Cargo is embezzled after being delivered into Lighters, and as such Losses are made good by the Owners of the Ships; be it therefore agreed by these Presents, that whatever Officer or Seaman the Master shall think proper to appoint, shall take Charge of the Cargo in the Lighters, and go with the same to the lawful Quay, and there deliver his Charge to the Ship's Husband, or his Representative, or see the same safely weighed at the King's Beam, and in consequence of their true Fidelity such Officer or Seaman shall be entitled to Two Shillings and Sixpence each Lighter, exclusive of their Monthly Pay; and should it so happen that Lighters are detained a considerable Time at the Quay before they can be unloaded, such Officer and Seaman so appointed shall in that Case be entitled to Two Shillings and Sixpence for every Twenty-four Hours, exclusive of their said Monthly Pay; that each Seaman and Mariner who shall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts committed on the said Vessel's Cargo or Stores) shall be entitled to their Wages or Hire that may become due to him, pursuant to this Agreement; that for the due Performance of each and every the above-mentioned Articles and Agreements, and Acknowledgment of their being voluntary and without Compulsion, or any other clandestine Means being used, the said Parties have hereto subscribed their Names, the Day and Month set opposite to their respective Names.

Place and Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Witness to each Man's signing.	Pay in the River.		Wages per Month, or by the Run for the Voyage.	Whole Wages.
				Whole.	Half.		

Anno 38° GEORGI II III. Cap. 67.

An Act to prevent the Exportation of Base Coin to His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies and America.

WHEREAS various Base Copper Coins made to the Resemblance and Similitude of the Foreign Copper Coins, called Tempes and Souse Mārques, have been exported from this Kingdom to the Island of Martinique in the West Indies, under the Denomination of Wrought Copper: And whereas Base Coin made to the Similitude and Resemblance of the Foreign Gold and Silver Coins, called Johannes and Dollars, have been circulated in His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, and in other His Majesty's Colonies in America, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies: For preventing the like and similar Evils in future, 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 Copper Coin whatsoever, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and all Counterfeit Gold or Silver Coin, made to the Similitude or Resemblance, or intended to resemble any Gold or Silver Coin, either of this Kingdom or of any other Country, which shall under any Pretence, Name, or Description whatsoever, be exported or shipped, or laden or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, for the Purpose of being exported from this Kingdom to the said Island of Martinique, or any of His Majesty's Islands or Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and the same shall and may be seized, sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be seized, sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

Copper Coin not being legal Coin, and Counterfeit Gold or Silver Coin, exported to Martinique, or any of His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies or America, or shipped for that Purpose, may be seized.

Penalty on Persons exporting it, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That every Person who shall so export, or shall so ship, lay, or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported, shipped, or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or shall have in his or her Custody, in order to be so exported, any such Coin as aforesaid, shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, and Double the Value of such Coin, to be recovered by Bill, Suit, Action, or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster.

Anno 39° & 40° GEORGII III. Cap. 67.

~~An Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.~~

WHEREAS in pursuance of His Majesty's most gracious Recommendation to the Two Houses of Parliament in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, to consider of such Measures as might best tend to strengthen and consolidate the Connexion between the Two Kingdoms, the Two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Two Houses of the Parliament of Ireland, have severally agreed and resolved, that in order to promote and secure the essential Interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and to consolidate the Strength, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, it will be advisable to concur in such Measures as may best tend to unite the Two Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into One Kingdom, in such manner, and on such Terms and Conditions, as may be established by the Acts of the respective Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland :

And whereas, in furtherance of the said Resolution, both Houses of the said Two Parliaments respectively have likewise agreed upon certain Articles for effectuating and establishing the said Purposes, in the Tenor following :

ARTICLE SIXTH.

That it be the Sixth Article of Union, That His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall, from and after the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and one, be entitled to the same Privileges, and be on the same Footing, as to Encouragements and Bounties on the like Articles being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Country respectively, and generally in respect of Trade and Navigation in all Ports and Places in the United Kingdom and its Dependencies ; and that in all Treaties made by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with any Foreign Power, His Majesty's Subjects of Ireland shall have the same Privileges, and be on the same Footing, as His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain *.

The Subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be on the same Footing in respect of Trade and Navigation, and in all Treaties with Foreign Powers the Subjects of Ireland shall have the same Privileges, as British Subjects.

* The other Articles of the Union do not affect the British Colonies and Plantations.

Anno 44° GEORGII III. Cap. 101.

An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma and the Port of Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give due Encouragement to the making of Salt in all Parts of the Bahama Islands, in the same manner as the making of Salt has been encouraged in Turks Islands, by the Provisions of an Act passed in

Vessels of the United States coming in Ballast may enter the Ports of Nassau, Exuma, and Crooked Island, for the Purpose of being laden with Salt.

‘ the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for
 ‘ regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations
 ‘ in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the
 ‘ United States of America, and between His Majesty’s said Subjects and the Foreign
 ‘ Islands 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 from and after the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and
 four, and until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, it
 shall and may be lawful for any Ship or Vessel belonging to the Inhabitants of the
 said United States of America, coming in Ballast, and not otherwise, to enter the Port
 of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of
 Crooked Island, Ports in the before-mentioned Islands, for the Purpose of being there
 laden with Salt, and for no other Purpose whatever; and subject to the Duties, Pro-
 visions, Regulations, and Restrictions in the said Act contained respecting Ships and
 Vessels coming for the same Purpose to Turks Islands.

This Act is removed and continued until 25th March 1819, by 57 Geo. 3. c. 42.

Anno 45° GEORGII III. Cap. 57.

An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies.

‘ **WHEREAS** by an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present
 ‘ Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for allowing the Importation and Ex-
 ‘ portation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston,
 ‘ Savannah La Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucea, in the Island of Jamaica; in
 ‘ the Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada; in the Port of Roseau, in the
 ‘ Island of Dominica; and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence,
 ‘ one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions;’ and by
 ‘ several other Acts passed subsequently thereto, the Ports of Kingston, Savannah La
 ‘ Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucea, and Port Antonio in the Island of Jamaica, the
 ‘ Port of Saint George in the Island of Grenada, the Port of Roseau in the Island
 ‘ of Dominica, the Port of Saint John’s in the Island of Antigua, the Port of San
 ‘ Josef in the Island of Trinidad, the Port of Scarborough in the Island of Tobago,
 ‘ the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands,
 ‘ and the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, were opened for the Im-
 ‘ portation of certain Goods and Merchandize under certain Regulations and Re-
 ‘ strictions: And whereas it is expedient that such of the Provisions of the said
 ‘ Acts relating to the Importation or Exportation of any Goods, Wares, or Mer-
 ‘ chandize to or from the aforesaid Ports, or any of them, or to the Admission of
 ‘ any Ships or Vessels into the said Ports, or any of them, or to any Duties payable
 ‘ on such Importation, Exportation, or Admission, as are now in force, should be
 ‘ consolidated into One Act, and that such of the said Laws as are now temporary
 ‘ should

‘ should be made perpetual; and that, in addition to the aforesaid Ports, the Port
 ‘ of Saint Ann in the Island of Jamaica, the Port of Pitt’s Town in Portland Harbour
 ‘ in Crooked Island, another of the Bahama Islands, the Port of Kingston in the
 ‘ Island of Saint Vincent, and the principal Port in the Island of Bermuda, should be
 ‘ opened under certain Regulations and Restrictions:’ 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, Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo,
 Cochineal, Drugs of all Sorts, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustick, and all Sorts of Wood for
 Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, and Tallow, Beaver and all Sorts of Furs, Tortoise Shell,
 Hardwood, or Mill Timber, Mahogany and all other Woods for Cabinet Ware,
 Horses, Asses, Mules, and Cattle, being the Growth or Production of any of the
 Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America
 belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State,
 and all Coin and Bullion, Diamonds and precious Stones, may be imported from any
 of the said Countries into the several Ports of Kingston, Savannah La Mar, Montego
 Bay, Santa Lucea, Antonio, and Saint Ann in the Island of Jamaica, the Port of
 Saint George in the Island of Grenada, the Port of Roseau in the Island of Do-
 minica, the Port of Saint John’s in the Island of Antigua, the Port of San Josef in the
 Island of Trinidad, the Port of Scarborough in the Island of Tobago, the Port of
 Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, the Port of Nassau in the Island of New
 Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, the Port of Pitt’s Town in Portland Harbour
 in Crooked Island, another of the Bahama Islands, the Port of Kingston in the Island
 of Saint Vincent, and the principal Port in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign
 Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel whatever, not having more than One Deck, and
 being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plant-
 ations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under
 the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State; any Law, Custom, or
 Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Articles herein
 mentioned, of the
 Production of
 any Colony of
 America, may be
 imported in certain
 Foreign Vessels to
 certain Ports in the
 West Indies.

*x see note on
 Sec: 8.*

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, To-
 bacco, being the Growth or Production of any Island in the West Indies, or of any
 Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any
 Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Islands
 or Countries into any of the said Ports herein-before enumerated, in the like Foreign
 Ships and Vessels, and be again exported from thence to any Part of the United
 Kingdom, under the same Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, and subject to the
 like Penalties and Forfeitures, as are in this Act mentioned and contained with regard
 to the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize herein-before enumerated.

Tobacco of the
 Growth of the
 West Indies,
 &c. may be
 imported into
 the Ports above
 mentioned, and
 exported from
 thence to this
 Kingdom.

III. And be it further enacted, That all such Tobacco so imported into any of the
 said Ports shall, when imported into any Part of the United Kingdom from any of
 the said Ports, pay the same Duties of Customs and Excise, and none other, as
 Tobacco the Growth or Production of any of His Majesty’s Plantations in the West
 Indies, or of the Territories of the United States of America, and be subject to the
 same Rules, Regulations, Conditions, and Restrictions, and be liable to the same
 Forfeitures and Penalties for the Breach thereof.

Duties payable on
 such Tobacco.

IV. And

Sugar and Coffee may be imported in Foreign Ships to Nassau, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the passing of this Act, to import into the said Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, and into the said Port of Pitt's Town in Portland Harbour in Crooked Island, and into such other Port or Ports in the said Bahama Islands, and into the principal Port in the Island of Bermuda, and into such Port or Ports in the Islands called Caicos, as shall be approved by His Majesty in Council, Sugar and Coffee the Produce of any Foreign Country or Plantation, in such Foreign Ships or Vessels, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as are prescribed in this Act with respect to the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize herein-before enumerated.

and may be imported into and exported from such Ports without Payment of Duty.

V. And be it further enacted, That Sugar and Coffee which shall be imported into the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, or the Port of Pitt's Town in Crooked Island, or into such Port or Ports in the said Bahama Islands, or into the principal Port in the Island of Bermuda, or into any such Port or Ports in the said Islands called Caicos, as have been or may hereafter be approved by His Majesty in Council, may be imported into and again exported from any of the said Ports, without Payment of any Duties of Customs whatsoever; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.*

No Goods, except such as are herein enumerated, shall be imported in Foreign Ships from America to the Ports before mentioned, on Forfeiture thereof, with the Ships.

VII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, except such as are herein-before enumerated, shall be imported in any Foreign Ship, Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel whatever, from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the before-mentioned Ports, upon any Pretence whatever, upon Pain of forfeiting the same, together with the Ship, Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel in which the same shall be imported, and the Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of such Ship, Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel; and in every such Case the same shall and may be seized by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Navy, who are or shall be authorized or empowered to make Seizures in Cases of Forfeiture, and shall and may be prosecuted in such manner as herein-after directed.

Rum and Negroes may be exported from the said Ports to America, &c. in certain Vessels, and also all Goods legally imported, except Masts, &c. from the British Colonies.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the passing of this Act, to export from any of the said Ports to any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, in any Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel whatever, not having more than One Deck, and being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any such Colony, Plantation, or Country, Rum of the Produce of any British Island, and also Negroes which shall have been brought into the said Islands respectively in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law; and all manner of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, which shall have been legally imported into the said Islands respectively, except Masts, Yards, or Bowsprits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, and also except such Iron as shall have been brought from the British Colonies or Plantations in America; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

* Section 6, relates only to the Duties payable in Great Britain.

* The Law Officers of the Crown are of opinion that "Islands" in the West Indies are not included in "Colonies or Plantations" —
See the Board's Letter - No. 29 - 3^d Dec. 1810.

IX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful to export in any British Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the said Islands in this Act enumerated, to any British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, any Goods or Commodities whatever of the Manufacture of Europe; and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State.

Goods of the Manufacture of Europe may be imported from the said Ports in British Vessels to any British Colony in America, &c.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any Doubts shall arise whether any such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize intended to be so exported, shall have been legally imported into the said Islands respectively in this Act enumerated, the Legality of such Importation shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Exportation, before such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize shall be suffered to be shipped for Exportation.

Officers of the Customs to be satisfied as to the Legality of the Importation before Goods are shipped for Exportation.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Drugs of all Sorts, Cocoa, Log Wood, Fustick, and all Sorts of Wood for Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, and Tallow, Beaver, and all Sorts of Furs, Tortoise Shell, Mahogany and all other Woods for Cabinet Ware, of the Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, shall be allowed to be exported from any of the said Islands in this Act enumerated, to any Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, under the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures particularly mentioned and provided in an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation;' and in another Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in England, and for regulating the Plantation Trade;' and in another Act of Parliament made in the Twentieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to allow the Trade between Ireland and the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies, and the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner as it is now carried on between Great Britain and the said Colonies and Settlements;' or in any of the said Acts, with respect to the Goods, Wares, or Merchandize therein enumerated or described.

Wool, &c. of the Production of America, allowed to be exported from the said Ports to this Kingdom under the Regulations provided by

12 Car. 2. c. 18.

22 & 23 Car. 2 c. 26.

20 Geo. 3. c. 10.

XII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Goods or Commodities whatever, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall upon any Pretence whatever be exported from any of the Ports enumerated in this Act, to any other British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, upon Pain of forfeiting such Goods or Commodities, together with the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so exported; and the Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of such Ship or Vessel.

No Goods of the Production of the East Indies, &c. shall be exported from the said Ports to any British Colony in America, &c. on Forfeiture thereof.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any Foreign Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, arriving at or in any of the aforesaid Ports, shall

Foreign Ships arriving at any of the said Ports with Goods of the Pro-

** See the Board's L^r. No. 13 - 7th Aug. 1820 - authorizing the Import. & Exp^o. of E. India Goods, under 58th Geo. 3. Cap. 19.*

the Import. & Exp^o.

duction of the East Indies, &c. shall be forfeited.

shall have on board any Goods or Commodities whatever, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, such Goods or Commodities shall be forfeited, together with the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be brought, and all her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel, whether such Goods or Commodities shall be intended to be landed or not, or whether Bulk shall have been broken or not.

No Duty of Gunpowder, or Fee, shall be taken by any Officer for the Entry or Clearance of any Foreign Ship.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Duty of Gunpowder, nor any Fee or Reward whatever, shall be demanded, taken, or received by any Officer or Officers whatever in the said Islands respectively in this Act enumerated, for any Entry, Cocquet, Clearance, or Passport, for any Foreign Ship or Vessel, or for any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize imported into or exported from the said Islands respectively in such Foreign Ships or Vessels, under the like Pains and Penalties as are inflicted upon Officers exacting or receiving greater Fees than are allowed by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

Penalties and Forfeitures where to be sued for.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this Act shall and may be respectively prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Islands in America, in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, in so far as the same are applicable, as any other Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the Security of the Revenue of the Customs, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be respectively prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided, in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Islands in America.

Former Acts relating to the Opening of the said Ports shall be repealed.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That all such Clauses, Provisions, Articles, Matters, and Things in any former Act or Acts of Parliament contained, as relate to the opening and establishing any Ports in the Islands herein-before mentioned, or any of them, for the more free Importation and Exportation of the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in this Act enumerated, shall from and after the passing of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Anno 45° GEORGI II III. Cap. 68.

An Act for making perpetual and amending several Laws for encouraging the making of Sail Cloth in Great Britain, and securing the Duties on Foreign Sail Cloth imported, and for making perpetual several Laws for permitting the Exportation of a certain Quantity of Corn and Grain to Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and for regulating the Fees of Officers of the Customs, and of Naval Officers in the British Colonies in America, and of the Officers of the Customs in Newfoundland.

‘ **W**HEREAS the several Laws and Parts of Laws herein-after mentioned have been found beneficial, and are near expiring; and it is expedient that the same should be made perpetual;’ 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 and such Parts of an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled ‘ An Act for the better Encouragement of the making of Sail Cloth in Great Britain;’ and which was to continue in force for Seven Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which was further continued by several subsequent Acts of Parliament; and lastly, by an Act made in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, was continued until the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament; as relate to the Bounty of One Penny for every Ell of British-made Sail Cloth or Canvass exported out of Great Britain by way of Merchandize, and also so much and such Parts of the said recited Act as relate to the Penalty thereby imposed for every Ell of British-made Sail Cloth brought back or relanded in Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual.

12 Ann. st. 1. c. 16.
as to Bounty of 1d.
per Ell British-
made Sail Cloth,
made perpetual.

III. And be it further enacted, That an Act made in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled ‘ An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign-made Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom, and for charging all Foreign-made Sails with a Duty, and for explaining a Doubt concerning Ships being obliged, at their first setting out to Sea, to be furnished with One complete Set of Sails made of British Sail Cloth,’ and which was to continue in force for the Term of Seven Years from the Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, and which was further continued by several Acts of Parliament, and lastly by an Act of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of His present Majesty’s Reign until the Twenty-ninth Day of September One thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament (except in so far as any of the Provisions thereof relate to the Duties granted by the said Act of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne upon Foreign Sails imported into Great Britain, and which have by subsequent Laws been repealed, and other Duties granted in lieu thereof), shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual: Provided always, that all and every the Provisions of the

19 Geo. 2. c. 27.
for securing the
Duties on Foreign
Sail Cloth, except
what relates to the
Duties granted by
12 Anne, upon
Foreign Sails, and
which have been
repealed, and
others granted in
lieu, shall be made
perpetual, &c.

said Act of the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, which relate to the said Duties granted by the said Act of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, shall, in so far as the same are applicable, be applied and put in force in relation to any Duties now payable in respect of Foreign Sail Cloth imported into Great Britain.

So much of 10 G. 3. c. 37. as relates to the regulating the Fees of Officers of the Customs, &c. of the British Colonies in America, and so much of 16 Geo. 3. c. 47. as relates to the Fees of the Customs in Newfoundland, shall be perpetual.

V. And be it further enacted, That so much of an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty as relates to regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs, and of the Naval Officers of the British Colonies in America, which was to be in force from the First Day of August One thousand seven hundred and seventy for the Term of Two Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which by Four Acts made in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, was further continued until the Ninth Day of May One thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and also so much of an Act made in the Sixteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, as relates to the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in the Island of Newfoundland, which was to continue in force so long as the Act of the Tenth Year of His present Majesty, and which was revived and continued by an Act of the Thirty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, and further continued by an Act of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of His present Majesty until the Ninth Day of May One thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, shall be and the same are hereby made perpetual.

Annō 46° GEORGII III. Cap. 17.

An Act to permit, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nine, the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the British Plantations in America.

10 & 11 W. 3. c. 10.

Wool may be exported from any of the British Plantations in America into this Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Exportation of Wool, being the Product of any of the British Plantations in America, from any of the said Plantations in America to the United Kingdom, should be excepted from the Prohibition of an Act passed in the Tenth and Eleventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Third, intituled 'An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into Foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures in the Kingdom of 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 passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to export from any Place or Parts within any of the British Plantations in America, to the United Kingdom, any Wool being of the Product of any of the said British Plantations; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively, and the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, shall and are hereby required to direct Accounts to be made up, on the Fifth Day of January in every Year, of all Wool imported in pursuance of this Act, distinguishing the Quantities, and the Ports from whence any such Wool shall have been so imported.

Accounts of Wool imported to be made up to the 5th of January yearly.

III. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nine, and no longer*.

Continuance of Act.

* Further continued until 25th March 1819 by 49 Geo. 3. c. 18.

Anno 46° GEORGII III. Cap. 52.

An Act to prevent the Importation of Slaves by any of His Majesty's Subjects into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State or Power, and also to render more effectual a certain Order made by His Majesty in Council on the Fifteenth Day of August One thousand eight hundred and five, for prohibiting the Importation of Slaves (except in certain Cases) into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies, which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from British Ports.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the supplying the Islands, Colonies, and Territories belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power with Slaves, by or on account of any of His Majesty's Subjects, or by means of their Ships, Capital, or Credit; and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from British Ports: And whereas His Majesty by His Order in Council, bearing Date the Fifteenth Day of August One thousand eight hundred and five, was pleased to order, 'that it should not be lawful, except by special Licence as therein mentioned, for any Slave or Slaves to be landed upon any of the Coasts, or imported or brought into any of the Ports, Harbours, Creeks, or Roads, or within the Limits, Jurisdictions, and Territories of any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies, which, have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, until further Order, upon Pain that all Slaves so landed or brought contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of that Order, together with the Vessels bringing in the same, or from which the same should be landed, and their Cargoes, should become forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; but the said Order recited that it might be expedient to permit the annual Introduction of a limited Number of Slaves under due Regulations, for the Purpose of supplying any Waste that should take place in

Recital of Order in Council, dated August 15, 1805.

the Population on particular Estates from extraordinary or unavoidable Causes, and thereby of keeping up the Cultivation of the Lands already cleared and cultivated ; and it was therefore further ordered, that any Number of Slaves, not exceeding Three for every Hundred of the whole Number of Slaves in the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, and Plantations respectively, (Returns whereof were to be made from time to time, in pursuance of Instructions to be transmitted by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State), might be imported in each Year (provided Casualties to that Extent should appear to have taken place in the preceding Year) under Licences to be previously granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, and Plantations, from any other of His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, into the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, and Plantations ; such Licence, or a Copy thereof, to be produced by the Master of the Ship on which such Slaves are laden, as his Authority for having Slaves on board destined to the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, and Plantations : Provided always, that until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, such limited Importation might be made from other Places than His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies as aforesaid, and without its being necessary for the Master of the Vessel, if met with at Sea, to produce the said Licence, or a Copy thereof, as his Authority for having the Slaves destined as aforesaid on board, but subject nevertheless to such Licence being first had and obtained as aforesaid, before any Slaves should be permitted to be landed or sold from such Vessel in any of the said Settlements : And after further reciting that special Instructions would be immediately transmitted by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Officers administering the Government of the said Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations respectively, containing the Regulations proper for carrying that Order into effectual Execution, directing and empowering them to grant Licences for the Importation of such limited Number of Slaves as aforesaid, subject to such Regulations as in the said Instructions would be provided, it was thereby declared to be His Majesty's further Order, that such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, should be, and they thereby were respectively authorized and empowered to grant such Licences upon such Terms and Conditions, and subject to such Regulations, as, in conformity to and in furtherance of the Object of such Instructions, might from time to time be required : And it was thereby further ordered, that the Prohibition therein before contained should not extend to prevent the importing or landing of any Slaves which should be imported into the said Colonies, Islands, and Plantations, by Licence first had for importing the same, under the Hand and Seal of His Majesty's Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the Colony, Settlements, or Plantations into which the said Slaves are to be imported, specifying the Ship or Vessel permitted to import the same, in conformity with the Instructions to be received from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as aforesaid, but that all Slaves, except such Slaves as may form Part of the Crew of any Vessels, or may be Household Servants to the Passengers therein, which should be landed without such Licence as aforesaid, and without conforming to such Regulations as should be contained therein, should, together with the Vessels bringing the same, or from which the same should be landed, and their Cargoes, become forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors ; and in case any Vessel should contain more Slaves than the Number permitted to be imported in such Vessel by any such Licence or Licences, such Number of the

most valuable of the Slaves on board such Vessel (other than such Slaves as might form Part of the Crew of such Vessel, or might be Household Servants to the Passengers), as should be equal to the Excess beyond the Number mentioned in such Licence or Licences, should be forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and should be selected and disposed of in such manner as might be in that behalf directed by any Instructions from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be given to the respective Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other Officers administering the Government of such Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations as aforesaid: And it was thereby further ordered and provided, that nothing therein contained should be extended or construed to extend to the landing, importing, or bringing in of any Slave or Slaves from or by any Vessel which by Stress of Weather, or by any other Péril, should be driven on the Coast of any such Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, or compelled to take refuge on such Coast, or within the Creeks and Harbours of such Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, provided the Slave or Slaves which should be so imported, landed, or brought in as last aforesaid should be exported to some Place or Places, other than any of the Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations to which the said Order applied, within Ten Days from the Importation, landing, or bringing in of the same, unless further detained by Stress of Weather, or provided the same should within such Ten Days be sold under the special Licence of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the Colony, Settlement, or Plantation where such Slaves might be, to such Person or Persons as, under the Circumstances of his, her, or their Cases (which Circumstance should be inserted in such special Licence), might at the Date thereof be entitled to obtain a Licence or Licences to import such Number of Slaves as he, she, or they should in and by such special Licence or Licences be permitted to purchase: And it was thereby further ordered and declared, that One-third of every Forfeiture which should accrue in consequence of that Order to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, should be granted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the Colony, and One-third to the Party who should inform and prosecute the same: And whereas it is expedient that the Prohibition contained in the said Order of Council should be enforced and rendered more effectual by such auxiliary Regulations and Remedies as the Authority of His Majesty in Council was insufficient to provide: 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 First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, it shall not be lawful to export, transport, carry, convey, or send any Slave or Slaves (except in such special Cases as are herein-after excepted) from any Part of His Majesty's Dominions to any Island, Settlement, Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Place whatever, belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power, the Provisions of certain Acts of Parliament made for establishing certain Free Ports in the West Indies, or any other Statute, Law, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any Slave or Slaves shall, from and after the Day aforesaid, be so unlawfully exported, transported, carried, conveyed, or sent, or shall be embarked, put on board, or transhipped at or from any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, with Intent to be so unlawfully exported, transported, carried, conveyed, or sent; all and every such Slave or Slaves, together with every Ship or Vessel in which the same

From Jan. 1, 1807,
 Slaves not to be
 exported from His
 Majesty's Domi-
 nions to Foreign
 Colonies or Ter-
 ritories.

same shall be so exported, transported, carried, conveyed, sent, embarked, put on board, or transhipped, together with all her Boats, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is mentioned and provided.

Prohibition of Trade in Slaves by British Subjects resident in His Majesty's Dominions from Africa or elsewhere to Foreign Colonies or Territories.

II. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven it shall not be lawful to or for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereto belonging, to export, transport, carry, convey, or send, or cause or procure to be exported, transported, carried, conveyed, or sent, or in any manner to aid, abet, or assist in the exporting, transporting, carrying, conveying, or sending any Slave or Slaves from Africa or elsewhere (except from His Majesty's West India Islands in such special Cases as are herein-after expressly excepted and provided for) to any Island, Settlement, Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Place whatever, belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power, or to ship, embark, tranship, or put on board, or cause or procure to be embarked, shipped, transhipped, or put on board, or to aid, abet, or assist in the embarking, shipping, transhipping, or putting on board any Ship or Vessel whatever, at Africa or elsewhere, any Slave or Slaves (except as aforesaid) with the Intent to the exporting, transporting, carrying, conveying, or sending the same to any such Foreign Island, Settlement, Colony, Plantation, or Territory or Place; and if any Slave or Slaves shall be so unlawfully exported, transported, carried, conveyed, or sent or embarked, shipped, transhipped, or put on board, with such unlawful Intent as aforesaid, all and every such Slave or Slaves, and every Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so unlawfully exported, transported, carried, conveyed, or sent, or embarked, shipped, transhipped, or put on board, together with all her Boats, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, so far as any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident as aforesaid, have or hath any Property, Share, or Interest therein, shall become forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is mentioned and provided.*

Penalty for exporting or importing Slaves contrary to the Prohibitions of this Act, or of the Order in Council.

V. And be it further enacted, That if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall unlawfully land, import, send, transport, carry, convey, embark, ship, tranship, or put or take on board, or cause or procure to be landed, imported, exported, sent, transported, carried, conveyed, embarked, shipped, transhipped, or put or taken on board; or shall be aiding, abetting, or assisting in the landing, importing, exporting, sending, transporting, carrying, conveying, embarking, shipping, transhipping, or putting or taking on board any Slave or Slaves, contrary to any of the Prohibitions in the said Order in Council or in this Act contained, every such Person or Persons so offending shall respectively forfeit and pay for each and every Slave so unlawfully landed, imported, exported, sent, transported, carried, conveyed, embarked, shipped, transhipped, or put or taken on board, the Sum of Fifty Pounds

* The 3d and 4th Sections of the Act relate to the Removal of Slaves under an Order in Council which is no longer in force, and the Trade is wholly abolished by 47 Geo. 3. c. 36.

lawful Money of Great Britain: Provided always, that no Penalty or Forfeiture shall be incurred by any landing or importing, or transshipping or carrying of any Slave or Slaves, contrary to the said Order in Council or to this Act, when it shall be clearly proved to the Satisfaction of the Court before which any such Forfeiture, or any Suit for any such Penalty, shall be prosecuted, that the prohibited Act entirely arose from Stress of Weather, Peril of the Sea, or other inevitable Accident, the Burden of which Proof shall in all Cases lie on the Claimant or Defendant: Provided also, that nothing in this Act shall extend to prevent the Transportation to any Foreign Colony or Place of any Slave or Slaves that shall have been convicted by due Course of Law, in any British Island or Colony, of any Crime to which the Punishment of Transportation is or shall be annexed by the Law of such Island or Colony; but in every such Case a Copy of the Judgment or Sentence, certified by the Court before which the Offender was convicted, shall be put on board in the Ship or Vessel in which any such Convict shall be transported.

Stress of Weather,
and Peril of the
Sea.

Not to extend to
Convicts trans-
ported to Foreign
Countries.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, it shall not be lawful to or for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or to or for any Person or Persons resident in this United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies, Territories, or Dominions thereto belonging, to invest or employ any Sum or Sums of Money, or any Ship or Vessel, Goods or Effects, to him or them belonging, in trading in or carrying Slaves from Africa or elsewhere to any Settlement, Island, Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Place belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power, or to any of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War (except such limited and licensed Trade to the latter as is by the said Order in Council and by this present Act allowed), or knowingly or wilfully to lend or advance any Sum or Sums of Money, or to become Security in any manner for the Loan or Advance of any Sum or Sums of Money, Goods or Effects, for the Purpose of being employed or used in any such Trade or Carriage of Slaves except as aforesaid, or to become Guarantee or Security for any Factor or Agent to be employed in the Sale of Slaves in or for the Use or Supply of any such Foreign Settlement, Island, Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Place, or (except such limited and licensed Trade as aforesaid) in or for the Use or Supply of any of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, or otherwise to engage as a Partner, Factor, Agent, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in the supplying with Slaves any such Foreign Island, Colony, Territory, or Place, or any of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War except as before excepted, upon Pain that every Person or Persons who shall knowingly or wilfully so employ any Ship or Vessel, Goods or Effects, or so invest, employ, lend, advance, or secure any Sum or Sums of Money for any of the Purposes aforesaid, or become Guarantee or Security for any such Factor or Agent as aforesaid, or otherwise to engage as Partner, Factor, Agent, or otherwise, in supplying Slaves as aforesaid knowingly and wilfully, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Prohibition, shall forfeit or pay for every such Offence Double the Value of all the Money, Ships, Vessels, Goods, and Effects so by him or them employed, lent, advanced, or secured, to be recovered and applied as is herein-after mentioned and provided; and every Mortgage, Bond, Bill, Note, or other Security made or given for securing the Payment of any such unlawful Loan or Advance, or for

Preventing British
Subjects employ-
ing their Ships,
Capital, or Credit
in the Slave Trade.

for any other the unlawful Purposes aforesaid, shall be absolutely null and void (except in the Case of a bonâ fide Purchaser or Holder of any such of the said Securities as are in their Nature negotiable, who may have purchased or obtained the same, without Notice that the same were made or given for or in consideration of any of the unlawful Purposes aforesaid.

Prohibition of Insurance on Foreign or unlicensed Slave Trade.

VII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or within any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereunto belonging, shall knowingly and wilfully insure, or cause or procure to be insured, any Ship, Vessel, Slaves, Goods, or Commodities whatsoever, employed or to be employed in the trading in or carrying of Slaves from Africa or elsewhere, to any Island, Colony, Territory, or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign or State, or to any of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War (except such limited and licensed Trade to the latter as is by the said Order in Council and the present Act allowed), any Person or Persons so insuring, or causing or procuring any such Insurance to be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Five hundred Pounds; and every such Insurance shall be absolutely null and void.

Prohibitions from supplying Slaves to Foreign Ships or Factories on the Coast of Africa.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, it shall not be lawful for any British Ship or Vessel, or for her Boats, Officers, or Mariners, to be employed, used, or engaged in or at Africa, or on any Part of the Coast thereof, directly or indirectly, in supplying with Slaves any Foreign Ship or Vessel, or Factory, whatsoever or wheresoever, or any Person concerned for or on account of any Foreign Ship or Vessel or Factory, or for or on account of any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power; and every such Ship or Vessel which shall be so employed, engaged, or used, or the Boats, Officers, or Mariners whereof, by and with the Consent and Approbation or Direction of the Owners thereof, shall be so employed, engaged, or used contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, shall, with all her Boats, Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle and Apparel, be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted, as is herein-after mentioned and provided; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge and Command of such Ship or Vessel shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain.

Foreign Ships intended to be employed in the Slave Trade shall not be equipped in any Port of the United Kingdom.

IX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the Expiration of One Calendar Month to be computed from the Time of the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Foreign Ship or Vessel employed or intended to be employed in the African Slave Trade, to be fitted out, equipped, manned, or dispatched at or from any Port of this United Kingdom, or any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for a Voyage to Africa, whether that be the Place of immediate Destination, or such Ship or Vessel, before proceeding thither, is destined to touch at some other Port or Place, nor shall it be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, to ship, lade, or put on board in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, when destined directly or indirectly to Africa, at any Port in this United Kingdom, or any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions, any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities whatsoever,

whatsoever, with Intent that the same shall be carried to Africa, to be there bartered for Slaves, or otherways employed in the African Slave Trade; and if any such Foreign Ship or Vessel shall be so unlawfully fitted out, equipped, manned, or dispatched, or if any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities shall be so unlawfully shipped, laden, or put on board in any such Ship or Vessel, with such Intent as aforesaid, at any Port of His Majesty's Dominions, such Ship or Vessel, with all her Boats, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and all the Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Commodities so shipped, laden, or put on board, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is mentioned and provided; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within His Majesty's Dominions, shall knowingly and wilfully fit out, equip, man, or dispatch any such Foreign Ship or Vessel for the Purposes aforesaid, or knowingly and wilfully furnish the same with any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities, as aforesaid, with the Intent and for the Purpose aforesaid, or be knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in any such Offence, every Person or Persons so offending, aiding, abetting, or assisting, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of One hundred Pounds; and every Ship or Vessel shall be deemed and taken to be a Foreign Ship or Vessel for the Purposes aforesaid, although owned in whole or in part by British Subjects, which shall not be registered, navigated, and cleared out, in such manner as to entitle her to import Slaves into a British Colony according to the Laws of Navigation, and to an Act made in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled 'An Act for better regulating the Manner of carrying Slaves in British Vessels from the Coast of Africa.'*

Penalties.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and seven, no Person shall embark, ship, export, or carry upon the Seas, any Slave or Slaves from any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, to any other Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, in any Ship or Vessel whatever (except as before mentioned, in British Ships from Africa or the Coast thereof), until the Owner or Exporter thereof shall make Application in Writing to the Governor of the said Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory, or to the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port from whence it shall be intended to export or embark the said Slave or Slaves, which said Application shall express the Number and Quality of the Slaves he shall be desirous to export, transport, carry, or convey, and the Place to which he means to carry them (such Place being always some Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, into which such Slaves may be lawfully imported without any special Licence, or else some or one of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations which have surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, for importing the said Slaves into which some such special Licence as aforesaid shall have been obtained), and until such Owner or Exporter shall obtain a Licence in Writing for the Exportation of such Slaves from such Island, Colony, Territory, or Plantation wherein such Application is made, specifying the

Slaves not be exported from one British Colony to another till Licence obtained, and Bond given not to carry them to Foreign Ports.

* The 10th, 11th, and 12th Sections regulated the Removal of Slaves from Africa, which are no longer in force, as the Trade is wholly abolished by 47 Geo. 3. c. 36.

Place of Destination ; which Licence under his Hand and Seal the said Governor, Collector, or Chief Officer is hereby authorized and required to grant ; but previous thereto every such Owner or Exporter shall also give Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in a penal Sum, equal to the Sum of Fifty Pounds lawful Money of Great Britain, for every Slave so to be carried, and deliver the same to the said Governor, or the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place from which such Slave or Slaves shall be carried ; the Condition of which Bond shall be, that the said Owner or Proprietor shall faithfully and truly land or deliver the said Slaves at the Place to which he shall be so authorized to export or convey the same, and shall, within a Time to be in the said Condition limited, having respect therein to the ordinary Length of the said intended Voyage, produce a Certificate from the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place to which the said Slave or Slaves shall be so permitted to be exported or conveyed, or ; in case there be in that Place no Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs, from Two of the most eminent British Merchants or Inhabitants, certifying that the said Slave or Slaves shall have been landed and left in the said Port or Place, Death or other inevitable Impediment, to be proved by Oath of Two credible Witnesses, excepted ; and if any such Slave or Slaves so exported shall not be so landed and left according to the Condition of any such Bond, or such Certificate as aforesaid shall not be duly returned, the said Bond shall become forfeited, and the said Governor or Collector, or Chief Officer, may cause the same to be put in Suit, and the said Owner or Exporter shall not be relieved from the Penalty thereof but on Payment of the Sum of Fifty Pounds lawful Money as aforesaid for every Slave not so landed or left, or not so certified to have been landed and left as aforesaid, nor shall the Party be thereby discharged from any Penalty or Forfeiture incurred by the sending or conveying such Slaves to any Foreign Territory or Place, contrary to the Prohibition in this Act, or the said Order in Council contained : Provided always, that the said Bonds shall be void, unless prosecuted within Three Years from the Date thereof : Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent any Slave from being employed either in Navigation, Fishing, or any other his ordinary Business or Occupation upon the Seas : Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Slave who shall be really and truly the domestic Servant of any Person residing in any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, from attending such his Owner or Master, or any Part of his Family, by Sea to any Place whatever, whether under the Dominion of His Majesty or of any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power ; but if any Slave or Slaves employed in Navigation, or any Fishermen or domestic Slave or Slaves, shall be so employed, embarked, or carried in any Ship or Vessel on a Voyage from any British Island or Colony to any Foreign Colony, Plantation, or Territory, or to any other British Island or Colony, or to any of the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, the Names and Occupations of every such Slave or Slaves (except domestic Slaves attending on the Person of any Passenger or Passengers on board, not exceeding in Number Two such Slaves for every Passenger on board) shall be inserted in or endorsed upon the Clearance or Permit to depart of such Ship or Vessel, by or in the Presence of the Collector, Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place from which such Ship or Vessel shall clear outwards on any such Voyage, who shall without Fee or Reward certify under his Hand that the Slave or Slaves so embarked or carried were reported and described to him as Seamen, Fisher-

men,

Not to extend to
Negro Sailors and
Fishermen ;

nor to domestic
Slaves attending
their Masters to
Sea on Voyages to
Foreign Parts ;

men, or domestic Servants, as the Case may be; and if any Slave or Slaves shall be found on board any Ship or Vessel, bound on any such Voyage as aforesaid, whose Name and Description, Names and Descriptions, shall not be inserted in or endorsed upon the Clearance or Permit, and certified as aforesaid (except as aforesaid), or who shall be untruly or fraudulently therein or thereupon described with Intent to violate or elude any of the Prohibitions or Regulations in this Act contained, all and every such Slave or Slaves shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is mentioned and provided; and the Master or other Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be so embarked and carried without such Certificate as aforesaid, and the Owner, Master, or other Person by whom or by whose Procurement such Slave or Slaves shall be so untruly and fraudulently described with such Intent as aforesaid, shall respectively forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds lawful Money aforesaid for every such Slave or Slaves, to be recovered and applied as herein-after is mentioned and provided: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or taken to prevent any Slave or Slaves from being put on board any Ship or Vessel by the Order of His Majesty's Commander in Chief, either by Sea or Land, in any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, in order to be employed in His Majesty's Military or Naval Service, and from being by such Order so employed, howsoever or wheresoever the said Service may require; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

nor to Slaves employed in any Naval or Military Service.

XIV. And it is hereby further enacted, That the granting of Licences, and every other Act which the Governor of any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, is by this Act directed or authorized to do or perform, may be lawfully done or performed by the Person or Persons executing pro tempore the Office or Function of Governor of any such Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory, by Authority from His Majesty, whether under the the Style and Title of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council, or under any other Style or Title whatsoever.

Functions of Governors may be exercised by Governors pro tempore.

XV. And be it further enacted, That if at any Time hereafter the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies, which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, or any or either of them, shall be reconquered by any of His Majesty's Enemies, or shall, pursuant to any future Treaty of Peace or otherwise, cease to be under the Dominion or in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, then and from thenceforth the said Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations, or such of them as shall be so reconquered, or pass from His Majesty's Dominion and Possession, shall for all the Purposes of this Act be deemed and taken to be Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations belonging to and under the Dominion of a Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power, as fully as if they had been within that Description at the Time of passing this Act.

Colonies surrendered during the War, if reconquered or restored, to be deemed Foreign Colonies for the Purposes of this Act.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person taking any Oath by this Act authorized or required to be taken shall thereby commit wilful Perjury, or if any Person shall unlawfully procure or suborn any Person to take any Oath by this Act authorized or required to be taken, whereby such Person shall commit wilful Perjury, every such Person shall incur and suffer the like Pains and

Persons taking false Oaths to incur the Pains of Perjury.

Penalties as are by Law inflicted upon Persons committing wilful and corrupt Perjury, or Subornation of Perjury respectively.

How Penalties may be recovered and applied.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That the several pecuniary Penalties or Forfeitures imposed and inflicted by this Act, or by the said Order in Council, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions wherein the Offence was committed, or in case the Offender shall be resident in any other Place, then in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions wherein such Offender may be found; and that in all Cases of Seizures of any Ships, Vessels, Slaves, Goods, or Effects for any Forfeiture under this Act, or under the said Order in Council, the same shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions in or nearest to which such Seizures may be made, or to which such Ships or Vessels, Slaves, Goods or Effects (if seized at Sea, or without the Limits of any British Jurisdiction), may most conveniently be carried for Trial; and all the said Penalties and Forfeitures, whether pecuniary or specific, shall go and belong to such Person and Persons in such Shares and Proportions, and shall and may be sued for and prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed and applied, in such and the like manner, and by the same Ways and Means, and subject to the same Rules and Directions, as any Penalties or Forfeitures incurred in Great Britain, and in the British Colonies or Plantations in America respectively, by force of any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, now go and belong to, and may now be sued for, prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed, and applied respectively in Great Britain, or in the said Colonies or Plantations respectively, under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled "An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America; for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, (intituled An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade); and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain."

By whom Ships may be seized and prosecuted.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That all Ships and Vessels, Slaves, Goods and Effects, that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against this Act, or against the said Order in Council, shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or by the Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, who, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by the said Act of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, or any other Act of Parliament for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting for any Offence against the said Act, or any other Act of Parliament

Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, against any Person or Persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, or of the said Order in Council, the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give this Act, or the said Order in Council as herein recited, 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, or of the said Order in Council; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

General Issue
may be pleaded.

Anno 46° GEORGII III. Cap. 72.

An Act for enabling His Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain Articles, Goods, and Commodities which are permitted in an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to consolidate the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,' to be imported into the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, should in like manner be permitted by His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to be imported into and exported from the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands; 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 His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to permit the Importation into the said Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and the Exportation from thence into this Kingdom, of all such Articles, Goods, and Commodities as are permitted as aforesaid to be imported into the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and to be exported from thence to this Kingdom, in the same manner, on the same Duties and Drawbacks, and subject to the same Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are provided in the said Act respecting Importation into and Exportation from the Port of Nassau, and further subject to such Rules, Regulations, Conditions,

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

His Majesty may permit the Importation into Road Harbour, and Exportation from thence, of such Articles as are permitted to be imported into the Port of Nassau.

Conditions, and Restrictions, as shall from Time to Time be directed by His Majesty, by and with the Advice aforesaid.

His Majesty may also permit the Importation into and Exportation from Road Harbour of all Sugar without Payment of the Duty of Customs, &c.

II. And be it further enacted; That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to permit the Importation into the Port of Road Harbour in the said Island of Tortola, and Exportation from thence, without Payment of any Duty of Customs, of all Sugar whatsoever, under and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as may from Time to Time be directed by His Majesty, by such Advice as aforesaid; and all Sugar imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from the said Island of Tortola, (other than and except such Sugar as shall actually be of the Growth and Produce of the British Virgin Islands, and exported as such under the Certificates of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the said Island, which Certificate shall be given in such Form as shall be directed by His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, and shall not be given in any one Year for any greater Quantity than Five millions eight hundred and eighty thousand Pounds Weight), shall be deemed and taken to be Foreign Sugar, and be imported into the United Kingdom as such, and subject to all Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions relating thereto.

Anno 47° GEORGII III. Cap. 36.

An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

WHEREAS the Two Houses of Parliament did, by their Resolutions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Days of June One thousand eight hundred and six, severally resolve, upon certain Grounds therein mentioned, that they would, with all practicable Expedition, take effectual Measures for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, in such manner and at such Period as might be deemed advisable: And whereas it is fit upon all and each of the Grounds mentioned in the said Resolutions, that the same should be forthwith abolished and prohibited, and declared to be unlawful; 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 May One thousand eight hundred and seven, the African Slave Trade, and all and all manner of dealing and trading in the Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves, or of Persons intended to be sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as Slaves, practised or carried on in, at, to, or from any Part of the Coast or Countries of Africa, shall be, and the same is hereby utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful; and also that all and all manner of dealing, either by way of Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer, or by means of any other Contract or Agreement whatever relating to any Slaves, or to any Persons intended to be used or dealt with as Slaves, for the Purpose of such Slaves or Persons being removed or transported either immediately, or by Transshipment at Sea or otherwise, directly or indirectly from Africa, or from any Island, Country,

From 1807 the Slave Trade shall be abolished.

Country, Territory, or Place whatever, in the West Indies, or in any other Part of America, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, to any other Island, Country, Territory, or Place whatever, is hereby in like manner utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereto belonging, or in His Majesty's Occupation or Possession, shall from and after the Day aforesaid, by him or themselves, or by his or their Factors or Agents, or otherwise howsoever, deal or trade in, purchase, sell, barter, or transfer, or contract or agree for the dealing or trading in, purchasing, selling, bartering, or transferring of any Slave or Slaves, or any Person or Persons intended to be sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves, contrary to the Prohibitions of this Act, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain for each and every Slave so purchased, sold, bartered, or transferred, or contracted or agreed for as aforesaid; the one Moiety thereof to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Use of any Person who shall inform, sue, and prosecute for the same.

Penalty for trading in or purchasing Slaves, &c. £100 for each Slave.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of May One thousand eight hundred and seven, it shall be unlawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereto belonging, or in His Majesty's Possession or Occupation, to fit out, man, or navigate, or to procure to be fitted out, manned, or navigated, or to be concerned in the fitting out, manning, or navigating, or in the procuring to be fitted out, manned, or navigated, any Ship or Vessel for the Purpose of assisting in, or being employed in the carrying on of the African Slave Trade, or in any other the Dealing, Trading, or Concerns hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; and every Ship or Vessel which shall from and after the Day aforesaid be fitted out, manned, navigated, used, or employed by any such Subject or Subjects, Person or Persons, or on his or their Account, or by his or their Assistance or Procurement, for any of the Purposes aforesaid, and by this Act prohibited, together with all her Boats, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, shall become forfeited, and may and shall be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter is mentioned and provided.

Vessels fitted out in this Kingdom or the Colonies, &c. for carrying on the Slave Trade, shall be forfeited.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of May One thousand eight hundred and seven, it shall be unlawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident in this United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies, Territories, or Dominions thereunto belonging, or in His Majesty's Possession or Occupation, to carry away or remove, or knowingly and wilfully to procure, aid, or assist in the carrying away or removing, as Slaves, or for the Purpose of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as Slaves, any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of Africa, or of any Island, Country, Territory, or Place in the West Indies, or any other Part of America whatsoever, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, either immediately or by Transshipment at Sea or otherwise, directly or indirectly from Africa, or from any such Island, Country, Territory, or Place as aforesaid, to any other Island, Country, Territory, or Place whatever; and that it shall also be unlawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident in this United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies, Territories, or Dominions thereunto belonging, or in His Majesty's Possession or Occupation, knowingly

Persons prohibited from removing as Slaves Inhabitants of Africa, the West Indies, or America, from one Place to another, not being concerned in receiving them, &c.

Vessels employed in such Removal, &c. to be forfeited, as also the Property in the Slaves.

Owners, &c. so employed, to forfeit £100 for each Slave.

Subjects of Africa, &c. unlawfully carried away and imported into any British Colony, &c. as Slaves, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

ingly and wilfully to receive, detain, or confine on board, or to be aiding, assisting, or concerned in receiving, detaining, or confining on board of any Ship or Vessel whatever, any such Subject or Inhabitant as aforesaid, for the Purpose of his or her being so carried away or removed as aforesaid, or of his or her being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave, in any Place or Country whatever; and if any Subject or Inhabitant, Subjects or Inhabitants of Africa, or of any Island, Country, Territory, or Place in the West Indies or America, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, shall from and after the Day aforesaid be so unlawfully carried away or removed, detained, confined, transhipped, or received on board of any Ship or Vessel belonging in the whole or in part to or employed by any Subject of His Majesty, or Person residing in His Majesty's Dominions or Colonies, or any Territory belonging to or in the Occupation of His Majesty, for any of the unlawful Purposes aforesaid, contrary to the Force and Effect, true Intent and Meaning of the Prohibitions in this Act contained, every such Ship or Vessel in which any such Person or Persons shall be so unlawfully carried away or removed, detained, confined, transhipped, or received on board, for any of the said unlawful Purposes, together with all her Boats, Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, shall be forfeited, and all Property or pretended Property in any Slaves or Natives of Africa so unlawfully carried away or removed, detained, confined, transhipped, or received on board, shall also be forfeited, and the same respectively shall and may be seized and prosecuted as herein-after is mentioned and provided; and every Subject of His Majesty, or Person resident within this United Kingdom, or any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereto belonging, or in His Majesty's Possession or Occupation, whos hall, as Owner, Part Owner, Freightor or Shipper, Factor or Agent, Captain, Mate, Supercargo, or Surgeon, so unlawfully carry away, or remove, detain, confine, tranship, or receive on board, or be aiding or assisting in the carrying away, removing, detaining, confining, transhipping, or receiving on board, for any of the unlawful Purposes aforesaid, any such Subject or Inhabitant of Africa, or of any Island, Country, Territory, or Place, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every Slave or Person so unlawfully carried away, removed, detained, confined, transhipped, or received on board, the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain; one Moiety thereof to the Use of His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Use of any Person who shall inform, sue, and prosecute for the same.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any Subject or Inhabitant, Subjects or Inhabitants of Africa, or of any Island, Country, Territory, or Place, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, who shall at any Time from and after the Day aforesaid have been unlawfully carried away or removed from Africa, or from any Island, Country, Territory, or Place in the West Indies or America, not being in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, contrary to any of the Prohibitions or Provisions in this Act contained, shall be imported or brought into any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory in the Dominion, Possession, or Occupation of His Majesty, and there sold or disposed of as a Slave or Slaves, or placed, detained, or kept in a State of Slavery, such Subject or Inhabitant, Subjects or Inhabitants, so unlawfully carried away, or removed and imported, shall and may be seized and prosecuted, as forfeited to His Majesty, by such Person or Persons, in such Courts, and in such Manner and Form, as any Goods or Merchandize unlawfully imported into the same Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory, may now be seized and prosecuted therein by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament

ment now in force for regulating the Navigation and Trade of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, and shall and may, after his or their Condemnation, be disposed of in manner herein-after mentioned and provided.

V. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said First Day of May One thousand eight hundred and seven, all Insurances whatsoever to be effected upon or in respect to any of the trading, dealing, carrying, removing, transshipping, or other Transactions by this Act prohibited, shall be also prohibited and declared to be unlawful; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person or Persons resident within this United Kingdom, or within any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, or Territories thereunto belonging, or in His Majesty's Possession or Occupation, shall knowingly and wilfully subscribe, effect, or make, or cause or procure to be subscribed, effected, or made, any such unlawful Insurances or Insurance, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of One hundred Pounds for every such Insurance, and also Treble the Amount paid or agreed to be paid as the Premium of any such Insurance; the one Moiety thereof to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Use of any Person who shall inform, sue, and prosecute for the same: *

Insurances on Transactions concerning the Slave Trade not lawful; Penalty £100, and Treble the Amount of the Premium.

VII. ' And whereas it may happen, that during the present or future Wars, Ships or Vessels may be seized or detained as Prize, on board whereof Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried and detained as Slaves, being the Property of His Majesty's Enemies, or otherwise liable to Condemnation as Prize of War, may be taken or found, and it is necessary to direct in what manner such Slaves or Natives of Africa shall be hereafter treated and disposed of: And whereas it is also necessary to direct and provide for the Treatment and Disposal of any Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried, removed, treated, or dealt with as Slaves, who shall be unlawfully carried away or removed contrary to the Prohibitions aforesaid, or any of them, and shall be afterwards found on board any Ship or Vessel liable to Seizure under this Act, or any other Act of Parliament made for restraining or prohibiting the African Slave Trade, or shall be elsewhere lawfully seized as forfeited under this or any other such Act of Parliament as aforesaid; and it is expedient to encourage the Captors, Seizors, and Prosecutors thereof; be it therefore further enacted, That all Slaves and all Natives of Africa, treated, dealt with, carried, kept, or detained as Slaves, which shall at any Time from and after the said First Day of May next be seized or taken as Prize of War, or liable to Forfeiture under this or any other Act of Parliament made for restraining or prohibiting the African Slave Trade, shall and may, for the Purposes only of Seizure, Prosecution, and Condemnation as Prize or as Forfeitures, be considered, treated, taken, and adjudged as Slaves and Property, in the same manner as Negro Slaves have been heretofore considered, treated, taken, and adjudged, when seized as Prize of War, or as forfeited for any Offence against the Laws of Trade and Navigation respectively; but the same shall be condemned as Prize of War, or as forfeited to the sole Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Purpose only of divesting and barring all other Property, Right, Title, or Interest whatever, which before existed, or might afterwards be set up or claimed in or to such Slaves or Natives of Africa so seized, prosecuted,

Slaves taken as Prize of War, or seized as Forfeitures, how to be disposed of.

* The 6th Section applied only to Slaves landed in the West Indies before 1st March 1808.

and condemned; and the same nevertheless shall in no case be liable to be sold, disposed of, treated, or dealt with as Slaves, by or on the part of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or by or on the part of any Person or Persons claiming or to claim from, by, or under His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or under or by force of any such Sentence of Condemnation: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and such Officers, Civil or Military, as shall by any General or Special Order of the King in Council be from time to time appointed and empowered to receive, protect, and provide for such Natives of Africa as shall be so condemned, either to enter and enlist the same, or any of them, into His Majesty's Land or Sea Service as Soldiers, Seamen, or Marines, or to bind the same, or any of them, whether of full Age or not, as Apprentices for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years, to such Person or Persons, in such Place or Places, and upon such Terms and Conditions, and subject to such Regulations, as to His Majesty shall seem meet, and as shall by any General or Special Order of His Majesty in Council be in that behalf directed and appointed; and any Indenture of Apprenticeship duly made and executed by any Person or Persons to be for that Purpose appointed by any such Order in Council, for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years, shall be of the same Force and Effect as if the Party thereby bound as an Apprentice had himself or herself, when of full Age upon good Consideration, duly executed the same; and every such Native of Africa who shall be so enlisted or entered as aforesaid into any of His Majesty's Land or Sea Forces as a Soldier, Seaman, or Marine, shall be considered, treated, and dealt with in all respects as if he had voluntarily so enlisted or entered himself.

Bounty to be paid for such Slaves to the Captors, in the manner Head Money is paid under 45 Geo. 3. c. 72 so as the Sums shall not exceed the Rates herein mentioned.

VIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That where any Slaves or Natives of Africa taken as Prize of War by any of His Majesty's Ships of War or Privateers duly commissioned, shall be finally condemned as such to His Majesty's Use as aforesaid, there shall be paid to the Captors thereof by the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, in like manner as the Bounty called Head Money is now paid by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Forty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better and more effectually manning His Majesty's Navy during the present War,' such Bounty as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall have directed by any Order in Council, so as the same shall not exceed the Sum of Forty Pounds lawful Money of Great Britain for every Man, or Thirty Pounds of like Money for every Woman, or Ten Pounds of like Money for every Child or Person not above Fourteen Years old, that shall be so taken and condemned, and shall be delivered over in good Health to the proper Officer or Officers, Civil or Military, so appointed as aforesaid to receive, protect, and provide for the same; which Bounties shall be divided amongst the Officers, Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers on board His Majesty's Ships of War or hired armed Ships, in Manner, Form, and Proportion as, by His Majesty's Proclamation for granting the Distribution of Prizes already issued or to be issued for that Purpose, is or shall be directed and appointed, and amongst the Owners, Officers, and Seamen of any private Ship or Vessel of War, in such manner and proportion as, by an Agreement in Writing that they shall have entered into for that Purpose, shall be directed.

Certificates to be produced to entitle to Bounty.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the Captors to receive the said Bounty Money, the Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, so taken, condemned, and delivered over, shall be proved to the Commissioners of His Majesty's

Majesty's Navy, by producing, instead of the Oaths and Certificates prescribed by the said Act as to Head Money, a Copy, duly certified, of the Sentence or Decree of Condemnation, whereby the Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, so taken and condemned, shall appear to have been distinctly proved; and also, by producing a Certificate under the Hand of the said Officer or Officers, Military or Civil, so appointed as aforesaid, and to whom the same shall have been delivered, acknowledging that he or they hath or have received the same, to be disposed of according to His Majesty's Instructions and Regulations as aforesaid.

X. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That in any Cases in which Doubts shall arise whether the Party or Parties claiming such Bounty Money is or are entitled thereto, the same shall be summarily determined by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Judge of any Court of Admiralty in which the Prize shall have been adjudged, subject nevertheless to an Appeal to the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes.

Claims to Bounty to be determined by the Judge of Admiralty.

XI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That on the Condemnation to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in manner aforesaid, of any Slaves or Natives of Africa, seized and prosecuted as forfeited for any Offence against this Act, or any other Act of Parliament made for restraining or prohibiting the African Slave Trade (except in the Case of Seizures made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War), there shall be paid to and to the Use of the Person who shall have sued, informed, and prosecuted the same to Condemnation, the Sums of Thirteen Pounds lawful Money aforesaid for every Man, of Ten Pounds like Money for every Woman, and of Three Pounds like Money for every Child or Person under the Age of Fourteen Years, that shall be so condemned and delivered over in good Health to the said Civil or Military Officer so to be appointed to receive, protect, and provide for the same, and also the like Sums to and to the Use of the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Colony or Plantation wherein such Seizure shall have been made; but in Cases of any such Seizures made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, for Forfeiture under this Act, or any other Act of Parliament made for restraining or prohibiting the African Slave Trade, there shall be paid to the Commander or Officer who shall so seize, inform, and prosecute, for every Man so condemned and delivered over, the Sum of Twenty Pounds like Money, for every Woman the Sum of Fifteen Pounds like Money, and for every Child or Person under the Age of Fourteen Years the Sum of Five Pounds like Money, subject nevertheless to such Distribution of the said Bounties or Rewards for the said Seizures made at Sea as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think fit to order and direct by any Order in Council made for that Purpose; for all which Payments so to be made as Bounties or Rewards upon Seizures and Prosecutions for Offences against this Act, or any other Act of Parliament made for restraining or abolishing the African Slave Trade, the Officer or Officers, Civil or Military, so to be appointed as aforesaid to receive, protect, and provide for such Slaves or Natives of Africa so to be condemned and delivered over, shall, after the Condemnation and Receipt thereof as aforesaid, grant Certificates in favour of the Governor and Party seizing, informing, and prosecuting as aforesaid respectively, or the latter alone (as the Case may be), addressed to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; who, upon the Production to them of any such Certificate, and of an authentic Copy, duly certified, of the Sentence of Condemnation of the said

On Condemnation of Forfeitures of Slaves for Offences against this Act, the Rates herein mentioned shall be paid, &c.

Slaves or Africans to his Majesty's Use as aforesaid, and also of a Receipt under the Hand of such Officer or Officers so appointed as aforesaid, specifying that such Slaves or Africans have by him or them been received in good Health as aforesaid, shall direct Payment to be made from and out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain of the Amount of the Monies specified in such Certificate, to the lawful Holders of the same, or the Persons entitled to the Benefit thereof respectively.

Counterfeiting
Certificates, Felony.

XII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person shall wilfully and fraudulently forge or counterfeit any such Certificate, Copy of Sentence of Condemnation, or Receipt as aforesaid, or any Part thereof, or shall knowingly and wilfully utter or publish the same, knowing it to be forged or counterfeited, with Intent to defraud His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or any other Person or Persons whatever, the Party so offending shall, on Conviction, suffer Death as in Cases of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Penalties and Forfeitures how to be recovered and applied.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the several pecuniary Penalties or Forfeitures imposed and inflicted by this Act shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions wherein the Offence was committed, or where the Offender may be found after the Commission of such Offence; and that in all Cases of Seizure of any Ships, Vessels, Slaves or pretended Slaves, Goods or Effects, for any Forfeiture under this Act, the same shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions in or nearest to which such Seizures may be made, or to which such Ships or Vessels, Slaves or pretended Slaves, Goods or Effects (if seized at Sea, or without the Limits of any British Jurisdiction) may most conveniently be carried for Trial; and all the said Penalties and Forfeitures, whether pecuniary or specific (unless where it is expressly otherwise provided for by this Act), shall go and belong to such Person and Persons in such Shares and Proportions, and shall and may be sued for and prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed and applied, in such and the like manner, and by the same Ways and Means, and subject to the same Rules and Directions, as any Penalties or Forfeitures incurred in Great Britain, and in the British Colonies or Plantations in America respectively, by force of any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said British Colonies or Plantations in America, now go and belong to, and may now be sued for, prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed and applied respectively in Great Britain, or in the said Colonies or Plantations respectively, under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America; for applying the Produce of such Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade, and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing " the

“ the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations,
 “ and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain.”

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all Ships and Vessels, Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried, conveyed, or dealt with as Slaves, and all other Goods and Effects that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against this Act, shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or by the Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, who, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by the said Act of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty, or any other Act of Parliament made for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting for any Offence against the said Act, or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America.

Seizures may be made by Officers of Customs or Excise, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all Offences committed against this Act may be inquired of, tried, determined, and dealt with as Misdemeanors, as if the same had been respectively committed within the Body of the County of Middlesex.

Offences to be inquired of, as if committed in Middlesex.

XVI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty in Council from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations for the future Disposal and Support of such Negroes as shall have been bound Apprentices under this Act, after the Term of their Apprenticeship shall have expired, as to His Majesty shall seem meet, and as may prevent such Negroes from becoming at any Time chargeable upon the Island in which they shall have been so bound Apprentices as aforesaid.

His Majesty may make Regulations for Disposal of Negroes after the Expiration of their Apprenticeship.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That none of the Provisions of any Act as to enlisting for any limited Period of Service, or as to any Rules or Regulations for the granting any Pensions or Allowances to any Soldiers discharged after certain Periods of Service, shall extend, or be deemed or construed in any manner to extend, to any Negroes so enlisting and serving in any of His Majesty's Forces.

Negroes enlisted in His Majesty's Forces not entitled to the Benefits of limited Service, &c.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, against any Person or Persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, the Defendant or Defendants in 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 that the same was done in pursuance and by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

General Issue may be pleaded.

ANNO 47° GEORGII III. Cap. 48.

An Act to repeal so much of certain Acts as relates to the Regulations or Conditions under which Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar and Rice (not being the Produce of the East Indies), are allowed to be secured in Warehouses without Payment of Duty; and to authorize the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies to administer certain Oaths.

Affidavits required to prove that the Articles are the Produce of the Colony, to be taken by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs, &c.

II. ' **A**ND whereas upon the Importation of certain Articles, the Produce of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, a Certificate is required by Law to be delivered to the Officers of the Customs at the Port of Entry, signed by the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer at the Port where such Articles are loaded for Exportation, setting forth that Proof has been made before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by the Grower or Planter of such Articles, that the same are actually the Growth and Produce of such Planters or Growers Plantation; and as no such Justices are or may be resident at some of the Colonies and Plantations which have been or may be surrendered to His Majesty since the Commencement of the present Hostilities, it is expedient to make further Provision with respect to the Persons before whom such Affidavits shall hereafter be made; be it therefore enacted, That where by any Act or Acts of Parliament relative to the Trade of the British Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, an Affidavit shall be required to be made by the Planter or Grower of any Article intended to be shipped for Exportation to Great Britain or Ireland, previous to the shipping thereof, in order to prove that such Article is really and truly the Produce of such Colony or Plantation, and there shall not be any Justices of the Peace at such Colony or Plantation before whom such Affidavit can be made, it shall and may be lawful for the Planter or Grower to make the same before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs, or any Two of them, at the Port or Place from whence any such Articles may be intended to be shipped for Exportation, which Affidavit they are hereby authorized and required to take; and in the Certificate which the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, are required by Law to deliver to the Shipper, they shall also certify that there are not any Justices of the Peace resident at or within such Colony or Plantation, and upon the Importation of any such Articles into Great Britain or Ireland, the same shall be admitted to Entry at such and the like Duties as are charged upon Articles when accompanied with the Certificate now required by Law, subject to the several Rules and Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to which such Articles are liable on Importation into Great Britain or Ireland; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 48° GEORGII III. Cap. 22.

An Act for making perpetual several Laws relating to permitting the Exportation of Tobacco Pipe Clay, from Great Britain to the British Sugar Colonies in the West-Indies, the Importation of Salt from Europe into Quebec in America; and the prohibiting of Foreign wrought Silks and Velvets.

II. **A**ND be it further enacted, That an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Quebec in America, for a limited Time,' which was to continue in force from the Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, for the Term of One Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and which by several subsequent Acts was further continued until the Twenty-fourth Day of June One thousand eight hundred and eight, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual. *

4 Geo. 3. c. 19.
for importing Salt
into Quebec, made
perpetual.

* The other Laws do not relate to the British Colonies or Plantations.

Anno 48° GEORGII III. Cap. 70.

An Act to provide that British Ships which shall be captured by the Enemy, and shall afterwards become the Property of British Subjects, shall not be entitled to the Privilege of British Ships.

WHEREAS the allowing British-built Ships or Vessels which have been made Prize by the Enemy, and afterwards by Purchase become the Property of British Subjects, to be registered again as British Ships, renders such Captures more advantageous to the Enemy; 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 October One thousand eight hundred and eight, no British-built Ship or Vessel which has been captured by the Enemy, and which shall not have been registered de novo before the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and eight, nor any British-built Ship or Vessel which shall hereafter be captured

From October 1,
1808, no British-
built Vessel cap-
tured by the Enemy
shall afterwards be
registered as a
British Vessel.

tured by the Enemy, shall be registered as a British-built Ship, or shall enjoy any of the Privileges and Advantages belonging to a British-built Ship; but every such Ship or Vessel, although owned by a British Subject or Subjects, shall be deemed and taken, to all Intents and Purposes, as a Foreign-built Ship or Vessel; any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 48° GEORGE III. Cap. 125.

An Act to permit the Importation of Rice, Grain, and Flour, from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America, into certain Ports in the West Indies, and to allow certain Articles to be imported from the United States of America into the British Provinces in North America, for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West Indies.

28 Geo. 3. c. 6.

‘ **W**HEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty’s said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies,’ it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful in certain Cases for any of the Governors of Provinces in British North America therein enumerated, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of certain Articles for a limited Time from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces respectively: And whereas it is expedient that the Importation of such Articles should be allowed for the Purpose of supplying other of His Majesty’s Colonies than are therein mentioned;’ 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 for any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or of the Islands of Cape Breton or Saint John’s, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of the Articles enumerated in the said recited Act for a limited Time from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Purpose of the same being re-exported to any other of His Majesty’s Colonies or Plantations.

Governors, &c. of Nova Scotia, &c. may authorize the Importation of the Articles enumerated in the recited Act.

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

II. ‘ And whereas it is provided by an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies, that certain Articles

Articles therein enumerated may be imported into the several Ports therein named, from Foreign Colonies in the West Indies, and it is expedient that the Permission for such Importation should be extended; be it enacted, That in addition to the Articles enumerated in the said Act, it shall be lawful to import, under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided in the said recited Act, the Articles of Rice, Grain of all Sorts, and Flour, from any Colonies or Plantations in America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the Free Ports in Colonies or Plantations belonging to His Majesty in the West Indies, which are particularly named in the said Act, or in another Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty, respecting the Port of Amsterdam in the Island of Curaçoa, in any Foreign Ship, Schooner, or other Foreign Vessel whatever, not having more than one Deck, and being manned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations belonging to any Foreign Sovereign or State.

Rice, Grain, and Flour may be imported into any of the Free Ports of the West Indies; &c.

Anno 48° GEORGII III. Cap. 130.

An Act for preventing the various Frauds and Depredations committed on Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters, by Boatmen and others, within the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports; and also for remedying certain Defects relative to the Adjustment of Salvage, under a Statute made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne.

XXI. **A**ND whereas it is expedient that the like means of conclusively adjusting and recovering the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons acting or being employed in the Salvage of any Ship, Vessel, or Goods, should subsist and be by Law applicable in Cases where the Salvors shall have acted under and by the mere Employment and Authority of the Commander or other superior Officer, Mariners, or Owners of any Ship or Vessel in Distress, as are now by Law provided for adjusting the Quantum of such Monies or Gratuities which shall have become due in Cases where Application shall have been first made to Officers of the Customs, or other the Officer or Officers in that behalf named and appointed in and by a certain Statute made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, intituled 'An Act for preserving of all such Ships, and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of Her Majesty's Dominions, and where Assistance shall have been thereupon rendered in pursuance of the Provisions of that Statute;' be it therefore enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the means which in virtue of the Statute last mentioned subsist, and may now be by Law applied for the conclusively adjusting, and for the recovering of the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons acting or being employed

For the better Adjustment of Salvage under the 12th Anne.

ployed in the Salvage of any Ship, Vessel, or Goods, in Cases where Application shall have been first made, pursuant to that Statute, to Officers of the Customs, or other the Officer or Officers therein in that behalf mentioned, and Assistance shall have been thereupon rendered and had in pursuance of the Provisions of that Statute, shall be by Law applicable and available in like manner, to all Intents and Purposes, in Cases where the Salvors shall have acted under and by the mere Employment and Authority of the Commander or other superior Officers, Mariners, or Owners of any Ship or Vessel in Distress, although no such Application shall have been made to, nor any Authority or Assistance derived from any Officers of the Customs, or other the Officer or Officers in the said Statute in that behalf mentioned; and that upon Payment or Tender and Refusal of the Quantum of Monies or Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons who shall have acted, or been employed in such Salvage, or in case such Payment or Tender cannot be made, on Security being given for the due Payment thereof to the Satisfaction of the Justices who shall have adjusted such Quantum of Gratuities, it shall not be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, or other Person or Persons having the Possession or Custody of such Ship, Vessel, or Goods, any longer to retain the Possession or Custody of the same, or any Part thereof, by reason or pretence of any Claim or Right to a Compensation or Gratuity for such Salvage as aforesaid, or for having acted or been employed therein.

How Quantum of Money or Gratuity to Salvors shall be ascertained.

XXII. Provided always, That in Cases where the Salvors shall have acted without Application made to and without any Authority or Assistance derived from any Officer of the Customs, or other Officer in the said Act mentioned, and the Commander or other superior Officer, Mariners, or Owners of such Ship or Vessel so saved as aforesaid, or the Merchant or other Person whose Goods shall be so saved, or their Agents as aforesaid, shall disagree with such Salvors touching the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuity deserved by any Persons so employed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commander of such Ship or Vessel so saved, or the Owner of the Goods, or Merchant interested therein, or their Agents, and for such Salvors as aforesaid, to nominate Three of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace to adjust the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuities to be paid to such Salvors; and in case the Parties shall not agree in such Nomination, that then, on the Application of any of the Parties to any one neighbouring Justice of the Peace, the Justice so applied to shall nominate Two other neighbouring Justices of the Peace; and such Three neighbouring Justices shall and may thereupon, and they are hereby authorized and required to adjust the Quantum of the Monies and Gratuities to be paid to all and each of such Salvors who shall disagree with such Master, Commanding Officer, Merchant, or Owners, or their Agents as aforesaid, touching the Quantum of Monies or the Gratuity to be paid to him or them respectively, for his or their having been employed and acted in such Salvage as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Cinque Ports not to be affected.

XXIII. Provided always, That nothing herein in this behalf contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect, impeach, or alter any of the several Provisions herein contained in respect to the Cinque Ports, or the Jurisdiction to be exercised within the same, or to affect or abridge in any Degree the Power or Authority hereinbefore given to the said Commissioners so to be appointed as aforesaid.

To be deemed a Public Act,

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be taken and allowed in all Courts within this Kingdom as a Public Act, and all Judges.

Judges and Justices are hereby required to take Notice thereof as such without the same being specially pleaded.

XXV. Provided always, That this Act shall continue in force for Seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and no longer.* and to continue for Seven Years.

* Further continued for Seven Years from 2d July 1813 by 53 Geo. 3. c. 87.

Anno 49° GEORGII III. Cap. 16.

An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without Payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a commercial Intercourse should be encouraged between the Province of Lower Canada and the Island of Bermuda, and between the latter and His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies: And whereas certain Duties on Rum and other Spirits imported into Canada are imposed by an Act of the Fourteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America;' which Duties are, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, remitted by an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions;' 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, any Rum or other Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into the Island of Bermuda, may be legally imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and landed and admitted to an Entry, upon Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, and under the Conditions and Restrictions contained in the said Act, without Payment of Duty, in the same manner as if such Rum or other Spirits had been imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies.

Spirits of the Produce of the West Indies, imported into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, &c. may be imported into Lower Canada

Anno 49° GEORGH III. Cap. 18.

An Act for continuing until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and fourteen several Acts for the Free Importation of Cochineal and Indigo, and until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty, to permit the Exportation of Wool from the British Plantations in America.

46 Geo. 3. c. 17.
respecting the
Exportation of
Wool, continued
till March 25, 1819.

II. ' **A**ND be it further enacted, That an Act made in the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to permit, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nine, the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the British Plantations in America, shall be and the same is hereby continued from the said Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nine until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.*

* *The Law respecting the Importation of Cochineal and Indigo does not apply to the British Colonies or Plantations.*

Anno 49° GEORGH III. Cap. 22.

An Act for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Falmouth in the Island of Jamaica.

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

' **W**HEREAS by an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty's ' Reign, intituled ' An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now ' in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Mer- ' chandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,' a certain limited Trade is ' permitted to be carried on at certain Ports in the Island of Jamaica in Foreign ' Vessels of a particular Description: And whereas it is deemed proper and expedient ' that such Trade should in like manner be permitted at the Port of Falmouth in the ' said Island;' 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, all such Goods and Commodities as are by the said Act permitted to be imported into and exported from the Ports in the Island of Jamaica mentioned in the said Act, may be imported into and exported from the Port.

Goods permitted to
be imported into
and exported from
the Ports of Jamaica
may be imported

Port of Falmouth in the said Island, in the same Sort of Vessels, under the same Rules, Conditions, Regulations, and Restrictions, and subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures for the Breach thereof, as are described, provided, and imposed in the said Act, respecting the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities into and from the Ports mentioned in the said Act.

into and exported from the Port of Falmouth in that Island.

Anno 49° GEORGII III. Cap. 27.

An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland, and the Islands adjacent, and for re-annexing Part of the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands lying on the said Coast, to the Government of Newfoundland.

XIV. **A**ND whereas His Majesty, by His Proclamation of the Seventh Day of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, was pleased to declare that He had put the Coast of Labrador from the River Saint John to Hudson's Streights, with the Islands, of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said Coast, under the Care and Inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' all such Territories, Islands and Countries, as since the Tenth Day of February One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three had been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, were, during His Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to and made Part of the Province of Quebec, as created by the said Proclamation: And whereas in pursuance of an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,' the said Province of Quebec was divided into Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the latter including the Parts of the Coast of Labrador and the said Islands so formerly annexed to the Government of Newfoundland: And whereas it is expedient that the said Coast of Labrador, and the adjacent Islands (except the Islands of Madelaine), should be re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland; be it therefore enacted, That such Parts of the Coast of Labrador from the River Saint John to Hudson's Streights and the said Island of Anticosti, and all other smaller Islands so annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the said Proclamation of the Seventh Day of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (except the said Islands of Madelaine), shall be separated from the said Government of Lower Canada, and be again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland; any thing in the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or any other Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Re-annexing Part of the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands lying on said Coast, to the Government of Newfoundland.

31 Geo. 3. c. 31.

Recovery and
Application of
Penalties.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures imposed by any Act of Parliament made, or which shall hereafter be made, relating to the Island of Newfoundland, or the Fishery thereof, may be recovered in a summary way in the said Supreme Court, or in any Surrogate Court; and every Penalty and Forfeiture of the Sum of Ten Pounds or under may be recovered in the Court of Session, or before any one or more Justices of the Peace; and all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures imposed, paid, or levied in any Surrogate Court, or in any Court of Session, or before any one or more Justices of the Peace, shall be forthwith estreated and paid into the said Supreme Court by the Surrogate, or by the Justice or Justices of the Peace respectively before whom they were recovered; and it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court to issue Process for better compelling such Justices and Surrogates to bring to account all Mōnies which ought to be so paid and accounted for as aforesaid; and all Money arising from such Fees, Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, shall be applied and appropriated towards defraying the Expence of carrying this Act into Execution.

ANNO 49° GEORGI II III. Cap. 41.

An Act to amend an Act made in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, to provide that British Ships captured by the Enemy, becoming the Property of British Subjects, shall not be entitled to the Privilege of British Ships.

48 Geo. 3. c. 70.

British-built
Vessels recaptured
may be registered,

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to provide that British Ships which shall be captured by the Enemy, and shall afterwards become the Property of British Subjects, shall not be entitled to the Privilege of British Ships,' it is enacted that no British-built Ship or Vessel which has been captured by the Enemy, and which shall not have been registered de novo before the First Day of October One thousand eight hundred and eight, nor any British-built Ship or Vessel which shall thereafter be captured by the Enemy, shall be registered as a British-built Ship or Vessel; but every such Ship or Vessel, although owned by a British Subject, or Subjects, shall be deemed and taken to all Intents and Purposes as a Foreign-built Ship or Vessel: And whereas it may be an Encouragement to the Recapture of such Ships and Vessels, if such recaptured Ships and Vessels were admitted to the Privilege of British-built Ships and Vessels as before their Capture by the Enemy; 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 British-built Ship or Vessel recaptured from the Enemy by any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or by any Ship or Vessel having Letters of Marque and Reprizal, or by any Ship or Vessel

of War belonging to any State in Alliance with His Majesty, may be registered, and shall be deemed and taken to have the Privileges of a British-built Ship or Vessel, in the same manner as if it had not been captured by the Enemy; any thing in the said Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. and have the Privilege of British Ships.

Anno 49° GEORGI II III. Cap. 46.

An Act to authorize the Principal Officers of the Customs in the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies to examine Witnesses on Oath.

WHEREAS by an Act passed 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,' the Surveyor General or Surveyors General of the Customs in the Port of London, upon Examinations and Inquiries relative to the Revenue of Customs, and to the Conduct of the Officers employed therein, are authorized to examine all Persons who may appear before them upon Oath; and the like Power is also given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs at the Out-Ports of Great Britain by an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the further Regulation of the Collection of the Duties of Customs in Great Britain in certain Cases:' And whereas it is expedient, that upon the like Examinations and Inquiries to be made by or before the Collectors and Comptrollers of any of the Ports in the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies, or by or before such other Person or Persons as the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being shall deem fit and proper, to examine and inquire into Matters relative to the Revenue of Customs and other Duties, and respecting the Conduct of the Principal Officers, and any Officers whatever employed under them, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies, and shall or may from time to time appoint for the Purpose of making any such Examinations and Inquiries, the like Power to examine all Persons who may appear before them upon Oath should be given to the said Collectors and Comptrollers, and such other Person or Persons aforesaid respectively; 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 each and every Person and Persons who shall be examined as a Witness or Witnesses on any Inquiry directed by the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them, to be made in America or the West Indies, relative to His Majesty's Revenue of Customs or other Duties there, or to the Conduct of the Officers employed in the Collection thereof, by or before any Collector and Comptroller

26 Geo. 3. c. 40.

43 G. 3. c. 128.

In Matters relative to the Customs, Witnesses to give Testimony on Oath, which may be administered by the Principal Officer of the Customs.

Comptroller of the Customs, or either of them, at or belonging to any Port in the British Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, or by or before such other Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, or any Four or more of them, for the Purpose aforesaid, shall and they are hereby respectively required to deliver his, her, or their Testimony on Oath, to be administered by the said Officer or Officers, or the said other Person or Persons so appointed as aforesaid respectively, who shall examine him, her, or them, or before whom he, she, or they shall be examined as aforesaid; and such Officer and Officers, and Person or Persons respectively, are hereby authorized to administer such Oath accordingly.

Persons making a false Oath to be guilty of Perjury.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons whomsoever shall be convicted of making a false Oath touching any of the Facts directed or required by this Act to be testified on Oath, or of giving false Evidence on his, her, or their Examination on Oath as aforesaid, by or before any Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of, at, or belonging to any Port in the West Indies or America, or either of them, or such other Person or Persons appointed as aforesaid in conformity to the Directions of this Act, such Person or Persons so convicted as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and shall be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury.

ANNO 49° GEORGII III. Cap. 107.

An Act for the more effectual Recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

WHEREAS by divers Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenue of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, sundry Penalties and Forfeitures are inflicted, which, by Two Acts, the one passed in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second (intituled An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America); for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second (intituled An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade); and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom; and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain; and the other passed in the Eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and intituled 'An Act for the more easy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by the Acts of Parliament relating

4 Geo. 3. c. 15.

8 Geo. 3 c. 22.

to

‘ to the Trade or Revenues of the British Colonies and Plantations in America ;’ are ‘ to be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in certain Courts in the said Acts mentioned : And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the Provisions of the said ‘ Acts ;’ 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 Provisions contained in the said recited Acts, or in any other Acts, as to prosecuting, suing for, and recovering any Penalties or Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, under any Law relative to the Trade or Revenue of the said Colonies or Plantations, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except only as to any Proceedings under the said Acts now depending, or which shall be commenced before the Tenth Day of October One thousand eight hundred and nine ; and that all such Penalties and Forfeitures which may have been heretofore, or may be hereafter incurred, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction, in the Colony or Plantation where the Cause of Prosecution arises ; and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts, then in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction, in some British Colony or Plantation near to that where the Cause of Prosecution arises ; provided, that in Cases where a Seizure is made in any other Colony than that where the Forfeiture accrues, such Seizure may be prosecuted in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction, either in the Colony or Plantation where the Forfeiture accrues, or in the Colony or Plantation where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Seizor or Prosecutor ; and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts in either of the last-mentioned Colonies or Plantations, then in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction, in some British Colony or Plantation near to that where the Forfeiture accrues, or to that where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Seizor or Prosecutor.

Provision of recited Acts for recovering Penalties repealed, except as to Proceedings commenced before October 10, 1809 ; and all such Penalties shall be recovered in any Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in the Colony where the Cause arises, &c.

Proceedings in Cases of Seizures.

II. And be it further enacted, That such Seizures, by whomsoever made, shall be lodged and deposited in the Custody of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where they shall be made, or into which they shall be carried for Adjudication under the aforesaid Provisions, and shall be subject, in respect to the Charge, Care, Sale, and Delivery thereof, to the Rules and Regulations of an Act of the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, 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 ;’ and shall be deliverable on Security according to the Rules of another Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act ‘ more effectually to secure the Performance of Quarantine, and for amending several ‘ Laws relating to the Revenue of Customs,’ in like manner as if the Provisions of the Two last-recited Acts were herein repeated.

Seizures to be lodged with the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, &c.

26 Geo. 3. c. 40.

28 Geo. 3. c. 34.

Anno 50° GEORGII III. Cap. 21.

An Act for amending, and continuing so amended, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twelve, an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies.

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

‘ **W**HEREAS it is expedient that for a limited Time the Trade carried on in Foreign Vessels, by virtue of an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,’ should not be restricted to Vessels having only One Deck ;’ 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 Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twelve, it shall and may be lawful to import and export the Articles in the said Act mentioned, at the Ports therein mentioned, under the Rules and Regulations of the said Act, in any Foreign Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel, as therein described, although such Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel shall have more than One Deck ; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

* Made perpetual by the Act 54 Geo. 3. c. 48.

Anno 51° GEORGII III. Cap. 23.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty’s Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.’

‘ **W**HEREAS the Two Houses of Parliament did, by their Resolutions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Days of June One thousand eight hundred and six, severally resolve, that the African Slave Trade being contrary to the Principles of Justice, Humanity, and sound Policy, they would with all practicable Expedition take effectual Measures for the Abolition of the same : And whereas, in conformity with the said Resolutions, and for all and each of the Reasons therein stated, the said Trade was, by an Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, declared

declared to be unlawful: And whereas it hath been found that divers Persons, not deterred by the Provisions and Penalties of the said Act, do still continue to deal and trade in Slaves upon the Coast of Africa and elsewhere, and to carry them for Sale by Sea: And whereas the Commons House of Parliament, by its Resolution of the Fifteenth of June One thousand eight hundred and ten, did express its Indignation at such Practices, and did resolve speedily to take into Consideration such Measures as might tend effectually to prevent such daring Violations of the Law: And whereas it is fit that such Measures should be extended also to the effectual Abolition of the Slave Trade, wheresoever it may be attempted to practise it; 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 any Subject or Subjects of His Majesty, or if any Person or Persons residing or being within this United Kingdom, or in any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, Forts, Settlements, Factories, or Territories now or hereafter belonging thereto, or being in His Majesty's Occupation or Possession, or under the Government of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, shall from and after the First Day of June next, by him or themselves, or by his or their Factors or Agents, or otherwise howsoever, carry away or remove, or aid or assist in carrying away or removing, as a Slave or Slaves, or for the Purpose of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves, any Person or Persons whatsoever from any Part of Africa, or from any other Country, Territory, or Place whatsoever, either immediately, or by Transshipment at Sea or otherwise, directly or indirectly; or shall import or bring, or aid or assist in the importing or bringing, into any Island, Colony, Country, Territory, or Place whatsoever, any such Person or Persons as aforesaid, for the Purpose aforesaid; or shall knowingly and wilfully ship, embark, receive, detain, or confine on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, any such Person or Persons as aforesaid, for the Purpose of his, her, or their being so carried away or removed, imported or brought as aforesaid, or of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; or shall knowingly and wilfully use or employ, or permit to be used or employed, or let or take to Freight or on Hire, any Ship or Vessel to be used or employed in carrying away or removing, importing or bringing, or for the Purpose of carrying away or removing, importing or bringing as aforesaid, any such Person or Persons as a Slave or Slaves, or for the Purpose of his, her, or their being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; or shall fit out or cause to be fitted out, or shall take the Charge or Command of, or navigate or enter and embark on board any such Ship or Vessel, as Master or Captain, Mate, Supercargo, or Surgeon, knowing that such Ship or Vessel is actually employed, or is, in the same Voyage for which he or they shall so enter and embark on board, intended to be employed in carrying or removing, importing or bringing as aforesaid, any such Person or Persons, as or for the Purpose of his, her, or their being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a Slave or Slaves; then and in every such Case, the Person or Persons so offending, and their Counsellors, Aiders, and Abettors, shall be and are hereby declared to be Felons, and shall be transported beyond Seas for a Term not exceeding Fourteen Years, or shall be confined and kept to hard Labour for a Term not exceeding Five Years, nor less than Three Years, at the Discretion of the Court before whom such Offender or Offenders shall be tried and convicted.

Subjects or Persons residing in the United Kingdom, or any of the Dominions belonging to His Majesty, carrying on the Slave Trade, or any way engaged therein, shall be declared Felons.

Punishment of
Persons serving on
board any Ship, or
underwriting any
Policy thereon.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall, from and after the First Day of May next, enter or navigate, or embark on board any such Ship or Vessel used and employed, or meant and intended to be used and employed as aforesaid, as a Petty Officer, Servant, or Seaman, or Petty Officers, Servants, or Seamen, knowing that such is or shall be the Purpose or one of the Purposes of the Voyage; or if any Person or Persons shall underwrite, or procure to be underwritten, any Policy of Assurance upon any Ship or Vessel, or Goods, or the Freight of any Ship or Vessel employed or intended to be employed in any such Voyage, knowing that such is or shall be the Purpose or one of the Purposes of the said Voyage, he or they nevertheless shall not be deemed guilty of a Felony within the Meaning of this Act, but shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, guilty of a Misdemeanor only, and shall be punished by Imprisonment for a Term not exceeding Two Years.

Persons not to be
deemed Accessories.

III. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That such Persons shall not be deemed to be, nor shall be punished as Accessories to Felony; - any thing in this present Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Act not to prevent
the removing of
Slaves from one
British Settlement
to another, &c.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject any Person or Persons to the Pains and Penalties hereby imposed for exporting, removing, or carrying from any present or future British Island, Colony, or Settlement in the West Indies, to any other present or future British Island, Colony, or Settlement in the West Indies, or from one Part of such British Island, Colony, or Settlement in the West Indies to any other Part of the same Island, Colony, or Settlement, or for importing or transporting into or landing in any such Island, Colony, or Settlement, any Slave or Slaves which have been or shall be born within such Islands, Colonies, or Settlements, or any Slave or Slaves which shall have been or may be lawfully imported or brought into the said Islands, Colonies, or Settlements, or for removing or carrying any Slave or Slaves from one Part of any Foreign Island, Colony, or Settlement, to another Part of the same Foreign Island, Colony, or Settlement, or for transshipping and assisting at Sea any Slave or Slaves which shall be in any Ship or Vessel in Distress: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent the Transportation to any Foreign Colony or Place of any Slave or Slaves that shall have been convicted by due course of Law, in any present or future British Island or Colony, of any Crime to which the Punishment of Transportation is or shall be annexed by the Law of such Island or Colony; but in every such Case a Copy of the Judgment or Sentence, certified by the Court before which the Offender was convicted, shall be put on board in the Ship or Vessel in which any such Convict shall be transported.

nor to prevent, the
Transportation to
Foreign Places of
Slaves that have
been convicted of
Crimes.

Act not to extend
to things done
before certain
Periods.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject any Person or Persons to the Pains and Penalties hereby imposed for any thing done or to be done in Africa, West of the Cape of Good Hope, or in the West Indies or America to the East of Cape Horn, on or before the First Day of September next; nor for any thing done or to be done in the East Indies, the Island of Madagascar, the Ports and Places of Africa to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and the
Islands

Islands in the East Indian Seas, on or before the First Day of January next ; nor for any thing done or to be done in New Holland, the Islands in the South Seas, or the Coast of America to the West of Cape Horn, on or before the First Day of May in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twelve ; nor for any thing done or to be done in the High Seas, on board of any Ship or Vessel which hath or shall have sailed last from any Port in Great Britain or Ireland on or before the First Day of June next, or from any other Port or Place in Europe on or before the First Day of July next ; or from any Port or Place in Africa West of the Cape of Good Hope, or the West Indies or America to the East of Cape Horn, on or before the First Day of August next ; or from any Port or Place in the East Indies, Madagascar, the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, the Coast of Africa to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands in the East Indian Seas, on or before the First Day of January next ; or from any Port or Place in New Holland, the Islands in the South Seas, or the Coast of America to the West of Cape Horn, on or before the First Day of May in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twelve.*

VL. And be it further enacted and declared, That all Offences herein-before declared to be Felonies or Misdemeanors, which shall be committed in Africa, or in any Country, Territory, or Place, other than this United Kingdom, or on the High Seas, or in any Port, Sea, Creek, or Place where the Admiral has Jurisdiction, shall and may be inquired of either according to the ordinary course of Law, and the Provisions of an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled 'An Act for Pirates;' or according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled 'An Act to proceed, by Commission of Oyer and Terminer, against such Persons as shall confess Treason and Felony, without remanding the same to be tried in the Shire where the Offence was committed,' so far as the same Act is now unrepealed ; or according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, intituled 'An Act passed for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy.'

Offences to be tried according to the ordinary course of Law.

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, annul, or alter the said Act of the Forty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, or an Act made in the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty, for preventing the Importation of Slaves by any of His Majesty's Subjects into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign State or Power, in respect of any Forfeitures of Ships or Vessels, Cargoes, Goods, or Effects thereby respectively imposed for any Offence against the said Acts, or either of them, or the Remedies thereby given for the Recovery thereof, or in respect of any pecuniary Penalties thereby imposed ; but that the said Acts shall in all other respects be deemed and taken to be in full Force, except so far as the said Act of the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty is altered or extended by the said Act of the Forty-seventh Year of His said Majesty.

Act not to repeal former Acts in respect of Forfeitures.

VIII. 'And whereas it is in and by the said Act respectively enacted, That all Ships and Vessels, Slaves or Natives of Africa, carried, conveyed, or dealt with

* The Periods having long since elapsed, it was unnecessary to notice this Section in the Index.

Governors and Commanders in Chief, and Persons authorized by them, may seize Vessels under other Forfeitures.

as Slaves, and all other Goods and Effects that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against the said Acts respectively, shall and may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or by the Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War: And whereas Ships and Vessels, Slaves, Goods and Effects, liable to Seizure and Forfeiture under the said Acts, for Offences committed on the Coast of Africa, may be safely navigated, carried, or kept upon or near to the said Coast, or in the Ports, Havens, or Rivers thereof, in contempt of the said Acts, by reason of the want of Officers of the Customs or Excise, or of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War stationed on the said Coast, or on such Parts thereof as may be visited by such Offenders; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all Governors or Persons having the Chief Command, Civil or Military, of any of the Colonies, Settlements, Forts, or Factories belonging to His Majesty, or to the African Company in Africa, or any African Island, and for all Persons deputed and authorized by any such Governor or Commander in Chief, to seize and prosecute all Ships and Vessels, Slaves or Natives of Africa carried, conveyed, or dealt with as Slaves, and all Goods and Effects whatsoever that shall or may become forfeited for any Offence committed against the said Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and which shall be found upon or near to the said Coast, or in any Port, Haven, or River thereof, or within the Limits of any of the said Colonies, Settlements, Forts, or Factories; which Governor or Commander in Chief, and all Persons by them so deputed and authorized, shall, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by the said Acts of Parliament, or by an Act of the Fourth Year of His present Majesty therein recited, or by any other Act of Parliament for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting for any Offence against the said last-mentioned Act, or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America.

Persons sailing in Vessels, giving Information of Offences committed, not to be liable to Punishment.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, sailing or being in the Capacity of a Petty Officer, or Petty Officer's Servant or Servants, Seaman or Seamen, on board of any Ship or Vessel fitted out for or engaged in the unlawfully carrying, removing, trading, or dealing in Slaves, shall, within Three Months after the Arrival of the said Vessel at any Port belonging to His Majesty, give Information on Oath, before any competent Magistrate, against any Owner or Part Owner, or any Captain, Mate, Surgeon, or Supercargo of such Ship or Vessel, who shall have committed any Offence against this Act, and shall give Evidence on Oath against such Owner or Part Owner, Captain, Mate, Surgeon, and Supercargo, before any Magistrate or Court before whom such Offender may be tried; or if such Person or Persons so sailing as aforesaid in the Capacity of a Petty Officer or Petty Officers, Mariner or Mariners, Servant or Servants, shall, within Three Months after his or their Arrival at any Port or Place not within His Majesty's Dominions, give Information to any of His Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls, Residents, or other Agents, so that any Person or Persons owning such Ship or Vessel, or navigating or taking charge of the same as Captain, Mate, Surgeon, or Supercargo, may be apprehended, such Person or Persons so giving such Information and Evidence shall not be liable to any of the Pains or Penalties of this Act, or any Fine or other Punishment under the said Acts of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Years of His present Majesty, or either of them, but

but shall be wholly discharged therefrom; and His Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls, Residents, or other Agents, are hereby required to receive any such Information as aforesaid, and to transmit the Particulars thereof without Delay to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to transmit Copies of the same to the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels then being in the said Port or Place.

Anno 51° GEORGI II III. Cap. 47.

An Act for carrying into Effect the Provisions of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

V. **A**ND be it further enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies; and also an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the Ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Santa Lucea in the Island of Jamaica, in the Port of Saint-George in the Island of Grenada, in the Port of Rosea in the Island of Dominica, and in the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, under certain Regulations and Restrictions,' as prohibits the Importation of Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, being of the Growth or Production of any of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal, from being imported directly from any such Territories or Dominions into any Island under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermudas or Somers Islands are included), in British-built Ships or Vessels, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

So much of 31 Geo. 3. c. 38. as prohibits the Importation of Tobacco, &c. of the Production of the Dominions of Portugal into the West Indies in British Vessels, repealed.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons to import or bring into any of the said West India Islands any of the said Goods in British-built Ships or Vessels owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, and in no other Ships or Vessels whatever, such Goods being of the Growth or Production of some of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America, and imported into the said Islands directly.

Such Goods, being of the Growth of the Dominions of Portugal in South America, may be imported into the West Indies in British-built Vessels.

directly from the said Territories or Dominions; the said recited Act, or any other Act or Acts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Continuance
of Act.

XII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force during the Continuance of the said Treaty with His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall and may, if necessary, be altered and varied during the present Session of Parliament.

Anno 51° GEORGI II III. Cap. 48.

An Act to permit Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British Colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Lower Canada from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.

WHEREAS it is expedient, under certain Regulations, to permit Rum and other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Lower Canada from any of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Island of Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and the Island of Newfoundland, on Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's said Sugar Colonies 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 from and after the passing of this Act, any Rum or other Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into any or either of the said Provinces or Islands in North America from the said Sugar Colonies, or from the Island of Bermuda, may be exported from any or either of the said Provinces or Islands to the Province of Lower Canada, and landed and admitted to an Entry, upon the Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies.

Rum may be im-
ported from certain
Provinces into
Canada.

Regulations to be
observed to prevent
the Importation of
Foreign Rum.

II. And to prevent the Importation of Foreign Rum and Spirits into Lower Canada, under Pretence that the same are the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, be it enacted, That every Person or Persons loading on board any Ship or Vessel in any of the said Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Island of Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, or the Island of Newfoundland, any Rum or Spirits as of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, in order to be exported from thence to Lower Canada, shall, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Loading Port his or their Affidavit, or that of his or their Agent or Factor, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the Province or Island where the same shall be shipped, expressing in Words at length, and not in Figures, the Number and Content or

Contents of the Casks or other Packages containing the Rum or other Spirits; also from what Colony or Plantation the same were imported, by whom, and the Time when such Importation took place, which Affidavit shall be attested by the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is hereby required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered shall thereupon grant to the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be laden, a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit pursuant to the Directions of this Act, and that it thereby appeared that such Rum or other Spirits was or were legally imported into the said Province or Island, as the Case may be, as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and such Certificate shall express the Number and Content or Contents of the Casks or other Packages containing the Rum or other Spirits so shipped on board such Ship or Vessel.

III. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel at the Port of her Discharge in the Province of Lower Canada, the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of the said Ship or Vessel shall, at the time of making the Report of his Cargo, deliver the said Certificate to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, and make Oath before him, which Oath such Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer, that the Rum or other Spirits so reported are the same that are mentioned and referred to in the said Certificate; and if any Rum or other Spirits shall be imported or found on board any such Ship or Vessel for which no such Certificate shall be produced, or which shall not agree therewith, the same shall be deemed and taken to be Foreign Rum and Spirits, and shall be subject and liable to the same Duties, Restrictions, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures in all Respects as Rum, or other Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, is or are subject and liable to by Law.

Certificate of the Affidavit made to certain Particulars to be delivered to the Collector of the Customs, &c.

Anno 51° GEORGII III. Cap. 62.

An Act to permit Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British Colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, from the Island of Bermuda.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Island of Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and the Island of Newfoundland, the Provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without Payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation

49 Geo. 3. c. 16.

Rum may be exported from Bermuda into the Province of Nova Scotia, &c. at the same Duty as if imported from the West Indies;

‘ Importation may be made directly from His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies 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 from and after the passing of this Act, any Rum or other Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into the Island of Bermuda from His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, may be exported from thence into the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Island of Cape Breton, Prince Edward’s Island, and the Island of Newfoundland, and landed and admitted to an Entry, upon Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies in the West Indies.

and may, under the Conditions of 28 G. 3. c. 39. be imported into Nova Scotia without Payment of Duty.

II. And be it further enacted, That under the Conditions and Restrictions contained in an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty’s Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions,’ Rum and other Spirits, exported as before mentioned from Bermuda, may be imported into the said Provinces and Islands, without Payment of Duty, in the same manner as if such Rum or other Spirits had been imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies.

To prevent Fraud in the Importation of Rum, an Affidavit shall be made and delivered to the Collector, who shall give Certificate of the Contents and Packages.

III. ‘ And to prevent the Importation of Foreign Rum and Spirits into any of the British Colonies in North America, under Pretence that the same are the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies;’ be it enacted, That every Person or Persons loading on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Island of Bermuda any Rum or Spirits as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies legally imported into that Island, shall, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port his or their Affidavit, or that of his or their Agent or Factor, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the said Island of Bermuda, expressing in Words at length, and not in Figures, the Number and Content or Contents of the Cask or other Packages containing the Rum or other Spirits, from what Colony or Plantation the same were imported, by whom, and the Time when such Importation took place, which Affidavit shall be attested by the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is hereby required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant to the Master, or other Person having the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be laden, a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit pursuant to the Directions of this Act, and that it thereby appeared that such Rum or other Spirits was or were legally imported into the said Island as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty’s Sugar Colonies, and such Certificate shall also express the Number and Content or Contents of the Cask or other Packages containing the Rum or other Spirits so shipped on board such Ship or Vessel.

IV. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel at the Port of her Discharge in any of the said Provinces or Islands, the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of the said Ship or Vessel shall, at the time of making the Report of his Cargo, deliver the said Certificate to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, and make Oath before him (and which he is hereby authorized and required to administer) that the Rum or other Spirits so reported are the same that are mentioned and referred to in the said Certificate; and if any Rum or other Spirits shall be imported or found on board any such Ship or Vessel for which no Certificate shall be produced, or which shall not agree therewith, the same shall be deemed and taken to be Foreign Rum and Spirits, and shall be subject and liable to the same Duties, Restrictions, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures in all respects, as Rum or other Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any Foreign Colony or Plantation would be subject and liable to by Law.

Such Certificate to be delivered to the Collector at the Port of Importation, &c.

Anno 51° GEORGII III. Cap. 96.

An Act to extend the Powers vested in the Commissioners of the Customs of restoring Vessels and Goods seized, to Seizures made by virtue of any Acts relating to the Department of the Customs.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act for making further Provisions in regard to such Vessels as are particularly described in an Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Smuggling in this Kingdom, and for extending the said Act to other Vessels and Boats not particularly described therein; for taking off the Duties on Flasks in which Wine or Oil is imported; for laying an additional Duty on Foreign Geneva imported; for taking off the Duty on Ebony, the Growth of Africa, imported into this Kingdom; and for amending several Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs; the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively are authorized to direct, under the Circumstances and on the Terms and Conditions therein mentioned, any Goods or Commodities whatever, or any Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle or Carriages, which shall have been seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Revenue of Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors: And whereas Doubts have arisen whether the Powers and Authorities so vested in the said Commissioners extend to authorize the Delivery of Goods and Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle or Carriages, that may have been seized as forfeited by any Officer or Officers of the Customs, or other Person or Persons being duly authorized to make such Seizures by virtue and in pursuance of any other Act or Acts of Parliament: And whereas it is expedient, in order to obviate such Doubts, and to prevent the Delay, Inconvenience, and Expence that would be occasioned by the Detention of Vessels or Goods seized under Circumstances wherein it would be just and reasonable that Relief should be afforded, that the Powers and Authorities so vested in the Commissioners

Powers vested in the Commissioners of the Customs by recited Act for restoring Goods, &c. Vessels, &c. that have been seized, to the Owners under the Circumstances, to extend to Seizures under any other Act, provided the Forfeiture arose without any Design of Fraud, &c.

Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively should extend and be construed to extend to authorize the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland, according to their respective Jurisdictions, to order any Goods or Commodities whatever, or any Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle or Carriages, which shall have been seized as forfeited by any Officer or Officers of the Customs, or by any other Person or Persons who, by virtue and under the Authority of any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the Protection of Trade, the Benefit of Commerce, or for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or in any respect relating to the Department of the Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors on the Terms and Conditions 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 all the Powers and Authorities vested in the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively by the said recited Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, by virtue of which the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them, or the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland for the time being, or any Three or more of them, are authorized to direct any Goods or Commodities whatever, or any Ships; Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, seized as forfeited by virtue and in pursuance of any Act or Acts relating to the Revenue of Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors, on the Proof and on the Terms and Conditions in the said Act mentioned, shall extend and be construed to extend to authorize the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them, or the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland for the time being, or any Three or more of them, according to their respective Jurisdictions, to order any Goods or Commodities whatever, or any Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, that shall have been or shall be seized as forfeited either by any Officer or Officers of the Customs, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament made for the Protection of Trade, the Benefit of Commerce, or the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or by virtue and in pursuance of any other Act or Acts of Parliament in any respect relating to the Department of the Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors, whether such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, shall have been seized as forfeited in Great Britain or on the High Seas, or in any other of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, in case Evidence shall be given to the Satisfaction of the said Commissioners, according to their respective Jurisdictions, that the Forfeiture arose without any Design of Fraud in the Proprietor or Proprietors of such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages; and also, in case the Seizure shall have been made by any such Officer or Officers, or other Person or Persons as aforesaid in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, or on the High Seas, and it shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being, or any Four or more of them, that such Seizure was occasioned by the Proprietor or Proprietors of any such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, having acted in conformity with any Orders or Directions which the Governor or Chief Officer of any such Colony, Settlement, or Plantation, shall have deemed it expedient on any particular Emergency to issue.

II. And

II. And be it further enacted, That in any Case wherein the said Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively shall exercise the Powers hereby vested in them, such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, shall be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors in such manner and on such Terms and Conditions as under the Circumstances of the Case shall appear to the said Commissioners in England and Scotland respectively to be reasonable, and as they shall think fit to direct; and if the said Proprietor or Proprietors shall comply with the Terms and Conditions prescribed by such Commissioners in England and Scotland respectively, it shall not be lawful for the Officer or Officers of the Customs, or any other Person or Persons as aforesaid who shall have seized such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, or any other Person or Persons whatever on his or their behalf, to proceed in any manner for the Condemnation thereof; but if such Proprietor or Proprietors shall not comply with the Terms and Conditions prescribed by the said Commissioners respectively, such Officer or Officers, Person or Persons, shall be at Liberty, and is and are hereby authorized, to proceed for the Condemnation of such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, as if this Law had not been made: Provided always, that if such Proprietor or Proprietors shall accept the Terms and Conditions prescribed by the said Commissioners of the Customs respectively, such Proprietor or Proprietors shall not have or be entitled to any Recompence or Damage on account of the Seizure or Detention of such Goods or Commodities, Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, or have or maintain any Action whatever for the same; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seizures to be restored to the Proprietors on such Conditions as the Commissioners shall direct, &c.

Recited Act
 Anno 51° GEORGII III. Cap. 97. *Cap.*

An Act to regulate the Trade between Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and certain Ports in the British Colonies in North America.

WHEREAS it is expedient that an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to permit certain Articles, the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, to be laden and shipped on board Ships arriving with British North American Produce, and Fish taken by Settlers in the British North American Colonies, at any Port of Europe, in order to be exported to the principal Ports in the British Colonies and Plantations in North America,' should be repealed, and other Provisions should be made for the Encouragement of the said Trade: 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, the said recited Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Recited Act repealed.

II. And

Certain Produce South of Cape Finisterre may be shipped in British-built Ships for Exportation direct to certain Ports of the British Colonies in North America.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, any Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of any Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped and laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to any of the several Ports herein-after mentioned; that is to say, the Port of Saint John's in the Province of New Brunswick, Saint John's in the Island of Newfoundland, Quebec in the Province of Canada, Sydney in the Island of Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, all in North America, on board of any British Ship or Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, with Articles of the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods or Commodities herein-after mentioned from the Province of Canada, whether such Goods and Merchandize shall be the Growth or Produce of the Province of Canada, or shall have been brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation.

Duties on such Goods to be the same as on like Goods imported from Great Britain.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Articles aforesaid, the Produce of any Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall, before the Importation thereof into any of the several Ports before enumerated, be subject and liable to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are subject and liable to upon being imported into any of the said several Ports from Great Britain, and no other or higher Duties; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Exporter of Cargo from Nova Scotia, &c. to any Port South of Cape Finisterre, to make Oath to certain Particulars.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the Merchant or other Person exporting any Cargo from any Port in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, under this Act, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment in those Provinces before the Chief Officer of the Customs at such Port, or before the Naval Officer in Command at such Port, which Oath such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is hereby authorized to administer, that the Cargo so shipped is the Growth and Produce of the said Provinces, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations, and such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer at such Port of Shipment shall certify such Oath under his Hand, which Certificate shall be produced by the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel on board of which any such Cargo is shipped, on his Arrival at the Port in Europe within the Limits aforesaid to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Ship or Vessel shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul there resident, then before Two known British Merchants there resident (which Oath he or they are hereby authorized and required to administer), that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from Canada, in a British-built Ship owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, into any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, ~~the several Articles herein-after mentioned, without any Oath being required of their being the Growth or Produce of the said Province, or any Certificate being required of the Country from whence they came; that is to say, Wheat, Flour, Peas, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves and Heading dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Plank and Boards; and the Master or other Person having Charge of any such British-built Ship or Vessel laden with any of the said Articles, and exporting the same from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were either the Growth of, or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any) by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon; and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is hereby authorized and required to grant upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise (which Oath he is authorized to administer), and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in manner aforesaid by the Master or other Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel at the Port of Delivery in Europe, within the aforesaid Limits.~~

Wheat, &c. may be exported in British-built Ships from Canada into any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, &c.

Certificate of the Officer of the Customs, that the Articles are of the Growth of Canada, &c. to be produced by the Master.

VI. And be it further enacted, That before the Shipment on board any such British-built Ship or Vessel of any Pickled Fish, or Dry Fish, for the Purpose of Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, (who shall be authorized to administer such Oath), that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bonâ fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof signed with his Hand, which Certificate only the Master or other Person having Charge of such Ship or Vessel shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid.

Before Shipment of Fish for Exportation from Canada, Oath shall be made that they are the Produce of British American Fisheries.

VII. And be it further enacted, That any Ship or Vessel, or any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, subject to Forfeiture under the Provisions of this Act, shall and may be seized by any Officer or Officers of the Customs in the said Colonies or Plantations respectively, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War; and the same shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as far as the same are applicable, as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act or Acts made for the Security of the Revenue, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in force on or immediately before the passing of this Act, may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in any British Colony or Plantation in America.

Forfeitures how to be recovered and applied.

Anno 52^o GEORGII III. Cap. 35.

An Act to prohibit all Intercourse between the Island of Jamaica, and certain Parts of the Island of Saint Domingo.

WHEREAS it is expedient that all Intercourse between the Island of Jamaica and certain Parts and Places of the Island of Saint Domingo should cease and determine, 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 July One thousand eight hundred and twelve, no British Ship or Vessel shall, for any Purpose or under any Pretence whatever, sail from any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica to any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo, nor from any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo to any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica, except as is herein-after provided, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of any such Ship or Vessel, together with her Cargo, Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

Intercourse between Jamaica and St. Domingo prohibited, except as herein provided.

Foreign Vessels having touched at St. Domingo not suffered to remain in any Port of Jamaica more than forty-eight hours on Penalty of Forfeiture.

II. And be it further enacted, That no Foreign Ship or Vessel, whether laden or in Ballast, shall come into any Port in the Island of Jamaica, if such Ship or Vessel shall have come from, or shall in the Course of her Voyage have touched at any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo; and if any such Foreign Ship or Vessel shall land any Person from on board the same, or shall continue in any Port or Harbour of the said Island of Jamaica, for Forty-eight Hours after Notice shall be given by the Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port to depart therefrom, such Foreign Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, together with her Cargo, Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel.

Not to extend to that Part of Saint Domingo under the Spanish Government;

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the prohibiting of any Intercourse which may be carried on by any Law or Laws now in force between the said Island of Jamaica and any Port or Place in the said Island of Saint Domingo, which now is or shall be in the Possession of and under the Dominion of the Spanish Government, while the same shall continue in and under such Possession and Dominion.

nor to any of His Majesty's Ships of War.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War from sailing from any Port or Place in the said Island of Jamaica to any Port or Place in the said Island of Saint Domingo, nor from any Port or Place in the said Island of Saint Domingo to any Port or Place in the said Island of Jamaica.

Vessels, &c. liable to Forfeiture may be seized by any Commander of His Majesty's Ships of War, &c. and may

V. And be it further enacted, That all Ships, Vessels, and Goods liable to Forfeiture under the Provisions of this Act, shall and may be seized by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer by him specially authorized, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, and shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in such and the like manner, and by the

the same Ways and Means, and subject to the like Rules and Directions, as any Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, by force of any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies or Plantations may now be sued for and prosecuted in pursuance of an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual Recovery of Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies and Plantations in America;' and such Ships, Vessels, and Goods shall be lodged and deposited in the Custody of the Officers mentioned in the said Act, and shall be subject to the other Provisions thereof in like manner as if the same were herein repeated; and the Commanders or Officers of any Ships or Vessels of War, and the Officers of the Customs, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by any Act of Parliament for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting any Ships, Vessels, or Goods, for any Offence against any Act of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America.

be sued for in manner directed by 49 G. 3. c. 107.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the Forfeitures incurred by this Act shall go and belong to such Person and Persons, and in such Shares and Proportions, as any Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America now go and belong to and may now be distributed and applied under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, and for other Purposes.

How Forfeitures shall be disposed of.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel, or any Goods laden thereon, shall be seized under the Provisions of this Act, and any Dispute shall arise whether the said Ship or Vessel had sailed, or the Goods laden thereon had been brought from any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica to any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo, or from any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo to any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, in such Case the Proof thereof shall lie upon the Owner or Claimer of such Ship or Vessel or Goods; and not upon the Officer who shall seize or stop the same; and in case no sufficient Proof shall be given by the Owner or Claimer of such Ship or Vessel, or the Goods laden thereon, of the Port or Place from and to which such Goods had been brought, and such Ship or Vessel did really and bonâ fide sail, then such Ship or Vessel shall without any further Proceeding be taken and held to have sailed, and the Goods laden thereon shall be taken and held to have been brought from one of the said Islands to the other, contrary to the Provisions of this Act; any Law, Custom, or Usage in any of the Colonies or Plantations to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In case of Dispute about the Forfeiture, Proof shall lie on the Owner.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case any Ships or Vessels, or any Goods whatever, shall be seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, on Evidence being given to their Satisfaction that the Forfeiture arose without any fraudulent Proceeding, or Design or Intention of Fraud in the Proprietor or Proprietors of such Ships or Vessels or Goods, by any Writing signed by them, or any Four of them, to order the same to be restored to such Proprietor or Proprietors, in such manner and on such Terms and Conditions as under the Circum-

Commissioners of the Customs may restore the Forfeiture on Conditions, if proved that it was incurred without any fraudulent Design.

stances of the Case shall appear to the said Commissioners to be just and reasonable, and as they shall think fit to direct; and if the said Proprietor or Proprietors shall comply with the Terms and Conditions prescribed by the said Commissioners, the same shall be restored accordingly; and it shall not be lawful for the Officer or Officers who shall have seized such Ships, Vessels, or Goods, or any other Person or Persons whatever on his or their behalf, to proceed in any manner for the Condemnation thereof; but if such Proprietor or Proprietors shall not comply with the Terms and Conditions prescribed by the said Commissioners, such Officer or Officers shall be at Liberty, and he and they is and are hereby authorized, to proceed for the Condemnation of such Ships or Vessels, or Goods, as if this Law had not been made: Provided always, that if such Proprietor or Proprietors shall accept the Terms and Conditions prescribed by the said Commissioners, such Proprietor or Proprietors shall not have or be entitled to any Recompence or Damages on account of the Seizure or Detention of such Ships or Vessels, or Goods, or have or maintain any Action whatever for the same; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anno 52° GEORGII III. Cap. 55.

An Act to prevent Foreign Goods of certain Descriptions being brought from the United States of America into Canada, and to allow a greater Quantity of Worsted Yarn to be exported from Great Britain to Canada.

‘ WHEREAS it is expedient that Foreign Goods and Commodities not of the Growth of the Territories of the United States of America, should not be brought from the said Territories by Inland Navigation or Land-Carriage into the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, to the Prejudice of the Trade carried on by Sea from the United Kingdom to the said Provinces;’ 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 no Goods or Commodities whatsoever, except Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the Territories of the United States of America, shall be brought from the Territories of the said United States of America by Inland Navigation or Land Carriage into the Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the said Goods or Commodities, or the Value thereof, together with the Vessel or Carriage in which the same shall be brought; to be sued for, recovered, and distributed in the like manner as is directed in any Act in the case of Offences being committed against the Laws of Customs in any of His Majesty’s Plantations in Africa or America.

No Goods, except American Produce, shall be brought from the United States into Canada, on Penalty of Forfeiture.

Anno 52° GEORGII III. Cap. 79.

An Act to allow British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels; and to permit Articles, the Production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels.

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow Sugar and Coffee, the Produce of any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, imported into the Island of Bermuda in British Ships or Vessels, to be exported from the Port of Saint George in the said Island to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels; and to allow certain Articles of the Growth or Production of the Territories of the said United States to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to be re-exported from thence in British-built Ships or Vessels to British Islands 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 it shall be lawful for Sugar and Coffee, the Produce of any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, imported into the Island of Bermuda in any British Ship or Vessel, to be exported from the Port of Saint George in the said Island of Bermuda to any Part of the Territories of the United States of America, in any Foreign Ship or Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of Sixty Tons; any Law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

British Plantation Sugar and Coffee imported into Bermuda in British Ships may be exported to America in Foreign Vessels above Sixty Tons.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards and Plank, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and Live Stock of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, such Commodities being of the Growth or Production of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, from the said Territories to the Port of Saint George in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship or Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty; any thing in an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies,' or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Tobacco and other Articles may be imported from thence notwithstanding.

28 Geo 3 c. 6.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to export any of the Articles before enumerated, which shall have been imported in any Foreign Ship or Vessel from the Territories of the United States into the Island of Bermuda from the said Port of Saint George, to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships and Vessels owned and navigated according to Law.

The Articles so imported may be exported to the West Indies in British Vessels.

Repealed by 3 Geo. III. c. 175
Anno 52° GEORGII III. Cap. 98.

An Act to permit Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and Corn to be imported from any such Port, and from the Coast of Africa, into the said Colonies and Plantations, under Licences granted by the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs.

48 Geo. 3. c. 69.

50 Geo. 3. c. 13.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to permit, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and ten, Sugar and Coffee to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and Corn to be imported from such Port, and from the Coast of Africa into the said Colonies and Plantations ;' which Act, by another Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ' An Act to continue an Act made in the Forty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in American Ships coming in Ballast ; and amend and continue an Act made in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting Sugar and Coffee to be exported from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and Corn to be imported from such Port, and from the Coast of Africa, into the said Colonies and Plantations, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and thirteen,' was continued until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and extended to Cocoa the Growth or Produce of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, it is lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects to ship, in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, any Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa of the Growth and Produce of any such Colony or Plantation respectively, and to export the same direct to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and to import into the said Colonies or Plantations any Sort of Corn or Grain direct from any such Port in Europe, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, in such Ships or Vessels, and under certain Restrictions, Regulations, and Forfeitures, as are therein particularly described, appointed, limited, and enacted for that Purpose: And whereas the Provisions under which such Exportation from the British Colonies, and Importations into the same to and from the Places in Europe and Africa herein-before described are allowed, have been found inconvenient ;' 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 twelve, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects to ship, in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, any Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, being of the Growth and Produce of any such Colony or Plantation respectively, and to export the same direct to any Port in Europe to the Southward of

Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa may be exported from His Majesty's Plantations in America to any Port in

Cape

Cape Finisterre; and to import into the said Colonies or Plantations any Sort of Corn or Grain direct from any such Ports in Europe, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, in such Ships or Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Restrictions, Regulations, Limitations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein-after particularly described, appointed, and limited for that Purpose.

Europe Southward of Cape Finisterre; and Corn may be imported from any such Port, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That no Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa shall be shipped or laden in any of the said Colonies or Plantations for the Purpose of being carried to a Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, except in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, nor unless a Licence shall have been first taken out for that Purpose under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Port at which such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa is intended to be shipped or laden, the Form of which Licence shall be settled under the Direction of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, subject to the Regulations and on the Conditions hereafter mentioned; that is to say, that Notice be first given in Writing by the Master, or by one or more Owner, or Owners of such Ship or Vessel, to the Collector and Comptroller of such Port, of the Intention of such Master or Owner or Owners that such Ship or Vessel shall when laden proceed direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and export from thence, or from some Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, Corn or Grain to be carried direct to the Colony or Plantation from which such Ship or Vessel shall have sailed; and the Person or Persons intending to ship such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, shall then make Oath before the Collector and Comptroller of the said Port (which Oath they are hereby authorized and required to administer), that it is his or their full Intention and Resolution to load such Ship or Vessel with Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa for Exportation direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and to no other Place whatever; and the Master or Owner or Owners of the Ship or Vessel, together with the Person or Persons so intending to ship the said Coffee, shall thereupon enter into Bond to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Treble the Value of the Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, with Condition that in case a Licence shall be granted giving Liberty to such Ship or Vessel to lade and carry Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and to export from thence, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, any Sort of Corn or Grain direct to the Colonies or Plantations as aforesaid, that such Ship or Vessel shall proceed direct to some legal Port of Destination, specifying the same, and that no Goods whatever, except Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, shall be taken on board, unless it shall be for the necessary Use of such Ship or Vessel during her Voyage, and also that, before the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the same shall be delivered up to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa was shipped and laden, together with a Certificate, signed and sealed by the Consul or Two known British Merchants of good Credit at the Port or Place where such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa was landed, certifying the Landing thereof, with the Number of Casks or other Packages of such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa so landed, and the Mark, Number, and Contents of each Cask or Package, together with the Name of the Ship and Master, and that he or they

Sugar, &c. not to be exported but in British-built Ships, nor unless a Licence is obtained, and the Regulations observed as herein mentioned.

verily

verily believe that no other Goods than Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, have been there landed out of such Ship or Vessel.

Penalty on shipping Sugar, &c. the Produce of any Foreign Plantation.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case any Ship or Vessel licensed by virtue of this Act shall take on board in any of the said Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or in her Voyage from thence, any Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, being the Produce of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, all such Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa so laden on board such Ship or Vessel, shall be forfeited and lost; together with Double the Value thereof; and the Master and Shipper thereof shall severally forfeit Double the Value of the Goods so laden contrary to the Direction of this Act, to be recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty held in America, or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor; One Third Part to be for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the Colony, and the other One Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor.

Entry to be made before any Sugar, Coffee, &c. are shipped.

IV. And be it further enacted, That before any Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, by virtue of a Licence to be granted under the Authority of this Act, to be carried to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, the Merchant or other Person intending to export any Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, in such Ship or Vessel, shall, before the same or any Part thereof is shipped or put on board, make an Entry or Entries of such Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, in Writing, with the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, expressing the Name of the Ship and the Master on which such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa is to be laden, and where she lies, and also the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the same is to be laden or first water-borne in order to be laden, which shall be within such Port only where a Custom-house is established, and where an Officer or Officers are or shall be appointed to attend the lading and shipping thereof, or at such Place or Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller for that Purpose, and shall thereon take out from the said Collector and Comptroller a Cocquet or Warrant accordingly, whereon shall be endorsed by the Exporter the Marks, Numbers and Contents, Sorts or proper Denomination of such Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, and shall deliver the Cocquet or Warrant so endorsed to the Searcher or other Officer appointed for the examining and shipping thereof, and shall ship or lade such Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa in the Presence of such Officer or Officers, or at such Place or Places, as shall be mentioned in the said Sufferance or Warrant, that the proper Officer or Officers may attend the shipping thereof, and such Officer or Officers are hereby empowered to examine the same before they are put on board; and if upon examining the said Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa which shall be shipped or brought to be shipped by virtue of such Cocquet or Warrant, either before or after the shipping thereof, the Number of Casks or Packages shall be greater than is endorsed thereon, or if there shall be found any other Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, but such as shall be so endorsed on such Cocquet or Warrant taken out and delivered as aforesaid, or any other Goods than Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, shall be discovered to have been laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel having Liberty to trade to Parts to the Southward of Cape Finisterre by virtue of this Act, or shall be brought to be shipped on board such Ship or Vessel, or shall be put into any Hoy, Lighter, Boat, or other Vessel, in order to

Regulations to be observed in the shipping of such Articles.

If any Fraud be discovered in the shipping, Goods to be forfeited, &c.

be put on board such Ship or Vessel, before such Entry or taking out such Cocquet or Warrant, endorsing and delivering of the same, and not being shipped in the manner aforesaid, but shall be put on board or attempted to be put on board contrary to the Directions of this Act, all such Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, and other Goods so shipped or brought to be shipped in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall be forfeited and lost, as also the Hoy, Lighter, Boat, or other Vessel or Carriage whatever, employed in shipping or attempting to ship any Goods other than Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, together with the Ship or Vessel on which such other Goods shall be laden; and the Owner of such Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, or other Goods, shall forfeit Double the Value thereof, to be recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor; One Third Part to be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the said Colony, and the other One Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor; and before such Ship or Vessel shall depart from the said Colonies with the Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa laden as aforesaid, the Master or other Person having or taking Charge thereof shall receive the said Licence from the Collector or Comptroller, with a Certificate endorsed thereon or affixed thereto under their Hands and Seals of Office, who are to make Two Copies of such Licence, Endorsements, or Certificates, for all which Entries, Cocquets, Endorsements, and Certificates, or Copies, no more shall be taken by the said Officers than the legal and accustomed Fees; and the Master or other Person having or taking Charge of such Ship shall, before he receives the said Licence, attest the said Copies under his Hand, which are to be left with the Collector and Comptroller, who are hereby required, as soon as conveniently they can, to transmit one of the said Copies of the Endorsements or Certificates to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and record, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, the Notice in Writing of the Owner or Owners of the Ship or Vessel, the Affidavit of the Shipper, the Licence granted for the Exportation of the Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, together with the Clearance; but in case any Goods besides Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, shall be found on board or carried by any such Ship or Vessel to any Foreign Parts other than such as are limited by this Act, then the Liberty granted by such Licence shall cease and become void and of none Effect; and such Ship or Vessel, and also the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, and all others concerned, shall be subject and liable to all and every the same Penalties and Forfeitures as they would have been subject and liable to in case this Act had not been made.

V. And be it further enacted, That upon such Licence being returned to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa was shipped, and an Account of the Lading being endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and also upon such Certificate of the Consul, or Two known British Merchants of good Credit, being produced as aforesaid, and the several other Matters and Things required by this Act being duly complied with within Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the Bond given before granting such Licence shall be discharged and delivered up; any thing in the said Bond or in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; otherwise such Bond shall be forfeited, and shall and may be prosecuted in the manner directed by this Act.

Bond given on granting Licence to be delivered up after complying with the Conditions.

VI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Master or Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel conforming in every respect to the Terms and Conditions of the said Licence, Corn

Licence

may be imported
into the Colonies.

Licence and Bond, and obtaining a Certificate from the Consul, or Two known British Merchants as aforesaid, at the Port where the Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa may have been landed, it shall and may be lawful for such Ship or Vessel to ship or load in the Port of Delivery, or at any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Latitude of Thirty Degrees North, any Sort of Corn or Grain the Produce of Europe or Africa for Exportation, direct to the said Colonies or Plantations, and there land the same; any thing contained in an Act made in England in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' or any other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

How Penalties
shall be prosecuted
and applied.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act (except where it is otherwise provided) shall and may be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; one Moiety whereof to be for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them who will sue for, prosecute, and recover the same, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than One Imparlance.

Persons sued may
plead the General
Issue.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become Nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendant or Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants.

Treble Costs.

Penalty for grant-
ing a false Certifi-
cate, or altering a
Licence, &c. £500.

IX. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall grant a false Certificate, or counterfeit, erase, or alter any Licence, Oath, or Certificate which shall be made or given pursuant to this Act, or shall knowingly or wittingly publish or make use thereof, such Person or Persons shall forfeit Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered and disposed of in the manner directed by this Act; and such Licence, Oath, or Certificate so falsified, counterfeited, erased, or altered, shall be invalid and of no Effect.

Anno 52° GEORGH III. Cap. 99.

An Act for allowing certain Articles to be imported into the Bahama Islands, and exported therefrom in Foreign Vessels; and for encouraging the Exportation of Salt from the said Islands.

WHEREAS it is expedient that further Provision should be made for encouraging the Exportation of Salt from the Bahama Islands; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent
of

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 twelve, it shall and may be lawful for any Foreign Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel whatever, described in an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,' to come in Ballast, or to import into any Port of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom-house, the Articles allowed in the said Act to be so imported, and also to export the Articles allowed in the said Act to be so exported, conformably with the Regulations of the said Act; and also to export Salt, subject to the Duty of Tonnage, and under the Regulations imposed by an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for Regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies,' any thing in an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation,' or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any Vessel described in 45 G. 3. c. 57. may come in Ballast, or import into and export from the Bahama Islands the Articles allowed, and also may export Salt, subject to the Regulations imposed by 28 Geo. 3. c. 6.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and twelve, it shall and may be lawful for any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, to export from any Port of the said Bahama Islands any Quantity of Salt, without entering into the Bond and Security required by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations granted by several Acts of Parliament, and also the Duties imposed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament upon certain East India Goods, exported from Great Britain, and for granting other Duties instead thereof;' and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing several Branches of the Trade of this Kingdom and the British Dominions in America.

Salt may be exported without Bond required by 6 Geo. 3. c. 52.

Anno 52^o GEORGE III. Cap. 100.

An Act to permit the Exportation of Wares, Goods, and Merchandize, from any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, to any other of the said Islands, and to and from any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America and the said Islands and Colonies

WHEREAS it is expedient to permit the Exportation of any Goods or Commodities of the Manufacture of Europe, and also of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which shall have been legally imported, and also Prize Goods from any one of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

Goods may be exported in British-built Vessels from any one British West India Island to another, and also from any British Colony to another in America, &c.

See the Provisions of 17th Sept 1757
 respecting the same

of the said British Colonies on the Continent of America, to any of the said Islands in the West Indies, or to any other of the said British Colonies on the Continent of America, in the same manner as is permitted from certain Islands named in an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports 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 from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to export in any British-built Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from any one of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said British Colonies in America to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, any Goods or Commodities whatsoever of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or Prize Goods, which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Rules, Regulations and Restrictions in the said Act mentioned.

ANNO 52° GEORGI II. Cap. 106.

An Act for increasing the Duty on Rum and other Spirits imported into Newfoundland from the British Colonies and Plantations on the Continent of America, and charging a Duty on Spirits imported into Newfoundland from His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Duty now payable on Rum and other Spirits imported into the Island of Newfoundland should cease and determine, and that other Duties should be imposed 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 First Day of September One thousand eight hundred and twelve, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported into the said Island of Newfoundland from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, a Duty of Sixpence; and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported into the said Island of Newfoundland from any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations on the Continent of America, or from Great Britain or Ireland, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence; such Duties to be sued for, recovered, and applied in the like manner, and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as are provided in an Act made

A Duty to be paid for Rum imported into Newfoundland, viz. 6d. per Gallon from the West Indies, 1s. 6d. per Gallon from the British Colonies in America, &c.

in the Fifteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of the Fisheries carried on from Great Britain and Ireland; and the British Dominions in Europe; and for securing the Return of the Fishermen, Sailors, and others employed in the said Fisheries to the Ports thereof, at the End of the Fishing Season.' 15 Geo. 3. c. 31.

Anno 53° GEORGII III. Cap. 3.

An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for prohibiting the Intercourse between the Islands of Jamaica and Saint Domingo

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to prohibit all Intercourse between the Island of Jamaica and certain Parts of the Island of Saint Domingo,' it is enacted, that from and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twelve no British Ship or Vessel shall, for any purpose or under any pretence whatever, sail from any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica to any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo, nor from any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo to any Port or Place in the Island of Jamaica, except as is therein after provided, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of any such Ship or Vessel, together with her Cargo, Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel: And whereas it is further enacted, that no Foreign Ship or Vessel, whether laden or in Ballast, shall come into any Port in the Island of Jamaica, if such Ship or Vessel shall have come from, or in the course of her Voyage have touched at any Port or Place in the Island of Saint Domingo; and if any such Foreign Ship or Vessel shall land any Person from on board the same, or shall continue in any Port or Harbour of the said Island of Jamaica for Forty-eight Hours after Notice shall be given by the Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port to depart therefrom, such Foreign Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, together with her Cargo, Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel: And whereas it is expedient, for the better Protection of the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects, to permit British Ships or Vessels, or Ships or Vessels belonging to any State in Amity with His Majesty, and bound to any Port or Place within His Majesty's Dominions, sailing from any Ports or Places in the said Island of Saint Domingo, to call, under certain Restrictions, for Convoy at Ports or Places in the said Island of Jamaica; 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 for British Ships or Vessels, or Ships or Vessels belonging to any State in Amity with His Majesty, and bound to any Port or Place within His Majesty's Dominions, sailing from any Port or Place in the said Island of Saint Domingo under Convoy of and in Company with one of His Majesty's Ships, to touch or call at such Port or Place of the said Island of Jamaica as may have been appointed by His Majesty's Naval Officers for the Rendezvous of British Vessels, &c. sailing from any Port in the Island of Saint Domingo, may touch at such Ports in Jamaica as may have been appointed for

Rendezvous or
assembling for
Convoy, &c.

dezzvous or assembling for the Purpose of Convoy of the General Homeward-bound Trade: Provided always, that no Person from on board such Vessel shall land upon or otherwise communicate with the said Island of Jamaica, without a Special Licence to that Effect under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, the Admiral commanding in Chief on the Station, or the senior Officer commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels appointed to convoy the said Vessel, which Licence they shall not grant except in cases of urgent Necessity; and if any Person belonging to such Vessel shall land or otherwise communicate with the Shore without such Licence, the Forfeiture and Penalties of the said Act shall take Effect; any thing in this present Act notwithstanding.

Anno 53^o GEORGII III. Cap. 37.

An Act to amend an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, for allowing the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty.

28 Geo. 3. c. 39.

Valuations of Rum
and Cargoes under
recited Act shall,
from September 1,
1813, be computed
according to Sched-
ule annexed.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to allow the Importation of Rum or other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions;' 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 September One thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the Value of the Rum or other Spirits admitted to an Entry under the said Act, and the Value of the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, loaded in the said Province under the said Act, shall respectively be estimated and computed according to the Valuations contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act.

Privy Council may
alter such Valu-
ations.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by Order or Orders to be issued and published from time to time, to alter the Valuations and Articles contained in the said Schedule, whenever it shall appear necessary or proper, upon any Representation or Report made by the Governor and Council of the said Province.

The SCHEDULE mentioned and referred to in this Act.

	Sterling.		
	£	s. d.	
Flour, 1st Sort	2	—	per Barrel of 1 cwt. 3 qrs.
Ditto, 2d Sort	1	17 6	Ditto.
Biscuit	1	—	per Cwt.
Wheat	—	5 —	} per Bushel.
Peas	—	4 6	
Oats	—	2 —	
Barley	—	3 —	
Flax Seed	—	5 —	
Potatoes	—	1 8	
Indian Corn	—	4 6	} per Tierce.
Salted Beef	4	10 —	
Ditto	3	—	per Barrel.
Salted Pork	6	15 —	per Tierce.
Ditto	4	10 —	per Barrel.
Butter	—	— 10	per lb.
Soap	—	— 7	per lb.
Mould Candles	—	— 1 2	} per lb.
Dipped Ditto	—	— 1 1	
Salmon	2	10 —	per Barrel.
Ditto	3	15 —	per Tierce.
Herrings and Allwives	1	—	per Barrel.
Shad Fish	1	5 —	per Ditto.
Dry Cod Fish	—	— 16	per Cwt.
Seal, Porpoise, and Cod Oil	7	—	per Hhd. of 63 Gall.
Canadian Porter	3	—	} per Ditto.
Ditto, Burton Ale	3	15 —	
Ditto, Mild Ditto	3	—	
Onions	1	—	per Thousand.
Essence of Spruce	—	— 1 3	per lb.
Oak Timber Squared	—	— 1 —	per Cubic Foot.
Ditto, Plank 3 to 4 Inches thick	—	— 5 —	per Superficial Foot.
Ditto, 1½ to 2 Inches thick	—	— 3 —	per Ditto.
Puncheon Staves 3½ Feet long, 4 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	10	—	per 1200 Pieces.
Puncheon Heading 2½ Feet long, 5 to 6 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	10	—	per Thousand.
Pine Timber Squared	—	— 4 —	per Cubic Foot.
Pine Boards 12 Feet long, and upwards, and 1 Inch thick	2	15 —	} per Thousand Superficial Feet.
Ditto, 10 Feet long, and 1 Inch thick	2	5 —	
Ditto, Ditto, 2 Inches thick	3	7 6	per Hundred Boards.
Wooden Hoops 12 Feet long	5	—	Ditto.
Ditto, 14 Ditto	5	10 —	per Thousand Hoops.
Ditto, 10 Ditto	4	—	Ditto.
Ditto, 7 Ditto	2	10 —	Ditto.
Shingles	—	— 15 —	per Thousand.
Puncheon Backs	—	— 12 —	each.
Bar Iron	1	10 —	per Cwt.
Horses	15	—	} per Head.
Horned Cattle	8	—	
Sheep	—	— 15 —	
Turkeys	—	— 2 6	
Windward and Lecward Island Rum	—	— 1 9	per Gallon.
Jamaica, Ditto	—	— 2 —	Ditto.

Anno 53° GEORGII III. Cap. 50.

An Act for further allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles at the Island of Bermuda.

‘ WHEREAS it appears expedient, that the Trade which is permitted to be carried on at the Port of Saint George in the Island of Bermuda by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled ‘ An Act to allow British Plantation Sugar and Coffee imported into Bermuda in British Ships to be exported to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels, and to permit Articles the Production of the said United States to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels,’ should be permitted at the Port of Hamilton in the said Island ;’ 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 Articles as may be imported into the Port of Saint George in the Island of Bermuda, and all such Articles as may be exported from the said Port by virtue of the said Act, shall and may be respectively imported into and exported from the Port of Hamilton in the said Island, in like manner, and in none other, as is permitted by the said Act; any thing in the Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty’s said Subjects, and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies,’ or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

52 Geo. 3. c. 79.

Articles imported into and exported from Saint George in Bermuda may be imported into and exported from Port Hamilton.

Anno 53° GEORGII III. Cap. 112.

An Act to enlarge the Time for commencing Prosecutions for Forfeitures, under certain Acts relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

46 Geo. 3. c. 52.

‘ WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to prevent the Importation of Slaves, by any of His Majesty’s Subjects, into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power; and also to render more effectual a certain Order made by His Majesty in Council, on the Fifteenth Day of August One thousand eight hundred and five, for prohibiting the Importation of Slaves (except in certain Cases) into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies or Plantations on the Continent of America, or the West Indies, which have been surrendered to His Majesty’s Arms during the present War; and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from the British Ports: And whereas by

‘ by another Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade,’ various Penalties are imposed on Persons offending against the Provisions of the said Acts respectively ; and the Ships or Vessels and Boats employed in such Offences, and the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Commodities on board the same, are in various Cases subjected to Forfeiture, and to be seized and prosecuted as forfeited : And whereas the Time limited by Law for Prosecutions in such Cases is found by Experience to be too short in respect of Offences committed against the said Acts :’ 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 Actions, Suits, Bills, Indictments or Informations, for the Recovery of any of the Penalties or Forfeitures provided or imposed by the said Acts of the Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Years of the Reign of His said Majesty, or either of them, and which shall be incurred after the passing of this Act, may be commenced, had, brought, sued, exhibited, or prosecuted, at any time within Three Years after the Offence committed, by reason whereof such Penalty or Forfeiture shall be incurred ; any thing in this or the said recited Acts, or in any other Act, contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Further Time allowed for commencing Actions, Suits, &c. for Offences against the Acts for Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Anno 54° GEORGII III. Cap. 48.

An Act to revive and make perpetual certain Acts for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles into and from certain Ports in the West Indies.

‘ **W**HEREAS an Act was made in the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for amending, and continuing so amended, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twelve, an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies ;’ which was continued by an Act made in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and fourteen : And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be revived and made perpetual ;’ 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 said Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be revived, and the same is hereby revived and made perpetual.

Recited Act made perpetual.

Anno 54° GEORGI II. Cap. 59.

An Act to allow Ships taken and condemned for being used in carrying on the Slave Trade, to be registered as British-built Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Ships and Vessels condemned for Breach of any Law now in force relating to the Slave Trade should be entitled to all the Privileges and Advantages of British Ships, in like manner in every respect as Ships and Vessels taken and condemned as Prizes of War; 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 Ships or Vessels, whether British or Foreign, which shall at any time after the passing of this Act become forfeited under any of the Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, or which may hereafter be passed, for the Prevention, Abolition, or Regulation of the Slave Trade, and be adjudged to be forfeited in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or which shall be condemned as forfeited in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for any Offence in relation to the Slave Trade, shall, from and after such Judgment or Condemnation respectively, be entitled to a Certificate of Registry as a British Ship, and thereupon have and enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages of British-built Ships and Vessels, in like manner with Ships and Vessels taken by His Majesty's Ships of War, and condemned as lawful Prize of War in Courts of Admiralty: Provided always, that all such Ships and Vessels shall be subject to the same Duties and Regulations, and shall be registered in the same Manner and Form, and subject to the same Conditions and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and shall be in like manner owned and navigated, as Ships and Vessels condemned as lawful Prize are directed and required to be, in order to their obtaining British Registers, and enjoying the Privileges of British Ships owned, registered, and navigated according to Law.

Ships condemned for Breach of the Law relating to the Slave Trade to be entitled to the Privileges of Prize Ships.

Anno 54° GEORGI II. Cap. 61.

An Act to amend an Act of the Twenty-second Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to prevent the granting in future any Patent Office to be exercised in any Colony or Plantation, now or at any time hereafter belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, for any longer Term than during such Time as the Grantee thereof, or Person appointed thereto, shall discharge the Duty thereof in person, and behave well therein.'

WHEREAS an Act passed in the Twenty-second Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to prevent the granting in future any Patent Office to be exercised in any Colony or Plantation, now or at any time hereafter belonging to

to the Crown of Great Britain, for any longer Term than during such Time as the Grantee thereof, or Person appointed thereto, shall discharge the Duty thereof in Person, and behave well therein:’ And whereas it is expedient to amend and extend the Provisions of 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 from and after the passing of this Act no Office in any Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, shall be granted either by Patent under the Great Seal, or by Commission under His Majesty’s Sign Manual, or by any other Commission, Warrant, or Instrument under which Offices in Colonies have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted, for any longer Term than during such time as the Grantee thereof, or the Person appointed thereto, shall reside in the Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, and execute the Duty of such Office in Person, and behave well therein.

No Office in any Colony to be granted for any longer time than during the Residence of the Grantee.

II. ‘ And whereas it is expedient that the Power of granting Leave of Absence heretofore vested in the Governor or Council of Colonies should be subject to further Restrictions and Limitations,’ be it therefore enacted, That in all Cases in which the Governor and Council of any Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, shall hereafter grant Leave of Absence to any Person holding an Office within the same, to which he shall have been appointed subsequent to the passing of this Act, the Governor of the said Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor or other Person administering the Government of the same, shall, within One Week after granting the same, report the same to one of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State for Confirmation; and in case the said Leave of Absence shall not be confirmed within One Month from the Date of such Report having been received by the Secretary of State, the Person to whom the said Leave of Absence may have been granted by the Governor and Council as aforesaid, shall forthwith return to the Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession in which his Office is situated; and in Default thereof shall be deemed to have vacated such Office, and his Appointment to such Office shall be considered to all Intents and Purposes void and of none Effect.

Governors of Colonies to report the Leave of Absence granted by them to the Secretary of State for Confirmation.

If not confirmed, the Person is to return forthwith to the Colony.

III. And be it further enacted, That every Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of any Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, who shall omit or neglect to report, in the manner hereinbefore directed, such Leave of Absence as may have been granted by him, shall for every such Omission or Neglect forfeit a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by Action of Debt in any of His Majesty’s Courts of Westminster, within One Year after the Arrival in England of the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government.

Penalty on Governors not reporting.

IV. And be it further enacted, That within Six Weeks after the Opening of every Session of Parliament, there shall be laid upon the Table of the House of Commons, a Return of all Persons holding Offices in the Colonies who may have been appointed thereto subsequent to the passing of this Act, who may not be present in the Execution of the Duties of their respective Offices; and that such Return shall be made in the Form prescribed in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed.

A Return to be annually laid before the House of Commons of Persons absent.

This Act not to
prejudice subsisting
Grants.

V. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall operate to the Prejudice of any subsisting Grant of any Office or Offices, or shall be construed to affect any Appointment, or any Leave of Absence granted previous to the passing of this Act, or any renewed Grant of any Office which may be made in consequence of the Demise of the Crown to any Person now holding the same; and that no Provision of this Act shall be applicable or applied to any Office granted or to be granted by the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, or to any Rules, Regulations, or Provisions made by the said Company, with respect to the Appointment or Leave of Absence of any of their Civil or Military Servants.

SCHEDULE to which this ACT refers.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Name of the Colony.	Name of Absent Officer.	Description of his Office.	Period for which Leave was granted in the Colony.	Cause of Absence.	Date of Governor's Report to the Secretary of State.	When received by the Secretary of State.	Whether disallowed or confirmed, and for what Period
Antigua	John Roche	Secretary	6 Months, to commence from the 1st May 1813.	Sickness	2d May 1813	1st July 1813	Confirmed for 6 Months.
Trinidad	James Guer	Surveyor	12 Months, from 1st Oct. 1813.	Private Affairs	1st July 1813	1st September 1813.	Confirmed for 4 Months.

Anno 54° GEORGII III. Cap. 171.

An Act to empower the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to restore Seizures; or remit or mitigate Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures incurred concerning any Laws relating to the Customs or Excise, or Navigation and Trade of Great Britain.

WHEREAS an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for making further Provisions in regard to such Vessels as are particularly described in an Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Smuggling in this Kingdom, and for extending the said Act to other Vessels and Boats not particularly described therein; for taking off the Duties on Flasks in which Wine or Oil is imported; for laying an additional Duty on Foreign Geneva imported; for taking off the Duty on Ebony, the Growth of Africa, imported into this Kingdom; and for amending several Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs: And whereas by the said Act the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland respectively are authorized to direct, under the Circumstances and on the Terms and Conditions therein mentioned, any Goods or Commodities whatever, or any Ships, Vessels, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, which shall have been seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Revenue of Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors: And whereas another Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to extend the Powers vested in the Commissioners of Customs, of restoring Vessels and Goods seized, to Seizures made by virtue of any Acts relating to the Department of Customs: And whereas it is expedient that the Provisions of the said Acts should be further extended, and that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury should be empowered to restore, remit, or mitigate any Forfeiture, Fine, or Penalty incurred under any Laws relating to the Revenue of Customs or Excise, or Navigation and Trade, either before or after the same shall have been adjudged in any Court of Law, or by or before any Commissioner of Exise, or Justice or Justices of the Peace: 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 for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them, by any Order made for that Purpose under their Hands, to direct any Ships, Goods, or Commodities whatever, seized as forfeited by virtue and in pursuance of any Act or Acts relating to the Revenue of Customs or Excise, or any Act for the Regulation of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, to be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors on the Terms and Conditions which shall be mentioned in any such Order; and it shall also be lawful for the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them for the time being, to mitigate or remit any Penalty or Forfeiture which shall have been incurred, or any Part of any such Fine or Penalty under any Law or Laws relating to His Majesty's Revenue of Customs or Excise, or any Act relating to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom.

27 Geo. 3. c. 32.

51 Geo. 3. c. 96.

Treasury empowered to restore Seizures to the Proprietors; and to mitigate and remit Penalties incurred under the Laws of Customs and Excise,

on such Conditions
as the Treasury
think fit.

II. And be it further enacted, That in any Case wherein the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury shall exercise the Powers hereby vested in them, such Goods or Commodities shall be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors, or such Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures, or any Parts thereof remitted or mitigated, in such manner, and upon such Terms and Conditions, as to Costs or otherwise, as under the Circumstances of the Case shall appear to the said Commissioners to be reasonable, and as they the said Commissioners, or any Three or more of them, shall think fit to direct; and no Person or Persons shall be entitled to the Benefit of any such Order, unless the Terms and Conditions therein contained shall be complied with.

Anno 55° GEORGI II. Cap. 29.

An Act to regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies, and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and also between Malta and the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to grant further Facilities to the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies and His Majesty's Sugar Colonies and Plantations in America, as well as between Malta and its Dependencies and the United Kingdom; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent, 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 of His Majesty's Subjects to ship, in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked (A.), being of the Growth and Produce of any such Colony or Plantation, or any such Articles as may now or may hereafter be by Law imported into the said Colonies, and to export the same direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, in such Ships or Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein-after particularly mentioned or described.

Certain Goods may
be shipped from
Sugar Colonies in
America to Malta.

To be shipped in
British-built Ships,

and by Licence.

Notices.

Oath.

II. And be it further enacted, That no Articles so allowed to be laden and exported from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations as aforesaid shall be shipped or laden in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, for the Purpose of being carried to the said Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, except in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law; nor unless a Licence shall have been first taken out for that Purpose, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port at which any of the said Articles is or are intended to be shipped or laden, and which Notice must be first given in Writing by the Master of such Ship or Vessel, or the Person intending to ship any of the said Articles, to the Collector and Comptroller of such Port, of such Intention, and that such Ship or Vessel shall, when laden, proceed direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof; and the Owner or Proprietor, or the Person or Persons intending to ship any of the Articles aforesaid, shall then make Oath before the Collector

lector and Comptroller of the said Port (which Oath they are hereby authorized and required to administer) that it is his or their full Intention and Resolution to load such Ship or Vessel with Articles enumerated in the said Schedule marked (A.), for Exportation direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, and to no other Place whatever; and the Master of the Ship or Vessel, together with the Owner or Proprietor, or Person intending to ship the said Articles, shall thereupon enter into Bond, to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Treble the Value of such Goods, with Condition that in case a Licence shall be granted giving Liberty to such Ship or Vessel to lade and carry the said Articles from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America to the said Island of Malta or its Dependencies, that such Ship or Vessel shall proceed direct to the said Island or its Dependencies, and that no Goods whatever, except such as shall be included in the Licence before mentioned, and except such as may now by Law be exported from the said Colonies or Plantations to Malta, shall be taken on board such Ship or Vessel; and also, that before the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the same shall be given up to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where the said Articles were shipped and laden, together with a Certificate signed and sealed by the Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Island, or by the Principal Officer of the Customs there, certifying the landing of the said Articles, together with the Contents, Weight, or Quantity, and the Marks and Number of the Casks or other Packages of such Articles so landed, together with the Name of the Ship and Master thereof from which such Goods were so landed.

Bond.

Certificate.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case any such Ship or Vessel licensed by virtue of this Act shall take on board, in any of the said Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or on her Voyage from thence, any other Articles than such as are allowed to be taken on board and exported by virtue of this Act, all such Articles so taken or laden on board such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited and lost, and the Master and Shipper of any such Goods shall severally forfeit Double the Value of the Goods so laden or taken on board contrary to the Directions of this Act; to be recovered in any Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor; One Third Part to be for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the Colony, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor.

Forfeiture of Vessels and Goods conveying other Articles than those allowed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That before any of the Articles enumerated in Schedule (A.) shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in the said Colonies or Plantations, or any of them, by virtue of a Licence to be granted under the Authority of this Act, to be carried to the said Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, the Merchant or other Person intending to export the said Articles in such Ship or Vessel shall make an Entry or Entries of all such Articles in Writing with the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, expressing the Name of the Ship, and of the Master of the Ship, on board of which the Articles are to be laden, and where she lies, and also the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the same is or are to be laden, or first water-borne in order to be laden, which shall be within such Port only where a Custom-house is established, and where an Officer or Officers are or shall be appointed to attend the lading and shipping thereof, or at such Place or Places as shall

Entry to be made of Goods.

shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller for that Purpose; and shall take out from the said Collector and Comptroller a Cocket or Warrant accordingly, whereon shall be endorsed by the Exporter the particular Weight and Quantity, with Marks, Numbers, and Contents, Sorts or proper Denomination of such Articles, and shall deliver the Cocket or Warrant so endorsed to the Searcher or other Officer appointed for the examining and shipping thereof, and shall ship or lade the said Articles in the Presence of such Officer or Officers, and at such Place or Places, as shall be mentioned in the said Sufferance or Warrant, and the proper Officer or Officers may attend the shipping thereof; and such Officer or Officers are hereby empowered to examine the same before they are put on board; and if upon examining the Articles which shall be shipped or brought to be shipped by virtue of such Cocket or Warrant, either before or after the shipping thereof, the Weight or Quantity of the Goods, or the Number of Casks or Packages shall be greater than is endorsed thereon; or if any other Articles of the Description mentioned in Schedule (A.), but such as shall be so endorsed on such Cocket or Warrant taken out and delivered as aforesaid, shall be discovered to have been laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel having Liberty to trade to the said Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof by virtue of this Act, or shall be brought to be shipped on board such Ship or Vessel, or shall be put into any Hoy, Lighter, Boat, or other Vessel, in order to be put on board such Ship or Vessel, before such Entry, or taking out such Cocket or Warrant, endorsing and delivering of the same, and not being shipped in the manner aforesaid, but shall be put on board, or attempted to be put on board, contrary to the Directions of this Act; all such Articles so shipped or brought to be shipped in any of the Cases aforesaid shall be forfeited and lost, and also the Hoy, Lighter, Boat, or other Vessel or Carriage whatever, employed in shipping or attempting to ship any Goods other than those enumerated in the Schedule marked (A.), together with the Ship or Vessel on which such Goods shall be so laden; and the Owner shall forfeit Double the Value thereof, to be recovered in any Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor, One Third Part to be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Third Part to the Governor of the said Colony, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor; and before such Ship or Vessel shall depart from the said Colonies with any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (A.) laden as aforesaid, the Master or other Person having or taking Charge thereof shall receive the said Licence from the Collector or Comptroller, with a Certificate endorsed thereon or affixed thereto, under their Hands and Seals of Office, who are to make Two Copies of such Licence, Endorsements, and Certificates; for all which Entries, Cockets, Endorsements, and Certificates or Copies, no more shall be taken by the said Officers than the legal and accustomed Fees; and the Master or other Person having or taking Charge of such Ship shall, before he receives the said Licence, attest the said Copies under his Hand, which are to be left with the Collector and Comptroller, who are hereby required, as soon as conveniently they can, to transmit one of the said Copies of the Licence, Endorsements, and Certificates to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and record in a Book to be kept for that Purpose the Notice in Writing of the Owner or Owners of the Ship or Vessel, the Affidavit of the Shipper, the Licence granted for the Exportation of the Articles, together with the Clearance; but in case any of the Articles enumerated in Schedule (A.) shall be found on board, or carried by any such Ship

Penalty.

Ship or Vessel to the said Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, other than such as are mentioned in the said Licence, then the Liberty granted by such Licence shall cease and become void and of none Effect; and such Ship or Vessel, and also the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, and all others concerned, shall be subject and liable to all and every the same Penalties and Forfeitures as they would have been subject and liable to in case this Act had not been made.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for such Ship or Vessel, or any other Ship or Vessel being British-built, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, to load, at the said Island of Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B.); hereunto annexed, for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, and any such Article may be landed in any such Colony or Plantation, being first duly entered with the proper Officers of the Customs there; any thing contained in an Act made in England in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Trade,' or any other Act or Acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that the said Articles, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize (Wine excepted) shall, upon Importation into any of the said Colonies or Plantations, be subject and liable to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are or may be subject and liable to upon being imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Great Britain, and no other of higher Duties; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Allowing Ships to load at Malta certain Articles for the Colonies.

Duties.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That any Sort of Wine which by virtue and in pursuance of this Act shall be imported or brought into any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America from the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, shall be subject and liable to the Payment of such and the like Duties, and no other, as are due and payable on Madeira Wine when imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations directly from the Island of Madeira.

Wine imported into the Colonies to pay the like Duties as are payable on Madeira Wine.

VII. And be it further enacted, That upon such Licence being returned to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Articles enumerated in Schedule (A.) were shipped, and an Account of the Lading being endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and also upon such Certificate of the Governor or Deputy Governor or Principal Officer of the Customs being produced as aforesaid, and the several other Matters and Things required by this Act being duly complied with, within Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the Bond given before granting such Licence shall be discharged and delivered up, any thing in the said Bond or in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; otherwise such Bond shall be forfeited, and shall and may be prosecuted in the manner directed by this Act.

Discharging of Bond.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to export from Newfoundland, the Island of Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, any Articles of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of such

Goods may be exported from the Colonies to Malta direct.

such Colony or Plantation, or any Articles which have been legally imported into such Colony or Plantation, direct to the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, in such Ships and Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein-before mentioned and described as to Exportation from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America,

Certain Goods may be imported from Malta direct to the Colonies.

IX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import from the Island of Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, direct into Newfoundland, the Island of Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked (B.), in such Ships and Vessels, and under such Regulations and Restrictions, as are herein-before mentioned and described, as to the Importation of the said Articles into any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America.

Recovery of Penalties..

XIII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act (except where it is otherwise provided) shall and may be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; one Moiety whereof to be for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them who will sue for, prosecute, and recover the same; wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than One Impar lance.

General Issue.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become Nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants.

Treble Costs.

Punishing Persons counterfeiting Licences, &c.

XV. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall grant a false Certificate, or counterfeit, erase, or alter any Licence, Oath, or Certificate which shall be made or given pursuant to this Act, or shall knowingly or wittingly publish or make use thereof, such Person or Persons shall forfeit Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered and disposed of in the manner directed by this Act; and such Licence, Oath, or Certificate so falsified, counterfeited, erased, or altered, shall be invalid and of none Effect.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Sugar.
Coffee.
Cocoa.
Rum.
Molasses.

Pimento.
Indigo.
Ginger.
Fustic, or other Dying Wood.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Dry and Wet Fruit in Brandy and
Sugar, in Jars and Bottles.
Pickles - - in ditto.
Olives.
Figs.
Raisins.
Currants.
Pistaccio Nuts.
Almonds.
Dates.
Capers.
Wine.
Brandy.
Oil of Olives.
Oil of Almonds.
Gum Arabic.
— Mastic.
— Myrrh.
— Sicily.
— Ammoniac.
Opium.
Manna.
Senna.
Cantharides.
Orris Root.
Rhubarb.
Jalap.
Scamony.
Quicksilver.
Sarsaparilla.
Saffron.
Safflower,

Musk.
Incense.
Essence of Bergamot.
Do. of Citron.
Do. of Lemon.
Do. of Orange.
Do. of Lavender.
Do. of Roses.
Do. of Rosemary.
Marble, } Rough and Worked.
Alabaster, }
Brimstone.
Cork.
Aniseed.
Cumminseed.
Ostrich Feathers.
Honey.
Sponges.
Amber.
Coral.
Mill Timber.
Box Wood.
Argol.
Vermilion.
Ochres.
Cinnabar.
Orange Buds and Peel.
Juniper Berries.
Punk.
Pumice Stone.
Emery Stone.
Whetstone.

Schedule (B.)—continued.

Paintings and Prints.	Beans.
Mosaic Works.	Peas.
Medals.	Lentils.
Lava, and Malta Stone for building.	Rice.
Pozzolana.	Macaroni or Vermicelli.
Bullion.	Cascasoo.
Precious Stones.	Parmesan Cheese.
Pearls.	Bologna and other Sausages.
Corn.	Anchovies.
Grain.	Caviar.
Meal or Flour.	Botarga.

Anno 55° GEORGII III. Cap. 116.

An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India.

Lascars and Natives of India not to be British Mariners within the Meaning of 34 Geo. 3. c. 68.

VI. **PROVIDED** also, and be it further enacted, That no Asiatic Sailors, Lascars' or Natives of any of the Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, although born in Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places under the Government of His Majesty, or of the East India Company, shall at any time be deemed or taken to be British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, within the intent and meaning of the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Navigation of British Ships by Subjects of His Majesty, for the Purpose of entitling any Ship or Vessel, to be deemed to be a British Ship navigated according to Law, and to have the Privileges and Advantages of British Ships having the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners British Subjects; any thing in the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament, or Law or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no Ship or Vessel belonging to any Port within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or usually navigated by such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, as Mariners, shall, while carrying on Trade to and from India to the United Kingdom, forfeit any Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, to which she may be by Law entitled, by reason of having any proportion of such Mariners without the due proportion of British Mariners, until the Expiration of Twelve Months of continued Peace after the conclusion of the present War: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, upon or after the Commencement of any Hostilities, to permit all Merchant Ships or any other Trading Vessels, and all Privateers, to be manned wholly or in any such proportions as shall be specified in any such Proclamation, with such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, for and during such Periods as shall be specified in any such Proclamation as aforesaid.

VII. ' And

VII. ' And whereas Lascars and other Natives of the East are not deemed to be equal in Strength and Use to European or other Seamen ; and the requiring the proportion of Three-fourths of British Seamen in Ships having as part of the Crew Lascars and Natives of the East, would compel such Ships to carry a larger Number of British Seamen than other Ships, or to employ a smaller Number of Lascars and Natives of the East than would be sufficient to make a proper Crew ;' be it therefore enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel so duly registered, and carrying on Trade to and from India and the United Kingdom as aforesaid, and manned in part with Lascars or Natives of India, and which shall be commanded by a British Master, and navigated by Seven British Seamen as part of the Crew for every One hundred Tons of her registered Burden, and so in proportion for any part of a One hundred Tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be navigated according to Law as to the Crew of any such Ship or Vessel, although the Number of such British Seamen shall not be equal to the proportion of Three-fourths of the whole Crew of such Ship or Vessel ; any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament or Law or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Proportion of British Seamen to the Tonnage of any Ship, partly by Lascars, sufficient, although not amounting to Three-fourths of the Crew.

VIII. ' And whereas it may not always be possible to procure the due proportion of British Seamen at Ports in India for Vessels sailing from India,' be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the Governments of the East India Company in India, or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any Colony, Territory, or Island belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on Application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, and after having ascertained by due Inquiry that a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship or Vessel sailing from India, within Ten Days from such Application to certify the same, and license such Ship or Vessel to sail with a less proportion of British Seamen than required by Law ; and every such Ship having on board such Licence shall be deemed to be navigated according to Law, notwithstanding such Deficiency of British Seamen, until her Arrival at the Port of her Destination in the United Kingdom ; but shall on the Voyage back from the United Kingdom have the full and proper proportion of Seven British Seamen to every One hundred Tons.

In cases where in India a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be obtained, Governors may license the Ship to sail for Europe.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to require any number of British Seamen to be on board as part of the Crew or Mariners of any Ship or Vessel employed in Trade only between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, including the Cape of Good Hope ; or to prevent any such Ship or Vessel, while so employed, being manned and navigated wholly or in any proportion as to Asiatic Sailors, or Lascars, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the Limits of the said Company.

Act not to require British Seamen on board Vessels employed in Trade between Port and Port.

ANNO 55° GEORGE III. Cap. 135.

An Act to alter the Conditions and Regulations under which Blubber and Train Oil of Newfoundland are admitted to Entry.

49 Geo. 3. c. 98.

Conditions under which Blubber and Train Oil of Newfoundland shall be admitted to Entry.

‘ **W**HEREAS it is expedient that the Conditions and Regulations contained in an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof,’ under which Blubber and Train Oil, the Produce of Fish, or Creatures living in the Sea, taken and caught on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, and Parts adjacent, by His Majesty’s Subjects carrying on such Fishery from that Island, were to be admitted to Entry as such, should be altered,’ 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 October One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, before any Blubber and Train Oil imported into Great Britain, as being taken and caught on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, and Parts adjacent, wholly by His Majesty’s Subjects carrying on such Fishery from that Island, shall be admitted to Entry on Payment of the Duty imposed on such Blubber or Train Oil by the said recited Act, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported, shall produce and deliver to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Deputy Governor of Newfoundland, or of the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place in Newfoundland where the Train Oil or Blubber shall have been taken on board, or if no such Officer or Governor or Deputy Governor shall be residing there, then a Certificate shall be produced under the Hand and Seal of the Naval Officer or other Principal Officer of the said Port or Place, or of one of His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the District, testifying that Oath had been made before him (who is hereby authorized and required to administer such Oath, and to grant such Certificate) by the Shipper of such Blubber or Train Oil, that the same was really and bonâ fide the Produce of Fish, or Creatures living in the Sea, actually caught and taken wholly by His Majesty’s Subjects carrying on such Fishery, and usually residing in the Island of Newfoundland, or in His Majesty’s European Dominions; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel in which the Blubber or Train Oil shall be imported into Great Britain, shall make Oath before such Collector or other Chief Officer at the Port of Importation (who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same), that the Blubber or Train Oil so imported is the same as mentioned and referred to in the said Certificate; and the Importer or Importers, Consignee or Consignees of such Blubber or Train Oil, shall also make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Customs, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such Oath) at the Time of Entry, that to the best of his or their Knowledge and Belief the Blubber or Train Oil so imported was actually caught and taken by British Subjects usually residing

siding in the Island of Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions; and on Failure of such Certificate being produced, and Proof on Oath as aforesaid being made, such Blubber and Train Oil shall be deemed and taken to be of Foreign Fishing, and charged with the Duty imposed by the said recited Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty on such Articles of Foreign Fishing.

Anno 55° GEORGI II III. Cap. 172.

An Act to provide for the Support of captured Slaves during the Period of Adjudication.

WHEREAS the Acts now in force for the Abolition of the Slave Trade have not sufficiently provided for the Support and Maintenance of Slaves during the time when they may be waiting Adjudication as Prize of War, or as forfeited or liable to Forfeiture to His Majesty, or otherwise proceeded against under and by virtue of any Law: And whereas it is expedient that further Provisions be made, in order to insure the necessary Support and Maintenance for such Slaves during the time they may be so waiting Adjudication; 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, when any Native or Natives of Africa, held and treated as Slaves, or other Person or Persons held or treated as Slaves, within the Provisions of any Act of Parliament passed for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, shall be captured or seized as Prize of War, or as forfeited or liable to Forfeiture to His Majesty, or otherwise proceeded against in and by virtue of any Law, and brought to Adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, or in any Court of Vice Admiralty, or in any Court in His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations, or elsewhere within His Majesty's Dominions, which is or may be authorized to hold Jurisdiction in such Cases, it shall be lawful for the Person or Persons claiming any Right or Property in or the Possession of such Slaves, and he is hereby required, to put such Slaves on shore; and it shall be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs in such Port or Place in which such Slaves shall be brought to Adjudication, and he is hereby required, to direct Inquiry to be made, whether the Persons or Person claiming any Right or Property in or the Possession of such Slaves shall have furnished, or shall be willing and able to furnish, sufficient Food and Necessaries for the Support and wholesome Maintenance of the said Slaves during the Proceedings which may have been or may be instituted respecting such Slaves; and such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs shall, as soon as may be, report to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or other Person exercising the Authority of Governor in such Colony or Plantation or Place, the Result of such Inquiry; and if it shall appear to the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or other Person exercising the Authority of Governor, that sufficient Food and Necessaries for the wholesome Maintenance of such Slaves during the Proceedings so instituted, or to be instituted as aforesaid, have not been furnished; and if the Persons or Person claiming any

Provisions for Subsistence of Slaves during Adjudication to be furnished.

any Right or Property in or to such Slaves shall refuse or afterwards neglect or omit to supply proper Food and Necessaries for the Support and wholesome Maintenance of the said Slaves during such Proceedings, the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or other Person exercising the Authority of Governor in such Colony or Plantation or Place, being satisfied of the Truth of the Report so made to him, shall authorize the said Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs to take on himself the immediate Care and Custody of such Slaves, and to provide proper Food and Necessaries for such Slaves during the Proceedings so instituted or to be instituted in any such Court as aforesaid, until the said Court shall have made its Decree, have the Force and Effect of a definitive Sentence condemning or restoring the said Slaves; and in case the said Court shall by such Decree absolutely restore or condemn such Slaves, the said Court shall, on Application made to him by the said Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs so providing or having provided for the Support and Maintenance of such Slaves as aforesaid, direct the Accounts for the Provisions and Necessaries so supplied for the said Slaves to be brought into the Registry of the Court and examined, and direct the same, when confirmed, to be a Charge on the said Slaves, to be defrayed by the Person receiving Possession thereof under the Decree of such Court.

If Subsistence not furnished, the Slaves to be delivered up.

II. Provided nevertheless, That in case the Court shall not immediately restore or condemn the said Slaves by Decree having the Force and Effect of a definitive Sentence, but shall direct further Proof to be made in the Cause, whereby the Restitution or Condemnation shall be deferred, and the Person claiming any Right or Property in or the Possession of the said Slaves, shall not have supplied, or at any time pending Proceedings in that Court shall refuse or neglect to supply, proper Food and Necessaries for the said Slaves, it shall be lawful for the Court to direct a Valuation to be made of such Slaves, and to decree such Slaves, after such Valuation had and approved by the Court, to be delivered over to such Officer or Person as may be appointed by His Majesty to receive Slaves condemned to His Majesty's Use, according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade;' and the same shall be dealt with and treated in all respects according to the Provisions of the said Act; save and except that the Bounty shall not be due or payable for such Slaves but in the Event of final Condemnation, according to the Provisions of the said Act.

47 Geo. 3. c. 36.

Restitution to be made for Slaves.

III. And be it further enacted, That if on further Proof the Slaves shall be decreed to be restored, and there be no Appeal, and the said Slaves shall have been delivered over as above directed, Restitution shall be made in the Value of the said Slaves, according to the Valuation as above directed, together with Interest thereon, such Sums being deducted therefrom as may have been expended for the Support and Maintenance of the said Slaves by the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs as before directed, and shall remain unpaid; and the Value so adjusted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy in the same manner as Bounties are now paid for Slaves condemned to His Majesty's Use under the aforesaid Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, on the Production of the official Copy of the Sentence of Restitution, with the Valuation endorsed thereon by the Registrar of the said Court or his Deputy.

IV. And

IV. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which there shall have been a Decree having the Force and Effect of a definitive Sentence restoring or condemning the said Slaves, and the same shall be suspended by Appeal, it shall be lawful for the Court, notwithstanding such Appeal, and it is hereby required, to proceed forthwith to direct the Slaves so detained to be valued as above directed, and, after such Valuation had and approved by the Court, to be delivered over to such Officer or Person as may be appointed to receive Slaves condemned to His Majesty's Use, according to the Provisions of the aforesaid Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, as if the same had been finally condemned to His Majesty; and such Slaves shall be treated and dealt with in all respects in the same manner as if they had been finally condemned to His Majesty; save and except that the Bounties shall not be due or payable thereon but in the Event of final Condemnation to His Majesty, according to the Provisions of the said Act.

Restitution in Value to be made with Interest, and paid as Bounties.

V. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which such Slaves shall be finally restored in the Court of Appeal, Restitution in Value shall be made for the Use of the Claimant or Proprietor thereof, according to the Valuation made as above directed, subject always to Revision in the Court of Appeal, together with Interest thereon, such Sums being deducted therefrom as may have been expended for the Support and Maintenance of the said Slaves by the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs as above directed; and the Value so adjusted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, in the same manner as Bounties are directed to be paid for Slaves condemned to His Majesty under the aforesaid Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, on the Production of an official Copy of the final Sentence of Restitution, with the Valuation of the said Slaves endorsed thereon by the Registrar of the said Court, or his Deputy.

In Cases of Appeal Restitution shall be made when Property is finally restored.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the said Courts, or any of them having Jurisdiction in the principal Cause, from adjudging and decreeing the Captors, Seizors, or Prosecutors in any such Cause as aforesaid to pay out of their own proper Monies, in addition to the Restitution in Value directed to be made as aforesaid, such further Sums in the Nature of Costs or Damages as the said Court shall decree, where it shall appear to such Court that the Capture, Seizure, or Prosecution, or the Appeal thereon on the behalf of the Captor, Seizor, or Prosecutor, shall not be justified by the Circumstances of the Case.

Captors liable to Costs and Damages notwithstanding such Restitution.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for the Disposal of Slaves condemned to His Majesty's Use, and for the Payment of Bounty thereon in Cases of Capture by Ships of War or Privateers, shall be applied to all Cases of Slaves captured or seized and condemned as Prize of War during the last War, or that may hereafter be captured, seized, or condemned as aforesaid, or otherwise forfeited or liable to Forfeiture to His Majesty, or subject to Condemnation by any Law whatsoever.

Provisions of former Act extended to this Act.

Anno 56° GEORGII III. Cap. 83.

An Act for regulating the carrying of Passengers to and from the Island of Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador.

48 Geo. 3. c. 56.

Masters of Vessels to enter into Bond not to take more Passengers than by this Act allowed.

‘ WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty’s
 ‘ Reign, intituled ‘ An Act for regulating the Vessels carrying Passengers
 ‘ from the United Kingdom to His Majesty’s Plantations and Settlements abroad, or
 ‘ to Foreign Parts, with respect to the Number of such Passengers:’ And whereas an
 ‘ Act was passed in the Forty-fourth Year of His said Majesty’s Reign, to exempt
 ‘ Vessels in the Newfoundland Trade from the Provisions of the above-recited Act
 ‘ of the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty’s Reign, whereby the Conveyance
 ‘ of Passengers from the United Kingdom to Newfoundland and Labrador is no
 ‘ longer subject to any legal Provisions: And whereas it is expedient to make special
 ‘ Regulations for the Intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Island of
 ‘ Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador, so far as regards the Conveyance of Pas-
 ‘ sengers, and the providing them with proper Accommodation, and an adequate
 ‘ Supply of Water and Provisions;’ 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 before the sailing of any Ship or Vessel from any Port or Place in
 ‘ the United Kingdom to Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador with Passengers, the
 ‘ Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship
 ‘ or Vessel, and the Owner or Owners thereof, shall enter into Security by Bond to
 ‘ His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds, with
 ‘ Condition that there shall not be taken on board any such Ship or Vessel any more
 ‘ such Passengers than are herein-after permitted and allowed; which Bond shall be
 ‘ taken by and deposited with the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer
 ‘ of His Majesty’s Customs at the Port from which such Ships or Vessels shall sail;
 ‘ and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such
 ‘ Ship or Vessel, previous to his leaving the said Port, shall and is hereby required to
 ‘ deliver to the said Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of His Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Customs at the said Port, a List containing the Number of the said Passengers,
 ‘ with their Names, Ages, and Descriptions, for the Purpose of being registered at such
 ‘ Port, together with a Copy of the same, which Copy shall be certified by the said
 ‘ Officers as being correct and true, and deliver to the Master or other Person having
 ‘ or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, to be by him kept on
 ‘ board the said Vessel, and subject to the Inspection of any of His Majesty’s Ships of
 ‘ War, or Vessels in the Service of His Majesty’s Customs or Excise, during his Voyage
 ‘ to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador; and upon the Arrival of such Ship or
 ‘ Vessel at either of the aforesaid Places, the said Master, or other Person having or
 ‘ taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall deliver the aforesaid
 ‘ Copy of the List to the Governor of such Place, or other Person acting for him, or to
 ‘ the Naval Officer or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Arrival, or to the
 ‘ nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall be required to examine the Passengers within
 ‘ Twenty-four Hours after their Arrival; and no such Passenger as aforesaid shall be
 ‘ allowed

allowed to land until such List is compared with the Passengers by the Governor or other Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose.

II. And be it further enacted, That if the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall take or have on board his Ship or Vessel, or if the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel shall engage to take on board more Persons than the Number allowed, they shall respectively forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds for each Person so taken or engaged to be taken on board.

Penalty on taking more than Number allowed.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Ship or Vessel from any Place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from Guernsey and Jersey, to carry to any Part of Newfoundland or Coast of Labrador a greater Number of Passengers than in the following Proportion; that is to say, any British Ship or Vessel having a Second Deck may take Passengers at the Rate of One for every unoccupied Space being Six Feet in length by two Feet in breadth, and being of the full perpendicular height between the Two Decks; or any British Ship or Vessel which shall have only One Deck over her Hold may take Passengers at the Rate of One for every Space between the Cargo stowed in the Hold and the Deck, being Six Feet in length and Two Feet in breadth, and being the height of Five Feet perpendicular above the Cargo, and being independent in either Case of the Space which may be requisite for the Stowage of the Water and Provisions and Baggage of the Passengers, and the full Space before mentioned shall accordingly be allotted for the Accommodation of each Passenger so taken on board.

Number of Passengers.

IV. And be it further enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel shall be furnished, at the Time of her Departure to commence the Voyage, with at least Ten Weeks Supply of good and wholesome Water, so as to furnish a Supply of Five Pints of Water per Day for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, and the said Supply of Water shall be stowed below the Deck; and every such Ship or Vessel shall also be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford an Allowance for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, during the said Period of Ten Weeks, of One Pound of Bread or Biscuit, and One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork per Day, and also Two Pounds of Flour, Three Pounds of Oatmeal or Three Pounds of Peas or Pearl Barley, and Half a Pound of Butter, weekly; the weekly Allowance to commence on the Day the Vessel puts to Sea.

Quantity of Water, &c. to be on board.

V. And be it further enacted, That the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel, failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water herein-before specified, shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds of lawful Money for each and every such Neglect and Omission.

Penalty on Master not delivering out Provisions and Water.

VI. And be it further enacted, That an Abstract of this Act, stating the Number of Passengers allowed to be taken, and the daily and weekly Allowance of Water and Provisions, shall be exposed in some conspicuous Part of the Ship or Vessel to which the said Passengers have Recourse; in failure of which, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds.

Abstract of Act to be exposed in some Part of the Ship.

Masters of Vessels returning from Newfoundland, &c. to conform to Regulations.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any such Ship or Vessel, engaging to take on board any such Passengers from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador, for the Purpose of returning from thence to the United Kingdom, shall conform to the Regulations above enacted as to the Number of Passengers which it shall be lawful for them to take on board, and shall be liable to the like Penalties for any Breach of such Regulations as are herein-before enacted with respect to Vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom to Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador.

Vessels returning from Newfoundland, &c. to be furnished with a certain Supply of Water and Provisions.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel returning from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador to any Port or Place of the United Kingdom with Passengers as aforesaid, shall be furnished, at the Time of her Departure to commence the Voyage, with at least Seven Weeks Supply of good and wholesome Water, so as to furnish a Supply of Five Pints of Water per Day for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, and the said Supply of Water shall be stowed below the Deck; and every such Ship or Vessel shall also be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford an Allowance for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, during the said Period of Seven Weeks, of One Pound of Bread or Biscuit, and One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork per Day, and also Two Pounds of Flour, Three Pounds of Oatmeal, or Three Pounds of Peas or Pearl Barley, and Half a Pound of Butter, weekly; the weekly Allowance to commence on the Day the Vessel puts to Sea.

Penalty on not giving out the Allowance of Water and Provisions.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Master or other Person having taken the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel, failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water herein-before specified, shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds of lawful Money for each and every such Neglect and Omission.

Recovery and Application of Penalties.

X. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures to be incurred under this Act shall and may be recovered in a summary way, on the Oath of one or more Witness or Witnesses, before any one or more of His Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace of any County, County of a City, Riding, Shire, or Place in the United Kingdom where such Ship or Vessel shall depart from or come to in or during such Voyage, or in a summary way in any Surrogate Court or Courts of Session having Jurisdiction in the Island of Newfoundland; and such last-mentioned Penalties and Forfeitures as shall be recovered in Newfoundland shall be paid to the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, or other Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose; to be applied under the Direction of such Governor, or other Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose, for defraying the Passage home of such Persons as ought to be sent to that Country to which they belong.

Act not to affect the Conveyance of Persons employed on the Establishment.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the Conveyance of any Persons on board of any such Ship or Vessel, whether Fishermen, Youngsters, or others, being hired Servants to be employed on the Establishment of their respective Masters or Hirers in the Prosecution of the Fisheries carried on from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador.

Anno 56° GEORGII III. Cap. 91.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; to allow the Importation into and Exportation from such Colonies of certain Articles by Dutch Proprietors of the European Dominions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and to repeal an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting a Trade between the United Provinces and certain Colonies in His Majesty's Possession.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies;' And whereas it is expedient that the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, situated in the Province of Guiana in South America, should be placed upon the same footing, in relation to Regulations of Trade, as the British West India Islands; 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 the Benefits, Privileges, and Advantages, and all the Rules, Regulations; and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, in the said recited Act contained and provided with respect to His Britannic Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies, shall extend and apply, and be in full Force and Effect as to the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same were re-enacted in and separately and severally repeated in this Act as to the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; any Act or Acts of Parliament, or Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Regulations of
North American
Colonies to extend
to Demerara, &c.

II. 'And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for increasing the Duty on Rum and other Spirits imported into Newfoundland from the British Colonies and Plantations on the Continent of America, and charging a Duty on Spirits imported into Newfoundland from His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies;' a Duty of Sixpence was imposed on every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported into the said Island of Newfoundland from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies: And whereas it is expedient that Rum imported into the said Island from the aforesaid Colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, should be placed on the same footing as Rum imported from the other British Colonies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid upon every Gallon of Rum imported into the said Island of Newfoundland from the aforesaid Colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, the Sum of Sixpence for every

52 Geo. 3. c. 106.

Rum imported into
Newfoundland
from Demerara
&c. to pay 6d per
Gallon.

Gallon, and no more ; such Duties to be sued for, recovered, and applied in the like manner and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures as are provided by the aforesaid recited Act.

Subjects of the Netherlands may import into Demerara, &c. the usual Articles of Supply, but not for Trade.

III. ' And whereas a Convention of Commerce and Navigation has been concluded between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands : And whereas it is expedient to give Effect to such Parts of the said Convention as require the Sanction of Parliament ;' be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any of the Subjects of His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in such Colonies, to import from the Netherlands into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in the Province of Guiana in South America, all the usual Articles of Supply for their Estates in the said Colonies, such Articles being necessary and requisite as Supplies for the Cultivation of the Estates, or the Clothing, Maintenance, and Comfort of the Residents thereon, and not to exceed what may be deemed necessary for the Supply of the particular Estates for which they are to be imported, and to be actually applied to the Purposes of such Supply, and not for Trade ; and in case of Seizure by any Officer of the Customs of any Importations of such Articles, on the ground of their being imported in the way or for the Purposes of Trade, and not as Supplies, the Proof that such Articles are Supplies, and imported under the Conditions of the Convention, shall lie on the Dutch Proprietor importing the same ; and in case of such Proof being made and given, in consequence of any Dispute arising thereupon, before the Collector or Principal Officer of the Customs, who is hereby empowered to administer an Oath or take Affidavit for the Purposes of any such Examination and Proof under this Act, the Goods shall be admitted to Entry : Provided always, that the Importer, before such Entry shall be allowed, shall enter into Bond with Two Sureties, in a sufficient Sum, to abide the Decision of the Board of Customs in England upon such Seizure : Provided also, that Wine, as a Medicine and necessary Article of Supply, may be so imported to such a limited Extent as may be necessary for the Purposes of such Supply as a Medicine, and shall be liable to the Duty of Ten Shillings per Ton, and no more.

Wine to pay a Duty of 10s. per Ton.

Dutch Proprietors to export the Produce of their Estates.

IV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any of the Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in such Colonies, to export from the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, to the Netherlands, the Produce of their Estates.

Who are to be considered as Dutch Proprietors:

V. And be further enacted, That all Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, resident in His said Majesty's European Dominions, who were at the Date of the Signature of the said Convention Proprietors of Estates in the said Colonies, and all Subjects of His said Majesty who may hereafter become possessed of Estates then belonging to Dutch Proprietors therein, and all such Proprietors as, being then resident in the said Colonies, and being Natives of His Majesty's Dominions in the Netherlands, may have declared, within Three Months after the Publication of the aforesaid Convention in the said Colonies, that they wish to continue to be considered as such ; and all Subjects of His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands, who may be the Holders of Mortgages of Estates in the said Colonies made prior to the Date of the Convention, and who may under their Mortgage Deeds have the Right of exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of such

such Estates, shall be deemed Dutch Proprietors under the Provisions of this Act; provided that where both Dutch and British Subjects have Mortgages upon the same Property in the said Colonies, the Produce to be consigned to the different Mortgages shall be in proportion to the Amount of the Debts respectively due to them.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all such Importation from the Netherlands into the said Colonies for the Supply of Estates therein as aforesaid, and Exportation of the Produce of such Estates to the Netherlands, may be carried on in any Ships being the Property of Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any Restriction or Limitation as to the Mariners navigating the same, for the Space of Five Years, commencing from the First Day of January last: Provided always, that the Master of every such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the said Colonies respectively satisfactory Proof of the said Vessels being owned by a Subject of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Provided also, that His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands may at any time before the Expiration of the said Five Years, if he should think proper, order and direct that such Trade shall be carried on only in such Ships as are Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are the Subjects of His said Majesty: And provided always, that after the Expiration of the said Five Years no such Trade shall be carried on except in Vessels Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are Subjects of His said Majesty.

Importation and Exportation to be in Ships belonging to the Subjects of the Netherlands, &c.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all such Importations and Exportations shall be subject to the same Duties as are payable by His Majesty's Subjects on Importations and Exportations of the like Articles, and shall be subject to the same Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions for the due landing of any such Produce as aforesaid in the Netherlands, as are provided by any Act now in force for the landing of the like Articles in Great Britain, so far as the same are or can be made applicable.

Duties to be the same as payable by British Subjects.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to export the Produce of the before-mentioned Estates within the said Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, to any Part of the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe.

Persons entitled to trade between the Colonies and the Netherlands, not to export the Produce to this Country, &c.

IX. And whereas, immediately after the signing of the aforesaid Convention, certain Vessels may have left the Netherlands, and the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the aforesaid Colonies, on being apprized of the aforesaid Convention, may have, by the Authority or Order of the Governor or otherwise, been induced to act upon such Convention upon the Emergency of the Occasion, as if the same had been confirmed by Law; and it is expedient that all Importations and Admissions to Entry allowed under the Articles of the said Convention shall be confirmed and valid; be it therefore enacted, That all Importations and Admissions to Entry, so made in pursuance or in consequence of any of the Articles of the said Convention, shall be and are hereby declared to be lawful, and as good, valid, and effectual as if the same had been made in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or this

Importations under the Convention to be deemed lawful.

Act;

Act; and all Persons concerned therein shall be and are hereby indemnified in respect thereof.

54 Geo. 3. c. 72.
repealed.

X. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for permitting a Trade between the United Provinces and certain Colonies now in His Majesty's Possession,' shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 4.

An Act to extend the Privileges of the Trade of Malta to the Port of Gibraltar.

55 Geo. 3. c. 29.

The Trade of Gibraltar to be carried on as the Trade of Malta under recited Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend to the Port of Gibraltar all the Privileges which were granted to the Trade of Malta by an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; and also between Malta and the 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 assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act the Trade between Gibraltar and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and also between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom, shall and may be carried on in like manner and under the like Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, and subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as are provided by the said recited Act with respect to Malta and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and also between Malta and the United Kingdom, as if the same were particularly and expressly repeated and re-enacted in the Body of this Act; any thing in any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 10.

An Act to regulate the Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to certain of His Majesty's Colonies in North America.

43 G. 3. c. 56.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to His Majesty's Plantations and Settlements abroad, or to Foreign Parts, with respect to the Number of such Passengers, certain Regulations were made with respect to the Number of Passengers to be conveyed on board British and

and Foreign Vessels from the United Kingdom to His Majesty's Colonies abroad, and to Foreign Countries: And whereas it is expedient to make special Regulations with respect to the Conveyance of Passengers to certain of His Majesty's Colonies in North America; 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 nothing in the aforesaid Act of the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty shall be deemed or taken to apply to any British Ship or Vessel carrying Passengers to the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recited Act not to apply to British Vessels carrying Passengers to Canada, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no Ship or Vessel shall sail with Passengers from any Port or Place in the United Kingdom to any Port or Place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, unless the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, and the Owner or Owners thereof, shall, before the sailing of such Ship or Vessel from any Port or Place as aforesaid, enter into Security by Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the Penalty of Five hundred Pounds, with Condition that there shall not be taken on board any such Ship or Vessel any more such Passengers than are herein-after permitted and allowed, and that every Passenger, if alive, shall be landed at the Port or Place to which such Passenger shall have contracted to be conveyed; which Bond shall be taken by and deposited with the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from which such Ships or Vessels shall sail; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, previous to his leaving the said Port, shall and is hereby required to deliver to the said Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs at the said Port, a List containing the Number of the said Passengers, with their Names, Ages, and Descriptions, and the Places to which they are to be respectively conveyed for the Purpose of being registered at such Port, together with a Copy of the same, which Copy shall be certified by the said Officers as being correct and true, and delivered to the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, to be by him kept on board the said Vessel, and subject to the Inspection of any of His Majesty's Ships of War or Vessels in the Service of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, during his Voyage to the aforesaid Colonies; and upon the Arrival of such Ship or Vessel at either of the aforesaid Colonies, the said Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall deliver the aforesaid Copy of the List to the Governor of such Place, or other Person acting for him, or to the Naval Officer or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Arrival, or to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall be required to examine the Passengers within Twenty-four Hours after their Arrival; and no such Passenger as aforesaid shall be allowed to land until such List is compared with the Passengers by the Governor or other Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose.

No Vessel shall sail to Canada, &c. unless the Master enter into Bond that there shall not be taken on board more Passengers than by this Act allowed, &c.

List of Passengers to be delivered in manner herein mentioned.

III. And be it further enacted, That if the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall take or have on board his Ship or Vessel, or if the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel shall engage to take

Penalty on taking more Passengers than the Number allowed, £50.

take on board, more Persons than the Number allowed, they shall respectively forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds for each Person so taken or engaged to be taken on board.

Passengers to be apportioned according to the Tonnage of the Vessel.

IV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Ship or Vessel from any Place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from Guernsey and Jersey, to carry to any Port or Place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, a greater Number of Passengers than in the proportion of one adult Person, or of Three Children under Fourteen Years of Age, for every One Ton and a Half of the Burthen of such Ship or Vessel; and every such Ship and Vessel shall be taken to be of such Tonnage or Burthen as is described and set forth in the respective Certificate of the Registry of each and every such Ship or Vessel granted in pursuance of the several Acts in force in Great Britain and Ireland respectively relating to such Certificates; and if any such Ship or Vessel shall be partly laden with Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, then it shall not be lawful for the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel to receive or take on board a greater Number of Persons than in the proportion of one adult Person, or of Three Children under Fourteen Years of Age; for every One Ton and a Half of that Part of such Ship or Vessel remaining unladen.

Water and Provisions how to be apportioned.

V. And be it further enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel shall be furnished, at the Time of her Departure to commence the Voyage, with at least Twelve Weeks Supply of good and wholesome Water, so as to furnish a Supply of Five Pints of Water per Day for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew; and the said Supply of Water shall be stowed below the Deck; and every such Ship or Vessel shall also be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford an Allowance for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, during the said Period of Twelve Weeks, of One Pound of Bread or Biscuit, and One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork per Day, and also Two Pounds of Flour, Three Pounds of Oatmeal, or Three Pounds of Peas or Pearl Barley, and Half a Pound of Butter weekly; the weekly Allowance to commence on the Day the Vessel puts to Sea.

Penalty on Failure of giving out the Allowance of Provisions, £10.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel, failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water herein-before specified, shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds of lawful Money for each and every such Neglect and Omission.

Abstract of Act to be exposed in the Vessel, on Penalty of £10.

VII. And be it further enacted, That an Abstract of this Act, stating the Number of Passengers allowed to be taken, and the daily and weekly Allowance of Water and Provisions, shall be exposed in some conspicuous Part of the Ship or Vessel to which the said Passengers have Recourse; in failure of which the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds.

Penalties how to be recovered and applied.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures to be incurred under this Act shall and may be recovered in a summary way, on the Oath of One or more Witness or Witnesses, before any one or more of His Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace of any County, County of a City, Riding, Shire, or Place in the United Kingdom, where such Ship or Vessel shall depart from or come to in or during such Voyage,

Voyage, or in a summary way in any Court or Courts of Session having Jurisdiction in the Port or Place at which such Ship or Vessel shall arrive; and one Moiety of every Penalty to be recovered by virtue of this Act shall go and be applied to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Use of such Person or Persons as shall first sue for the same.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal, alter, or affect any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom now in force in the United Kingdom, or within Great Britain or Ireland respectively, for the Restriction or Regulation of Artificers and others from or in going or passing from any Part of the United Kingdom to Parts beyond Sea, or to regulate the Ships or Vessels carrying or conveying such Artificers, or the Masters or Commanders or Persons having Charge of such Ships or Vessels; but that all such Laws, Usages, and Customs shall remain in full Force and Effect to all Intents and Purposes as if this Act had not been made.

Laws for the Regulation of Artificers leaving the Kingdom not to be affected.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 28.

An Act to extend the Powers of Two Acts for allowing British-Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels; and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to allow British Plantation Sugar and Coffee imported into Bermuda in British Ships to be exported to the Territories of the United States of America in Foreign Ships or Vessels; and to permit Articles, the Production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships or Vessels:' And whereas an Act was passed in the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for further allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles at the Island of Bermuda:' And whereas it is expedient that the said Acts should be extended so far as regards the Articles to be allowed to be imported and exported; 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 in addition to the Articles enumerated in the said Acts, it shall be lawful to import from the United States into the Ports mentioned in the Acts above recited, in Vessels of the Description therein stated, and under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, provided in the said recited Acts, the Articles of Fruit and Vegetables being the Produce of the said States; and in addition to the Articles permitted to be exported by the said above-recited Acts, to export from the said Island of Bermuda to the said United States, in such Vessels and under such Regulations as aforesaid, Rum and Molasses the Produce of any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, which shall have been legally imported into the Island of Bermuda in any British Ship or Vessel.

52 Geo. 3. c. 79.

53 Geo. 3. c. 50.

In addition to the Articles enumerated in recited Acts, Fruit and Vegetables may be imported, and Rum and Molasses may be exported, &c.

Anno 57° GEORGE III. Cap. 29.

An Act to extend to Newfoundland the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for permitting the Exportation of Wares, Goods, and Merchandize from any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies to any other of the said Islands, and to and from any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and the said Islands and Colonies.

32 Geo. 3. c. 100.

‘ **W**HEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled ‘ An Act to permit the Exportation of Wares, Goods, and Merchandize from any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies to any other of the said Islands, and to and from any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and the said Islands and Colonies ;’ it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to export in any British-built Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from any one of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said British Colonies in America to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, any Goods or Commodities whatsoever of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or Prize Goods, which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions contained in an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled ‘ An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies : And whereas it is expedient to extend the Provisions of the said first-recited Act to the Island of Newfoundland ;’ 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 and for any of His Majesty's Subjects to export in any British-built Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from the said Island of Newfoundland to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or from any one of the said British Colonies on the Continent of America, into the said Island of Newfoundland, any Goods or Commodities whatsoever of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or Prize Goods, which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions contained in the said last-recited Act of the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty.

45 Geo. 3. c. 57.

European Goods, &c. may be exported from Newfoundland to the West Indies, &c. and from the West Indies, &c. to Newfoundland.

ANNO 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 36.

An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the Mediterranean.

X. **A**ND be it further enacted, That for the Purposes of this Act, and for all other Purposes whatever, the Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall be deemed and taken to be in Europe.*

* By this Enactment, Goods, the Production of Malta and its Dependencies, are subject to the same Restrictions as other European Commodities.

ANNO 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 42.

An Act to revive and continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, an Act made in the Forty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma and the Port of Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, in American Ships coming in Ballast.

WHĒREAS an Act was made in the Forty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma and the Port of Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast;' which said Act was, by Two Acts of the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, continued until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and thirteen: And whereas it is expedient to revive and continue the said Act of the Forty-fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign: 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 of the Forty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty shall from and after the passing of this Act be revived, and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in force from and after the passing of this Act to the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Revised Act revived and continued till March 25, 1819.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 45.

An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sarke and Man, and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possesions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown, at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm.

Persons holding Offices under the Crown during Pleasure may, at the Demise of His Majesty, continue to hold the same during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who shall succeed.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by Law as herein-after is enacted, 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 Person, and Persons who upon the Day of the Demise of His present Majesty (whom God long preserve) shall hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during Pleasure, shall under and by virtue of this Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same; but nevertheless the same shall be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who shall succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His present Majesty, and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the Authority of this Act shall be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His present Majesty shall succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to deprive the Heirs and Successors of His Majesty, Kings or Queens of this Realm, of the Power of removing and discharging any Person or Persons from his, her, or their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, in such manner as by Law they might have done if this Act or any thing therein contained had never been passed.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 74.

An Act to extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to Porta Maria in the Island of Jamaica, and to the Port of Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes.

WHEREAS it is provided by an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to consolidate and extend the several Laws now in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandizes into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,' that certain Articles therein enumerated may be imported into the several Ports therein named from Foreign Colonies in the West Indies: And whereas by one other Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to permit the Importation of Rice, Grain, and Flour from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America into certain Ports in the West Indies; and to allow certain Articles to be imported from the United States of America into the British Provinces in North America, for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West Indies,' it is enacted, that in addition to the Articles enumerated in the afore-recited Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, it shall be lawful to import, under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided in the said recited Act, the Articles of Rice, Grain of all Sorts, and Flour, from any Colonies and Plantations in America, belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the Free Ports in Colonies or Plantations belonging to His Majesty in the West Indies which are particularly enumerated in the said Act, or in another Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty respecting the Port of Amsterdam in the Island of Curaçoa, in any Foreign Ship, Schooner, or other Foreign Vessel whatever, not having more than One Deck, and being manned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations belonging to any Foreign Sovereign or State: And whereas by one other Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for amending, and continuing so amended, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twelve, an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandizes into and from certain Ports in the West Indies,' it is enacted, that until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twelve, it shall and may be lawful to import and export the Articles in the said Act mentioned at the Ports therein mentioned, under the Rules and Regulations of the said Act, in any Foreign Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel as therein described, although such Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel shall have more than One Deck; which by a subsequent Act was continued until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and by one other subsequent Act was revived and made perpetual: And whereas it is expedient to permit the like Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port Maria on the North Side of the Island of Jamaica, and into and from the Port of Bridgetown in the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies;

be

Such Goods as by 45 Geo. 3. c. 57. may be imported into and exported from the Ports therein mentioned, and also Rice, Grain, &c. may be imported into and exported from the Port Maria in Jamaica, and Bridgetown in Barbadoes, to any Colonies in America.

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, such Goods and Commodities as by the afore-recited Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign may be imported into and exported from the Ports therein mentioned, and also Rice, Grain of all Sorts, and Flour, may be also imported into and exported from the Port Maria on the North Side of the Island of Jamaica, and into and from the Port of Bridgetown in the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, from and to any Colonies and Plantations in America, belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, in the like Ships and Vessels, under such Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions, and subject to such Penalties and Forfeitures for Breach thereof, as are contained, described, and provided in the said Acts, and in the aforesaid recited Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign.

Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 89.

An Act to allow the Importation of Oranges and Lemons from the Azores and the Madeiras into the British Colonies in North America.

51 Geo. 3. c. 97.

Oranges or Lemons may be imported into the British Colonies of America from the Azores or the Madeiras.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Trade between Places in Europe South of Cape Finisterre, and certain Ports in the British Colonies in North America, it is enacted, that any Fruit, the Produce of any Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped and laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre for Exportation direct to certain Ports in North America, on board of any British Ship or Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place in Europe South of Cape Finisterre with Articles of the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods or Commodities herein-after mentioned from the Province of Canada, whether such Goods and Merchandize shall be the Growth or Produce of the Province of Canada, or shall have been brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation: And whereas it is expedient to allow Oranges and Lemons to be exported direct from the Azores and the Madeiras into the British Colonies in North America in any British-built Ship or Vessel owned, registered, and navigated according to Law; 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, any Oranges or Lemons, the Produce of the Azores or the Madeiras, may be shipped and laden there for Exportation direct to any of the Ports of the British Colonies in North America, and may be imported into the said Ports in any British-built Ship or Vessel owned, registered, and navigated according to Law; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

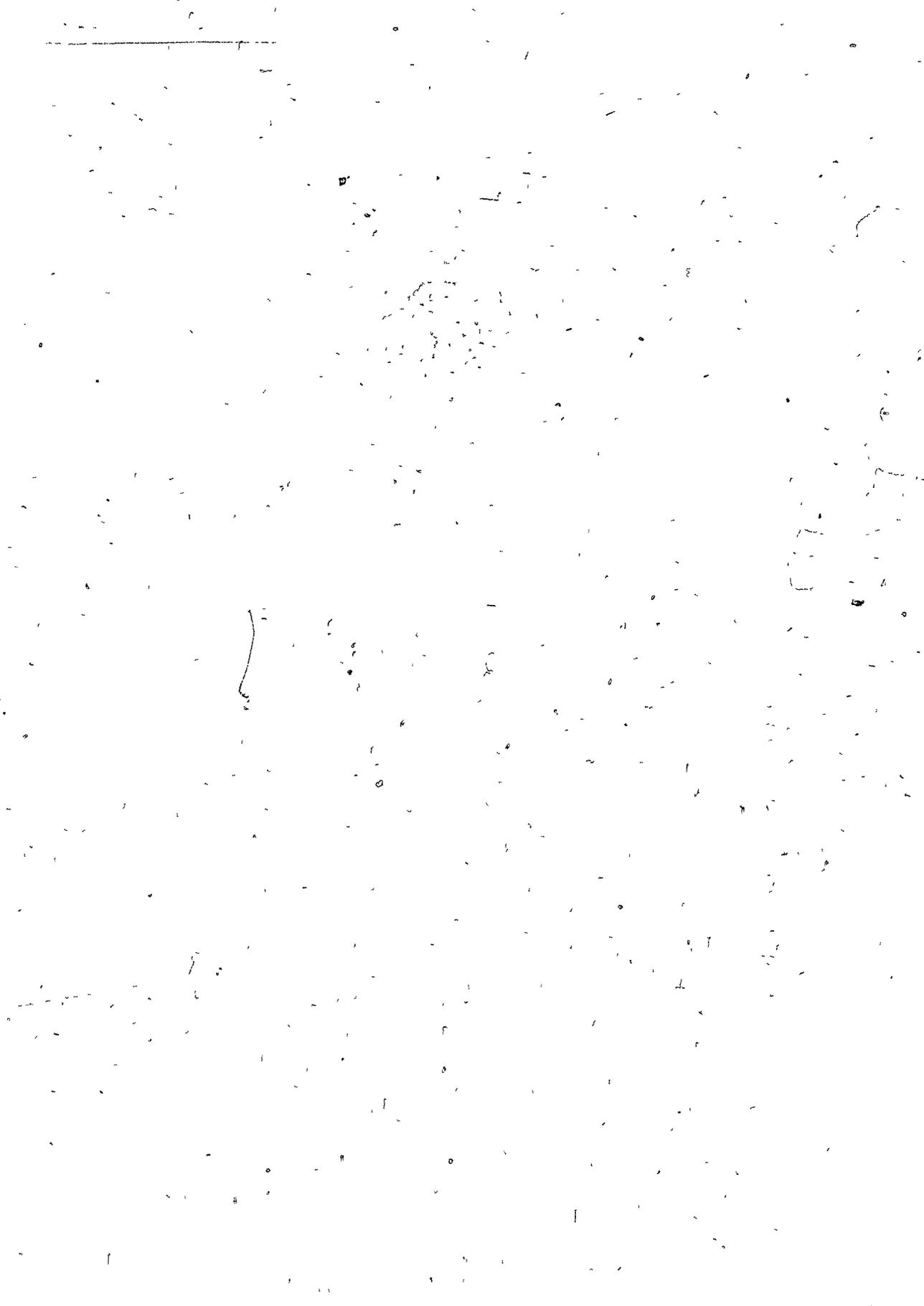
Anno 57° GEORGII III. Cap. 127.

An Act to settle the Share of Prize Money, Droits of Admiralty, and Bounty Money payable to Greenwich Hospital, and for securing to the said Hospital all unclaimed Shares of Vessels found derelict, and of Seizures for Breach of Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave Abolition Laws.

VI. **A**ND be it further enacted, That the said Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich shall be and they are hereby declared to be entitled to all forfeited and unclaimed Shares of and in the Proceeds which shall have arisen or shall hereafter arise out of and from all Vessels found derelict by any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, and out of and from all Seizures for Breach of the Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave Abolition Laws, made by any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, and of and from all Bounties given under the Laws for the Prevention of or relating to the Slave Trade; and all and every the Agent or Agents for the Payment or Distribution of all such Proceeds and Bounty, or other Monies, shall be subject to the same Regulations, Rules, Penalties, and Forfeitures, with respect to the unclaimed and forfeited Shares thereof, and the transmitting of Accounts and Payment of Balances to the said Royal Hospital, as Prize Agents were subject to with respect to the Transmission of Accounts and Payment of Balances of Prize Money to the said Royal Hospital under an Act of Parliament passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for regulating the Payment of Navy Prize Money, and the Transmission of Accounts and Payment of Balances to Greenwich Hospital.'

Hospital entitled to all forfeited and unclaimed Shares.

Agents for the Distribution of the Proceeds to be subject to the Regulations of 54 Geo 3. c 93.



AN
I N D E X

TO

The Statutes

RELATING TO THE

British Colonies and Plantations
IN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

1818.



INDEX.

ACTIONS.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
1. — In case any Officer in the Plantations shall be sued or molested for any Thing done in the Execution of his Office, he may plead the General Issue, and give this and other Custom Acts in Evidence, and the Judge shall allow thereof; and such Officer shall enjoy the like Privileges and Advantages as are allowed by Law to the Officers of the Customs in England	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	6
2. — In any Action commenced in Great Britain or America, against any Person for any Thing done in pursuance of this or any Act relating to the Customs, the Defendant may plead the General Issue, and give the Act and Special Matter in Evidence upon any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done by Authority of such Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs	4 Geo. 3.	15	47

ALABASTER, (ROUGH AND WORKED)

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	57 Geo. 3.	4	1

ALIENS.

1. — No Alien or Person not born within the Allegiance of the King, or naturalized or made a free Denizen, shall exercise the Trade or Occupation of a Merchant or Factor in any Island, Plantation, or Territory to His Majesty belonging or in His Possession, upon Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels, or which are in his Possession; One Third to His Majesty, One Third to the Governor of the Plantation where such Person shall so offend, and the other Third to the Person that shall sue for the same in any of His Majesty's Courts in the Plantation where such Offence shall be committed	12 Car. 2.	18	2
2. — Every Person, although an Alien born, and neither naturalized nor made a free Denizen, who shall reside in any Island or Place which has surrendered or which shall hereafter surrender to His Majesty, and be in His Majesty's Possession, and who shall have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to His Majesty, according to the Terms of the Capitulation under which such Island or Place shall have surrendered, shall from the Time of	34 Geo. 3.	42	6

ALIENS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
such Surrender be entitled to exercise the Trade of a Merchant or Factor in any such Island or Place, so long as the same shall remain in the Possession or be under the Protection of His Majesty, according to such Laws and Regulations as His Majesty's Subjects shall be liable to in the same Island or Place			
3. — If any of the King's Subjects within this Kingdom, being an Artificer or Manufacturer of or in Wool, Iron, Steel, Brass, or any other Metal, Clockmaker, Watchmaker, or any other Artificer or Manufacturer of Great Britain, shall go into any Country out of His Majesty's Dominions there to use or teach any of the said Trades or Manufactures to Foreigners, or shall not return within Six Months after warning given him by the British Ambassador, Minister, or Consul, or any Person authorized by him, or by a Secretary of State, and from thenceforth continually inhabit in this Realm, he shall be deemed an Alien	5 Geo. 1.	27	3
4. — The Children of natural-born Subjects, born out of the Legiance of His Majesty, shall be taken to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom to all Intents and Purposes	7 Ann. 4 Geo. 2.	5 21	3 6
5. — All Persons born, or who hereafter shall be born out of the Legiance of the Crown of Great Britain, whose Fathers were, or, by virtue of 7 Ann. ch. 5. and 4 Geo. II. ch. 21. shall be entitled to the Rights and Privileges of natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, shall be taken to be natural-born Subjects as if born in this Kingdom	4 Geo. 2. 13 Geo. 3.	21 21	1 1
6. — But Persons born, or to be born out of the Legiance of the Crown of Great Britain are not to be deemed natural-born Subjects, whose Fathers at the Time of the Birth of such Children were attainted of High Treason, or liable to the Penalties of High Treason or Felony, in case of returning to this Kingdom, or whose Fathers at the Time of the Birth of such Children were or shall be in the Service of any foreign Prince or State then in Enmity with Great Britain, nor to repeal or alter 5 Geo. I. ch. 21. § 7. relative to Artificers and Manufacturers	7 Ann. 4 Geo. 2. 13 Geo. 3.	5 21 21	3 2 2
7. — His Majesty may at all Times, when it shall be found necessary to declare War against any Foreign Power, publish a Proclamation to permit all Merchant Ships, and other Trading Vessels and Privateers to be manned with Foreign Mariners and Seamen during such War; and upon the publishing such Proclamation every such Mariner and Seaman who shall have faithfully served during the Time of War on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Merchant or other trading Ship or Privateer (which at the Time of such Service shall belong to any of His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain) for Two Years, shall be deemed to be a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, and enjoy all the Privileges, Powers, Rights, and Capacities which he would have enjoyed in case he had been a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, and actually a Native within Great Britain	13 Geo. 2.	3	2, 4
8. — No Person who shall be naturalized by virtue of this Act shall thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust either Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, from the Crown to himself, or any other Person in Trust for him	13 Geo. 2.	3	3

ALIENS—continued.

9. — All Persons born out of the Legiance of His Majesty, having resided for Seven Years or more in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and who shall not have been absent longer than Two Months at any one time during the Seven Years, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths, and repeat and subscribe the Declaration appointed by 1 Geo. I. ch. 13. and shall make and subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and take the Abjuration Oath, and also make and subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief, before the Chief Judge or other Judge of the Colony wherein such Persons have so resided, shall be taken to be His Majesty's natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom to all Intents and Purposes, as if born within this Kingdom; which said Oath or Affirmation, and Subscription of the said Declarations, the Judge of the Colony is empowered to administer and take; and the taking and subscribing of every such Oath or Affirmation, and the repeating and subscribing every such Declaration, shall be before such Judge in open Court, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, and shall be entered in the same Court, and also in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein such Person shall so reside; and every Judge of such Colony is required to make a proper Entry thereof in a Book to be kept for that Purpose in the said Court, for which Two Shillings and no more shall be paid, under Forfeiture of Ten Pounds for every Neglect or Omission; and every Secretary of the Colony wherein any Person shall so take the said Oaths or Affirmation, and repeat and subscribe the said Declarations respectively, is required to make a proper Entry thereof in a Book to be kept for that Purpose in his Office, upon Notification thereof to him by the Judge, under the like Forfeiture for every Neglect or Omission

10. — All Foreign Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath, having resided for the Space of Seven Years or more in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America, and not been absent longer than Two Months at any one Time, and who shall subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and affirm the Effect of the said Adjuration Oath, and also subscribe the Profession of his Christian Belief before the said Judge, shall be taken to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom to all Intents and Purposes; which said Affirmation and Subscription of the said Declaration the Judge is empowered to administer and take, and the taking of such Affirmation, and the subscribing of such Declaration, shall be in such Manner and Place, and at such Times and Hours, and such Entries made thereof, and for the same Fees, and under the same Penalties, as mentioned in 13 Geo. II. c. 7. (See No. 9.)

11. — No Persons except Quakers, and such as profess the Jewish Religion, shall be naturalized by virtue of these Acts, unless they shall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant and Reformed Congregation within this Kingdom, or within some of the said Colonies in America, within Three Months next before their taking and subscribing the said Oaths, or making such Affirmation, and making and subscribing the said Declaration, and who shall at the Time of taking and subscribing the said Oaths, and making and subscribing the said Declaration produce a Certificate signed by the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
13 Geo. 2.	7	1
20 Geo. 2.	44	1
13 Geo. 2.	7	2
20 Geo. 2.	44	2

ALIENS—*continued.*

	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
Person administering the said Sacrament, and attested by Two credible Witnesses, whereof an Entry shall be made in the Secretary's Office of the Colony wherein such Persons shall so reside, as also in the Court where the said Oaths shall be so taken, without any Fee or Reward			
12. — Whenever any Person professing the Jewish Religion shall present himself to take the Oath of Abjuration, the Words ("upon the true Faith of a Christian") shall be omitted, and the taking and subscribing the said Oath by such Person professing the Jewish Religion without the Words aforesaid, and the other Oaths appointed by the said Act in like Manner as Jews were permitted to take the Oath of Abjuration, shall be deemed a sufficient taking the Oaths to entitle him to the Benefit of being naturalized	13 Geo. 2.	7	3
13. — A Testimonial or Certificate under the Seal of any of the said Colonies, of any Persons having resided there for Seven Years or more to be specified in such Certificate, together with the particular Time of Residence in each Colony (whereof the Colony, under the Seal of which such Certificate shall be given, shall be one), and of his having taken and subscribed the said Oaths or Affirmation, and made and subscribed the said Declaration, and in case of a Quaker, of his having made and subscribed the Declaration of Fidelity, and taken and affirmed the Effect of the Abjuration Oath; and in the Case of a Person professing the Jewish Religion, of his having taken the Oath of Abjuration as aforesaid, within the same Colony under the Seal whereof such Certificate shall be given, shall be deemed to be a sufficient Testimony and Proof thereof, and of his being a natural-born Subject of Great Britain to all Intents and Purposes, and as such shall be allowed in every Court within Great Britain and Ireland, or in the said Colonies in America	13 Geo. 2.	7	4
14. — Every Secretary of the said Colonies shall at the End of every Year transmit to the Office of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, kept in the City of London or Westminster, a true and perfect List of the Names of every Person who have in that Year entitled themselves to the Benefit of this Act, under the Forfeiture of £50 for every Neglect or Omission, which Lists shall be regularly entered by the said Commissioners in a Book to be kept for that Purpose in the said Office, for public View and Inspection	13 Geo. 2.	7	5
15. — All Foreign Protestants, as well Officers as Soldiers, who have served in the Royal American Regiment, or as Engineers in America for Two Years, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the Declaration before mentioned (See Article 9 & 10.), and shall at the Time of subscribing the said Oaths, and making and subscribing the said Declaration, produce Certificates, signed in Manner before directed, of their having received the Sacrament in some Protestant and Reformed Congregation within Great Britain, or some of the said Colonies in America, within Six Months before that Time, shall be deemed to be His Majesty's natural-born Subjects to all Intents and Purposes as if they had been born within this Kingdom	2 Geo. 3.	25	1

ALIENS—continued.

16. — But not to naturalize any Children whose Fathers at the Time of the Birth of such Children were attainted of High Treason, or liable to the Penalties of High Treason or Felony, in case of their returning to this Kingdom, or whose Fathers at the Time of the Birth of such Children were or shall be in the actual Service of any Foreign Prince or State in Enmity with the Crown of Great Britain, all which Children shall remain in the same State and Condition as they would have been if these Acts had not been made

Regu.	Chap.	Sect.
13 Geo. 2.	7	—
20 Geo. 2.	44	—
2 Geo. 3.	25	—

17. — Every Person who has or shall become His Majesty's natural-born Subject by virtue of these Acts, shall be deemed to be capable of holding any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, and of holding any Grant of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any others in Trust for him, as well under the Great Seal of Great Britain as otherwise (except Offices and Places, and Grants of Land, Tenements, and Hereditaments within Great Britain and Ireland,) but shall not be thereby enabled to be of the Privy Council or a Member of Parliament

2 Geo. 3.	25	6
13 Geo. 3.	25	I

18. — Any Subject of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, who shall come from thence together with his Family to any of the Bahama or Bermuda or Somers Islands, or to the Province of Quebec or Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there, having obtained a Licence for that Purpose from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor of the said Islands, Colonies, or Provinces respectively, may import into the same, in British Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, any Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Clothing, free of Duty, not exceeding in the whole the Value of £50 for every White Person that shall belong to such Family, and the Value of 40s. for every Negro brought by such White Person

30 Geo. 3.	27	I
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See "Settlers."

19. — No Person shall be deemed qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or to be a British Seaman or Mariner within the Meaning of any Act now in force, except natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, or Persons naturalized by Act of Parliament, or made Denizens by Letters of Denization, or except Persons who have become His Majesty's Subjects by virtue of Conquest or Cession of some newly acquired Country, and who shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath of Fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which such newly acquired Country came into His Majesty's Possession, except as is hereinafter provided

34 Geo. 3.	68	6
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20. — Every Foreign Seaman or Mariner who shall have served or who shall serve on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, in Time of War, for Three Years, either in the same Ship or in different Ships, and who shall have obtained a Certificate from the Captain or Captains thereof, or, in case of Death, upon the Certificate of the Officer who shall have been next in Rank to such Captain, testifying that he has so served, and his faithful Service and good Behaviour during the Time of such Service, and who shall also have taken the Oath of Allegiance

ALIENS—*continued.*

to His Majesty before some Justice of the Peace or principal Magistrate of some City or Town in His Majesty's Dominions, or before the principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any Port of His Majesty's Dominions, and who shall obtain a Certificate from such Justice of the Peace, principal Magistrate, or Chief Officer, of his having taken such Oath (which Certificate they are required to give upon Payment of One Shilling), shall be entitled to be employed as a Master of a British Ship, or as a British Seaman or Mariner on board any British Ship within the Meaning of any of the Laws now in force; but no such Foreigner shall be entitled to become Master of any British Ship, or to be employed as a British Seaman or Mariner, unless he shall have delivered the before-mentioned Certificate or Certificates of the Time he shall have served, and of his faithful Service and good Behaviour, and the before-mentioned Certificate of his so having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Collector or other Chief Officer of His Majesty's Customs in London, Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, to be filed by such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, who are required to deliver to such Foreign Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, an attested Copy thereof upon paying One Shilling

21. — No Person qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, by Birth, Naturalization or Denization, Conquest, or Service, in manner before-mentioned, and who shall take any Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State, for any Purpose except under the Terms of some Capitulation, upon the Conquest of any of the Dominions of His Majesty, by the Enemy, for the Purpose of obtaining the benefit of such Capitulation only, shall be deemed to be qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner within the Meaning of any of the Laws of Navigation, unless such Person shall have taken such Oath of Allegiance before he became so qualified; and any Person who shall, after having become disqualified by taking such Oath of Allegiance, take the Command of any British Ship, shall for every Offence forfeit £100; and every Person who shall, after having become so disqualified, engage to serve as a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner on board any such Ship, shall forfeit for every Offence £10; such Forfeitures to be recovered upon Conviction before a Justice of the Peace, if any such Offence shall be committed in Great Britain, and before any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or any Justice of the Peace, if such Offence shall be committed in Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America; but no Ship on board whereof any Person disqualified shall be employed as Master, Seaman, or Mariner, shall be forfeited by reason thereof, if the Owners shall show that the Disqualification of the Master was unknown to such Owners or to their Agent, and that the Disqualification of the Seaman or Mariner was unknown to such Owners or to their Agent, and to the Master of such Ship, at the Time of engaging such Person so disqualified; and in the Navigation on the Seas of America, and the West Indies, from any Port of America and the West Indies to any Port of America and the West Indies, any Negroes belonging to Persons having become His Majesty's

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
34 Geo. 3.	68	7
34 Geo 3.	68	8

ALIENS—continued.

Subjects as aforesaid and with the Qualifications aforesaid, and in the Seas to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, from any Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to any other Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Lascars and other Natives of any of the Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, may be employed as British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, in manner heretofore practised

22. — But nothing in this Act shall extend to take away or restrain the Effect of any Proclamation His Majesty may make by virtue of 13 Geo. III. c. 2. (See No. 7.)

ALMONDS,
AMBER,
ANCHOVIES,
ANISEED,

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

ANTIGUA.

The Port of Saint John's in Antigua, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

ANTONIO.

One of the Free Ports in Jamaica for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

APPRENTICES.

Every Master of any Merchant Ship trading to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies shall have on board, at the Time of clearing out from Great Britain, One Apprentice under the Age of 17 Years, duly indentured for Three Years, for every 100 Tons Admeasurement, according to the Certificate of Registry; and the Indenture of every Apprentice shall be enrolled at the Custom-house of the Port from whence such Ship shall clear out, with the Collector or Comptroller, within One Month after the Execution thereof; and such Apprentice shall be exempt from serving in His Majesty's Navy for Three Years from the Date of the Indenture; and the Owners or Master neglecting to enrol the Indenture shall forfeit £10, One Moiety by the Owners, and the other by the Master

ARGOL.

May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

ASHES (POT AND PEARL).

1. — No Pot or Pearl Ashes of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
34 Geo. 3.	68	9
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
5 Geo. 3.	57	—
37 Geo. 3.	73	4
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
12 Car. 2.	18	18
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6 Art.

ASHES (POT AND PEARL)—*continued.*

2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given with One Surety to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1,000 if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2,000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned, that in case the said Ship shall load any Pot or Pearl Ashes, or any enumerated Article (for the whole of which See "Goods"), at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded (the Danger of the Seas only excepted). And for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load any Pot or Pearl Ashes (or any enumerated Article), take Bond in like manner to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain or Ireland

3. — The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation, where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid, and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Plantation, on Forfeiture of £100.

4. — If any Ship shall take on board any Pot or Pearl Ashes (or other enumerated Article) before Bond is given to the Governor that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland, that such Bond has been there duly given, or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place, other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading

5. — But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demarara, Berbice, or Essequibo, in the Province of Guiana, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands, the Produce of their Estates on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe.

See "Guiana."

5. — In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge

Reign	Chap	Sect.
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3
33 Geo. 3.	63	2
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8

ASHES (POT AND PEARL)—*continued.*

of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantations, until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no Effect

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
15 Car. 2.	7	9
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	12
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
8 Ann.	13	23
4 Geo. 3.	15	27

7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Pot or Pearl Ashes (or any enumerated Article) to be carried into any other Country or Place, until they have been first put on shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place, and the Value of the Goods

8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations, are Once a Year at least, to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all Ships as shall have laden any Pot or Pearl Ashes (or any enumerated Article) in such Plantations, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe, other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited and her Lading

9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be within 18 Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted), to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, otherwise such Bond or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor

10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland, in pursuance of any Act, whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bonds shall be with Condition that, within 18 Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted), a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged, otherwise such Bonds shall be forfeited

11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced

BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA—continued.

of the Ship, except by Authority of the respective Governors, in case of public Emergency or Distress; except also from the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America, or from the Free Ports, and except certain Articles from Trinidad and Porto Rico

See "Free Ports."
"United States."

6. — None of the Articles enumerated in 28 Geo. III. ch. 6. which have been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Bahama, Bermuda, or Somers Islands, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, shall be exported from the said Islands, or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or brought to any Quay, with intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Vessel or Boat in which laden; and before shipping any Article of the like Denomination or Description, whether in a manufactured or unmanufactured State, that may lawfully be exported from the said Islands, the Exporter shall make Oath that the same or any Part thereof had not been imported, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

7. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies

8. — Any Ship belonging to the Inhabitants of the said United States of America, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Ports of Turks Island, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt only

9. — The Master of such Ship shall, immediately after the Arrival in any Port in the said Islands, make a just and true Entry of his Ship upon Oath before the Collector or other principal Officer, declaring of what Country she is built, how manned, who was the Master during the Voyage, and who are the Owners thereof, and the Purpose for which he enters the Port, in order that such Ship may undergo the Search and Examination of the proper Officers of the Customs; and such Master shall truly answer upon Oath to such Questions concerning the same as shall be demanded of him by such Collector or other principal Officer, upon Forfeiture of £100

10. — There shall be paid, for the Use of His Majesty, a Tonnage Duty of 2s. 6d. Sterling in Dollars, at the Rate of 5s. 6d. per Ounce, for every Ton of every such Ship, and the Tonnage shall be ascertained by such Officers as shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs or any Four of them, who shall admeasure such Ship according to the following Method, viz.

" Drop a Plumb Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure
" the Distance between such Line and the after Part of
" the Stern Post at the Load Water Mark; then measure

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
45 Geo. 3.	57	2
51 Geo. 3.	47	5
29 Geo. 3.	56	1, 2
31 Geo. 3.	38	3, 4
29 Geo. 3.	56	3
31 Geo. 3.	38	5
28 Geo. 3.	6	5
28 Geo. 3.	6	6

BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>“ from the Top of the said Plumb Line, in a parallel Direction with the Water, to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark, at the fore Part of the Main Stern; subtracting from such Measurement the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship’s extreme Length, from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake abaft, and also Three-fifths of the Ship’s Breadth for the Rake forward, the Remainder shall be esteemed the Pist Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage, and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank in the broadest Part of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship; then multiply the Length of the Keel for Tonnage by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by half the Breadth, and dividing by 94, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage.”</p>	28 Geo. 3.	6	7
<p>11. — The Tonnage Duty shall be paid to the Collector of the Customs, at the Port where he shall be appointed to reside, before any Salt shall be laid on board, and such Duty shall be under the Management of the said Commissioners, and be paid and recovered in the like manner and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West Indies are paid and recovered, and shall be subject to the Payment of the Salaries of the Officers and other incidental Charges of the Port; and the Residue shall be remitted to the Receiver General of the Customs in England, to be paid into the Exchequer under the Head of Consolidated Customs</p>	28 Geo. 3.	6	8
<p>12. — No Goods shall be exported from Turks Island to any Part of His Majesty’s Dominions in America, or the West Indies, or be laden or laid on board any Ship for that Purpose, except Salt; and no Goods shall be exported from the said Islands to Great Britain or Ireland, or laid on board any Ship for that Purpose, except Salt, and except such Goods as may be imported into Great Britain or Ireland from all other Countries free of Duties, under the Forfeiture of such Goods as shall be so exported or laden, and also of the Ship</p>	28 Geo. 3.	6	9
<p>13. — Until 25th March 1819, any Ship belonging to the United States coming in Ballast, and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Nassau in New Providence, the Ports of Exuma and Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt only, subject to the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions provided by 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Vessels coming for the same Purpose to Turks Island</p>	57 Geo. 3.	42	I
<p>14. — Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal Drugs, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustic, Woods for Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, Tallow, Furs, Tortoise Shell, Hardwood or Mill Timber, Mahogany Wood for Cabinet Ware, Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle, Corn, Bullion, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Rice, Grain, and Flour, may be imported into New Providence, Crooked Island, Bermuda; and the Bahamas, in any Foreign Ship, being owned and</p>	45 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3. 48 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3.	57 34 125 22	— — — —

BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA—continued.

navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the Colonies, Plantations, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State
See "Free Ports."

15. — Sugar and Coffee of any Foreign Colony or Plantation may be imported into Nassau in New Providence, Pitt's Town, or Crooked Island, and into such Ports in the Bahama Islands; the principal Port in Bermuda, and such Ports in the Caicosas as shall be approved by His Majesty, in such Foreign Ships, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as are prescribed in this Act with respect to the Goods therein enumerated; and such Sugar and Coffee may be so imported and exported without Payment of any Duty of Customs

See "Free Ports."

16. — Any Ship described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. may come in Ballast, or import into any Port of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom-house, the Articles enumerated in the said Act, and may export the Articles allowed by the said Act to be so exported in Foreign Vessels, and may also export Salt, subject to the Duty of Tonnage, and under the Regulations of 28 Geo. III. c. 6.

See "Free Ports."
"Salt."

17. — Any British Ship owned and navigated according to Law may export from any Port of the Bahama Islands any Quantity of Salt, without entering into the Bond and Security required by 6 Geo. III. c. 52.

See "Goods Non-enumerated."

18. — Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Bermuda, may be exported to the Province of Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Duty as if imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, and under the Conditions and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 39. without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if such Spirits had been imported directly from the said Sugar Colonies

See "Spirits."

19. — Such Spirits legally imported into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island or Newfoundland, from Bermuda, may be exported to Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry upon Payment of the same Duty as if imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies under the Regulations of this Act

See "Spirits."

20. — Such Spirits legally imported into Bermuda from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, may be exported to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island or Newfoundland, and admitted to Entry upon the same Duty as if imported directly from any of His Majesty's said Sugar Colonies, and under the Conditions and Restrictions contained in 28 Geo. III. ch. 39. without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if imported directly from the said Sugar Colonies

See "Spirits."

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	4, 5
52 Geo. 3.	99	1
52 Geo. 3.	—	2
49 Geo. 3.	16	1
51 Geo. 3.	48	1
51 Geo. 3.	62	1, 2

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA—continued.			
21. ——— Sugar, Coffee, Rum, and Melasses, the Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies, imported into Bermuda in any British Ship, may be exported from the Port of St. George, or the Port of Hamilton, to the Territories of the United States, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of 60 Tons	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	79 50 28	I I I
22. ——— Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, and Plank Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and Live Stock of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, the Growth or Production of the Territories belonging to the United States, legally imported into St. George, or Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda, may be exported from the said Ports by any of His Majesty's Subjects to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	3 I
23. ——— Any Article the Production or Manufacture of Bermuda, or which has been legally imported into Bermuda, may on certain Conditions be exported direct to Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	8 I
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
24. ——— Certain Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B.) of 55 Geo. III. Ch. 29. may be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct to Bermuda under the Regulations and Restrictions therein mentioned	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	9 I
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
BARBADOES, The Port of Bridgtown in Barbadoes, One of the Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Vessels	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See "Free Ports."			
BERBICE. See "Guiana."			
BILLS AT SIGHT. All Foreign Goods which the Officers of the Customs shall permit to be landed, and taken up by Bills at Sight, Bills at View or Sufferance, shall be landed at the most convenient Keys or Wharfs, and not elsewhere; and there or in His Majesty's Storehouse of the Ports, at the Election of the Officers, shall be measured, weighed, and numbered by and in their Presence; which Officers shall perfect the Entry, and thereunto subscribe their Names, and the next Day shall give Account and make Report of every Entry so perfected to the Collector and Comptroller, or in Default thereof, shall forfeit £100. unless reasonable Cause can be shewn for the Omission	13 & 14 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	11 22	21 6
BISCUIT. See "Provisions."			
BOTARGO. May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 I
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
BOX WOOD. See "Wood."			
BOWSPRITS. See "Wood."			
BREAD. See "Provisions."			
BRIDGETOWN.			
One of the Free Ports in the British Plantations, for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships See "Free Ports."	57 Geo. 3.	74	—
BRIMSTONE.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 1
BRITAIN.			
1. ——— England and Scotland united into One Kingdom, by the Name of "Great Britain," and all the Subjects thereof shall have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation within all the Dominions thereunto belonging	5 Anne *	8	1
2. ——— Great Britain and Ireland united into One Kingdom, by the Name of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and all the Subjects thereof shall be on the same Footing, as to Encouragements and Bounties on the like Articles, being the Produce or Manufacture of either Country respectively, and generally in respect of Trade and Navigation in all Ports and Places in the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, and in all Treaties with any Foreign Power ; His Majesty's Subjects of Ireland shall have the same Privileges, and be on the same Footing, as His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
BRITISH SUBJECTS.			
1. ——— Any of the King's Subjects, being Artificers or Manufacturers of Great Britain, going to Countries out of His Majesty's Dominions, to use or teach their Trades or Manufactures to Foreigners, or not returning after Warning given them are deemed Aliens See "Aliens."	5 Geo. 1. 13 Geo. 2. 13 Geo. 2. 20 Geo. 2. 2 Geo. 3. 34 Geo. 3.	27 3 7 24 25 68	3 2, 4 1 1 1 7
2. ——— As to the Naturalization of Aliens, and how they may become entitled to be employed as Masters, Seamen, or Mariners of British Ships See "Aliens."			
BULLION.			
1. ——— May be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or from any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations or Countries See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
2. ——— May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar			

* By virtue of this Act, the Words "England and English," in the several Acts made before the Union with Scotland, are in this Index changed into the Words "Great Britain" and "British."

BULLION—*continued.*

Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

CAICOS.

His Majesty authorized to approve Ports in these Islands, for the Importation of Sugar and Coffee in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

CANADA.*

1. — All the Territories, Islands, and Countries, in North America belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the High Lands, which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point, in Forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same Latitude directly West through the Lake Champlain, until in the same Latitude it meets the River Saint Lawrence, from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake Ontario, thence through the Lake Ontario, and the River commonly called Niagara, and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake Erie, following the said Bank until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary granted by the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected, and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the Ohio; but in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and thence by a right Line to the said North-western Angle of the said Province, and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River Ohio, and along the Bank of the said River Westward to the Banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territories granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and also all such Territories, Islands, and Countries which have, since the Tenth of February 1763, been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, shall be annexed to and made Part of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the Royal Proclamation of the Seventh October 1763

2. — But nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec shall in anywise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony

3. — And nothing in this Act shall extend to make void or to alter any Right, Title, or Possession derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise, of any Lands within the said Province, or the Provinces thereto adjoining

* At the Time of the Capture of this Province, it was denominated "Quebec," and so described in many Acts, until the 31 Geo. III. c. 31. by which it appears that His Majesty divided it into Two Provinces, to be thereafter called "Upper Canada and Lower Canada."

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
BULLION— <i>continued.</i> Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
	57 Geo. 3.	4	I
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
CAICOS. His Majesty authorized to approve Ports in these Islands, for the Importation of Sugar and Coffee in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	4
See "Free Ports."			
CANADA.* 1. — All the Territories, Islands, and Countries, in North America belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the High Lands, which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point, in Forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same Latitude directly West through the Lake Champlain, until in the same Latitude it meets the River Saint Lawrence, from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake Ontario, thence through the Lake Ontario, and the River commonly called Niagara, and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake Erie, following the said Bank until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary granted by the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected, and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the Ohio; but in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and thence by a right Line to the said North-western Angle of the said Province, and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River Ohio, and along the Bank of the said River Westward to the Banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territories granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and also all such Territories, Islands, and Countries which have, since the Tenth of February 1763, been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, shall be annexed to and made Part of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the Royal Proclamation of the Seventh October 1763	14 Geo. 3.	83	I
2. — But nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec shall in anywise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony	14 Geo. 3.	83	2
3. — And nothing in this Act shall extend to make void or to alter any Right, Title, or Possession derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise, of any Lands within the said Province, or the Provinces thereto adjoining	14 Geo. 3.	83	3

CANADA—*continued.*

4. ——— Such Parts of the Coast of Labrador, from the River Saint John to Hudson's Straights, and the Island of Anticosti, and all other smaller Islands annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the Proclamation of the Seventh of October 1763, except the Islands of Madelaine, but afterwards annexed to Canada by 14 Geo. III. c. 83. shall be separated from Canada, and be annexed to the Government of Newfoundland

49 Geo. 3. 27 14

5. ——— His Majesty's Subjects professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said Province of Quebec, may enjoy the free Exercise of the Religion of the said Church, subject to the King's Supremacy, declared and established by 1 Elizabeth c. 1. over all the Dominions and Countries which then did or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm

14 Geo. 3. 83 5

6. ——— No Person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the place thereof; but every such Person who by the said Statute is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor, or such other Person in such Court of Record as His Majesty shall appoint, viz.

‘ I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person, Crown, and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts which I shall know to be against him or any of them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations, from any Power or Person whomsoever, to the contrary
‘ So help me GOD:’

14 Geo. 3. 83 7

7. ——— Every such Person who shall neglect or refuse to take the Oath before mentioned, shall be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities, as he would have been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by 1 Elizabeth

8. ——— His Majesty's Canadian Subjects within the Province of Quebec (the Religious Orders and Communities only excepted) may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other their Civil Rights, as may consist with their Allegiance to His Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; and in all Matters of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada as the Rule for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice to be appointed within and for the said Province by His Majesty, shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any

14 Geo. 3. 83 8

CANADA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seçt
Ordinances that shall be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council for the same			
9. — Every Owner of any Lands, Goods, or Credits in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the same in his or her Lifetime by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, may devise or bequeath the same, at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament, such Will being executed either according to the Laws of Canada, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England	14 Geo. 3.	83	10
10. — Provided that nothing in this Act shall make void, within the said Province of Quebec, any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain heretofore made for prohibiting, restraining, or regulating the Trade or Commerce of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; but the said Acts, and all Acts of Parliament heretofore made respecting the said Colonies and Plantations, shall be in force within the said Province of Quebec and every Part thereof	14 Geo. 3.	83	18
11. — Within each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada there shall be a Legislative Council and an Assembly, and His Majesty shall have Power, during the Continuance of this Act, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, to make Laws for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government thereof, such Laws not being repugnant to this Act; and all such Laws being passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces, and assented to by His Majesty, or assented to in His Majesty's Name, by such Person as His Majesty shall appoint to be the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province, or by such Person as His Majesty shall appoint to administer the Government within the same, shall be binding to all Intents and Purposes	31 Geo. 3.	31	2
12. — All Laws and Ordinances in force at the Commencement of this Act, within either of the Provinces, shall continue in force therein, except such as are expressly repealed or varied by this Act, or may hereafter by any Law or Ordinance under the Authority thereof	31 Geo. 3.	31	3
13. — Nothing in this Act shall prevent or affect the Execution of any Law which hath been or shall be made by His Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain, for establishing Regulations or Prohibitions, or for imposing or collecting Duties for the Regulation of Navigation, or for the Regulation of the Commerce to be carried on between the said Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or between either of the said Provinces and any other of His Majesty's Dominions, or between either of the said Provinces and any Foreign Country or State, or for appointing and directing the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties so imposed, or to give to His Majesty any Power or Authority, by and with the Advice and Consent of such Legislative Councils and Assemblies respectively, to vary or repeal any such Laws or any Part thereof, or in any Manner to prevent or obstruct the Execution thereof	31 Geo. 3.	31	46
14. — Provided that the Net Produce of all the Duties which shall be so imposed, shall at all Times hereafter be applied to			

CANADA—continued.

and for the Use of each of the said Provinces, and in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law which may be made by His Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province

There shall be collected and paid to His Majesty, upon the following Goods imported and brought into any Part of the Province of Quebec, over and above all other Duties now payable in the said Province, by any Act of Parliament, the several Duties following; that is to say,

For every Gallon of Brandy or other Spirits, of the Manufacture of Great Britain, Three-pence

For every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be imported from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, Sixpence

For every Gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, which shall be imported or brought from any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Dominions in America, Nine-pence

For every Gallon of Foreign Brandy, or other Spirits of Foreign Manufacture, imported or brought from Great Britain, One Shilling

For every Gallon of Rum, or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported from any other Place except Great Britain, One Shilling

For every Gallon of Molasses and Syrups which shall be imported or brought into the said Province, in Ships or Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, or to His Majesty's Subjects in the said Province, Three-pence

For every Gallon of Molasses and Syrups which shall be imported or brought into the said Province in any other Ships or Vessels in which the same may be legally imported, Sixpence; and after those Rates for any greater or less Quantity of such Goods respectively

15. The said Duties shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain; and shall be collected and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and may be received according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, and shall be raised and recovered in the same Manner, and by such Rules and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America are or shall be raised and recovered by any Act of Parliament; and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Province, and shall be applied, in the first place, in making a more certain Provision towards defraying the Expences of the Administration of Justice, and of the Support of Civil Government, in the said Province; and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are empowered from Time to Time, by any Warrants under their Hands, to

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
31. Geo. 3.	31	47
14 Geo. 3.	88	1
14 Geo. 3.	88	2

CANADA—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
cause such Money to be applied out of the said Produce of the said Duties towards defraying the said Expences; and the Residue of the Duties shall remain and be reserved in the Hands of the said Receiver General, for the future Disposition of Parliament			
16. — If any Goods chargeable with the Duties before mentioned shall be brought into the Province by Land Carriage, the same shall be carried through the Port of Saint John's near the River Sorrel; if by other Inland Navigation than the River Saint Lawrence, such Goods shall be carried upon the River Sorrel by the said Port, and there entered, and the Duties paid to such Officer as His Majesty shall appoint; and if any such Goods coming by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation as aforesaid shall pass by or beyond the said Place without Entry and Payment of the Duties, or shall be brought into any Part of the said Province by or through any other Place whatsoever, such Goods shall be forfeited, and the Persons assisting in the Removal, or to whose Hands the Goods shall come, shall forfeit Treble the Value, with the Cattle and Carriage made use of in the Removal	14 Geo. 3.	88	3
17. — His Majesty's Subjects may freely bring by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation into any Parts of the Province not heretofore comprehended within the Limits thereof by Proclamation of the Seventh of October 1763, any Quantity of Rum or other Spirits, notwithstanding the Act 14 Geo. III. c. 88.	15 Geo. 3.	40	1
18. — Where Spirits of the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies shall be imported into the Province of Quebec from the said Sugar Colonies in any Ship which in her last preceding Voyage had exported to and landed in any of the said Colonies a Cargo of Lumber and Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle from the said Province, it shall be lawful to land any Quantity of Spirits (not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle landed) without Payment of the said Duty of Sixpence per Gallon	28 Geo. 3.	39	1
19. — Where Spirits, the Produce of any of the said Colonies, imported into Quebec in any Ship which, in her next clearing out from the said Province after such Importation, shall load with a Cargo of Lumber, Provisions, Horses, or Neat Cattle, and which shall carry to and land the same in any of the said Colonies, it shall be lawful to admit to Entry and land any Quantity of such Spirits not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, so loaded, without Payment of the said Duty of Sixpence per Gallon; provided that the Owner of such Vessel which shall have imported such Spirits, or, in case of his not residing in the said Province, the Master of the Ship, with One or more sufficient Sureties residing within the said Province, shall, before such Spirits be admitted to an Entry, give Bond to His Majesty in £500. with Condition that the Ship shall, on her next clearing out from the said Province, be laden with a Cargo of Lumber, Provisions, Horses, or Neat Cattle, equal in Value to the Spirits admitted to Entry, and that the said Lumber, &c. shall be carried to and landed in some of the said Colonies in the West Indies	28 Geo. 3.	39	2

CANADA—continued.

20. — The Lumber (except White Oak Staves), Provisions, Horses and Cattle, exported under the Provisions of the said Act, shall be the Growth or Produce of Quebec and no other.
21. — The Value of the Spirits and of the Lumber, &c. shall be estimated according to the Valuations contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act; provided, that His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, by Order to be issued and published, may alter the Valuations and Articles contained in the Schedule, whenever it shall appear necessary or proper, upon any Representation or Report of the Governor and Council of the said Province

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
30 Geo. 3.	8	2
53 Geo. 3.	37	1, 2
53 Geo. 3.	37	—

The SCHEDULE mentioned and referred to in this Act.

	£	s.	d.	
Flour 1st Sort	2	—	—	per Barrel of 1 cwt. 3 qrs.
Ditto, 2d Sort	1	17	6	Ditto.
Biscuit	1	—	—	per Cwt.
Wheat	—	5	—	} per Bushel.
Pease	—	4	6	
Oats	—	2	—	
Barley	—	3	—	
Flax Seed	—	5	—	
Potatoes	—	1	8	} per Tierce.
Indian Corn	—	4	6	
Salted Beef	4	10	—	per Tierce.
Ditto	3	—	—	per Barrel.
Salted Pork	6	15	—	per Tierce.
Ditto	4	10	—	per Barrel.
Butter	—	—	10	per lb.
Soap	—	—	7	per lb.
Mould Candles	—	1	2	} per lb.
Dipped Ditto	—	1	1	
Salmon	2	10	—	per Barrel.
Ditto	3	15	—	per Tierce.
Herrings and Allwives	1	—	—	per Barrel.
Shad Fish	1	5	—	per Ditto.
Dry Cod Fish	—	16	—	per Cwt.
Seal, Porpoise, and Cod Oil	7	—	—	per Hhd. of 63 Galls.
Canadian Porter	3	—	—	} per Ditto.
Ditto, Burton Ale	3	15	—	
Ditto, Mild Ditto	3	—	—	
Onions	1	—	—	per Thousand.
Essence of Spruce	—	1	3	per lb.
Oak Timber Squared	—	1	—	per Cubic Foot.
Ditto, PlanK 3 to 4 Inches thick	—	—	5	per Superficial Foot.
Ditto, 1½ to 2 Inches thick	—	—	3	per Ditto.
Puncheon Staves 3½ Feet long, 4 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	10	—	—	per 1200 Pieces.
Puncheon Heading 2½ Feet long, 5 to 6 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	10	—	—	per Thousand.

CANADA—continued.

	Sterling.			
	£	s.	d.	
Pine Timber Squared	—	—	4	per Cubic Foot.
Pine Boards 12 Feet long, and upwards, and 1 Inch thick	2	15	—	} per Thousand Superficial Feet.
Ditto, 10 Feet long and 1 Inch thick				
Ditto, Ditto, 2 Inches thick	3	7	6	Ditto.
Wooden Hoops 12 Feet long	5	—	—	per Thousand Hoops.
Ditto, 14 Ditto	5	10	—	Ditto.
Ditto, 10 Ditto	4	—	—	Ditto.
Ditto, 7 Ditto	2	10	—	Ditto.
Shingles	—	15	—	per Thousand.
Puncheon Packs	—	12	—	each.
Bar Iron	1	10	—	per Cwt.
Horses	15	—	—	} per Head.
Horned Cattle	8	—	—	
Sheep	—	15	—	
Turkeys	—	2	6	
Windward and Leeward Island Rum	—	1	9	per Gallon.
Jamaica, Ditto	—	2	—	Ditto.

Any Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Bermuda, may be imported into Lower Canada, and landed and admitted to an Entry upon Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, and under the Conditions and Restrictions contained in 28 Geo. 3. ch. 39. without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if such Spirits had been imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies

49 Geo. 3.

16

22. — Spirits, being the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland in North America, from the said Sugar Colonies, or from Bermuda, may be exported from either of the Provinces or Islands to Lower Canada, and landed and admitted to an Entry, upon Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies under the Regulations of this Act

51 Geo. 3.

48

I

See "Spirits."

23. — No Goods shall be imported from the United States of America by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River St. Lawrence from the Sea, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel

28 Geo. 3.

6

14

His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, may authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, into the Province of Quebec, and into all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulf, and also to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only,

Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
49 Geo. 3.	16	—
51 Geo. 3.	48	I
28 Geo. 3.	6	14

CANADA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Persons employed in carrying on the Fisheries, provided that such Bread, &c. shall not be imported, except in conformity to such Regulations as shall be specified in such Order, and except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	29 Geo. 3.	16	I
25. — In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the Consent of the Council, may authorize the Importation by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries or the Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or any Sort of Grain or Flour made thereof, for a limited Time, from the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the Province, and of the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, provided that the said Articles shall not be brought except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Vessel	30 Geo. 3.	8	I
26. — Any Subject of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, who shall come from thence, together with his Family, to any of the Bahama, or Bermuda, or Somers Islands, or to the Province of Quebec or Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there, having obtained a Licence for that purpose from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor of the said Islands, Colonies, or Provinces respectively, may import into the same, in British Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, any Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Clothing, free of Duty, not exceeding in the whole the value of £50 for every White Person that shall belong to such Family, and the Value of 40s. for every Negro brought by such White Person	30 Geo. 3.	27	I
See "Settlers."			
27. — The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or may be seized by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 3.	6	—
	29 Geo. 3.	16	—
	30 Geo. 3.	8	—
28. — No Goods, except of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the Territories of the United States of America, shall be brought from the Territories of the said States, by Inland Navigation or Land Carriage, into the Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, on Forfeiture of the said Goods, or the Value thereof, with the Vessel or Carriage in which the same shall be brought, to be sued for, recovered, and distributed in like manner as is directed in any Act in the Case of Offences being committed against the Laws of Customs in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America	52 Geo. 3.	55	I
29. — Any Goods the Growth or Production of any of the Countries bordering on the Province of Quebec, brought by			

CANADA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
Land or Inland Navigation into the said Provinces conformably to the Regulations established by Law, may be imported into any Part of Great Britain from Quebec, and admitted to Entry, and charged with Duty, or exempted from Duty, in like manner as such Goods would be charged with or exempted from Duty, if the same were of the Growth or Production of Quebec, and were imported directly from thence into Great Britain; provided it shall appear by Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and the Naval Officer there, that the same were brought into the Province, conformably to Law, by Land or Inland Navigation, from the Countries bordering thereon, specifying from what Places the same were respectively brought into the said Province; and provided that the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions are observed on their being imported, as are required for the like Goods imported into Great Britain from the said Province, and subject to the like Conditions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and to the like Modes for Recovery and Application thereof	30 Geo. 3.	29	2
30. Salt for the Fisheries may be laden in any Part of Europe, for Exportation direct to Quebec, on board any British-built Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	4 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 48 Geo. 3.	15 19 22	31 7 1
31. Any Person inhabiting in the Islands of Jersey or Guernsey may lade in the said Islands, and transport directly from thence to any of the British Colonies in America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any Vessel which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or other Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners or other Persons employed on board the Vessels, or on shore, in carrying on the said Fishery, such Craft, Clothing, or other Goods, being the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, or of the said Islands of Jersey or Guernsey, and such Food or Victuals being of the Growth or Produce either of Great Britain or Ireland, or the said Islands of Guernsey or Jersey	9 Geo. 3.	28	1
32. Provided the Master shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs, in the Colony where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief, that Oath has been made by the Shipper before the Magistrates of the Royal Courts in Jersey or Guernsey respectively, or any Three of them, that the Goods and Victuals so shipped are of such Growth, Product, or Manufacture; which Certificate shall also be attested by the Principal Officer of the Customs in the said Island respectively, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; and on Failure of producing such Certificate, such Food, &c. and the Vessel importing the same, shall be liable to be seized and forfeited, in the same Manner as they would have been liable if this Act had not been made	9 Geo. 3.	28	2
33. Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may export from thence, and import into any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British-built Vessels owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same Manner as	12 Geo. 3.	58	4

CANADA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect
<p>Victuals may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Ireland</p>			
<p>34. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may ship and lade there, and transport directly from thence to any Part of America where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Vessel which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Vessels carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Vessels in the said Fishery, such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Nettings, or other Tools or Implements, being the Produce and Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Isle of Man</p>	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
<p>35. — Provided the Master of such Vessel shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate, under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, &c. that the same are of the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or Isle of Man respectively, as the Fact may be, and that the several Articles before mentioned, except the Provisions, specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery by the Crew of the Vessel carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to, and to be employed by such Vessel in the said Fishery, and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever (which Oath and Certificate such Collector or other Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer and grant without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Hooks, &c. are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the Articles, and the Vessel having the same on board, shall be forfeited in the same Manner as they would have been if this Act had not been made</p>	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
<p>36. — Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port or Place of Europe, for Exportation direct to Quebec, on board any British Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place of Europe with Articles the Growth or Produce of Quebec, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery, from any of the British Colonies in North America, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods herein-after mentioned (see No. 38.) from the Province of Canada, whether the Growth or Produce of Canada, or brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation</p>	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
<p>37. — Upon the Importation thereof into Quebec, the Goods shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are subject to upon being imported into Quebec from Great Britain, and no other or higher Duties</p>	51 Geo. 3.	97	3
<p>38. — The several Articles herein-after mentioned may be exported from Canada in a British-built Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, into any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, without any Oath being required of their being the Growth or Produce of the said Province, or</p>			

CANADA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
any Certificate being required of the Country from whence they came; that is to say, Wheat, Flour, Peas, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves and Heading, dressed and undressed Hoops, Pine Plank and Boards; and the Master of any British-built Vessel laden with any of the said Articles shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were either the Growth or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any), by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon, (which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is hereby authorized and required to grant upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise); and the Master of such Vessel shall produce the same at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate produced was the Certificate of the Officer whose Names it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4, 5
39. — Before shipping any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish, for the Purpose of Exportation, to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies; and, on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof, which Certificate the Master of such Vessel shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate produced was the Certificate of the Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4, 6
40. — His Majesty's Subjects may export from any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America any Articles the Production or Manufacture of the said Colonies or Plantations, or any Articles which have been legally imported into any such Colony or Plantation, direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	I I
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
41. — Oranges and Lemons, the Growth of the Azores or the Madeiras, may be shipped and laden at those Islands respectively for Exportation direct to any of the British Colonies in North America, in any British Vessel owned, registered, and navigated according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	I

CANADA—*continued.*

42. — Vessels not exceeding Thirty Tons Burthen, and not having a Deck, and being employed solely in the Fisheries on the Banks or Shores of Quebec, or in trading Coastwise there, not required to be registered

See "Registry of British Ships."

43. — Vessels built at Quebec on account of Owners residing in His Majesty's European Dominions, may be registered upon the Husband or Principal Agent taking the Oath required by 26 Geo. III. c. 60. and the Register shall be of full Force and Effect until the Vessel's Arrival at some Port in His Majesty's European Dominions, where they may be required on the Oath of the Owners, but no longer

See "Registry of British Ships."

CANTHARIDES.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of the British Colonies in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."

"Malta."

CAPE BRETON.

1. — No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories of the United States of America into Cape Breton, on Forfeiture thereof and the Vessel; except Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, the Production of the said Territories, imported by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law

2. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Island, may authorize the Importation of Scantling Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, squared Timber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the Island; but such Scantling, &c. shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel

3. — And Subjects of the United States, who shall come from thence, together with their Families, for the Purpose of residing and settling in any British Colony in North America, having first obtained a Licence for that Purpose from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, may import Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, and Clothing, provided the Articles are imported in British Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, and shall not exceed in the whole the Value of £50 for every White Person that shall belong to the Family, and 40 Shillings for every Negro brought by such White Person

See "Settlers."

4. — The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Cape

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
27 Geo. 3.	19	8
27 Geo. 3.	19	9
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	12
33 Geo. 3.	50	14
28 Geo. 3.	6	13
30 Geo. 3.	27	1

CAPE BRETON—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Breton, may authorize the Importation of the aforesaid Articles for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States, for the Purpose of Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	125	1
5. — The Goods, and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or any Officer of the Customs	28 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 50	— —
6. — Fruit, Wine, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port of Europe, for Exportation direct to the Port of Sydney in Cape Breton, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Part of Europe, with Articles the Growth or Produce of the British Colonies in North America, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects, carrying on the Fisheries, from any of the British Colonies in North America, or from any Part of the United Kingdom	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
See "Europe."			
6. — Spirits of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Cape Breton from the said Sugar Colonies, or from Bermuda, may be exported from Cape Breton to Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry, on Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies	51 Geo. 3.	48	1
See "Spirits."			
7. — Spirits of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, imported into Bermuda from the said Colonies, may be exported from Bermuda to Cape Breton, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Duty as if imported direct from the Sugar Colonies; and under the Condition of 28 Geo. III. c. 39. may be imported into Cape Breton without Payment of Duty, in the same manner as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies	59 Geo. 3.	62	1
See "Spirits."			
8. — Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in the British Colonies in America may be exported to Colonies where such Fishery is carried on, direct from Guernsey or Jersey	9 Geo. 3.	28	1, 2
See "Guernsey." "Jersey."			
9. — Herrings cured in the Isle of Man may be exported from thence to any of the British Colonies in the same manner as Victuals from Ireland	12 Geo. 3.	58	4
See "Man."			
10. — Tools and Implements necessary for the said Fishery may be exported to the said Colonies direct from the Isle of Man	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
See "Man."			
11. — Any Article the Production or Manufacture of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, or any Article which has been legally imported into any such Colony or Plantation, may be exported from thence by His Majesty's Subjects direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	1 1

	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
CAPE BRETON — <i>continued.</i> Gibraltar, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law			
Sec "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
12. ——— Oranges and Lemons, the Growth of the Azores or the Madeiras, may be laden at those Islands respectively for Exportation direct to any of the British Colonies in North America, in any British Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	1
CAPERS. } May be exported from Malta to any of the Dependencies CASCASOO. } thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, into Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 1
Sec "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK.			
1. ——— Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, the Production of any of the Territories of the United States, may be imported from thence into any of His Majesty's West India Islands (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, in the Province of Guiana; but not to be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 91	1, 2 1
2. ——— Such Cattle and Live Stock may be imported from the said States into St. George or Hamilton in Bermuda, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	2, 3 1
3. ——— In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or of the Islands of Cape Breton or St. John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, provided that the said Cattle, &c. shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	28 Geo. 3.	6	12
4. ——— His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, or by Warrant under His Sign Manual, may empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Live Stock from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen, for the then ensuing Season, provided that such Live Stock shall not be so imported, except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Warrant, and except by British Subjects, in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	28 Geo. 3.	6	13

CATTLE, &c.—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
5. — The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	25	I
6. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, may authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Live Stock as well into Quebec as into all the Countries bordering on the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulph, and to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Persons employed in carrying on the Fisheries; provided that such Live Stock shall not be so imported except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order, and except by British Subjects, in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	29 Geo. 3.	16	I
7. — In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Province, may authorize the Importation by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the Province, and of the Countries and Islands within the Government thereof; but the said Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	30 Geo. 3.	8	I
8. — Any Article forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 16 91	16 2 —
9. — Any Horses, Asses, Mules, and Cattle being the Production of any Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Vessel owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
10. — For the Conditions upon which Vessels, which land Horses or Neat Cattle at any of the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, may import Spirits without Payment of Duty into certain Provinces and Islands belonging to His Majesty in North America See "Spirits."	28 Geo. 3. 30 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	39 8 37	I, 2 2 I

CAVIER.

May be exported from Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, into Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, in British Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

CERTIFICATES.

1. — Where the Governor or Officers of the Customs shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that any Certificate from the Officers of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, of Bond having been given for carrying enumerated Goods to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, is false, such Governor or Officers shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantation, until informed from the Commissioners of the Customs that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and any Person who shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or shall knowingly make use thereof, shall forfeit £500 and the Certificate shall be of no Effect

2. — Before the Master of any Ship departs from any British Colony or Plantation where he receives his Lading, he shall take a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there (to be granted without Fee or Reward), that Bond hath been given, pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act, as the Case shall require; and the Master shall keep such Certificate in his Custody till the Voyage is completed, and then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony or Plantation, on Forfeiture of £100.

3. — If any British Ship, laden in any British Colony or Plantation with any Goods the Produce or Manufacture thereof, shall be discovered by any Officer of the Customs within Two Leagues of the Shore of any such Colony or Plantation, and the Master shall not produce a Certificate that Bond has been given, pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act, as the Case may require, or if he shall not produce such Certificate to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port where he shall arrive in Great Britain, Ireland, or any British Colony or Plantation, the Ship shall be forfeited

4. — Where, by any Act relative to the Trade of the British Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, an Affidavit shall be required to be made by the Planter or Grower of any Article intended to be shipped for Exportation in Great Britain or Ireland, to prove that such Article is the Produce of such Colony or Plantation, and there shall not be any Justices of the Peace before whom such Affidavit can be made, the Planter or Grower may make the same before the Collector and Comptroller or other Chief Officer of the Customs, or any

Reign.	Chap.	Sept.
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
12 Car. 2.	18	19
7. & 8 W. 3.	22	10
20 Geo. 3.	10	1
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
4 Geo. 3.	15	25
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

CERTIFICATES—*continued.*

Two of them, at the Port or Place from whence such Articles may be intended to be shipped; and in the Certificate which the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, are required to deliver to the Shipper, they shall also certify that there are not any Justices of the Peace resident at or within such Colony or Plantation; and upon the Importation of such Articles into Great Britain or Ireland, the same shall be admitted to Entry at such Duties as are charged upon Articles when accompanied with the Certificate now required by Law, subject to the Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to which such Articles are liable on Importation

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
47 Geo. 3.	48	2
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	I
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art 6
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
4 Geo. 3.	15	27

CHEESE (PARMASAN). } May be exported from Malta, or any of the }
CINNABAR. } Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar }
 direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colo-

nies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
 "Malta."

CLOTHING. See "Settlers."

COCHINEAL.

1. — The Production, of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Vessel, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries

See "Free Ports."

2. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated

See "Free Ports."

COFFEE and COCOA NUTS.

1. — No Coffee or Cocoa Nuts of the Production of the British Plantations in America shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given with One Surety to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1000 if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned that in case the said Ship shall load any Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, or any enumerated Article, (for the whole of which see "Goods"), at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
there unloaded, the Danger of the Seas only excepted; and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, or any enumerated Article, take Bond in like manner to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain or Ireland	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
3. The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100.	4 Geo. 3.	15	24
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	33 Geo. 3.	63	2
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
4. If any Ship shall take on board any Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, or other enumerated Article, before Bond is given to the Governor, that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland that such Bond has been there duly given, or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading	12 Car. 2.	18	19
	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
5. But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, in the Province of Guiana, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe See "Guiana."	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
6. In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantations, until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no Effect	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—continued.

	Reign	Chap	Sect.
7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, or any enumerated Article, to be carried into any other Country or Place, until they have been first put on shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place, and the Value of the Goods	15 Car. 2.	7	9
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations are Once a Year at least to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of such Ships as shall have laden any Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, or any enumerated Article, in such Plantations, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited, and her Lading	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	12
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be, within 18 Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland; otherwise such Bond or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	6
	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland, in pursuance of any Act whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bonds shall be with Condition, that within 18 Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if, upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained, within the Times limited) shall be void, and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officers, to be cancelled, without Fee or Reward	8 Ann.	13	23
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
12. — There shall be paid to His Majesty One Penny for every Pound Weight of Cocoa Nuts shipped in His Majesty's Plantations, if Bond is not first given with One Surety to bring the same to Great Britain or Ireland; and the said Duty shall be paid at such Places and to such Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same before the Lading thereof	25 Car. 2.	7	2
13. — The Duty shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and according to the Proportion of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver,	1 Geo. 1. St. 1.	12	4
	4 Geo. 3.	15	41

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
COFFEE AND COACO NUTS—continued.			
and (the necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted) shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer -			
14. — The Duty shall be levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, under the Directions of the Lords of the Treasury	25 Car. 2.	7	3
15. — In case any Person liable to pay the Duty shall not have Money to answer the same, the Officer shall accept, instead of such Money, such a Proportion of the Commodity to be shipped as shall amount to the Value thereof, according to the Current Rate of the Commodity in the Plantation	25 Car. 2.	7	4
16. — Notwithstanding the Payment of the Duty, the Cocoa Nuts shall not be shipped until such Security shall be given as is required by 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. to carry the same to Great Britain or Ireland, or to some other of His Majesty's Plantations, under the Forfeiture of Ship and Goods	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	8
17. — All Laws, By-laws, Usages, or Customs in force or practice in any of the said Plantations, which are repugnant to the before-mentioned Laws or any of them, so far as they relate to the said Plantations, or which are anyways repugnant to this Act, are illegal and void	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	9
18. — If the Goods shall be loaden on board any Vessel before the Duties are paid, every Person assisting or otherwise concerned in the Loading, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the Loading thereof, shall for every Offence forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods, to be computed according to the best Price that the Commodity bears at the Place where the Offence is committed, and all the Boats made use of in the Loading shall be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs	4 Geo. 3.	15	37
19. — No Coffee or Cocoa Nuts shall be put on board any Vessel in any of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, until the Planter or Grower, or his known Agent, shall make Oath or Affirmation in Writing before Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in or near the Place where the said Coffee grew, that the same is actually of the Growth and Produce of such Planter's or Grower's Plantation lying in the District, Division, or Parish of _____, within the Island or Colony of _____, which Oath or Affirmation shall be produced to the Collector, Comptroller, and Naval Officer, or any of them, by the Person who shall enter or ship such Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, before the Entry and Shipping thereof; and such Person shall likewise make Oath or Affirmation before the said Officers, or any Two of them, that the Coffee or Cocoa Nuts then to be shipped are the same as mentioned in such Oath or Affirmation; and the Collector and Comptroller, and Naval Officer, shall deliver a Certificate of such Affidavit or Affirmation, under their Hands and Seals, to the Master of such Vessel; and, before Clearing, such Master shall make Oath that he has received such Coffee on board his Vessel, and that he has no Coffee or Cocoa Nuts on board, other than such for which Proofs shall be made as aforesaid, and that he will not take or receive any more on board before his Arrival in Great Britain or Ireland, and making a Report of his Lading there, for which Affidavit or Affirmation and Certificate the Collector	5 Geo. 2. 23 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	24 79 67	3 7 Art 6

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Secf.
and Comptroller, or Naval Officer, shall receive Five Shillings and no more; and all Certificates of such Affidavits or Affirmations shall, by the Master of such Vessel importing the Coffee or Cocoa Nuts into Great Britain or Ireland, be produced to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where the Vessel shall unlade, at the Time of making his Report, and the Master shall at the same Time deliver to them a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, and Naval Officer of the Place where such Coffee or Cocoa Nuts shall have been shipped (or any Two of them), testifying the particular Quantities laden, and of which such Proofs have been made, specifying the Packages, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and Weights of each; and the Master shall likewise make Oath, or, if he be one of the People called Quakers, solemnly affirm before them, that the Coffee or Cocoa Nuts mentioned in the Certificate was taken on board as therein expressed, and that, after his Departure from the Place where such Coffee or Cocoa Nuts was laden, he did not take on board his Vessel at Sea or elsewhere any Coffee or Cocoa Nuts, and that all the Coffee or Cocoa Nuts on board is mentioned in the Certificate			
20. — If there are not any Justices of the Peace before whom such Affidavit can be made, the Planter or Grower may make the same before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs, or any Two of them, at the Port or Place from whence the Article may be intended to be shipped; and in the Certificate which the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, are required to deliver to the Shipper, they shall also certify that there are not any Justices of the Peace resident at or within such Colony or Plantation	47 Geo. 3.	48	2
21. — No Person having Charge of any Vessel shall take in, or permit to be taken in, at any of the British Plantations in America, or at Sea, or in any Place in America, or land or suffer to be landed in any of the said Plantations, any Cocoa Nuts of the Growth of any Foreign Country, except such as shall be regularly exported from Great Britain, on Forfeiture thereof, and of £200, and likewise shall suffer 12 Months Imprisonment, to be sued for in any Court of Record in Europe or the Plantations; and what shall be recovered in Europe shall be one Moiety to His Majesty, and the other to the Informer; and in the Plantations, One-third to His Majesty, One-third to the Governor or Commander in Chief, and the other Third to the Informer	23 Geo. 3.	79	8
22. — Persons falsely making any Oath or Affirmation shall forfeit £200, and be imprisoned Twelve Months; and if any Person who shall forge or counterfeit a Certificate of the said Oath, or shall publish such Certificate, knowing the same to be forged, shall forfeit £200, one Moiety to His Majesty, and the other to the Informer	23 Geo. 3.	79	9
23. — Coffee and Cocoa Nuts may be exported from the West India Islands to any Territories belonging to the United States, on Payment of the same Duties to which Coffee and Cocoa Nuts exported to any British Colony are liable; and the Duties shall be raised, recovered, and applied in the same Manner as the Duties on Cocoa Nuts exported to any British Colony or Plant-	28 Geo. 3.	6	3

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
ation in America, are raised, recovered, and applied; but no Coffee or Cocoa Nuts shall be so exported, other than by British Subjects, in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, under Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Vessel			
24. — Coffee, the Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies, imported into the Island of Bermuda in any British Vessel, may be exported from Saint George or Port Hamilton in Bermuda to any Part of the Territories of the United States of America, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of 60 Tons	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	I
25. — Where, on Exportation of Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the due landing thereof,* and a Certificate is required to discharge such Bond, a similar Bond shall be required on Exportation of such Goods to the United States, and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul; or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate, by the Master of the Ship, that the Goods were duly landed	53 Geo. 3.	50	4
26. — Cocoa of the Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, which shall have been imported into any of the Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom under the Rules and Regulations of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10.	45 Geo. 3.	57	II
See "Free Ports"			
27. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may ship in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations any Coffee or Cocoa the Growth of any such Colony or Plantation, and may export the same direct to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and import into the said Colonies or Plantations any Sort of Corn or Grain direct from any such Ports in Europe, or from any Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, in such Ships, and under Licences, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures herein-after limited for that Purpose	52 Geo. 3.	98	I
28. — No Coffee or Cocoa shall be so laden in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, except in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, nor unless a Licence shall have been first taken out for that Purpose, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Port at which such Coffee or Cocoa is intended to be shipped, subject to the Regulations herein-after mentioned; (that is to			

* A Bond is required upon the Exportation of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts to the British Colonies by 12 Car. II. c. 18. § 19. See No. 2.

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

say), that Notice be first given in Writing by the Master, or by One or more Owner or Owners of the Ship, to the Collector and Comptroller of such Port, of their Intention that such Ship shall, when laden, proceed direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and export from thence, or from some Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, Corn or Grain, to be carried directly to the Colony or Plantation from which such Ship shall have sailed; and the Exporter shall then make Oath before the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, that it is his full Intention and Resolution to load the Ship with Coffee or Cocoa for Exportation direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and to no other Place; and the Master or Owners, together with the Exporter, shall thereupon enter into Bond, to the Use of His Majesty, in Treble the Value of the Goods, with Condition that, in case a Licence shall be granted as aforesaid, such Ship shall proceed direct to some legal Port of Destination, specifying the same, and that no Goods, except Coffee or Cocoa, shall be taken on board, unless for the necessary Use of such Vessel during her Voyage; and also that, before the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the same shall be delivered up to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Coffee or Cocoa was shipped, together with a Certificate, signed and sealed by the Consul, or Two known British Merchants of good Credit at the Port or Place where such Coffee was landed, certifying the Landing thereof, with the Number of Casks and other Packages so landed, and the Mark, Number, and Contents of each, together with the Name of the Ship and Master, and that they verily believe no other Goods than Coffee or Cocoa have been there landed out of such Ship

29. — In case any licensed Ship shall take on board, in any of the said Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or in her Voyage from thence, any Coffee or Cocoa being the Produce of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, such Coffee and Cocoa shall be forfeited with Double the Value, and the Master and Shipper thereof shall forfeit Double the Value, to be recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty in America, or in any Court of Record there, at the Election of the Prosecutor; One Third Part to be for the Use of His Majesty, One Third to the Governor of the Colony, and the other One Third to the Prosecutor

30. — Before any Coffee or Cocoa shall be laden for any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, the Exporter shall make an Entry thereof in Writing with the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, expressing the Name of the Ship and the Master, and where she lies; and also the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the Goods are to be laden, or first water-borne, which shall be within such Port only where a Custom-house is established, and where an Officer shall be appointed to attend the Shipping, or at such Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance from the Collector and Comptroller, and the Exporter shall thereon take out from the said Collector and Comptroller a Cocket or Warrant, whereon shall be endorsed by the Exporter the Marks, Numbers, and Contents or Denominations

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	98	2
52 Geo. 3.	98	3

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

of such Coffee or Cocoa, and the Cocket or Warrant so endorsed shall be delivered to the Officer appointed for the examining and shipping thereof, and the same shall be shipped in the Presence of such Officers, or at such Places, as shall be mentioned in the Sufferance or Warrant, and such Officers shall examine the same before put on board; and if, before or after the shipping thereof, the Number of Casks or Packages shall be greater than endorsed, or if there shall be found any other Coffee or Cocoa than shall be so endorsed, or any other Goods than Coffee or Cocoa shall be discovered on board, or brought to be shipped in or put into any Vessel for that Purpose, before Entry; or taking out such Cocket or Warrant, endorsing and Delivery of the same, and not being shipped in the Manner aforesaid, but shall be put on board, or attempted to be put on board, contrary to this Act, such Coffee and Cocoa shall be forfeited, as also the Vessel or Carriage employed therein, with the Ship in which such Goods shall be laden, and the Owner shall forfeit Double the Value, to be recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any Court of Record there, at the Election of the Prosecutor; One Third to be to the Use of His Majesty, One Third to the Governor, and the other One Third to the Prosecutor; and, before such Ship shall depart, the Master shall receive the said Licence from the Collector or Comptroller, with a Certificate endorsed thereon, or affixed thereto, under their Hands and Seals of Office, who are to make Two Copies of such Licence, Endorsements, or Certificates, for which no more shall be taken than the legal and accustomed Fees; and the Master shall, before he receives the said Licence, attest the Copies which are to be left with the Collector and Comptroller, who are to transmit One of the Copies of the Endorsements or Certificates to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and record in a Book the Notice in Writing of the Owner of the Ship, the Affidavit of the Shipper, the Licence granted, together with the Clearance; but in case any Goods not allowed by this Act shall be found on board, or carried by any such Ship to any Foreign Port, then the Liberty granted by such Licence shall become void, and such Ship and the Master, and all others concerned, shall be liable to the same Penalties and Forfeitures as they would have been in case this Act had not been made

31. — Upon such Licence being returned to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Coffee or Cocoa was shipped, and an Account of the Lading being endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and upon such Certificate of the Consul or Two known British Merchants of good Credit being produced, and the several other Matters required being duly complied with within Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the Bond shall be discharged and delivered up, otherwise shall be forfeited and prosecuted in the manner before directed

32. — Upon the Master or Owner of such Vessel conforming to the Conditions of the Licence and Bond, and obtaining a Certificate from the Consul or Two known British Merchants as aforesaid, such Vessel may load in the Port of Delivery, or

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	98	4
52 Geo. 3.	98	5

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
at any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, to the Northward of the Latitude of Thirty Degrees North, any Corn or Grain, the Produce of Europe or Africa, for Exportation direct to the said Colonies or Plantations, and there land the same	52 Geo. 3.	98	6
33. — All Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act (except where it is otherwise provided) shall be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, one Moiety whereof to be for the Use of His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Prosecutor; wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than One Impar lance	52 Geo. 3.	98	7
34. — If any Person shall be sued for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, he may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his Action, or if Verdict shall pass against him, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and the like Remedy for recovering the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants	52 Geo. 3.	98	8
35. — If any Person shall grant a false Certificate, or counterfeit, erase, or alter any Licence, Oath, or Certificate which shall be made pursuant to this Act, or shall knowingly publish or make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, to be recovered and disposed of in the manner before directed; and the Licence, Oath, or Certificate so falsified, counterfeited, erased, or altered, shall be of no Effect	52 Geo. 3.	98	9
36. — The Growth of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America may be shipped and exported direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein particularly mentioned	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 1	5, 9 1
See "Gibraltar" "Malta."			
37. — There shall be paid to His Majesty upon Coffee, the Produce of any Colony or Plantation in America not under the Dominion of His Majesty, which shall be imported or brought into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say, For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of such Foreign Coffee, which shall be imported from any Place except Great Britain, Two Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine-pence	4 Geo. 3.	15	1
38. — The Duties shall be collected and paid in the same manner, and by such Ways and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures (not otherwise altered by this Act), as are mentioned in 6 Geo. II. c. 13. with respect to the Collection and Payment of the Duties thereby granted upon Sugar; and all Powers, Penalties, Provisions, Articles, and Clauses in that Act contained and referred unto, except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act, shall be applied and put in Execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and answering the Duties hereby granted	4 Geo. 3.	15	7
See "Sugar."			
39. — The said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, paying, recovering, and accounting for the same) shall be paid			

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and be entered separate and apart from all other Monies payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending and securing the British Colonies in America	4 Geo. 3.	15	II 41
40. — There shall be paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Duties herein-after mentioned; that is to say, For every Hundred Weight Avoirdupois of Coffee of the Growth of any British Colony or Plantation in America, which shall be imported or brought from thence into any other British Colony or Plantation in America, Seven Shillings	6 Geo. 3.	52	4
41. — The said Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and received to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, and shall be collected, paid, and recovered by such Rules, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations are or may be collected, paid, and recovered by any Acts of Parliament now in force; and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of collecting, recovering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and entered separate and apart from all other Monies paid or payable to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America	6 Geo. 3.	52	12
42. — But no Duty shall be paid for any British Coffee imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation in America, if deposited in Warehouses provided at the sole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor of such Coffee, with the Privy and Approbation, and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Place where such Coffee shall be imported, and secured under the separate Locks of such Officers and the Proprietor, and, within Twelve Calendar Months from the landing and warehousing the same, shall be shipped directly from thence for Exportation to Great Britain or to Ireland, or some other British Colony or Plantation in America, under the Securities and Restrictions required by Law	6 Geo. 3.	52	15 Ar.
43. — No Duty shall be paid for any Foreign Coffee imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, if deposited in Warehouses provided at the sole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor of such Coffee, with the Privy and Approbation and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Place where such Coffee shall be imported, and shall also be secured under the separate Locks of such Officers and Proprietor, and, within Twelve Calendar Months from the landing and warehousing the same, shall be shipped for Exportation as herein-after is expressed, that is to say, before such Foreign Coffee shall be taken out of such Warehouse for Exportation, the Exporter shall become bound with sufficient Security in the Penalty of £5 for every Hundred Weight of such Coffee, that the same shall be exported according to the	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

COFFEE AND COCOA-NUTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Entry, and not relanded in any Part of the British Dominions in America; which Bond the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port from whence such Foreign Coffee shall be intended to be exported, are required to take to the Use of His Majesty; and the said Bond, with respect to such Coffee as shall be exported to Great Britain, Ireland, or to any other Place under the Dominion of His Majesty where Custom-house Officers are or may be established, shall be with further Condition to return a Certificate, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the Date of such Bond, from the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs at such Place, that such Coffee has been there landed accordingly; and with respect to such Coffee as shall be exported to any Place not under the Dominion of His Majesty, or where no such Officers are appointed, such Bond shall continue in force for Two Years from the Date thereof; and in case no Fraud shall appear within that Time, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, to direct the said Bond to be cancelled and delivered up	6 Geo. 3.	52	16
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
44. — If the Importer or Proprietor of any such Foreign Coffee warehoused as aforesaid shall not pay the Duties nor export the Goods within Twelve Calendar Months, the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs may cause the same to be publicly sold, and the Money arising by such Sale shall be in the first place applied in discharge of the Duties and Charges attending the Sale, and the Surplus (if any), after Payment of the said Duties and Charges, shall be paid to the Importer or Proprietor, or to such other Person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same	6 Geo. 3.	52	17
45. — Cocoa, the Production of any of the Colonies in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Colonies or Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Vessel owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	45 Geo. 3.	57	1
See "Free Ports."			
46. — Coffee, the Production of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, may be imported into Nassau in New Providence, Pitt's Town in Crooked Island, or into such Ports in the Bahama Islands, or into the principal Port of Bermuda, or into such Ports in the Cavoo as have been or may hereafter be approved by His Majesty, in such Foreign Vessels, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as are prescribed in this Act with respect to the Goods herein enumerated; and such Coffee may be so imported and again exported without Payment of any Duty of Customs	45 Geo. 3.	57	4, 5
See "Free Ports."			
47. — His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, may permit the Importation into Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and the Exportation from thence into this Kingdom, of Coffee, in the same manner, and on the same Duties, and subject to the same Rules, &c. as are	46 Geo. 3.	72	1

COFFEE AND COCOA NUTS—*continued.*

provided in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. respecting Importation and Exportation of Coffee from Nassau, and further subject to such Rules, &c. as shall be directed by His Majesty

See "Free Ports."

48. — Any Foreign Vessel described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. may come in Ballast, or import into any Part of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom-house, any Coffee allowed in the said Act, to be imported into certain Ports therein mentioned in Foreign Vessels, and may also export such Coffee conformably with the Regulations of the said Act

See "Free Ports."

COIN.

1. — Copper Coin, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and counterfeit Gold or Silver Coin made to the Similitude or Resemblance, or intended to resemble, any Gold or Silver Coin of this Kingdom, or of any other Country which shall under any Description be exported or put on board any Vessel or Boat for the Purpose of being exported from Great Britain to any of His Majesty's Islands or Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and may be prosecuted and recovered in such Courts, and by the like Means, and the Produce thereof disposed of and applied in the like Manner, and to such Uses, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revehue may now be prosecuted or recovered, disposed of, and applied in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies

2. — Every Person who shall export or put on board any Vessel or Boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or shall have in his Custody in order to be so exported, any such Coin, shall forfeit £200, and Double the Value of such Coin, to be recovered by Action or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster

3. — May be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or from any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations or Countries

See "Free Ports."

COPPER ORE.

Of the Production of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, on Forfeiture of the Goods or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, respecting this Article, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes.

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

CORAL.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland,

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	99	1
38 Geo. 3.	67	1
38 Geo. 3.	67	2
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
8 Ann.	13	13
8 Geo. 1.	18	23
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
15 Geo. 3.	31	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	6
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	1, 3
56 Geo. 3.	91	Art 6
55 Geo. 3.	29	4, 8
57 Geo. 3.	4	9
		1

CORAL—*continued.*

Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

CORK.

1. The Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre may be shipped and laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to any of the Ports herein-after mentioned; (that is to say), Saint John's in New Brunswick; Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, all in North America, on board of any British Ship owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, with Articles of the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods herein-after mentioned, from Canada, whether such Goods shall be the Produce of Canada, or shall have been brought into the Province by Land or Inland Navigation

2. Upon the Importation of Cork into any of the said Ports, the same shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination are liable to upon being imported into any of the said Ports from Great Britain

3. The Person exporting any Cargo from any Port in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, or of New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or before the Naval Officer in Command at such Port, that the Cargo so shipped is the Growth and Produce of the Province, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, really taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the Colonies or Plantations; and such Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand; and the Certificate shall be produced by the Master of the Vessel on board of which any such Cargo is shipped, on his Arrival at the Port in Europe, within the Limits aforesaid, to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Vessel shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master of such Vessel shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before two known British Merchants there resident, that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him

4. The Exporter of Wheat, Flour, Peas, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves, and Heading dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Planks, and Boards from Canada, shall not be required to make Oath that the said Articles are the Produce of Canada; and the Master of the Ship, on his Arrival at any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were of the Growth of or brought into

Reign	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	2
51 Geo. 3.	97	3
51 Geo. 3.	97	4
51 Geo. 3.	97	5

CORK—continued.

- Canada, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any), by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon, and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is required to grant upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise, and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in manner aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship, at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the aforesaid Limits
5. — Before shipping any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same continued from the time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof signed with his Hand, which Certificate only the Master of the Ship shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid
6. — Any Ship or Goods subject to Forfeiture under this Act may be seized by any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies or Plantations, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Vessels of War, and shall be prosecuted and the Produce divided in the same manner, and by the same Regulations, as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act made for the Security of the Revenue, or the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, before the passing of this Act, in any British Colony or Plantation in America
7. — May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

GORN AND GRAIN.

1. — Flour, Pease, Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort of the Growth of any of the Territories of the United States, may be imported from the said Territories into His Majesty's West India Islands, (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda and Somers Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, in the Province of Guiana, but not to be so imported, except by British Subjects, and in British built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel
2. — Any of the said Articles, being the Growth of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into Saint George, or Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Vessel

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	6
51 Geo. 3.	97	7
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	1, 2
56 Geo. 3.	91	1

CORN AND GRAIN—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3.	79	2, 3
	53 Geo. 3.	50	1
3. — No Flour, Peas, Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or Grain, shall be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands, including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands, or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	28 Geo. 3.	6	10
	31 Geo. 3.	38	1
	56 Geo. 3.	91	1
4. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, it shall be lawful for the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or for the Governors &c. of the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of the said Articles for a limited Time from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies, provided that such Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Vessel	28 Geo. 3.	6	11
	31 Geo. 3.	38	2
	56 Geo. 3.	91	1
5. — None of the said Articles which shall have been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, shall be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Vessel or Boat in which laden; and before shipping of any Article of the like Denomination that may lawfully be exported from any such Islands or Colony, the Exporter shall make Oath that the same or any Part thereof had not been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	29 Geo. 3.	56	1, 2
	31 Geo. 3.	38	3, 4
	56 Geo. 3.	91	1
6. — Any Person convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain; or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies	29 Geo. 3.	56	3
	31 Geo. 3.	38	5
7. — Any Grain or Flour may be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into certain Ports in the West Indies, in any Foreign Vessel being manned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
	48 Geo. 3.	125	2
	49 Geo. 3.	22	—
	52 Geo. 3.	44	—
	57 Geo. 3.	74	—

See "Free Ports."

CORN AND GRAIN—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Seçt.
8. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands, including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands, or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Flour, Pease, Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, such Articles being the Growth or Production of some of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America, and imported direct from the said Territories or Dominions in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	47 91	5 —
9. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of Flour, Pease, Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces and Islands; but such Corn, &c. shall not be so imported, except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
10. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, or by Warrant under His Sign Manual, may empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Flour and Indian Corn from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen for the then ensuing Season; provided that such Flour and Indian Corn shall not be so imported except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Warrant, and except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
11. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or of Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of the Articles enumerated in 28 Geo. III. c. 6. (viz. Flour, &c. See No. 1.) for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Purpose of being re-exported to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	125	1
12. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, may authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Flour and Indian Corn as well into the said Province of Quebec as into all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulf, and also to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States, for the Supply of the Persons employed in or carrying on the Fisheries; provided that such Flour and Indian Corn shall not be so imported except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order, and except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned and	29 Geo. 3.	16	1

CORN AND GRAIN—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seçt
navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship			
13. In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Province, may authorize the Importation by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River St. Lawrence from the Sea, of Pease, Beans, Wheat, Oats, Barley, or any Sort of Grain or Flour made thereof, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Province, and of the said Countries and Islands within the Government thereof; but the said Articles are not to be so imported except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	30 Geo. 3.	8	1
14. The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 30 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 16 56 8 38 91	— — — — — —
15. The Master of every Ship, taking on board Corn, Meal, or Flour at Quebec, or any of the British Colonies or Plantations in North America, for Exportation to Great Britain or Ireland, shall bring with him a Certificate or Certificates from the Chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port where such Corn, Meal, or Flour, shall be put on board, expressing the Quantity and Sort of Corn, Meal, or Flour mentioned in the Bill or Bills of Lading, with the Names or Places of Abode of the Exporters, and the Names or Places of Abode of such other Persons who shall have sworn that the Corn, Meal, or Flour therein mentioned is bonâ fide of the Growth or Production of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America respectively, and where and to whom consigned; and the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship importing or bringing in the same shall, on Arrival in Great Britain or Ireland, make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port where such Ship shall arrive, (who are hereby authorized to administer the said Oath), that the Corn, Meal, or Flour imported or brought in such Ship is the same which is mentioned and contained in the said Certificate or Certificates; on Failure whereof, such Corn, Meal, or Flour shall be deemed and taken not to be of the Growth or Production of the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America, but shall be considered within the Meaning of this Act, as Corn, Meal, or Flour imported or brought into Great Britain from some other Foreign Country	31 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	30 67	17 Art. 6
16. The several Articles hereafter mentioned may be exported from Canada in a British-built Ship owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, to any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, without any Oath being required of their being the Growth or Produce of the said Province, or any Certificate being required of the Country from whence they came; that is			

CORN AND GRAIN—continued.

to say, Wheat, Flour, Pease, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, and Rye; and the Master of any such British-built Ship laden with any of the said Articles shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were either the Growth of or brought into Canada, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any); by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon; which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is required to grant upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise, and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to by the Master of such Vessel at the Port of Delivery in Europe

17. — Any Ship having obtained a Licence under this Act for the Exportation of Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies direct to any Part of Europe Southward of Cape Finisterre, may load at the Port of Delivery, or at any Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Latitude of 30 Degrees North, any Sort of Corn or Grain, the Produce of Europe, for Exportation direct to the said Sugar Colonies, and there land the same

See "Europe."

18. — Any Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour, Beans or Pease, may be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

COTTON WOOL.

1. — No Cotton Wool of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given with One Surety to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1000 if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned that in case the said Ship shall load any Cotton Wool, or any enumerated Article, (for the whole of which see "Goods," at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load any Cotton Wool, or any enumerated Article, take Bond in like manner to the Value aforesaid that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	5
52 Geo. 3.	98	1
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
12 Car. 2.	18	18
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6 Art.
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 C. 2.	26	11
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

COTTON WOOL—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain or Ireland			
3. — The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100	4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	15 10 67	24 I, 3 Art. 6
4. — If any Ship shall take on board any Cotton Wool, (or other enumerated Article), before Bond is given to the Governor that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland that such Bond has been there duly given, or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading	12 Car. 2. 22 & 23 Car. 2. 39 & 40 G. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3.	18 26 67 10 15	19 II Art 6 I, 3 27
5. — But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
See "Guiana."			
6. — In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officer shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantation, until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no Effect	7 & 8 W. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	22 15 10 67	10 27 I, 3 Art 6
7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Cotton Wool, or any enumerated Article, to be carried into any other Country or Place, until first put on shore in some Port of Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place and the Value of the Goods	15 Car. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	7 15 10 67	9 27 I, 3 Art. 6

COTTON WOOL—*continued.*

	Reign,	Chap.	Sect.
8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations are Once a Year at least to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Persons as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of such Ships as shall have laden any Cotton Wool, (or any enumerated Article), in such Plantations, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations, which shall have on board any of the said Articles, shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited, and her Lading	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	12
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be within 18 Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, otherwise such Bond or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force, and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland, in pursuance of any Act whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bonds shall be with Condition that within 18 Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged, otherwise such Bonds shall be forfeited	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if, upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond, (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained, within the Times limited), shall be void, and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officers, to be cancelled without Fee or Reward	8 Ann.	13	23
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
12. — Any Person may import any Cotton Wool of Foreign Produce into any British Island in the West Indies, in any Ship that may lawfully trade to and from the said Islands, navigated according to Law, without Payment of Duty or other Imposition whatsoever	6 Geo. 3.	52	18
13. — No Duty or other Imposition whatsoever shall be paid in any British Colony or Plantation in America for any Sort of Cotton Wool exported from thence	6 Geo. 3.	52	19
14. — The Growth of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Ship whatso-	45 Geo. 3.	57	1

	Reign	Chap.	Sect
COTTON WOOL — <i>continued.</i> ever, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries See "Free Ports."			
15. — Of the Growth of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported from any of the Free Ports, may be exported from the said Ports to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18.—22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26., and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	II
CROOKED ISLAND. 1. — The Port of Pitt's Town in Crooked Island, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
2. — Until 25th March 1819, any Ship belonging to the United States coming in Ballast, and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Crooked Island for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, and for no other Purpose whatever, subject to the Rules, Provisions, Regulations, and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Vessels coming for the same Purpose to Turk's Island. See "Bahama Islands."	57 Geo. 3.	42	I
CUMMINSEED. } May be exported from Malta, or any of the Depen- CURRANTS. } dencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of DATES. } His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	— —
DEBTS. 1. — In any Action or Suit brought in any Court of Law or Equity in any of the British Plantations in America, relating to any Debt or Account wherein any Person residing in Great Britain shall be a Party, the Plaintiff or Defendant, and any Witness to be examined in such Action or Suit, may verify or prove any Matter or Thing by Affidavit in Writing upon Oath, or in case the Person making such Affidavit be one of the People called Quakers, then upon his solemn Affirmation, made before any Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of the City, Borough, or Town Corporate in Great Britain, where or near to which the Person shall reside, to be certified and transmitted under the Common Seal of such City, Borough, or Town Corporate, or the Seal of the Office of such Mayor or other Chief Magistrate, which Oath and solemn Affirmation every such Mayor and Chief Magistrate is empowered to administer; and every Affidavit or Affirmation so made, certified, and transmitted, shall be allowed to be of the same Force and Effect as if the Person making the same upon Oath or solemn Affirmation had appeared and sworn or affirmed the Matters contained in such Affidavit or Affirmation viva	5 Geo. 2.	7	I

DEBTS—continued.

voce in open Court, or upon a Commission issued for the Examination of Witnesses, or of any Party in any such Action or Suit respectively; provided that in every such Affidavit and Affirmation there shall be expressed the Addition of the Party making such Affidavit or Affirmation, and the particular Place of his or her Abode

2. — In all Suits brought in any Court of Law or Equity, by or in behalf of His Majesty, in any of the said Plantations, for or relating to any Debt or Account; His Majesty may prove His Debt and Account, and examine His Witnesses by Affidavit or Affirmation, in like manner as any Subject may do by this Act

3. — If any Person making such Affidavit or Affirmation shall be guilty of falsely and wilfully swearing or affirming any Matter or Thing, which, if the same had been sworn upon an Examination in the usual Form, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt Perjury, every Person being thereof lawfully convicted, shall incur the same Penalties and Forfeitures as by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are provided against Persons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury

4. — The Houses, Lands, Negroes, and other Hereditaments, and Real Estates, within any of the said Plantations, belonging to any Person indebted, shall be chargeable with all just Debts, Duties, and Demands owing by any such Person to His Majesty or any of His Subjects, and shall be Assets for the Satisfaction thereof in like manner as Real Estates are by the Law of England liable to the Satisfaction of Debts due by Bond or other Specialty, and shall be subject to the like Remedies and Process in any Court of Law or Equity in any of the said Plantations, for seizing, extending, selling, or disposing of any such Houses, Lands, Negroes, and other Hereditaments and Real Estates, towards the Satisfaction of such Debts, Duties, and Demands, and in like manner as Personal Estates in any of the said Plantations respectively are seized, extended, sold, or disposed of for the Satisfaction of Debts

DEMERARA. See "Guiana."

DIAMONDS.

May be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or from any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Ship owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries

See "Free Ports."

DOMINICA.

The Port of Rosseau in Dominica, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

DRUGS.

1. — The Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign

Regn.	Chap.	Sect.
5 Geo. 2.	7	2
5 Geo. 2.	7	3
5 Geo. 2.	7	4
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
47 Geo. 3.	34	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—

DRUGS—continued.

European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations or Countries

See "Free Ports."

2. — The Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26 and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated

See "Free Ports."

DUTIES.

1. — The Customs and other Duties imposed by any Act of Parliament upon Goods imported into or exported from any British Colony or Plantation in America may be put under the Management of such Commissioners, to reside in the said Plantations, as His Majesty, by His Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, shall judge to be most for the Advantage of Trade, and Security of the Revenue of the said Colonies or Plantations
2. — The Commissioners or any Three or more of them shall have the same Powers and Authorities for carrying into Execution the Laws relating to the Revenues and Trade of the said Colonies as were exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England; and His Majesty in such Commission may make Provision for putting in Execution the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Colonies
3. — All Deputations and other Authorities granted by the Commissioners of the Customs in England before the passing of this Act, or which may be granted by them, before any Commission shall issue in pursuance of this Act, to any Officer acting in the said Colonies or Plantations, shall continue in force, as if this Act had not been made, until the Deputations or other Authorities so granted to such Officer shall be revoked or made void by the Lords of the Treasury
4. — The King and Parliament of Great Britain shall not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assessment payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such Duties as it may be expedient to impose for the Regulation of Commerce; the Net Produce to be applied to the Use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation wherein levied, in such Manner as other Duties collected by Authority of the General Courts or Assemblies are ordinarily applied
5. — Payable upon Ships coming in Ballast from the United States of America to the Turks Islands, Nassau, Exuma, and Crooked Island, for the Purpose of being laden with Salt
6. — Payable upon Dying Wood, Logwood, Tobacco, Indigo, Ginger, and Cocoa Nuts exported from the British Plantations,

Reign.	Chap.	Seç.
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
7 Geo. 3.	41	1
7 Geo. 3.	41	2
7 Geo. 3.	41	3
18 Geo. 3.	12	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	5
57 Geo. 3.	42	1
25 Car. 2.	7	2

DUTIES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
if Bond is not given to bring the same to Great Britain or Ireland			
See "Cocoa Nuts." "Ginger." "Indigo." "Tobacco." "Wood."			
7. — Payable upon Molasses imported into any British Colony or Plantation	6 Geo. 3.	52	4
See "Molasses."			
8. — Payable upon Sugar, the Produce or Manufacture of any Colony or Plantation in America, not under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported into any British Colony or Plantation	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	I I
See "Sugar."			
9. — Payable upon Indigo, the Produce or Manufacture of any Colony or Plantation in America, not under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported into any British Colony or Plantation	4 Geo. 3.	15	1
See "Indigo."			
10. — Payable upon Pimento, the Production of any British Colony or Plantation, imported into any British Colony or Plantation	6 Geo. 3.	52	4
See "Pimento."			
11. — Payable upon Coffee, the Growth of any Colony or Plantation in America, not under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported into any British Colony or Plantation	4 Geo. 3.	15	1
See "Coffee and Cocoa Nuts."			
12. — Payable upon Coffee, the Growth of any British Colony or Plantation in America, imported into any other British Colony or Plantation	6 Geo. 3.	52	4
See "Coffee and Cocoa Nuts."			
13. — Payable upon Spirits imported into the Province of Quebec, from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, or any other His Majesty's Dominions in America, or from Great Britain, or Colonies and Plantations not in the Possession of or under the Dominion of His Majesty	14 Geo. 3.	88	1
See "Spirits."			
14. — Payable upon Spirits imported into Newfoundland, from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America or from Great Britain or Ireland, or the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo	15 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	31 106 91	10 1 2
See "Spirits."			
15. — Payable upon Wine imported into the British Colonies or Plantations from Great Britain, Ireland, or the Netherlands, or from any Island or Place from whence the same may be lawfully imported	4 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3. 55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	15 97 91 29 4	1 1 4 6 —
See "Wine."			
16. — Payable upon Glass, Red Lead, White Lead, Painters Colours, and Paper imported into any British Colony or Plantation from Great Britain or Ireland	7 Geo. 3.	46	1
See "Lead." "Painters Colours." "Paper."			

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
DUTIES—continued.			
17. — No Duty of Gunpowder shall be received by any Officer in the Free Ports, for any Entry, Cocket, Clearance, or Passport for any Foreign Vessel, or any Goods imported into or exported from the said Islands in such Foreign Vessel See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	14
EMERY STONE.			
May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 1
ENGLAND AND ENGLISH.			
These Words in the several Acts made before the Union with Scotland are, in the Quotations in this Index, changed into the Words "Great Britain" and "British," by virtue of	5 Anne	8	1
ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT. May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
Do. of CITRON.	55 Geo. 3.	29	—
Do. of LEMON.	57 Geo. 3.	4	—
Do. of ORANGE.			
Do. of LAVENDER.			
Do. of ROSES.			
Do. of ROSEMARY.			
ESSEQUEBO. See "Guiana."			
EUROPE.			
1. — The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall be deemed and taken to be in Europe	57 Geo. 3.	36	10
2. — No Commodity, of the Production or Manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any Island, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty in America, but what shall be bonâ fide and without Fraud laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland in British-built Shipping, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, and which shall be carried directly thence to the said Islands, Colonies, Territories, or Places, and from no other Place, under the Penalty of the Loss of such Commodities as shall be imported from any other Place, by Land or Water, and if by Water, of the Ship in which imported	15 Car. 2. 39 & 40 G. 3.	7 67	6 Art. 6
3. — No Vessel shall, upon any Pretence whatsoever be cleared outwards from any Port of Great Britain or Ireland, for any Island, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the Possession of His Majesty in America, unless the whole and entire Cargo shall be bonâ fide and without Fraud laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland; and any Officer of His Majesty's Customs is empowered to stop any British Ship arriving from any Part of Europe, which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the British Colonies or Planta-	4 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	15 67	30 Art. 6

EUROPE—continued.

tions in America, and seize as forfeited any Goods, for which the Master shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the Ship in some Port of Great Britain or Ireland

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

4. — Salt may be laden in any Part of Europe for the Fisheries in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Quebec; Wines of the Madeiras, and of the Western Islands of Azores, may be there laden for Exportation to any of the British Colonies or Plantations, and Oranges and Lemons of the Azores or Madeiras, may be shipped from thence for any of the British Colonies or Plantations in North America
5. — Any Person inhabiting in Jersey or Guernsey, may ship in the said Islands, and transport directly from thence to Newfoundland, or to any other of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or other Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners or other Persons employed on board the Ships or on Shore, in carrying on the said Fishery there, such Craft, Clothing, or other Goods being the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, or of Jersey or Guernsey, and such Food or Victuals being of the Growth or Produce either of Great Britain, Ireland, or Jersey or Guernsey
6. — Provided the Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, that Oath had been made by the Shipper of such Goods, before the Magistrates of the Royal Court, or any Three of them, that the Goods and Victuals so shipped are of such Growth, Product, or Manufacture as aforesaid, which Certificate shall also be attested by the Principal Officer of the Customs in the said Islands, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; and on failure of producing such Certificate, such Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or other Goods found on board any Ship, and the Ship importing the same, shall be liable to be seized and forfeited, in the same manner as they would have been liable if this Act had not been made
7. — And any of His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting and residing in the Isle of Man, may export from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British-built Ships or Vessels, navigated and registered according to Law, Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same manner as Victuals

Reign.	Chap.	Sett.
4 Geo. 3.	15	31
4 Geo. 3.	19	I
48 Geo. 3.	22	I
57 Geo. 3.	89	—
9 Geo. 3.	28	I
9 Geo. 3.	28	2
12 Geo 3.	58	4

EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Ireland			
8. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may lade and transport directly from thence to any Part of America, where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Nettings, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Ships carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Ships in the said Fishery; such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Nettings, or other Tools or Implements being the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Isle of Man	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
9. — The Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs, in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs, in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath had been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, &c. that the same are the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and that the said Articles (except the Provisions) specifying the Quantities and Particular of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery, by the Crew of the Ship carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship in the Fishery, and for no other Purpose, (which Oath and Certificate is to be administered and granted without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Tools or Implements are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same and the Ship shall be seized and forfeited in the same Manner as they would have been if this Act had not been made	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
10. — It shall be lawful to export in any British Ship owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Islands enumerated in these Acts, to any British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any foreign European Sovereign or State; and if any Doubts shall arise whether any such Goods have been legally imported into the said Islands, the Legality of such Importation shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Customs at the Port of Exportation, before such Goods shall be suffered to be shipped	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	9, 10 — — —
11. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export in any British-built Ship, owned and navigated according			

See "Free Ports."

EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from thence; that is to say,

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>to Law, from any one of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said British Colonies in America, to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods or Merchandizes, or Prize Goods, which have been legally imported into the said Islands or Colonies under the Regulations of 45 Geo. III. c. 57.</p>	52 Geo. 3.	100	1
<p>12. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export in any British-built Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, from Newfoundland, to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or from any one of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, into Newfoundland, any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or Prize Goods, which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Regulations of 45 Geo. III. c. 57.</p>	57 Geo. 3.	29	1
<p>13. — Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of Europe, South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped in any Port or Place of Europe, South of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to any of the several Ports hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, St John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island in North America, on board of any British Ship, navigated and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place in Europe with Articles the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods hereinafter mentioned, from the Province of Canada, whether the Growth or Produce of Canada, or brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation</p>	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
<p>14. — Upon the Importation thereof into any of the Ports before enumerated, the Goods shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are subject to, upon being imported into any of the said several Ports from Great Britain, and no other</p>	51 Geo. 3.	97	3
<p>15. — The Person exporting any Cargo from any Port in Nova Scotia, or of New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe, under this Act, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command, that the Cargo so shipped is the Growth and Produce of the</p>			

EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

said Provinces, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies; and such Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand; which Certificate shall be produced by the Master on his Arrival at the Port in Europe, within the Limits aforesaid, to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Ship shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants there resident; that the Certificate so produced was a Certificate of the Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him

16. The following Articles may be exported from Canada in a British-built Ship, navigated, and registered according to Law, into any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, without any Oath being required of their being the Growth or Produce of the said Province, or any Certificate being required of the Country from whence they came; that is to say, Wheat, Flour, Pease, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves, and Heading dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Plank, and Boards; and the Master of any such British-built Ship, lading any of the said Articles, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were either the Growth, or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any), by Land or Inland Navigation from Countries bordering thereon; and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs, or Naval Officer, is hereby required to grant, upon satisfactory Proof being made, upon Oath or otherwise; and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in Manner aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the aforesaid Limits

17. Before the Shipment on board any such British Ship of any pickled Fish, or dry Fish, for the Purpose of Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it until the same shall be shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries, from some of the said Colonies; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	4
51 Geo. 3.	97	5
51 Geo. 3.	97	6

EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

of the Customs, or Naval Officer, shall grant Certificate thereof, signed with his Hand, which Certificate only the Master shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe, within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid

18. — Any Ship having obtained a Licence under this Act for the Exportation of Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies direct to any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, may load at the Port of Delivery, or at any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Latitude of 30 Degrees North, any Sort of Corn or Grain, the Produce of Europe, for Exportation direct to the said Colonies or Plantations, and there land the same

See "Sugar."

20. — Any Ship being British-built, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, may load at the Island of Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or at Gibraltar, any of the Articles enumerated in the following Schedule, marked (B.), for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or into Newfoundland, the Island of Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America; and any of the said Articles may be landed in any such Colony or Plantation, being first duly entered with the proper Officer of the Customs, provided that the said Articles, Goods, and Merchandize (Wine excepted) shall upon Importation into any of the said Colonies or Plantations, be liable to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are or may be liable to upon being imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Great Britain, and no other Duties

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	98	1, 6
55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —

SCHEDULE B.

Dry & Wet Fruit } in Jars & Brandy & Sugar } Bottles. Pickles in Ditto. Olives. Figs. Raisins. Currants. Pistaccio Nuts. Almonds. Dates. Capers. Wine. Brandy. Oil of Cloves. Oil of Almonds. Gum Arabic.	Gum Mastic. — Myrrh. — Sicily. — Ammoniac. Opium. Manna. Senna. Cantharides. Oris Root. Rhubarb. Mill Timber. Box Wood. Argol. Jalop. Scamony. Quicksilver.
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EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

Sarsaparilla.	Ochres.
Saffron.	Cinnabar.
Safflower.	Orange Buds and Peel.
Musk.	Juniper Berries.
Incense.	Punk.
Essence of Bergamot.	Pumice Stone.
Do. of Citron.	Emery Stone.
Do. of Lemon.	Whetstone.
Do. of Orange.	Paintings and Prints.
Do. of Lavender.	Mosaic Works.
Do. of Roses.	Medals.
Do. of Rosemary.	Java and Malta Stone for
Marble, } Rough and	building.
Alabaster, } Worked.	Pozzolana.
Brimstone.	Grain.
Cork.	Meal or Flour.
Aniseed.	Beans.
Cumminseed.	Peas.
Ostrich Feathers.	Lentils.
Honey.	Rice.
Sponges.	Maccaroni or Vermicella.
Amber.	Cascasoo.
Coral.	Parmesan Cheese.
Bullion.	Bologna and other Sausages.
Precious Stones.	Anchovies.
Pearls.	Caviar.
Corn.	Botargo.
Vermillion.	

21. — Any Wine, which in pursuance of these Acts shall be imported into any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America or Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, from the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties, and no other, as are payable on Madeira Wine when imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations directly from Madeira
22. — Any of the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, may import from the Netherlands into the said Colonies all the usual Articles of Supply for their Estates in the said Colonies, being necessary and requisite as Supplies for the Cultivation of such Estates, or the Clothing, Maintenance, and Comfort of the Residents thereon, and not to exceed what may be deemed necessary for the particular Estates for which they are to be imported, and to be actually applied to such Purposes, and not for Trade; and in case of Seizure by any Officer of the Customs of any such Articles, on the Ground of their being imported not as Supplies, the Proof that such Articles are Supplies, and imported under the Conditions of the Convention concluded between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, shall lie on the Dutch Proprietor importing the same; and in case of such Proof being given, in consequence of

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	6 —
56 Geo. 3.	91	4

EUROPE—*continued.*

But European Commodities may be imported into the British Colonies under the Authority of these Acts, although not laden and shipped in Great Britain or Ireland, and imported from thence; that is to say,

any Dispute arising thereupon, before the Collector or Principal Officer of the Customs, (who is hereby empowered to administer an Oath, or take Affidavit for the Purposes of any such Examination and Proof,) the Goods shall be admitted to Entry, provided the Importer, before Entry, enter into Bond, with Two Sureties, in a sufficient Sum, to abide the Decision of the Board of Customs in England upon such Seizure: Provided also, that Wine, as a Medicine and necessary Article of Supply, may be so imported, to such a limited Extent as may be necessary for the Purposes of such Supply as a Medicine, and shall be liable to the Duty of 10s. per Ton, and no more

23. — All Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, resident in His said Majesty's European Dominions, who were, at the Date of the Signature of the said Convention, Proprietors of Estates in the said Colonies; and all Subjects of His said Majesty who may hereafter become possessed of Estates then belonging to Dutch Proprietors therein; and all such Proprietors as being then resident in the said Colonies, and being Natives of His Majesty's Dominions in the Netherlands, may have declared within Three Months after the Publication of the aforesaid Convention in the said Colonies, that they wish to continue to be considered as such; and all Subjects of His said Majesty the King of the Netherland, who may be the Holders of Mortgages of Estates in the said Colonies, made prior to the Date of the Convention, and who may, under their Mortgage Deeds, have the Right of exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of such Estates; shall be deemed Dutch Proprietors under this Act; provided that where both Dutch and British Subjects have Mortgages upon the same Property, in the said Colonies, the Produce to be consigned to the different Mortgagees shall be in proportion to the Amount of the Debts respectively due to them.

24. — All such Importation from the Netherlands, into the said Colonies, for the Supply of Estates therein, may be carried on in any Ships being the Property of Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any Restriction as to the Mariners navigating the same, for Five Years commencing from the First Day of January 1816; provided that the Master of every such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the said Colonies, satisfactory Proof of the said Vessels being owned by a Subject of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands, may at any Time before the Expiration of the Five Years, if he should think proper, order that such Trade shall be carried on only in such Ships as are Dutch built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
56 Geo. 3.	91	5
56 Geo. 3.	91	6

EUROPE—*continued.*

Subjects of His said Majesty: Provided also, that after the Expiration of the Five Years, no such Trade shall be carried on except in Vessels Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three Fourths of the Crew are Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands

25. — All such Importations shall be subject to the same Duties as are payable by His Majesty's Subjects on Importations of the like Articles into the said Colonies

26. — Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Rum, Melasses, Pimento, Indigo, Ginger, Dying Wood, being the Produce of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or any Articles which may now or may hereafter be by Law imported into the said Colonies or Plantations, may be exported from thence direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar; and any Articles the Production or Manufacture of Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, and any Articles which may have been lawfully imported into Newfoundland, &c. may be exported from thence direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, under the Rules and Regulations of these Acts

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

EXUMA.

Until 25th March 1819, any Ship belonging to the United States, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Exuma for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, and for no other Purpose whatever, subject to the Rules, Provisions, Regulations, and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Ships coming for the same Purpose to Turk's Island

See "Bahama and Bermudas."

FALMOUTH.

One of the Free Ports in the Island of Jamaica, for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

FEES.

I. — The Officers of the Customs in any British Colony or Plantation in America appointed by Deputation or Commission from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, may receive such Fees as they and their Predecessors have been generally and usually accustomed to receive before 29th September 1764, provided such Fees are not contrary to the Direction of any Act made in Great Britain; and in every Port in any British Island in the West Indies, where no Fees have been received, such Officers shall be entitled to the same Fees as have been generally and usually received by the like Officers, in the nearest Port in the Island, before the 29th September 1764; and if no Fees have been received by any Officer in any Port in the Island, such Officer shall be entitled to such Fees as have been generally and usually received by the like Officers in the Island of Barbadoes before the said Day; and in every Port or Place on the Continent of America, within His Majesty's Dominions, where no Fees have been received by any Officer of the Customs, such Officer shall be entitled to the

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
56 Geo. 3.	91	7
55 Geo. 3.	29	1, 8
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
57 Geo. 3.	42	I
45 Geo. 3.	57	I

FEES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
same Fees as have been generally and usually received by the like Officers, in the nearest Port, on or before the said Day; and if no Fees have been received by any Officer in such Port, such Officers shall be entitled to such Fees as have been generally and usually received by the like Officers, in the nearest Port within any British Colony or Plantation, on or before the said Day; and if no Fees have been generally and usually received by any Comptroller of His Majesty's Custom for any Port or Place within any Colony or Plantation, or if the Fees received by such Comptroller before the said Day have not been equal to One Third Part of the Fees received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs within the same Port or Place, in every such Case such Comptroller may receive for his Fees, for any Entry, or other Business done by him in the Execution of his Employment, a Sum equal to One Third Part of the Fees generally and usually received by such Collector for the like Business; and every such Officer shall have and be entitled to the same Remedy for Recovery of such Fees as has been heretofore allowed to any Collector or other Officer; and if any Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer of the Customs in America, shall require or receive any other or greater Fees than herein allowed to be taken, he shall for the First Offence forfeit £50, and for the Second Offence forfeit his Place, and be for ever incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs	5 Geo. 3. 10 Geo. 3.	45 37	28 1
2. — A Fee not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence may be taken by Officers of the Customs at Newfoundland for each Report of the Master of every Vessel fitted and cleared out from Great Britain as Fishing Ships, upon his First Arrival there, and at his clearing out from thence, and no other Fee shall be taken or demanded by any Officer of the Customs there relative to the said Fishery.	12 Geo. 3.	31	7
3. — So long as 10 Geo. 3. c. 37. shall remain in force*, the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in Newfoundland shall be entitled to receive such Fees for all Business done by them in the Execution of their Duty, as were legally demanded and taken by the like Officers of the Customs at the Port of Halifax in Nova Scotia on or before 1st January 1768, provided the said Fees are not contrary to the Directions of any Act made in Great Britain; and the said Officers shall have the like Remedy for the same, and be liable to the same Forfeitures and Disabilities for receiving any greater or other Fees than are allowed to be taken, as are inflicted in such Cases by 5 Geo. 3. c. 45. and 10 Geo. 3. c. 37.	16 Geo. 3. 45 Geo. 3.	47 68	3 5
4. — For every Certificate granted upon the shipping of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts in pursuance of these Acts, the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer shall receive as a Fee or Reward the Sum of Five Shillings, and no more.	5 Geo. 2. 23 Geo. 3.	24 79	3 7
5. — The Fees now payable upon the Registry or Transfer of Property in any Vessel shall continue to be paid as heretofore, except upon the First Registry, in pursuance of this Act, of any Ship built and registered before 1st May 1786.	26 Geo. 3.	60	37

See "Coffee and Cocoa Nuts."

See "Registry of British Ships."

* This Act was made perpetual by 45 Geo. III. c. 68. § 5.
I 2

FEES—*continued.*

6. — The Collectors and Comptrollers in the British Colonies and Plantations may receive Two Shillings and Sixpence of the Masters of British Ships upon delivering the List of the Crew on board such Ships at the Time of Arrival in the said Colonies or Plantations, and also of the Wages due to such as may have died during the Voyage, and may receive One Shilling from any Person inspecting such List

7. — No Fee shall be demanded or received by any Officer in the Free Ports, for any Entry, Cocket, Clearance, or Passport for any Foreign Vessel, or for any Goods imported into or exported from the said Islands in any such Foreign Vessels, under the like Pains and Penalties as are inflicted upon Officers receiving greater Fees than are allowed by any Act now in force

See "Free Ports."

FIGS.

May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

FISHERIES.

1. — Salt for the Fisheries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, may be laden in any Part of Europe on board any British-built Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

2. — Any Person inhabiting in Jersey or Guernsey may lade in the said Islands, and transport directly from thence to any of the British Colonies in America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or other Goods, fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners or other Persons employed on board the Ships, or on shore, in carrying on the said Fishery there; provided such Craft, Clothing, or other Goods, are the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, or of Jersey or Guernsey, and such Food or Victuals are the Growth or Produce either of Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Islands

3. — Provided also, that the Master of the Ship produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief, that Oath had been made by the Shipper of such Goods, before the Magistrates of the Royal Court in Jersey or Guernsey, or any Three of them, that the Goods and Victuals so shipped are of such Product or Manufacture, which Certificate shall also be attested by the principal Officer of the Customs in the said Island, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; and on Failure of producing the Certificate, such Food, &c. found on board any Ship, and the Ship importing the same, shall be seized

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
37 Geo. 3.	73	5
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	I
15 Car. 2.	7	6
2 Geo. 3.	24	7
4 Geo. 3.	15	3I
4 Geo. 3.	19	I
48 Geo. 3.	22	I
9 Geo. 3.	28	I
9 Geo. 3.	28	2

FISHERIES—continued.

and forfeited in the same manner as if this Act had not been made

4. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may export from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same manner as Victuals may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Ireland

12 Geo. 3.

58

4

5. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may ship and lade there, and transport directly from thence to any Part of America where the Fishery is now or shall hereafter be carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Ships carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Vessels in the Fishery, such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements, being the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Isle of Man

15 Geo. 3.

31

5

6. — Provided the Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools and Implements, that the same are of the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and that the several Articles before mentioned (except the Provisions), specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery by the Crew of the Ship carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship in the said Fishery, and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever (which Oath and Certificate such Collector or other Officer is required to administer and grant without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Hooks, Lines, Netting, Tools and Implements, are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same and the Ship shall be seized and forfeited, as they would have been if this Act had not been made

15 Geo. 3.

31

6

7. — Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from any of the following Ports in North America, that is to say, Saint John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburne in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, or taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from any Part of the United Kingdom, may be exported from any of the said Colonies to any Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre on board any British-built Vessel owned, navigated, and registered according to Law; and any such Ship, after discharging the Cargo of Fish, may lade in any such Part of Europe Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, for Exportation, direct to the said Colonies, under the Regulations hereafter mentioned

51 Geo. 3.

97

2

FISHERIES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Se&t.
8. — The Persons exporting a Cargo from any Port in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to any such Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer, that the Cargo so shipped is the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, and bonâ fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on such Fisheries from some of the said Colonies, and such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand, which Certificate shall be produced by the Master, on his Arrival at the Port in Europe to which such Cargo shall be conveyed, or to which she shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo, and the Master shall make Oath before the British Consul there, or if no Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4
9. — Before shipping any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, bonâ fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects, carrying on the said Fishery from some of the said Colonies; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof, signed with his Hand, which Certificate the Master of such Ship shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid	51 Geo. 3.	97	6
10. — Vessels not exceeding Thirty Tons Burthen, not having a Deck, employed solely in the Fishery on the Banks or Shores of Newfoundland, the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or the Islands within the same, or in trading Coastwise within the said Limits, are not required to be registered	26 Geo. 3.	60	—
See "Registry of British Ships."			
11. — Certain Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of the United States of America, may be imported into Newfoundland and Quebec for the Use of the Fisheries there	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
See "Newfoundland."	29 Geo. 3.	16	1
"Quebec."			
12. — The Right of carrying on the Fishery at Newfoundland, and going on shore for the Curing, Salting, Drying, and Husbanding Fish vested in His Majesty's Subjects	10 & 11 W. 3.	25	1
See "Newfoundland."	12 Geo. 3.	31	4
	51 Geo. 3.	45	2
13. — Oil and Blubber taken and caught on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland by British Subjects shall not be admitted to Entry as such in Great Britain, unless accompanied with a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Naval Officer, or other Principal Officer, or a Justice of the Peace, testifying that Oath had been made	55 Geo. 3.	125	—

FISHERIES—*continued.*

before him that the Oil and Blubber was really the Produce of Fish, or Creatures living in the Sea, taken by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on such Fishery, and usually residing in Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions — See "Newfoundland."

FLAX. See "Hemp."

FLOUR. See "Corn."

FREE PORTS.

1. ——— Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Drugs of all Sorts, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustic, and all Sorts of Wood for Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, and Tallow, Beaver, and all Sorts of Furs, Tortoise Shell, Hard Wood or Mill Timber, Mahogany, and all other Woods for Cabinet Ware, Horses, Asses, Mules and Cattle, the Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, Coin, Bullion, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Rice, Grain of all Sorts, and Flour, may be imported from any of the said Countries, into the Ports hereafter mentioned; that is to say,

PORTS.

ISLANDS.

Kingston, Savannah, La Mar,
Montego Bay, Santa Lucia,
Antonio, Saint Ann,
Falmouth, and Maria

Jamaica.

45 Geo. 3.	57	—
48 Geo. 3.	125	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—

Saint George

Grenada.

Roseau

Dominica.

Saint John's

Antigua.

San Josef

Trinidad.

Scarborough

Tobago.

Road Harbour

Tortola.

Nassau

New Providence.

Pitt's Town

Crooked Island.

Kingston

Saint Vincent.

The Principal Port

Bermuda.

Any Port where there is a
Custom-house

Bahamas.

Bridgetown

Barbadoes.

In any Foreign Sloop, Schooner, or other Vessel*, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

2. ——— Tobacco, the Growth or Production of any Island in the West Indies, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any such Island or Country, into any of the Ports herein-before enumerated, in the like Foreign Vessels, and be again exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the same Restrictions,

45 Geo. 3.	57	2
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* So much of the 45 Geo. III. c. 57. as confined the Trade to Vessels not having more than One Deck, is repealed by the Acts 50 Geo. III. c. 21. and 54 Geo. III. c. 48.

FREE PORTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect
<p>Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are in this Act contained with regard to the Goods herein-before enumerated</p> <p>3. — It shall be lawful to import into the said Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, and into the said Port of Pitt's Town in Portland Harbour in Crooked Island, and into such other Ports in the said Bahama Islands, and into the principal Port in the Island of Bermuda, and into such Ports in the Islands called Caicos as shall be approved by His Majesty in Council, Sugar and Coffee, the Produce of any Foreign Country or Plantation, in such Foreign Ships, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as are prescribed in this Act with respect to the Goods and Merchandize herein-before enumerated; and such Sugar and Coffee may be so imported into and exported from any of the said Ports without Payment of any Duty of Customs</p>	45 Geo. 3.	57	4, 5
<p>4. — His Majesty, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, may permit the Importation into the Port of Road Harbour in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and the Exportation from thence into this Kingdom, of all Goods permitted to be imported into the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, and to be exported from thence to this Kingdom, in the same manner, on the same Duties and Drawbacks, and subject to the same Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are provided in 45 Geo. 3. c. 57. respecting Importation into and Exportation from the Port of Nassau, and further subject to such Rules, Regulations, Conditions, and Restrictions, as shall from Time to Time be directed by His Majesty, by and with the Advice aforesaid</p>	46 Geo. 3.	72	1
<p>5. — His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, may permit the Importation into the Port of Road Harbour in Tortola, and Exportation from thence, without Payment of any Duty of Customs, of all Sugar subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as may be directed by His Majesty, by such Advice as aforesaid; and all Sugar imported into the United Kingdom from Tortola, (except such Sugar as shall be of the Growth and Produce of the British Virgin Islands, and exported as such under the Certificates of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the said Islands, which Certificate shall be given in such Form as shall be directed by His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, and shall not be given in any one Year, for any greater Quantity than 5,880,000 Pounds Weight), shall be deemed to be Foreign Sugar, and be imported into the United Kingdom as such, and subject to all Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions relating thereto</p>	46 Geo. 3.	72	2
<p>6. — No Goods except such as are before enumerated (see No 1.) shall be imported in any Foreign Vessel from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America or any Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the before-mentioned Ports, on Forfeiture thereof, with the Vessel in which imported, and the same may be seized by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Navy authorized to make Seizures, and shall and may be prosecuted in manner herein-after directed</p>	45 Geo. 3.	57	7

FREE PORTS—continued.

7. — It shall be lawful to export from any of the said Ports (see No. 1.) to any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, in any Sloop, Schooner, or Vessel owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any such Colony, Plantation, or Country, Rum of the Produce of any British Island* which shall have been brought into the said Islands in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, and all Goods which shall have been legally imported into the said Islands, except Masts, Yards, or Bowsprits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, and except such Iron as shall have been brought from the British Colonies or Plantations in America
8. — It shall be lawful to export in any British Ship, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the said Ports, to any British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and any Goods which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Ports, from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State
9. — But if any Doubts shall arise whether any such Goods intended to be so exported shall have been legally imported into the said Ports, the Legality of such Importation shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Exportation, before such Goods shall be suffered to be shipped for Exportation
10. — All Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Drugs of all Sorts, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustick, and all Sorts of Wood for Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, and Fallow Beaver, and all Sorts of Furs, Tortoise Shell, Mahogany, and all other Woods for Cabinet Ware, of the Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, shall be allowed to be exported from any of the said Ports, (see No. 1.) to any Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the Restrictions, Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided in 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. & 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to the Goods therein enumerated
11. — No Goods of the Production or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be exported from any of the Free Ports to any other British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, upon Forfeiture thereof with the Ship
12. — If any Foreign Vessel, arriving at any of the aforesaid Ports, shall have on board any Goods of the Production or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
45 Geo. 3.	57	8
45 Geo. 3.	57	9
45 Geo. 3.	57	10
45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3.	57 22	II I
45 Geo. 3.	57	12

* *Negroes were also allowed to be exported to Foreign American Colonies, but such Exportation is now prohibited by the Acts for abolishing the Slave Trade. See "Slaves."*

FREE PORTS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
of Good Hope, such Goods shall be forfeited, with the Ship in which brought, whether such Goods shall be intended to be landed, or whether Bulk shall have been broken or not	45 Geo. 3.	57	13
13. — No Duty of Gunpowder, nor any Fee, shall be received by any Officer in the Free Ports for any Entry, Cocket, Clearance, or Passport for any Foreign Vessel, or for any Goods imported into or exported in such Foreign Ships or Vessels, under the like Pains and Penalties as are inflicted upon Officers receiving greater Fees than are allowed by any Act of Parliament now in force for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America	45 Geo. 3.	57	14
14. — All Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this Act may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Islands in America, in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as far as the same are applicable, as any other Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by any Act of Parliament made for the Security of the Revenue of the Customs, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in force before the passing of this Act, may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Islands in America	45 Geo. 3.	57	15
15. — Any Foreign Vessel described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. may come in Ballast into any Port of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom house, and export the Articles allowed by the said Act to be exported, conformably with the Regulations of the said Act, and also export Salt, subject to the Duty of Tonnage, and under the Regulations imposed by 28 Geo. III. c. 6.	52 Geo. 3.	99	—
See "Salt."			
16. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export, in any British-built Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said British Colonies in America to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and any Goods or Prize Goods which have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies. under the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions of 45 Geo. III. c. 57.	52 Geo. 3.	100	—
17. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export, in any British-built Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, from the said Island of Newfoundland to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any one of the said Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or from any one of the said British Colonies on the Continent of America, into Newfoundland, any Goods the Manufacture of Europe, and any Goods or Prize Goods which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies under the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions contained in 45 Geo. III. c. 57.	57 Geo. 3.	29	—

FRUIT.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
1. ——— The Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped and laden in any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to any of the Ports herein-after mentioned; that is to say, Saint John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax, and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, all in North America, on board of any British Ship owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, with Articles of the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods herein-after mentioned, (see No. 4.) from the Province of Canada, whether such Goods shall be the Produce of Canada, or shall have been brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
2. ——— Upon the Importation thereof into any of the said Ports, the same shall be subject and liable to such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination are liable to upon being imported into any of the said Ports from Great Britain	51 Geo. 3.	97	3
3. ——— The Person exporting a Cargo from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or before the Naval Officer in Command at such Port, that the Cargo so shipped is the Growth and Produce of the said Provinces, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, really taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations, and such Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand; which Certificate shall be produced by the Master of the Ship on board of which any such Cargo is shipped, on his Arrival at the Port in Europe, within the Limits aforesaid, to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Ship shall go, for the Delivery of the Cargo, and the Master shall make Oath before the British Consul, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4
4. ——— The Exporter of Wheat, Flour, Peas, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves, and Heading, dressed or undressed Hoops, Pine Plank and Boards from Canada, shall not be required to make Oath that the said Articles are the Produce of Canada; and the Master of the Ship, on his Arrival at any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were the Growth of or brought into Canada, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any), by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon, and which Certificate such Officer of the	51 Geo. 3.	97	5

FRUIT—*continued.*

Customs, or Naval Officer, is required to grant upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in manner aforesaid by the Master of such Ship, at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the aforesaid Limits

5. — Before the Shipment of any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in taking it, until shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and, upon such Oath being taken, the said Officer of the Customs, or Naval Officer, shall grant Certificate thereof signed with his Hand, which Certificate only the Master of such Vessel shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid

6. — Any Goods subject to Forfeiture under this Act may be seized by any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies or Plantations, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in the same manner, by the same Rules and Regulations, as far as the same are applicable, as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act made for the Security of the Revenue, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in force on the passing of this Act

DRY AND WET, IN BRANDY AND SUGAR, IN JARS AND BOTTLES,

7. — May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar direct, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

8. — The Produce of the United States of America may be imported from the said States into Saint George or Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, under the Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided by 52 Geo. III. c. 79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50.

See "Bermuda."

FURS.

1. — Of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	6
51 Geo. 3.	97	7
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
57 Geo. 3.	28	1
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
8 Ann.	13	13
8 Geo. 1.	15	24
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
		27

FURS—continued.

The other Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to secure the landing in the British Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

2. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel whatever, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations

See "Free Ports."

3. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom under the Rules &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated

See "Free Ports."

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
		19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
8 Ann.	13	23
		24
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
25 Car. 2.	7	2
1 Geo. 1. St. 1.	12	4
4 Geo. 3.	15	41

GIBRALTAR.

The Trade between Gibraltar and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America shall be carried on in like manner and under the like Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, and subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as are provided by 55 Geo. III. c. 29. with respect to the Island of Malta and His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, as if the same were particularly repeated in the Body of this Act

See "Malta."

GINGER.

1. — The Production of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to secure the landing in the Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes.

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

2. — There shall be paid to His Majesty One Shilling for every 112 lbs. Weight of Ginger shipped in His Majesty's Plantations, if Bond is not first given with One sufficient Surety to bring the same to Great Britain or Ireland; and the said Duty shall be paid at such Places and to such Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same before the Lading thereof

3. — The said Duty shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid to the Amount of the Value which such Nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, and (the necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted) shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer

GINGER—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4. — The Duty shall be levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, under the Authority and Directions of the Lords of the Treasury	25 Car. 2.	7	3
5. — In case any Person liable to pay the Duty shall not have Money to answer and pay the same, the Officers shall accept, instead of such Money, such a Proportion of the Commodity to be shipped as shall amount to the Value thereof, according to the Current Rate of the Commodity in the Plantation	25 Car. 2.	7	4
6. — Notwithstanding the Payment of the said Duty, no Ginger shall be shipped until the Security required by 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26. has been given to carry the same to Great Britain or Ireland, or some of His Majesty's Plantations, on Forfeiture of Ship and Goods (See No. 1.)	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	8
7. — All Laws, Usages, or Customs, in Force or Practice in any of the said Plantations, repugnant to this Act, are null and void	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	9
8. — If the Goods shall be laden before the Duties are paid, every Person assisting or otherwise concerned in the Loading Outwards, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the Loading thereof, shall for every Offence forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods, to be computed according to the best Price that the Commodity bears at the Place where the Offence is committed; and all the Boats whatsoever made use of in the Loading shall be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	4 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3.	15 15	8, 9 37
9. — May be exported from the West India Islands to any Place within the Territories belonging to the United States of America, on Payment of the same Duties to which the Article is liable, if exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; and the said Duties shall be raised, recovered, and applied in the same manner as the Duties on Ginger exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; provided that no Ginger shall be so exported other than by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, under Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	3
10. — Where, on Exportation of any Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the due landing such Goods, and a Certificate is required to discharge such Bond*, a similar Bond shall be required on Exportation of such Goods to the United States; and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul, or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate by the Master of the Vessel, that the Goods were there duly landed	28 Geo. 3.	6	4

* A Bond is required on the Exportation of Ginger. See No. 1.

GINGER—*continued.*

11. — The Growth of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported from thence direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships or Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein particularly mentioned

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

GLASS.

1. — There shall be paid to His Majesty, upon the Sorts of Glass hereafter mentioned, not being the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, which shall be imported from Great Britain or Ireland into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say,
For every Cwt. Avoirdupois of Crown, Plate, Flint, and White Glass, Four Shillings and Eight-pence

For every Cwt. Avoirdupois of Green Glass, One Shilling and Two pence

2. — The Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be recovered and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and received according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, in the same Manner, and by such Rules, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as any other Duties payable upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations may be paid and recovered; and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of collecting, recovering, and accounting for the same) shall be applied in making Provision for the Administration of Justice and the Support of Civil Government in such of the said Colonies and Plantations where it shall be found necessary, and the Residue shall be paid into His Majesty's Exchequer, and be entered separate from other Monies payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America

3. — His Majesty, by any Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, counter-signed by the High Treasurer, or any Three of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may cause such Monies to be applied out of the Produce of the Duties granted by this Act, as His Majesty shall think necessary for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and the Support of Civil Government within all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations

GOODS.

1. — Every Person importing by Land any Goods into any Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging to or in His Possession in America, shall deliver to the Governor of such Colony, &c. or to such Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized, within Twenty-four Hours after such Importation, his Name and Surname, and a true Inventory and Particular of such Goods. No Ship coming to any such Colony, &c. shall lade or unlade any Goods, until the Master shall have made known to the Governor, or such Officer so authorized, the Arrival of the said Ship, with her Name, and the Name of the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
55 Geo. 3.	29	I
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
7 Geo. 3.	46	I
10 Geo. 3.	17	I
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
—	—	4
—	—	5
15 Car. 2.	7	8
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	2
3 & 4 Ann.	6	2
20 Geo. 3.	10	I

GOODS—*continued.*

Master, and have shown to such Governor or Officer that she is British-built, and registered and navigated according to Law; nor until the Master shall have delivered to such Governor or Officer a true Inventory or Invoice of the Lading, with the Places at which the Goods were taken on board, on Forfeiture of the Ship, and all such Goods, the Manufacture of Europe, as were not laden in Great Britain or Ireland

2. No Ship required to be registered, and carrying any Goods to or from the British Plantations in America, or to or from one Plantation to another, shall be permitted to trade or be deemed qualified for that Purpose, until the Master shall, upon Oath (or in case of a Quaker, upon his solemn Affirmation) before the Governor or Collector of the Customs of the Plantation where he shall arrive, give a true Account of the Name and Burthen of the Ship, and other Particulars, according to the Form following; that is to say,

A. B. maketh Oath (or, if a Quaker, solemnly affirms)

- that the Ship called the _____ whereof he (this Depo-
- nent or Affirmant) is the Master, or hath the Charge or
- Command, being of the Burthen of _____ Tons, came
- last from _____ and that she is, as he verily believes,
- the same Ship or Vessel described, meant, and intended
- in and by the Certificate now produced by him; and that
- the same does now, as he believes, belong wholly to His
- Majesty's British Subjects, and that no Foreigner has
- directly or indirectly any Share, Property, or Interest
- therein, to his Knowledge or Belief

And in case any Ship shall unload any Goods in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America before such Proof shall be made, such Ship shall be forfeited and prosecuted in like Manner as if she had not been registered

3. The Master of every Ship arriving in any British Colony or Plantation in America shall, before he proceeds to the Place of unloading, come directly to the Custom-house for the Port or District where he arrives, and make a just and true Entry upon Oath before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, of the Burthen, Contents, and Lading of such Ship, with the particular Marks or Numbers, Qualities and Contents of every Parcel of Goods therein laden to the best of his Knowledge, also where and in what Port she took in her Lading, of what Country built, how manned, who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof, and whether any and what Goods, during the Course of such Voyage, had or had not been discharged out of such Ship, and where; and the Master of every Ship going out from any British Colony or Plantation in America, before he shall lade any Goods to be exported, shall in like manner enter and report Outwards such Ship, with her Name and Burthen, of what Country built, and how manned, with the Names of the Master and Owners thereof, and to what Place he intends to pass or sail; and, before he shall depart, he shall also deliver unto the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where he shall lade, a Content in Writing under his Hand of the Name of every Person who shall have laden any Goods, together with the Marks and

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
26 Geo. 3.	60	I
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
15 & 16 Geo. 2.	31	I
7 Geo. 3.	46	3

GOODS—*continued.*

Numbers of such Goods, and the Master of every Ship either coming into or going out of any British Colony or Plantation, whether laden or in Ballast, shall publicly in the open Custom-house, to the best of his knowledge, answer upon Oath to such Questions as shall be demanded of him by the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Customs concerning such Ship, and the Destination of her Voyage, or concerning any Goods laden on board, upon Forfeiture of £100 Sterling Money of Great Britain for every Neglect; to be prosecuted, recovered, and divided in the same manner, and by the same Rules and Regulations, as other pecuniary Penalties for Offences against the Laws of the Customs, or Trade of His Majesty's Colonies in America

4. — No Goods shall be imported into or exported out of any Colony or Plantation in America belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, or shall be laden in or carried from any one Port or Place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, or to Great Britain or Ireland, in any Ship but what is of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, or some of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Asia, Africa, or America, belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty; except Ships taken by any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any private or other Ship, and condemned as Prize in any Court of Vice Admiralty, and also except Ships condemned as forfeited in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Admiralty, for any Offence in relation to the Slave Trade; such Ships respectively being owned by British Subjects, navigated and registered according to Law; on Forfeiture of all Goods otherwise imported, as also the Ship: and the Commanders of Ships of War are to seize as Prize all Ships offending, and to deliver them to the Court of Admiralty

5. — For the Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures respecting the Navigation and Registry of British Ships
See "Navigation of British Ships."
"Registry of British Ships."

(1.) Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, from coming in Ballast to the Turks Islands, Nassau, Exuma, or Crooked Island, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt

See "Salt."

(2.) Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Drugs, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustic, Wood for Dyers Use, Hides, Skins, Tallow, Furs, Tortoiseshell, Hardwood, or Mill Timber, Mahogany, Wood for Cabinet Ware, Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle, Corn, Bullion, Diamonds, and Precious Stones, Rice, Grain and Flour, Sugar and Coffee, from being imported into, and exported from the Free Ports in the West Indies, in any Foreign Ship, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any Colony or Plantation in America, or Country on the Continent of America belonging to or

But nothing in the said Acts (see No. 4.) is to prevent

6. —

Reign.	Chap.	Sect
12 Car. 2.	18	1
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	2
26 Geo. 3.	60	—
27 Geo. 3.	19	10
		Art. 6
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
54 Geo 3.	59	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	5, 6 7
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
48 Geo. 3.	35	—
50 Geo. 3.	21	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
54 Geo. 3.	48	—

GOODS—*continued.*

But nothing in 12 Car. II. c. 18. or in the other Acts (see No. 4.) is to prevent

under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

See "Free Ports."

(3.) Any Foreign Ship whatever, described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. from coming in Ballast, or importing into any Port of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom House, the Articles allowed in the said Act to be imported into the Ports therein mentioned, and also exporting the Articles allowed by the said Act. to be exported in Foreign Vessels, or exporting Salt subject to the Duty of Tonnage, and under the Regulations of 20 Geo. III. c. 6.

See "Salt."

"Free Ports."

(4.) Sugar, Coffee, Rum, or Molasses, the Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies, imported into the Island of Bermuda in any British Vessel, from being exported from the Port of Saint George, or the Port of Hamilton in the said Island, to any Part of the Territories of the United States of America, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of 60 Tons

(5.) Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards and Plank, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry and Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, from being imported from the said Territories into the Port of Saint George, or the Port of Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any State in Amity with His Majesty

(6.) Fruit or Vegetables, the Growth of the United States, from being imported into the Ports mentioned in 52 Geo. III. c. 79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50. in Vessels of the Description mentioned in the said Acts, and under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures therein provided

(7.) The usual and necessary Articles of Supply for the Estates of Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in the Province of Guiana in South America, from being exported from the Netherlands into the said Colonies respectively, on board any Ships being the Property of Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any Restriction or Limitation as to the Mariners navigating the same, for the Space of Five Years, commencing from the First Day of January 1816; but the Master

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
52 Geo. 3.	79	I
53 Geo. 3.	50	—
57 Geo. 3.	28	—
52 Geo. 3.	79	2
53 Geo. 3.	50	—
57 Geo. 3.	28	I

GOODS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Se ct.
<p>6. ——— But nothing in 12 Car. II. c. 18. or in the other Acts (see No. 4.) is to prevent</p> <p>of every such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs, in the said Colonies, satisfactory Proof of the Ship being owned by a Subject of the King of the Netherlands; provided that the King of the Netherlands may, at any Time before the Expiration of the said Five Years, direct that such Trade shall be carried on only in such Ships as are Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are Subjects of his said Majesty; provided also that at the Expiration of the said Five Years, no such Trade shall be carried on, except in Ships Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are Subjects of the King of the Netherlands</p> <p>(8.) The Produce of the Estates of Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from being exported from the said Colonies to the Netherlands, on board such Ships as are described in the preceding Article</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See "Guiana."</p>	56 Geo. 3.	91	3, 4 6
	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 6
<p>7. ——— No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, into any of His Majesty's West-India Islands, in which Description the Bahama Islands, and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included, or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, on Forfeiture thereof, and also the Ship; except Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock of every Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, such Commodities being the Growth or Production of the Territories of the said States, imported by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See "United States."</p>	28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	6 91 79 50	1, 2 1 2 1
30 Geo. 3.	27	1	
<p>8. ——— Except also Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry and Cloathing by Subjects of the United States, who may come to reside in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, or in the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, having first obtained a Licence for that Purpose</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See "Settlers."</p>	57 Geo. 3.	28	1
<p>9. ——— And except Fruit and Vegetables, the Production of the said States, into the said Islands and Colonies in the like Description of Ships, and under the same Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures.</p>	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3. 45 Geo. 3. 48 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 50 57 125 47 91	10 11 1 2 2 5 1
<p>10. ——— None of the Articles so allowed to be imported into the West India Islands, or the Colonies of Berbice, Demerara, or Essequibo from the United States (see No. 7.), shall be imported into the said Islands or Colonies from any Island in the West Indies, or any Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship; except in case of public Emergency or Distress, and except certain Articles from</p>			

GOODS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seft.
the Free Ports, or from the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America See "United States."			
11. — No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Quebec, the Island of Cape Breton, Saint John's, or Newfoundland, or any Country or Island within their respective Governments, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship; except certain Articles the Production of the said Territories in case of Emergency or Distress, and for the Use of the Inhabitants and Fishermen at Newfoundland, or Quebec, and except also Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine into Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick See "Cape Breton." "Newfoundland." "Nova Scotia." "Quebec." "New Brunswick." "Saint John's."	28 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 30 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 16 8 50	12 13 14 I I 14
12. — No Goods, except the Produce or Manufacture of the Territories of the United States of America, shall be brought from the said Territories by Inland Navigation or Land Carriage into the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, on Forfeiture thereof, or the Value, with the Vessel or Carriage in which the same shall be brought; to be sued for, recovered, and distributed in the like manner as in case of Offences committed against the Laws of Customs in His Majesty's Plantations in America See "United States."	52 Geo. 3.	55	I
13. — No Goods shall be exported from Turk's Islands to any Part of the British Dominions in America, or the West Indies, or laid on board any Ship in those Islands, except Salt, nor from Turks Islands to Great Britain, or Ireland, except Salt, or such Goods as may be imported into Great Britain or Ireland, from all other Countries free of all Duties, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship See "Turks Islands."	28 Geo. 3.	6	7, 8
14. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export, in any British-built Ship, owned and navigated according to Law, from any one of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, to any other of the said Islands, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any of the British Colonies in America, to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British Colony on the Continent of America, any Goods the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods or Prize Goods which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Regulations and Restrictions of 45 Geo. 3. c. 57. See "Europe."	52 Geo. 3.	100	I
15. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export, in any British-built Ship, owned and navigated according to Law, from Newfoundland to any of the Islands in the West Indies, belonging to His Majesty, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from any of the said Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or from any of the said British Colonies on the Continent of America, into the said Island of Newfoundland; any Goods of the Manufacture of Europe, and also any Goods or Prize Goods which shall have	57 Geo. 3.	29	—

GOODS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Clap	Sect.	
been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Regulations and Restrictions of 45 Geo. III. c. 57. — See "Europe."				
16. — Any Article legally imported into any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or any Articles the Production or Manufacture of Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, or which have been legally imported into any such Colony or Plantation, may, under certain Regulations, be exported to the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 6	1, 8 1	
17. — No Ship shall be cleared Outwards for any Colony, Territory, or Place, to His Majesty belonging, or in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, unless the whole and entire Cargo shall be laden in Great Britain or Ireland; and any Officer of His Majesty's Customs may stop any British Ship arriving from any Part of Europe, which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any such Colonies, &c., and seize as forfeited any Goods (except as hereinafter mentioned) for which the Master shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, in some Port of Great Britain or Ireland, certifying that the Goods were there laden	4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	15 10 67	30 13 Art. 6	
18. — Any Person who shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any Cocket or Clearance required by this Act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any Cocket or Clearance so counterfeited, &c., shall forfeit £500, and the same shall be of no Effect	4 Geo. 3.	15	32	
19. — But nothing in 4 Geo. III. c. 15, or in the other Acts (see No. 17.) is to forfeit for Want of such Clearance (1.) Salt laden in any Part of Europe, for the Fisheries in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, or for any other Place to which Salt is allowed by Law to be carried for the Use of the Fisheries; Wines laden in the Madeiras of the Growth thereof; Wines of the Growth of the Western Islands or Azores, laden there; Oranges or Lemons of the Azores or Madeiras, shipped from thence for Exportation, to any of the Ports in the British Colonies in North America	15 Car. 2. 2 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 48 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	7 24 15 19 22 89	6 7 31 1 1 1	
	(2.) Goods, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, fit and necessary for the Fisheries carried on in any of the British Colonies, shipped by the Inhabitants of Guernsey or Jersey; Tools or Implements necessary for the Fishery, manufactured in the Isle of Man; and Herrings cured there and shipped from the said Isle	9 Geo. 3. 12 Geo. 3. 15 Geo. 3.	28 58 31	1, 2 4 5
	See "Europe."			
	(3.) Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, laden in any Part of Europe, to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to certain Colonies in North America, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Port	51 Geo. 3.	97	1

GOODS—*continued.*

But nothing in 4 Geo. III. c. 15, or in the other Acts (See No. 17.) is to forfeit for Want of such Clearance

of Europe, with the Articles enumerated in this Act

- See "Cork."
- "Fruit."
- "Oil."
- "Salt."
- "Wine."

(4.) Corn or Grain laden in any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, on board any Ship having landed a Cargo of Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa, imported from the said Sugar Colonies, under the Regulations of this Act

- See "Corn and Grain."
- "Cocoa."
- "Coffee."
- "Sugar."

(5.) Articles requisite as Supplies for the Cultivation of the Estates in Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, or the Clothing, Maintenance, and Comfort of the Residents thereon, shipped in the Netherlands by the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in such Colonies respectively

See "Guiana."

(6.) Articles enumerated in the following Schedule marked (B.), shipped at Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or Gibraltar, on board any British-built Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	98	I
56 Geo. 3.	91	4
55 Geo. 3.	29	—
57 Geo. 3.	4	—

SCHEDULE (B.)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Dry & Wet Fruit in Jars & Brandy & Sugar Bottles. | Opium. |
| Pickles in Ditto. | Manna. |
| Olives. | Senna. |
| Figs. | Cantharides. |
| Raisins. | Oris Root. |
| Currants. | Rhubarb. |
| Pistaccio Nuts. | Mill Timber. |
| Almonds. | Box Wood. |
| Dates. | Argol. |
| Capers. | Vermillion. |
| Wine. | Ochres. |
| Brandy. | Cinnabar. |
| Oil of Olives. | Orange Buds and Peel. |
| Oil of Almonds. | Juniper Berries. |
| Gum Arabic. | Punk. |
| — Mastic. | Pumice Stone. |
| — Myrrh. | Emery Stone. |
| — Sicily. | Whetstone. |
| — Ammoniac. | Paintings and Prints. |
| | Mosaic Works. |

19.

GOODS—continued.

19. — { But nothing in 4 Geo. III. c. 15, or in the other Acts (See No. 17.) is to forfeit for Want of such Clearance
- Medals.
 - Lava and Malta Stone for building.
 - Pezzolana.
 - Jalop.
 - Scamony.
 - Quicksilver.
 - Sarsaparilla.
 - Saffron.
 - Safflower.
 - Musk.
 - Incense.
 - Essence of Bergamot.
 - Do. of Citron.
 - Do. of Lemon.
 - Do. of Orange.
 - Do. of Lavender.
 - Do. of Roses.
 - Do. of Rosemary.
 - Marble, } Rough and
 - Alabaster, } Worked.
 - Brimstone.
 - Cork.
 - Aniseed.
 - Cumminseed.
 - Ostrich Feathers.
 - Honey.
 - Sponges.
 - Amber.
 - Coral.
 - Bullion.
 - Precious Stones.
 - Pearls.
 - Corn.
 - Grain.
 - Meal or Flour.
 - Beans.
 - Peas.
 - Lentils.
 - Rice.
 - Maccaroni or Vermicelli.
 - Cascasoo.
 - Parmesan Cheese.
 - Bologna and other Sausages.
 - Anchovies.
 - Caviar.
 - Botarga.

20. — Where any Vessel of the Burthen of Fifty Tons or under, laden with customable or prohibited Goods, shall be found hovering within the Limits of any Port on the Coasts of any of the Dominions or Territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and not proceeding on her Voyage for Foreign Parts, Wind and Weather permitting, any Officer of the Customs may go on board and take an Account of the Lading, and take Security from the Master, by his own Bond to His Majesty, in Treble the Value of such Foreign Goods then on board, with Condition that such Vessel, as soon as Wind and Weather and her State and Condition will permit, shall proceed regularly on the Voyage, and land such Foreign Goods at some Foreign Port; and if the Master shall upon Demand refuse to enter into such Bond, or having entered into the same, shall not proceed regularly on such Voyage, as soon as Wind and Weather and the State and Condition of the Vessel will permit (unless suffered to make a longer Stay by the Collector, or in his Absence the principal Officer of such Port, not exceeding Twenty Days), then all the Foreign Goods on board shall, by the Direction of the Collector or other principal Officer, be taken out and brought on Shore, and secured; and in case the Goods are customable, the Duties shall be paid, and any prohibited or other Goods liable to Forfeiture, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and the Officer of the Customs shall prosecute the same, as also the Vessel in case she shall be liable to Condemnation; and after the Goods are secured, such Bonds shall be void, and delivered up without Fee or Reward, and, not being otherwise discharged, shall, on a proper Certificate returned under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate in any Place beyond the Seas, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
5 Geo. I.	11	6
3 Geo. 3.	22	—

GOODS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect
<p>Merchants upon the Place, that such Goods were there landed, or upon Proof by credible Persons that such Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas, (the Examination and Proof thereof being left to the Judgment of the Commissioners of the Customs) shall be vacated and discharged</p>			
<p>21. — If any Foreign Ship shall be found at Anchor, or hovering within Two Leagues of the Shore of any Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, and shall not depart from the Coast, and proceed upon her Voyage to some Foreign Port or Place, within 48 Hours after the Master shall be required so to do, by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, unless in case of unavoidable Necessity, and Distress of Weather, such Ship, with all the Goods therein laden, shall be forfeited, whether Bulk shall have been broken or not, and be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs</p>	4 Geo. 3.	15	33
<p>22. — But not to extend to any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit Trade, on that Part of the Island of Newfoundland which stretches from Cape Bonavista to the Northern Part of the said Island, and from thence running down to the Western Side, reaches as far as Point Riche</p>	4 Geo. 3.	15	34
<p>23. — The Officers of the Customs and their Deputies may go on board any Ship of War or Merchant Ship, and bring on Shore all Goods prohibited or uncustomed (except Jewels) if they be Outwards bound, and if they be Ships Inward bound, from thence to bring on Shore unto His Majesty's Storehouse, all small Parcels of Goods which shall be found in Cabins, Chests, Trunks, or other small Package, or in any private or secret Place, in or out of the Hold of the Ship, which may occasion a just Suspicion that they were intended to be fraudulently conveyed away, and all other Sorts of Goods for which the Duties were not paid within 20 Days after the First Entry of the Ship, to remain in the Storehouse until His Majesty's Duties thereupon be satisfied, unless the said Officers shall see Cause to allow a longer Time; and the Officers and their Deputies may remain aboard until all the Goods are delivered and if the Master of any Ship or any other Person shall suffer any Truss, Bail, Pack, Fardel, Cask, or other Package to be opened aboard the said Ship, and the Goods therein to be embezzled, carried away, or put in any other Form or Package, after the Vessel comes into the Port of her Discharge, in every such Case the said Master shall forfeit £100</p>	13 & 14 C. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	11 22	4 6
<p>24. — In case, after the clearing of any Ship, and discharging the Watchmen or Tidesmen from Attendance thereupon, there shall be found on board any Goods which have been concealed from the Knowledge of the Officers, and for which the Duties due upon the Importation thereof have not been paid, the Master shall forfeit £100.</p>	13 & 14 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	11 22	5 6
<p>25. — All Goods which shall be found concealed in any Place on board any Ship, at any Time after the Master thereof shall have made his Report to the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs, and which shall not be comprized in the said Report, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs; and the Master (in case it can</p>	4 Geo. 3.	15	36

GOODS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Se&t
<p>be made appear that he was anyways consenting or privy to such Fraud or Concealment, shall forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods</p>			
<p>26. — Any Officer authorized by Writ of Assistants under the Seal of the Superior or Supreme Court of Justice, having Jurisdiction within the Colony or Plantation, may take a Constable, Headborough, or other Public Officer inhabiting near unto the Place, and in the Day-time enter into any House, Shop, Cellar, Warehouse, or Room, or other Place, and in case of Resistance, break open Doors, Chests, Trunks, and other Package, there to seize and from thence to bring any Goods prohibited or uncustomed, and secure the same in His Majesty's Storehouse, in the Port next to the Place where such Seizure shall be made</p>	<p>13 & 14 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3. 7 Geo. 3.</p>	<p>11 22 46</p>	<p>5 6 10</p>
<p>27. — If any Action or Suit shall be commenced in America, against any Person for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, the Defendant in such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and may give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same, as Defendants have in other Cases by Law</p>	<p>7 Geo. 3.</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>28. — If any Goods liable to the Payment of Duties in any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be loaden on board any Ship outward bound, or shall be unshipped or landed from any Vessel inward bound, before the Duties due thereon are paid agreeable to Law; or if any prohibited Goods shall be imported into, or exported out of any of the said Colonies or Plantations, contrary to this or any other Act of Parliament; every Person who shall be assisting or otherwise concerned in the loading outwards, or in the unshipping or landing inwards such Goods, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading or unshipping thereof, shall for every Offence forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods, to be estimated and computed according to the best Price the Commodity bears at the Place where such Offence was committed; and all the Boats, Horses, Cattle, and other Carriages whatsoever, made use of in the loading, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforesaid Goods, shall also be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs</p>	<p>4 Geo. 3.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>37</p>
<p>29. — Every Merchant passing any Goods inwards or outwards shall, by himself, or his known Servant, Factor, or Agent, subscribe one of his Bills of every Entry with the Mark, Number, and Contents of every Parcel of such Goods as are rated by the Piece, or Measure, or Weight of the whole Parcel of such Goods as are rated to pay by the Weight, without which the Officer shall not suffer any Entry to pass</p>	<p>13 & 14 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.</p>	<p>11 22</p>	<p>10 6</p>

GOODS—*continued.*

30. — All Foreign Goods permitted to be landed, and taken up by Bills at Sight, View, or Sufferance shall be landed at the most convenient Quays appointed by the Officers, and not elsewhere; and there, or in His Majesty's Storehouse of the Port, at the Election of the Officers, shall be measured, weighed, and numbered by and in the Presence of the Officers to be thereunto particularly appointed, who are to perfect the Entry, and subscribe their Names, and the next Day give Account to the Collector and Comptroller, on Forfeiture of £100, unless reasonable Cause (to be allowed by the Collector or Comptroller) can be shewn for the Delay

13 & 14 C. 2.
7 & 8 W. 3.

11
22

21
6

31. — No Goods shall be laden on board any Ship in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other British Colony or Plantation, without a Sufferance or Warrant first had and obtained from the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be intended to be put on board; and the Master shall, before the Ship be removed from the Port of Lading, take out a Cocket, expressing the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Package, with the Merchants Names by whom shipped, and to whom consigned, and if they are Goods that are liable to Duty either upon the Importation into or Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, the Cocket shall distinctly specify that the Duties have been paid for the same, referring to the Times or Dates of Entry and Payment of such Duties, and by whom they were paid; which Cockets shall be produced by the Master to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Vessel shall arrive, in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen; and if any Goods shall be shipped without such Sufferance or Warrant, or the Ship shall depart without such Cocket, or the Goods shall be landed before it is produced at the Port or Place of Discharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all respects therewith, the same shall be forfeited; and any Officer of His Majesty's Customs may stop any such Ship which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, and seize all Goods which shall be found on board for which no such Cocket shall be produced to him

4 Geo. 3.

15

20

32. — Not to require any Sufferance or Cocket for any Goods the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which are not by any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain liable to any Duty either upon the Importation into or Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, nor are prohibited to be exported from thence, which shall be laden in any Boat, Flat, Shallop, or other Vessel without a Deck, not exceeding the Burthen of 20 Tons, and shall be carried within any River, Lake, or any other inclosed Waters within the said Colonies or Plantations, and shall not be carried out to Sea further than One League from the Shore

5 Geo. 3.

45

25

33. — Any Person who shall counterfeit, rase, alter, or falsify any Affidavit, Certificate, Sufferance, Cocket, or Clearance required or directed by this Act, or knowingly or wilfully make

4 Geo. 3.

15

32

GOODS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
use of the same, shall forfeit £100, and such Affidavit, &c. shall be invalid and of no Effect			
34. — No Goods shall be laden in any of His Majesty's Dominions, with Intent to be carried to Africa, to be there bartered for Slaves, or otherways employed in the African Slave Trade — See "Slaves."	46 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3.	52 36	— —
35. — Goods found upon any Persons that were stolen or carried off from any Ship stranded, or in danger of being stranded, upon the Coast of any of His Majesty's Dominions, shall immediately upon Demand be delivered to the Owner, or in default thereof the Person on whom found shall be liable to pay Treble the Value, to be recovered by Action at Law — See "Ships Stranded."	12 Ann. St. 2.	18	4
36. — Upon Information on Oath before a Justice of the Peace of any Part of the Cargo or Effects of any Ship lost or stranded upon or near the Coasts of any of His Majesty's Dominions, being unlawfully conveyed away, or concealed in any Place, or of some reasonable Ground of Suspicion thereof, such Justice may grant his Warrant for searching for such Goods; and if they are found in Custody of any Person not legally entitled to keep them, and the Owner or Occupier of the Place, or the Person in whose Custody they are found, shall not immediately deliver them upon Demand to the Owner or Person lawfully authorized to demand them, or not giving a good Account how he came by them, such Person shall be committed to Gaol for Six Months, or until he pays the Owner Treble the Value of the Goods — See "Ships Stranded."	26 Geo. 2.	19	3
37. — Such Goods suspected to have been unlawfully taken away and offered to Sale, may be seized by the Person to whom they are offered, or by any Officer of the Customs or Excise, or any Peace Officer, who shall carry them to or give Notice of the Seizure to a Justice of the Peace, and if the Person who offered them to Sale does not, within Ten Days, prove to the Satisfaction of the Justice the Property to be in him, or the Person who employed him, the Goods shall, by Order of the Justice, be delivered over to the Use of the Owner, upon Payment of a reasonable Reward for the Seizure, to be ascertained by the Justice, who is also to commit the Person who offered them to Sale to Gaol for Six Months, or until he has paid Treble the Value of the Goods to the Owner — See "Ships Stranded."	26 Geo. 2.	19	4
38. — Before any Ship shall be cleared out for Great Britain or Ireland, with any Goods from any Port or Place in any Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, the Master of such Ship shall deliver a Manifest or Content in Writing, signed by such Master, to the Collector of the Customs, if there be such an Officer at or near to such Place, and if there shall not be a Collector there, then to the Chief Officer of the Customs, and if there shall not be any Officer of the Customs, then to the principal Officer or Magistrate, or some other Person by him specially appointed for that Purpose, resident at or nearest to such Place, containing the Names of the Ports or Places where the Goods in such Manifest or Content mentioned shall have			

GOODS—continued.

been respectively laden, the Name and Built of such Ship, and the true Tonnage thereof according to the Register, with the Christian and Surname of the Master, and the Port or Place to which such Vessel truly belongs, and a correct and particular Account of all the Cargo, and of all Packages of Goods taken on board, with the Marks thereon, and of the Particulars of the Cargo which is stowed loose, and of the following Particulars in Words at Length, (that is to say) the Numbers of the Packages, with a particular Description thereof, whether Leaguer, Pipe, Butt, Puncheon, Hoghead, Barrel, or other Cask or Package, describing such other Cask or Package by its ordinary Name, whether Case, Bale, Pack, Truss, Chest, Box, Bundle, or other Package, or by such other Name or description as the same is usually called or known; and such Collector, Chief Officer, or Magistrate, or other Person by him appointed, shall cause a Duplicate of such Manifest to be made, and indorse upon the Original his Name, with the Day and Year on which the same was produced, and return the Original to the Master on or before the clearing of such Ship; and such Collector or other Chief Officer or Magistrate, or other Person, shall, upon the clearing of such Ship, immediately transmit the said Duplicate to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port in Great Britain or Ireland to which the Goods are consigned, and to which the Manifest refers

39. — A Manifest, under the Hands and Seals of the Officers, required for Tobacco laden at any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Territories, to be conveyed to Great Britain or Ireland

See "Tobacco."

GOODS, (ENUMERATED.)

For which Bond is required that the same shall be carried to and landed in some other British Plantation, or in Great Britain or Ireland

See the several enumerated Articles; that is to say,

Ashes (Pot and Pearl).

Coffee and Cocoa Nuts.

Copper Ore.

Cotton Wool.

Furs.

Ginger.

Hides.

Indigo.

Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits.

Molasses.

Pimento.

Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine.

Rice.

Silk (Raw).

Skins.

Sugar.

Tobacco.

Whale Fins.

Wood, (Dying).

Reign	Chap.	Sect.
26 Geo. 3.	40	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
29 Geo. 3.	68	17
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
12 Car. 2.	18	18
3 & 4 Anne	5	12
8 Geo. 1.	15	24
8 Geo. 1.	22	6
2 Geo. 2.	35	16
4 Geo. 3.	15	27

GOODS, (NON-ENUMERATED.)

1. — No Iron or Wood called Lumber, the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Plantations, (that is to say) Deals of several Sorts, Timber Balks of several Sizes, Barrel-boards, Clap-boards, Pipe-boards or Pipe-bolt, White-boards for Shoemakers, Boom and Cant Spars, Bow Staves, Capravens, Clap-bolt, Ebony Wood, Heading for Pipes, Hogsheds, and Barrels, Hoops for Coopers, Oars, Pipe and Hoghead Staves, Barrel and Firkin Staves, Trunnels, Speckled Wood, Sweet-wood, small Spars, Oak Plank, and Wainscott, shall be laden in any of the said Plantations until sufficient Bond shall be given, with

GOODS, (NON-ENUMERATED)—*continued.*

One Surety besides the Master of the Ship, to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, in the Penalty of Double the Value of the Goods, with Condition that the said Goods shall not be landed in any Part of Europe, except Great Britain or Ireland; which Bonds shall be discharged in the Manner hereafter mentioned; (that is to say,) for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain or Ireland, the Condition of the Bond shall be to bring a Certificate in discharge thereof within 18 Months from the Date of the Bond, and within 6 Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which respective Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the Landing thereof; and for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place in America, Africa, or Asia, to bring the like Certificate within 12 Months, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there; or such Bond or Bonds shall be discharged in either of the said Cases by Proof upon Oath by credible Persons that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4 Geo. 3.	15	28
5 Geo. 3.	45	23
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
5 Geo. 3.	45	23
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
5 Geo. 3.	39	5

2. Any of the said Wood called Lumber, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, may in like manner be there laden on board any Ship or Vessel, to be carried from thence to the Madeiras, or the Western Isles called the Azores, or to any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, upon sufficient Bond being given, in the Penalty and in the Manner directed by the said Act, with Condition that the said Goods shall be there landed accordingly, and not in any other Part of Europe, except Great Britain or Ireland; and that Certificates testifying the Landing thereof shall be produced to the Collector, or other principal Officer, where Bond shall have been given, within 18 Months from the Date of such Bond, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul, or Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing where such Goods shall be landed: and upon the producing of such Certificate, or Proof upon Oath being made by Two credible Persons that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas, the said Bond shall be discharged.

3. No Rum or other Spirits shall be shipped or laden on board any Ship in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on Condition that the same shall not be carried to or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures as are prescribed in 12 Car. II. and 25 Car. II. or either of them, with respect to the Goods in those Acts particularly mentioned.

See "Ashes (Pot and Pearl)."

4. The Master of every Ship that shall take on board any Goods not particularly enumerated in any of the Plantation Laws, shall, together with One Surety, give Bond in the like Penalty as is provided for Goods enumerated; and such Bond shall also be given to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs

GOODS, (NON-ENUMBRATED)—*continued.*

at any Port or Place in any of the British American Colonies or Plantations where the Vessel shall be laden, with Condition that such Goods shall not be landed at any Part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain or Ireland; which Bond shall be discharged in the manner hereafter mentioned; that is to say, For such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain or Ireland, the Condition of the Bond shall be to bring a Certificate in Discharge thereof within 18 Months from the Date of such Bond, and within Six Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the Landing thereof; and for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place where the same may be legally landed, to bring the like Certificate within 12 Months, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there; or such Bonds shall be discharged in either of the said Cases by Proof, upon Oath made by credible Persons, that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas: and if any such Non-enumerated Goods shall be laden, on board any such Ship in any British Colony or Plantation in America, before such Bond shall be given, the Goods so laden, together with the Ship, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any Officer of the Customs, and prosecuted in such manner as any other Forfeiture against the Laws of the Revenue may be prosecuted

5. — Not to extend to Ships which shall be bound to some of the Ports of Spain within the Bay of Biscay.
6. — Any Non-enumerated Goods (except Rum) laden in any British American Colony or Plantation, may be landed in Guernsey or Jersey; and all the Regulations of the 6th Geo. III. c. 52., so far as the same relates to the Bond and Security for landing such Non-enumerated Goods in Great Britain, shall extend to Guernsey and Jersey, as fully as if the said Islands had been excepted and named in the said Act; and may be cancelled and discharged by the Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Magistrates of the Royal Courts of Jersey or Guernsey respectively, or any Three of them, and the Principal Officers of the Customs in the said Islands respectively, testifying the landing of such Goods, in the same manner as if the Goods had been landed in Great Britain or Ireland
7. — Every Person having the Charge of any Ship, shall, before he departs from any British Colony or Plantation where he receives his Lading, take a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there (which Certificate such Officers are required to grant, without Fee or Reward), that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act, as the Case shall require; and the Master shall keep such Certificate in his Custody till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same up to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cus-

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
6 Geo. 3.	52	30 31
7 Geo. 3.	2	1
20 Geo. 3.	10	— Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
6 Geo. 3.	52	31
9 Geo. 3.	28	3
4 Geo. 3.	15	24 Art
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

GOODS, (NON-ENUMERATED)—*continued.*

toms at the Port or Place where he shall discharge his Lading, either in Great Britain, Ireland, or any British American Colony or Plantation, on Forfeiture of £100 for every Offence -

8. — If any British Ship laden as aforesaid with any Goods of the Produce or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be discovered by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs within Two Leagues of the Shore of any British Colony or Plantation in America, and the Person taking Charge of such Ship shall not produce a Certificate that Bond has been given pursuant to the Directions of this or any other Act, as the Case may require; or if he shall not produce such Certificate to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where he shall arrive in Great Britain, Ireland, or any British American Colony or Plantation; such Ship and all the Goods therein laden shall be forfeited

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4 Geo. 3.	15	25
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
7 Geo. I. st. I.	21	9
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
45 Geo. 3.	57	12
45 Geo. 3.	57	13

GOODS, (EAST INDIA.)

1. — No Commodity of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places within the Limits of the Company's Charter, shall be imported or carried into any Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty or to the Crown of Great Britain belonging in America, unless bonâ fide, and without Fraud, laden in Great Britain or Ireland, in Ships navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture of such Goods or the Value thereof, together with the Ship in which imported; and such Ship and Goods shall and may be seized, and the same or the Value thereof shall and may be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or in Dublin, or in any of His Majesty's Courts in such Land, Island, Colony, Territory, or Place where the Offence shall be committed, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, where no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than One Imparance: One-third Part of the said Forfeiture shall be for the Use of His Majesty, One-third Part to the Governor of such Land, Island, Colony, or Place where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor: and if any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places aforesaid, shall willingly or knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation of any such Commodities; or, if any such Officer shall take upon him to seize any of the said Commodities, and shall by Fraud or Collusion desist or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he shall forfeit £500, to be sued for and recovered in manner aforesaid; and such Officer shall also for the future be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty

2. — No Goods of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall, upon any Pretence whatever, be exported from any of the Free Ports, to any other British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship

See "Free Ports."

3. — If any Foreign Ship arriving at any of the Free Ports, shall have on board any Goods of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, such Goods shall be forfeited, together

GOODS (EAST INDIA)—*continued.*

with the Ship in which the same shall be brought, whether such Goods shall be intended to be landed or not, or whether Bulk shall have been broken or not

See "Free Ports."

GOVERNORS.

1. — The Governors or Commanders in Chief of any British Colony or Plantation, shall, at their Entrance upon their respective Governments, or within Six Months after the same, take a solemn Oath before such Persons as shall be appointed by His Majesty to do their utmost that all the Matters contained in any Act of Parliament heretofore made and now in force relating to the said Colonies and Plantations, and all the Clauses contained in 4 Geo. III. c. 15. shall be punctually observed, according to the true meaning thereof, so far as appertains unto them; and upon Complaint and Proof made before His Majesty, or such as shall be by him thereunto authorized and appointed, by the Oath of Two or more credible Witnesses, that any of the said Governors or Commanders in Chief have neglected to take the said Oath, or have been wittingly negligent in doing their Duty, the Governor so neglecting or offending shall be removed from his Government, and forfeit £1000.
2. — Naval Officers are within Two Months, or as soon as convenient after their Entrance upon their Offices, to give Security to the Commissioners of the Customs, for His Majesty's Use, for the faithful Performance of their Duty, and in default thereof, shall be disabled to execute the Office; and until such Security is given, and the Person appointed is approved by the Commissioner, the Governors shall be answerable for any the Offences, Neglects, or Misdemeanors of the Persons by them appointed.
3. — No Officer in any Colony, Plantation, or Foreign Possession belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, shall be granted either by Patent under the Great Seal, or by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual, or by any other Commission or Instrument under which Officers in Colonies have been heretofore, or may hereafter be granted for any longer Time than during such Time as the Person appointed shall reside in the Colony, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, and execute the Duty of such Office in Person, and behave well therein.
4. — If any Person holding such Office shall be wilfully absent from the Colony or Plantation wherein the same ought to be exercised, without a reasonable Cause, to be allowed by the Governor and Council of such Colony or Plantation, or shall neglect the Duty of such Office, or otherwise misbehave therein, such Governor and Council may amove such Person from his Office; and in case any Person so amoved shall think himself aggrieved, he may appeal therefrom, as in other Cases of Appeal from such Colony or Plantation; whereon such Amotion shall be finally judged of by His Majesty in Council.
5. — But the Governor and Council of any Colony or Plantation may give such Leave of Absence as they shall see Occasion; and in such Case, as likewise in the Case of Vacancy occasioned by Death or Amotion, may provide for the due Discharge of the

Reign.	Chap	Seft
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	4
8 & 9 W. 3.	20	69
4 Geo. 3.	15	39
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	5
22 Geo. 3.	75	1
54 Geo. 3.	61	1
22 Geo. 3.	75	2
22 Geo. 3.	75	3

GOVERNORS—continued.

Duties of such Offices, until the King's Pleasure shall be known

6. In all Cases in which the Governor and Council of any Colony, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, shall hereafter grant Leave of Absence to any Person holding an Office within the same, to which he shall have been appointed subsequent to the passing of this Act, the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government, shall, within One Week after granting the Leave of Absence, report the same to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for Confirmation; and in case it shall not be confirmed within One Month from the Date of such Report having been received by the Secretary of State, the Officer shall forthwith return to the Colony, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, and in default thereof shall be deemed to have vacated the Office, and his Appointment shall be considered void
7. Every Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of any Colony, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, who shall neglect to report as before directed such Leave of Absence, shall for such Neglect forfeit a Sum not exceeding £100, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any of His Majesty's Courts of Westminster, within One Year after the Arrival in England of the said Governor, or Person administering the Government
8. Within 6 Weeks after the opening of every Session of Parliament, there shall be laid before the House of Commons, a Return of all Persons holding Offices in the Colonies, appointed thereto subsequent to the passing of this Act, who may not be present in the Execution of the Duties of their Offices; and such Return shall be made in the Form prescribed in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed
9. Nothing in this Act contained shall operate to the Prejudice of any subsisting Grant of any Office, or shall be construed to affect any Appointment or any Leave of Absence granted previous to the passing of this Act, or any renewed Grant of Office which may be made in consequence of the Demise of the Crown to any Person now holding the same; and no Provision of this Act shall be applicable to any Office granted or to be granted by the East India Company, or to any Rules, Regulations, or Provisions made by the Company, with respect to the Appointment or Leave of Absence of any of their Civil or Military Servants
10. In Cases where the Governor or Officers of the Customs of any British Colony or Plantation, shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate required by these Acts from the Officers of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, of Bond having been given for carrying enumerated Goods to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and such Governor or Officer shall not in such case cancel or vacate the Security, until informed from the Commissioners of the Customs, that the Matter of the Certificate is true; and any Person who shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Vessel or Goods, or knowingly

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
54 Geo. 3.	61	2
54 Geo. 3.	61	3
54 Geo. 3.	61	4
54 Geo. 3.	61	5
12 Car. 2.	18	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
20 Geo. 3.	10	1
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

GOVERNORS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
or wilfully make use thereof, shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no effect			
11. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's Plantations, are, once a Year at least, to return to His Majesty's Officers of His Customs in the Port of London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all such Ships as shall have laden any enumerated Goods in such Plantations, as also a List of all the Bonds taken by them	22 & 23 C. 2.	26	12
12. — No Ship coming to any Plantation, Colony, or Place to His Majesty belonging in America, shall lade or unlade any Goods, until the Master shall have made known to the Governor thereof, or such Officer as shall be by him thereunto appointed, the Arrival of the Ship, with her Name, and the Name of the Master, and shewn that she is British-built, navigated and registered according to Law, nor until he shall have delivered to such Governor or other Officer, a true Inventory or Invoice of the Lading, together with the Places in which the Goods were taken on board, under pain of the Loss of the Ship, and of all such Goods the Production or Manufacture of Europe as were not bonâ fide laden in Great Britain or Ireland	15 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3. 4 Ann. 20 Geo. 3. 26 Geo. 3.	7 22 6 10 60	8 2 2 1 —
13. — Sugar, Indigo, or Wine, unshipped or landed before due Entry and Payment of Duties, or without a Warrant signed by the proper Officer, may be seized by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony or Plantation where so unshipped or landed, or by any Person by him authorized	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	3 1
14. — The Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of the British Colonies or Plantations, and the principal Officers of the Customs there, authorized to make Registry of British Ships, and grant Certificates of such Registry See "Registry of British Ships."	15 Geo. 2. 26 Geo. 3.	31 60	2 3
15. — The Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of the British Colonies or Plantations, shall appoint Persons to examine and admeasure every Ship previous to Registry, and who are to deliver a true Account in Writing of the Particulars of the Built, Description, and Admeasurement of every such Ship, to the Person authorized to make Registry, and grant Certificate thereof See "Registry of British Ships."	26 Geo. 3.	60	12
16. — The Governors of any Colony or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, or any Person executing the Office or Function of Governor, by Authority from His Majesty, may grant Licence for the Removal of Slaves from one British Colony to another See "Slaves."	46 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3.	52 23	13 14 4
17. — The Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or other Person exercising the Authority of Governor in any British Colony or Plantation, may authorize the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs to take the Care and Custody of Slaves captured as Prize of War, or seized as forfeited under any Act passed for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, during the Proceedings, and until the Court shall have made its Decree, condemning or restoring the said Slaves See "Slaves."	55 Geo. 3.	172	1

	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
GRENADA The Port of Saint George in Grenada, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships - - - - - See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
GUERNSEY AND JERSEY. 1. — Any Person inhabiting Jersey or Guernsey may lade in the said Islands, and transport directly from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or other Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use and Support of the Mariners, or other Persons employed on board the Ships, or on Shore, in carrying on the Fishery there; provided such Craft, Clothing, or other Goods are the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, or of Jersey or Guernsey, and such Food or Victuals are the Produce of Great Britain, Ireland, or of Guernsey or Jersey - - - - - 2. — Provided also that the Master produces to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief, that Oath had been made by the Shipper before the Magistrates of the Royal Courts, or any Three of them, that the Goods and Victuals so shipped are of such Product or Manufacture, which Certificate shall also be attested by the principal Officer of the Customs in the said Islands, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; and on Failure of producing such Certificate, such Food, &c. found on board any Ship, and the Ship importing the same, shall be seized and forfeited, in the same manner as they would have been, if this Act had not been made - - - - - 3. — Any non-enumerated Goods (except Rum) laden in any British American Colony, may be landed in Guernsey or Jersey - - - - - See "Goods, non-enumerated."	9 Geo. 3.	28	1
	9 Geo. 3.	28	2
	9 Geo. 3.	28	3
GUIANA. 1. — The Privileges and Advantages, Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, in 28 Geo. III. c. 6. with respect to Trade between His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and the West India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West Indies, shall extend to the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in the Province of Guiana - - - - - See "United States." 2. — There shall be collected and paid, upon Rum imported into Newfoundland from Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, the Sum of Sixpence for every Gallon, to be recovered and applied in the like Manner, and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as are provided by 52 Geo. III. c. 106. with respect to Rum imported into the said Island from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies - - - - - See "Spirits." 3. — Any of the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, may	56 Geo. 3.	91	1
	56 Geo. 3.	91	2

GUIANA—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
import from the Netherlands into the said Colonies respectively, all the usual and necessary Articles of Supply for their Estates, or the Clothing, Maintenance, and Comfort of the Residents thereon, not to exceed what may be deemed necessary for the particular Estates for which they are to be imported, and to be actually applied to such Purposes, and not for Trade; and in case of Seizure of any such Articles on the Ground of their being imported in the way of Trade and not as Supplies, the Proof that such Articles are Supplies, and imported under the Conditions of the Convention concluded between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, shall lie on the Dutch Proprietor importing the same; and if such Proof is given, in consequence of any Dispute arising thereupon, before the Collector or Principal Officer of the Customs (who are empowered to administer an Oath or take Affidavit for the Purposes of any such Examination and Proof), the Goods shall be admitted to Entry; provided the Importer enters into Bond with Two Sureties, in a sufficient Sum, to abide the Decision of the Board of Customs in England upon such Seizure; and Wine as a Medicine, and necessary Article of Supply, may be imported to such a limited Extent as may be necessary as a Medicine, and shall be liable to the Duty of 10s. per Ton	56 Geo. 3.	91	3
4. — The Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, may export from thence to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates	56 Geo. 3.	91	4
5. — All Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, resident in His said Majesty's European Dominions, who were, at the Date of the Signature of the said Convention, Proprietors of Estates in the said Colonies, and all Subjects of His said Majesty, who may hereafter become possessed of Estates then belonging to Dutch Proprietors therein; and all such Proprietors as being then resident in the said Colonies, and being Natives of His Majesty's Dominions in the Netherlands, who may have declared within Three Months after the Publication of the Convention in the said Colony, that they wish to continue to be considered as such; and all Subjects of the King of the Netherlands who may be the Holders of Mortgages of Estates in the said Colonies, made prior to the Date of the Convention, and who may under their Mortgage Deeds have the Right of exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of such Estates, shall be deemed Dutch Proprietors; provided that where both Dutch and British Subjects have Mortgages upon the same Property, the Produce to be consigned to the different Mortgagees shall be in proportion to the Amount of the Debts respectively due to them	56 Geo. 3.	91	5
6. — All such Importation from the Netherlands into the said Colonies for the Supply of Estates therein, and Exportation of the Produce of such Estates to the Netherlands, may be carried on in any Ships being the Property of Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any Restriction or Limitation as to the Mariners navigating the same, for Five Years, commencing from the First Day of January 1816; provided the Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the Colony, satisfactory	56 Geo. 3.	91	6

GUIANA—*continued.*

Proof of the said Ships being owned by a Subject of the King of the Netherlands; provided also, that the King of the Netherlands may, at any Time before the Expiration of the Five Years, direct that such Trade shall be carried on only in such Ships as are Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are the Subjects of His said Majesty; and that after the Expiration of the said Five Years, no such Trade shall be carried on, except in Ships Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three-fourths of the Crew are Subjects of His said Majesty the King of the Netherlands

7. — All such Importations and Exportations shall be subject to the same Duties as are payable by His Majesty's Subjects on Importations and Exportations of the like Articles, and be subject to the same Regulations and Restrictions for the due landing of any such Produce in the Netherlands, as are provided by the Acts now in force for the Landing of the like Articles in Great Britain, so far as applicable

8. — But it shall not be lawful for Persons who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, to export the Produce of their Estates within the said Colony to any Part of the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe

9. — All Importations and Admissions to Entry made in consequence of any of the Articles of the Convention, shall be lawful and effectual as if the same had been made in pursuance of this Act, and all Persons concerned therein shall be indemnified in respect thereof

GUM ARABIC. } May be exported from Malta or any of the
— MASTIC. } Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct
— MYRRH. } to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or
— SICILY. } Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland,
— ANMONIAC. } Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or
 Plantations in North America, in British-built
 Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law
 See "Gibraltar."
 "Malta."

HATS AND FELTS.

1. — No Hats or Felts shall be put on board any Ship in any Place within the British Plantations, nor laden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent to be shipped off, or conveyed out of the said Plantations, to any other of the British Plantations, or to any Place whatever*

2. — If exported, shipped off, or laden contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited, and the Offender shall forfeit £ 500 for every Offence; and every Master Mariner of any Ship, or Porter, Carter, Waggoner, Boatman, or other Person knowing such Offence, and wittingly aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit £ 40

3. — Any Person may seize, and secure in His Majesty's next Warehouse, all such Hats and Felts as he shall discover to be on board any Ship or Boat, or brought or laid on shore at or near the Sea, or any navigable River or Water, to the Intent to

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
56 Geo. 3.	91	7
56 Geo. 3.	91	8
56 Geo. 3.	91	9
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
5 Geo. 2.	22	1
5 Geo. 2.	22	2
5 Geo. 2.	22	3

* By 52 Geo. III. c. 100. and 57 Geo. III. c. 29. any Goods the Produce or Manufacture of Europe, or any Prize Goods, may be exported from One British Colony to another. See "Europe."

HATS AND FELTS.—*continued.*

be exported, or to be laden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage to the Intent to be exported or conveyed into any other Plantation or Place; and such Person seizing any Commodities shall be indemnified for so doing

4. — If any Commissioner, or other Officer of the Customs of any Place within the British Plantations, or any Officer employed in the Management of the Revenues shall take any Entry outward, or sign any Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance for the shipping or exporting any Hats or Felts, or shall wittingly suffer the same to be done, in every such Case such Commissioner, &c. signing such Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance, or passing such Entry, or conniving thereat, shall for every Offence forfeit his Office and £500

5. — Every Offence against this Act may be inquired of, heard, and determined in the County where any such Goods shall be laden, or in the County or Place, either in Great Britain or the Plantations, where such Offender shall be apprehended for such Offence, or where any of the Goods shall be seized or brought in; and the Trial shall be in such Manner and Form as if the Offence had been wholly committed in the same County or Place where tried in pursuance of this Act

HEMP AND FLAX.

1. — The Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but the said Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

2. — The Growth or Production of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into Saint George, or Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law

3. — Not to be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands, (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands) or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship

4. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the said Islands in the West Indies, under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors &c. of the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Hemp and Flax, for a limited Time, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
5 Geo. 2.	22	4
5 Geo. 2.	22	5
28 Geo. 3.	6	1, 2
56 Geo. 3.	91	1
52 Geo. 3.	79	2, 3
53 Geo. 3.	50	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	10
31 Geo. 3.	38	1
56 Geo. 3.	91	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	11
31 Geo. 3.	38	2
56 Geo. 3.	91	1

HEMP AND FLAX—continued.

Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies respectively; provided that such Hemp and Flax shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship

5. — Having been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants as aforesaid, shall not be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship, Vessel, or Boat in which laden; and before shipping of any Hemp or Flax, whether in its manufactured or unmanufactured State, that may lawfully be exported from any such Island or Colony, the Exporter shall make Oath that no Part thereof had been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State.

6. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies

7. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands, (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands) or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Flax or Hemp being the Growth or Production of some of the Territories or Dominions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, provided the same is imported into the said Islands or Colonies direct from the said Territories or Dominions, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

8. — The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs

HIDES AND SKINS.

1. — Of the Production of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, on Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to secure the landing in the Plantations, or Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

2. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
29 Geo. 3.	56	1, 2
31 Geo. 3.	38	3, 4
56 Geo. 3.	91	1
29 Geo. 3.	56	2, 3
31 Geo. 3.	38	5
51 Geo. 3.	47	5
56 Geo. 3.	91	—
28 Geo. 3.	6	—
29 Geo. 3.	56	—
31 Geo. 3.	38	—
56 Geo. 3.	91	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
		13
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
		27
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8

	Reign.	Chap	Seçt.
HIDES AND SKINS — <i>continued.</i>			
belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel whatever, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
3. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from any of the said Ports to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
HOGS. See "Cattle."			
HONEY.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dominions thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
HORSES. See "Cattle."			
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. See "Settlers."			
JALAP.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
JAMAICA.			
1. — Certain Articles allowed to be imported into and exported from the Island in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See "Free Ports."			
2. — No British Ship shall, under any Pretence, sail from any Place in Jamaica to any Place in Saint Domingo, nor from any Place in Saint Domingo to any Place in Jamaica, except as hereinafter provided, under the Forfeiture of such Ship, together with her Cargo	52 Geo. 3.	35	1
3. — No Foreign Ship, whether laden or in Ballast, shall come into any Port in Jamaica, if such Ship shall have come from, or shall in the course of her Voyage have touched at, any Place in Saint Domingo; and if any such Foreign Ship shall land any Person, or shall continue in any Port or Harbour of Jamaica for 48 Hours after Notice shall be given by the Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port to depart therefrom, such Foreign Ship shall be forfeited, together with her Cargo	52 Geo. 3.	35	2
4. — But not to extend to the prohibiting of any Intercourse which may be carried on by any Law now in force between Jamaica and any Port or Place in Saint Domingo, which now is			

JAMAICA—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
or shall be in the Possession of, and under the Dominion of the Spanish Government, while the same shall continue under such Possession and Dominion; nor to prevent any of His Majesty's Ships of War from sailing from any Place in Jamaica to any Place in Saint Domingo, nor from any Place in Saint Domingo to any Place in Jamaica	52 Geo. 3.	35	3, 4
5. — Provided also, that British Ships, or Ships belonging to any State in Amity with His Majesty, and bound to any Place within His Majesty's Dominions, sailing from any Place in Saint Domingo, - under Convoy of One of His Majesty's Ships, may touch at such Port of Jamaica as may have been appointed by His Majesty's Naval Officers for the Rendezvous or Assembling, for the Purpose of Convoy of the general Homeward-bound Trade; but no Person from on board such Ship shall land upon or otherwise communicate with Jamaica, without a special Licence to that Effect, under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Island, the Admiral commanding in chief on the Station, or the Senior Officer commanding His Majesty's Ships appointed to convoy the said Ship, which Licence they shall not grant, except in Cases of urgent Necessity; and if any Person belonging to such Ship shall land or otherwise communicate with the Shore without such Licence, the Forfeitures and Penalties of 52 Geo. III. c. 35. shall take effect	53 Geo. 3.	3	1
6. — All Ships and Goods liable to Forfeiture under this Act, may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer by him specially authorized, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs; and may be sued for and prosecuted in the like manner, and by the same Rules and Regulations, as any Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, by force of any Act relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies or Plantations, may now be sued for and prosecuted in pursuance of 49 Geo. III. c. 107.; and such Ships and Goods shall be deposited in the Custody of the Officers mentioned in the said Act, and be subject to the other Provisions thereof, in like manner as if herein repeated; and the Commanders or Officers of any Ships of War, and the Officers of the Customs, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by any Act for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting any Ships or Goods, for any Offence against any Act relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America	52 Geo. 3.	35	5
7. — The Forfeitures incurred by this Act shall belong to such Persons, and in such Shares, as any Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America now belong to and may now be distributed under 4 Geo. III. c. 15.	52 Geo. 3.	35	6
8. — If any Ship or any Goods laden thereon shall be seized under this Act, and any Dispute shall arise whether the said Vessel had sailed, or the Goods laden thereon had been brought from any Place in Jamaica to any Place in Saint Domingo, or from any Place in Saint Domingo to any Place in Jamaica, contrary to this Act, the Proof thereof shall lie upon the Owner or Claimer of such Ship or Goods, and not upon the Officer who shall seize the same; and in case no sufficient Proof shall be given by the Owner or Claimer of such Ship, or the Goods laden	52 Geo. 3.	35	7

JAMAICA—continued.

thereon, of the Place from and to which such Goods had been brought, and such Ship did really and bonâ fide sail; then such Ship shall, without any further Proceeding, be held to have sailed, and the Goods laden thereon shall be held to have been brought, from one of the said Islands to the other, contrary to this Act

9. — In case any Ship or Goods shall be seized as forfeited by pursuance of this Act, the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, on Evidence being given to their Satisfaction that the Forfeiture arose without any fraudulent Proceeding or Intention of Fraud in the Proprietor, may, by any Writing signed by any Four of them, order the same to be restored to such Proprietor, on such Conditions as under the Circumstances of the Case shall appear to the said Commissioners to be just and reasonable; and if the said Proprietor shall comply with the Conditions prescribed, the same shall be restored, and it shall not be lawful for the Officer or any other Person on his Behalf, to proceed in any manner for the Condemnation thereof; but if such Proprietor shall not comply therewith, such Officer shall be at Liberty to proceed for the Condemnation of such Ship or Goods, as if this Law had not been made; provided always, that if such Proprietor shall accept the Conditions, he shall not be entitled to any Recompence or Damages on account of the Seizure or Detention of such Ship or Goods, or have or maintain any Action for the same

IMPLEMENTS. See "Fisheries."

INCENSE.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesties Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Vessels, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

INDIGO.

1. — The Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, on Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to secure the Landing in the Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

2. — There shall be paid to His Majesty Two-pence for every Pound Weight of Indigo shipped in His Majesty's Plantations, if Bond is not given, with one sufficient Surety, to bring the same to Great Britain or Ireland; and the said Duty shall be paid at such Places and to such Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, before the Landing thereof

3. — The Duty shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, and (the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	35	8
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
25 Car. 2.	7	2
1 Geo. 1. St. 1.	12	4
4 Geo. 3.	15	41

INDIGO— <i>continued.</i>	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted) shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer			
4. — The Duty shall be levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, under the Authority and Directions of the Lords of the Treasury	25 Car. 2.	7	3
5. — In case any Person liable to pay the Duty, shall not have Money wherewith to answer the same, the Officer shall accept, instead of the Money, such Proportion of the Commodity to be shipped as shall amount to the Value thereof, according to the current Rate of the Commodity in the Plantation	25 Car. 2.	7	4
6. — Notwithstanding the Payment of the said Duty, no Indigo shall be shipped until the Security required by 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26. has been given to carry the same to Great Britain or Ireland, or some of His Majesty's Plantations	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	8
7. — All Laws, Usages, or Customs in force or practice in any of the said Plantations repugnant to this Act, are null and void	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	9
8. — If the Goods shall be loaden on board any Vessel before the Duties due thereon are paid, every Person assisting or otherwise concerned in the loading Outwards, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading thereof, shall for every Offence forfeit Treble the Value, to be computed according to the best Price the Commodity bears at the Place where the Offence is committed; and all the Boats made use of in the loading shall be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	4 Geo. 3.	15	37
9. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Vessel whatever, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
10. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18., 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26., and 20 Geo. III. c. 10., with respect to Goods therein enumerated	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
11. — The Production of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported direct to the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships, and under the Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures herein particularly mentioned	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	I —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			

INDIGO—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
12. — There shall be paid unto His Majesty upon Indigo, of the Produce or Manufacture of any Colony or Plantation in America not under the Dominion of His Majesty, which shall be imported or brought into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say, For every Pound Weight Avoirdupois of such Indigo, Sixpence	4 Geo. 3.	15	I
13. — The Duties shall be collected and paid in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, (not otherwise altered by this Act) as are mentioned and expressed in 6 Geo. II. c. 13. (See "Sugar") with respect to the collecting and Payment of the Duties thereby granted; and all Powers, Penalties, Provisions, Articles, and Clauses in that Act contained and referred unto, (except in such Cases where any Alteration is made by this Act) shall be applied and put in Execution for the collecting and answering the Duties hereby granted, as effectually as if the same were particularly re-enacted in this Act	4 Geo. 3.	15	7
14. — The Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, paying, recovering, and amending for the same) shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and be entered separate and apart from all other Monies payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament, towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending and securing the British Colonies in America	4 Geo. 3.	15	II
15. — If the Importer or Proprietor of any Indigo warehoused as aforesaid, shall not pay the Duties due for the same, nor export the Goods within 12 Calendar Months, the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be secured, may cause the same to be publicly sold to the best Advantage, and the Money arising by such Sale shall be in the first Place applied in Discharge of the Duties, and the Charges attending the Sale, and the Surplus of the Money (if any), after Payment of the said Duties and Charges, shall be paid to the Importer or Proprietor who landed and warehoused the Goods, or to such other Person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same	6 Geo. 3.	52	17
16. — No Duty whatsoever shall be paid for any Foreign Indigo, which shall be imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, provided, upon the Landing thereof, the same shall be immediately secured in Warehouses at the sole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor of such Indigo, with the Privy and Approbation and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, and under the Locks of such Officers and the Proprietor; provided that within 12 Calendar Months the same shall be shipped for Exportation to Great Britain or Ireland, under the like Securities, Regulations, and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, as are particularly mentioned and expressed in any Act of Parliament with respect to Indigo of the Growth or Produce of any British Colony or Plantation	6 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	52 67	16 Art. 6
17. — Nor shall any Duty be paid upon Indigo of Foreign Produce or Manufacture, imported into any British Island in the			

INDIGO—*continued.*

West Indies, provided a due Entry thereof is made in the Custom-house at the Port of Importation, and the Goods are landed in the Presence of the proper Officer; otherwise the same shall be liable to the Duties as if this Act had not been made -

INSURANCES.

No Person residing within His Majesty's Dominions shall effect any Insurance in respect to any of the dealing, removing, or other Transactions, which by the Acts for restraining or prohibiting the African Slave Trade are declared to be unlawful -
See "Slaves."

IRELAND.

1. — Any Goods the Product or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America or the West Indies, and which by any Act of Parliament are required to be imported from such Colonies or Plantations into Great Britain, and also any other Goods which, having been in any way legally imported into the said Colonies or Plantations, may now or hereafter be legally exported from thence to Great Britain, may be laden in and exported from such Colonies or Plantations, and in like manner imported directly from thence into Ireland, and the Officers in the Colonies or Plantations shall grant the like Documents and Certificates for Ireland, the same as for Great Britain, and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures; and any Goods the Production or Manufacture of Ireland, or of Great Britain legally exported from thence into Ireland, or of the Production or Manufacture of any other Part of Europe, and any Goods of the Product or Manufacture of the East Indies, or other Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are required to be shipped or laden in Great Britain, to be carried directly from thence to any British Colony or Plantation in America, as also any other Goods which may be legally shipped in Great Britain, to be carried directly from thence and imported into any Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, may be shipped at any Port in Ireland, and exported directly from thence, and in like manner imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America or the West Indies, provided that the Ships in or on board which such Goods shall be so imported or exported, shall be subject to the same Rules, Visitations, Searches, Penalties and Forfeitures, to which Ships importing or exporting the like Goods from or to Great Britain are subject by the Laws in force

2. — No Goods which by this or any Act may be legally imported from Ireland into any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America or the West Indies, shall be subject to Forfeiture by 4 Geo. III. c. 15. provided the Master of the Ship carrying such Goods shall produce a Cocquet or Clearance from the proper Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs, certifying that the said Goods were laden on board the said Ship in some Port of Great Britain or Ireland respectively -

3. — But this Act shall not allow any Person to trade to, from, or in any Colony or Plantation in America, during such Time and in such manner as the Trade or Intercourse of Great Britain with such Colony or Plantation is or shall be prohibited or restrained by any Act made or hereafter to be made in this Kingdom; but whenever Trade and Intercourse shall be permitted

Reign.	Chap.	Se&c.
6 Geo. 3.	52	18 21
46 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3.	72 36	— —
3 & 4 Ann. 18 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	8 55 10 63	2, 3 2 1 2
20 Geo. 3.	10	4
20 Geo. 3.	10	7

IRELAND—*continued.*

between Great Britain and such Colonies, the same Trade and Intercourse shall in like manner be permitted and allowed between Ireland and the said Colonies

4. — His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same Privileges, and be on the same Footing as to Encouragements and Bounties on the like Articles, being the Produce or Manufacture of either Country, and generally in respect of Trade and Navigation in all Ports and Places in the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; and in all Treaties made by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, with any Foreign Power, His Majesty's Subjects of Ireland shall have the same Privilege and be on the same Footing as His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain

IRON.

The Production or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall not be there laden to be carried from thence, until sufficient Bond be given, with One Surety besides the Master of the Ship, to the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, in Double the Value of the Goods, with Condition that the same shall not be landed in any Part of Europe, except Great Britain or Ireland; which Bond shall be discharged in the manner hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, for such Iron as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain or Ireland, the Condition of the Bond shall be to bring a Certificate in discharge thereof within 18 Months from the Date of the Bond, and within 6 Months for such Iron as shall be entered for or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port or Place where landed, testifying the Landing thereof; and for such Iron as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place in America, Africa, or Asia, to bring the like Certificate within 12 Months, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there; or such Bond shall be discharged by Proof upon Oath made by credible Persons, that the Iron was taken by Enemies or perished in the Seas

JUNIPER BERRIES.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

JUSTICES:

Any Justice of the Peace who shall subscribe his Name to any Paper or Parchment purporting to be an Affidavit, for the Purpose directed by 4 Geo. III. c. 15., and the Person purporting to make such Affidavit shall not have appeared before him, and sworn to the Truth of the Affidavit, every such Justice shall forfeit for every Offence £50.

See "Sugar."
"Spirits."

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
4 Geo. 3.	15	28
5 Geo. 3.	45	22
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
18 Geo. 3.	58	2

KINGSTON.

One of the Free Ports of Jamaica for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

LAVA.

May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

LAWS.

1. — All Laws, Bye-Laws, Usages, or Customs in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, which are in anywise repugnant to any Law made in this Kingdom, so far as such Law shall relate to and mention the said Plantations, are illegal and void

2. — The Colonies and Plantations in America are subordinate unto and dependent upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, and the Parliament hath full Power and Authority to make Laws to bind the Colonies and People of America in all Cases whatsoever; and all Resolutions and Proceedings in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, whereby such Power and Authority of the Parliament to make Laws is denied or drawn into Question, are null and void

LEAD.

1. — There shall be paid to His Majesty upon Lead hereafter mentioned, not being the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, which shall be imported from Great Britain or Ireland into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say,
For every Cwt. Avoirdupois of Red Lead or White Lead, Two Shillings

2. — The Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and recovered and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and received according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, in the same Manner, and by such Rules, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations may be paid and recovered; and the Monies that shall arise thereby (except the necessary Charges of collecting, recovering, and accounting for the same) shall be applied in making Provision for the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government in such of the Colonies and Plantations where it shall be found necessary, and the Residue shall be paid into the Exchequer, and entered separate and apart from other Monies payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America

3. — His Majesty, by any Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual countersigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three or

Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
4 Geo. 3.	15	9
6 Geo. 3.	12	—
7 Geo. 3.	46	I
10 Geo. 3.	17	I
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
7 Geo. 3.	46	4

LEAD—continued.

more of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may cause such Monies to be applied out of the Produce of the Duties granted by this Act, as His Majesty shall think necessary, for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government within all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations

LEMONS.

The Produce of the Azores or Madeiras, may be shipped in the said Islands for Exportation, direct to any of the Ports in the British Colonies in North America, and may be imported into the said Ports, in any British-built Ship, navigated and registered according to Law

LENTILS.

May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

LOGWOOD. See "Wood."**MACCARONI OR VERMICELLI.**

May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

MADEIRAS AND WESTERN ISLANDS.

1. ——— Wines, the Growth of the Madeiras and of the Azores, may be laden in those Islands for Exportation to any of the Plantations, Colonies, or Territories to His Majesty belonging, or in His Possession, in America
2. ——— Oranges and Lemons, the Produce of the Azores or Madeiras, may be shipped in the said Islands for Exportation direct to any of the Ports in the British Colonies in North America, and may be imported into the said Ports in any British-built Ship, registered and navigated according to Law

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

1. ——— The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall be deemed and taken to be in Europe
2. ——— His Majesty's Subjects may ship, in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, any of the Articles enumerated in the following Schedule marked (A.), being the Produce of any such Colony or Plantation, or any Article which may by Law be imported into the said Colonies, and export the same direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships, and under such the Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures herein-after mentioned
3. ——— No Articles shall be shipped except in British-built Ships navigated and registered according to Law, nor unless a Licence shall have been first taken out under the Hand and Seal of the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
7 Geo. 3.	46	5
57 Geo. 3.	89	I
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
15 Car. 2.	7	6
57 Geo. 3.	89	I
57 Geo. 3.	36	10
55 Geo. 3.	29	I
57 Geo. 3.	4	—

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port at which any of the said Articles are intended to be shipped, and of which Notice must be first given in Writing by the Master or the Shipper to the Collector and Comptroller of such Port, of such Intention; and that the Ship shall, when laden, proceed direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar; and the Shipper shall then make Oath before the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, that it is his full Intention and Resolution to load such Ship with such Articles for Exportation direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, and to no other Place; and the Master, together with the Shipper, shall thereupon enter into Bond in Treble the Value of such Goods, with Condition, that in case the Licence shall be granted such Ship shall proceed direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, and that no Goods except such as shall be included in the Licence, and such as may now by Law be exported from the said Colonies or Plantations to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, shall be taken on board; and also that before the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the same shall be given up to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Port where the said Articles were shipped, together with a Certificate, signed and sealed by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Malta or Gibraltar, or by the Principal Officer of the Customs there, certifying the Landing of the said Articles, together with the Contents, Weight, or Quantity, and the Marks and Numbers of the Packages landed, and the Name of the Ship and Master thereof, from which such Goods were so landed

4. — In case any licensed Ship shall take on board in any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or on her Voyage from thence, any other Articles than such as are allowed, such Articles shall be forfeited, and the Master and Shipper shall severally forfeit Double the Value, to be recovered in any Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America; One Third Part to be for the Use of His Majesty, One Third Part to the Governor of the Colony, and the other Third Part to the Informer or Prosecutor.

5. — Before any of the said Articles shall be put on board any Ship in the said Colonies or Plantations, to be carried to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, the Person intending to export the said Articles shall make an Entry thereof in Writing with the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, expressing the Name of the Ship and the Master, and where she lies, and also the Wharf where the Articles are to be first waterborne in order to be laden, which shall be within such Port only where a Custom-house is established, and where an Officer shall be appointed to attend the shipping thereof, or at such Place as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance or Warrant to be taken out from the Collector and Comptroller for that Purpose; and the Exporter shall take a Cocket or Warrant accordingly, whereon shall be indorsed the particular Weight and Quantity, with the Marks, Numbers, and Contents, and proper Denomination of such Articles, and deliver the Cocket or Warrant so indorsed to the Officer ap-

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
55 Geo. 3.	29	2
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
55 Geo. 3.	29	3
57 Geo. 3.	4	1

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

pointed for the examining and shipping thereof, and shall ship the said Articles in the Presence of such Officer, and at such Place as shall be mentioned in the Sufferance or Warrant. The proper Officer shall examine the same before they are put on Board, and if, before or after shipping, the Weight or Quantity of Goods, or the Number of Packages, shall be found to be greater than is indorsed, or if any other Articles shall be discovered to have been put on board, or shall be brought to be shipped, or put into any Vessel in order to be put on board such Vessel, before Entry, or taking out such Cocket or Warrant, indorsing and delivering of the same, and not being shipped in the Manner aforesaid, but shall be put or attempted to be put on board contrary to this Act, all such Articles shall be forfeited, and also the Boat or other Vessel or Carriage employed in shipping or attempting to ship any Goods other than those enumerated in the said Schedule, with the Vessel on which such Goods shall be so laden; and the Owner shall forfeit Double the Value thereof, to be recovered in any Court of Vice Admiralty held in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, or in any other Court of Record there, One Third to the Use of His Majesty, One Third to the Governor, and the other Third to the Prosecutor; and before such Ship shall depart from the said Colonies with any of the said Articles, the Master shall receive the said Licence from the Collector or Comptroller, with a Certificate indorsed thereon or affixed thereto, under their Hands and Seals of Office, who are to make Two Copies of such Entries, Indorsements, and Certificates, for which Entries, Cockets, Indorsements, and Certificates, or Copies, no more shall be taken by the said Officer than the legal and accustomed Fees; and the Master shall, before he receives the Licence, attest the said Copies under his Hand, which are to be left with the Collector and Comptroller, who are to transmit one of the said Copies of the Licence, Indorsements, and Certificates to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and record, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, the Notice in Writing of the Owner of the Ship, the Affidavit of the Shipper, the Licence granted for the Exportation of the Articles, together with the Clearance; but in case any Articles shall be found on board, or carried by any such Ship to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar which shall not be mentioned in the Licence, then the Licence shall become void; and such Ship, and also the Master and all others concerned shall be subject to the same Penalties and Forfeitures as they would have been subject to in case this Act had not been made

6. — Any such Ship or any other Ship, being British-built, navigated and registered according to Law, may load at Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or at Gibraltar, any of the Articles enumerated in the following Schedule, marked (B.), for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America; and any such Articles may be landed in such Colony or Plantation, being first duly entered with the proper Officers of the Customs there; and the Articles (Wine excepted) shall, upon Importation into any of the said Colonies or Plantations, be

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	4 —
55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
subject to such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination or Description are subject to upon being imported from Great Britain, and no other Duties			
7. — Any Wine, which in pursuance of this Act shall be imported or brought into any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America from Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, shall be liable to the Payment of such Duties, and no other, as are payable on Madeira Wine when imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations directly from Madeira	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	6 1
8. — Upon such Licence being returned to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where the Articles enumerated in Schedule (A.) were shipped, and an Account of the Lading being indorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and also upon such Certificate of the Governor or Deputy Governor or Principal Officer of the Customs being produced as aforesaid, and the several other Matters required by this Act being duly complied with within Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the Bond given before granting such Licence shall be discharged and delivered up, otherwise shall be forfeited, and may be prosecuted in the Manner directed by this Act	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	7 1
9. — It shall be lawful to export from Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, any Articles of the Production or Manufacture of such Colony or Plantation, or any Articles which have been legally imported into such Colony or Plantation, in such Ships, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein-before mentioned as to Exportation from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	8 1
10. — If any Person shall be prosecuted for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, such Person may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or forbear Prosecution, or discontinue his Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	14 1
11. — Any Person who shall grant a false Certificate, or counterfeit, erase, or alter any Licence, Oath, or Certificate which shall be made or given pursuant to this Act, or shall knowingly or wittingly publish or make use thereof, shall forfeit £500, to be recovered and disposed of in the manner directed by this Act; and such Licence, Oath, or Certificate, so falsified, counterfeited, erased, or altered, shall be invalid	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	15 1

SCHEDULE (A.) referred to.

Sugar.	Pimento.
Coffee.	Indigo.
Cocoa.	Ginger.
Rum.	Fustic or other Dying
Molasses.	Weed.

MALTA AND GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

SCHEDULE (B.) referred to, (See No. 6.)

Dry & Wet Fruit in } in Jars & Brandy & Sugar } Bottles.	Jalap.
Pickles in Ditto.	Scamony.
Olives.	Quicksilver.
Figs.	Sarsaparilla.
Raisins.	Saffron.
Currants.	Safflower.
Pistaccio Nuts.	Musk.
Almonds.	Incense.
Dates.	Essence of Bergamot.
Capers.	Do. of Citron.
Wine.	Do. of Lemon.
Brandy.	Do. of Orange.
Oil of Olives.	Do. of Lavender.
Oil of Almonds.	Do. of Roses.
Gum Arabic.	Do. of Rosemary.
— Mastic.	Marble, } Rough and
— Myrrh.	Alabaster, } Worked.
— Sicily.	Brimstone.
— Ammoniac.	Cork.
Opium.	Aniseed.
Manna.	Cumminseed.
Senna.	Ostrich Feathers.
Cantharides.	Honey.
Oris Root.	Sponges.
Rhubarb.	Amber.
Mill Timber.	Coral.
Box Wood.	Bullion.
Argol.	Precious Stones.
Vermillion.	Pearls.
Ochres.	Corn.
Cinnabar.	Grain.
Orange Buds and Peel.	Meal or Flour.
Juniper Berries.	Beans.
Punk.	Peas.
Pumice Stone.	Lentils.
Emery Stone.	Rice.
Whetstone.	Maccaroni or Vermicelli.
Paintings and Prints.	Cascasoo.
Mosaic Works.	Parmesan Cheese.
Medals.	Bologna and other Sausages.
Lava and Malta Stone for building.	Anchovies.
Pezzolana.	Caviar.
	Botarga.

MAN, ISLE OF.

- I. — No Spirits shall be shipped in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on Condition that the same shall not be carried to or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures as are prescribed and mentioned in 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 25 Car. II. c. 7. with respect to the Goods in those Acts enumerated

See "Goods, enumerated."

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
55 Geo. 3.	29	1, 5 9
5 Geo. 3.	39	5

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
MAN, ISLE OF — <i>continued.</i>			
2. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may export from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British-built Ships navigated and registered according to Law: Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same Manner as Victuals may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Ireland	12 Geo. 3.	58	4
3. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may lade and transport directly from thence to any Part of America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, Hooks, Lines, Nettings, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Ships carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Ships in the said Fishery; such Provisions, &c. being the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Isle of Man	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
4. — The Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, &c. that the same are the Product and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, as the Fact may be, and that the said Articles (except the Provisions), specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery, by the Crew of the Ship carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship in the Fishery, and for no other Purpose, (which Oath and Certificate is to be administered and granted without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Tools or Implements are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same and the Ship shall be seized and forfeited, in the same manner as they would have been if this Act had not been made.	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
MANIFESTS. See (" Goods, No. 35.") 38 (" Tobacco, No. 30.")			
MANNA.			
MARBLE, (Rough and Worked.) } May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See " Gibraltar." " Malta."			
MARIA.			
One of the Free Ports in Jamaica for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See " Free Ports."			
MEAL or FLOUR. See " Corn and Grain."			
MEDALS.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —

MEDALS—*continued.*

British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

MOLASSES.

	Reign	Chap.	Sect
1. — No Molasses of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship	12 Car. 2. 3 & 4 Ann. 20 Geo. 3.	18 5 10	18 14 3 Art 6
2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given, with One Surety, to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1000 if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned that in case the said Ship shall load any Molasses or any enumerated Article (for the whole of which, see "Goods") at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load any Molasses (or any enumerated Article) take Bond in like manner, to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, in Great Britain or Ireland	12 Car. 2. 22 & 23 Car. 2. 3 & 4 Ann. 20 Geo. 3.	18 26 5 10	19 11 12 1, 3 Art 6
3. — The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100	4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	15 10	24 1, 3 Art 6
4. — If any Ship shall take on board any Molasses (or other enumerated Article) before Bond is given to the Governor that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland, that such Bond has been there duly given; or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on Shore; every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading	12 Car. 2. 22 & 23 Car. 2. 39 & 40 G. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3.	18 26 67 10 15	19 11 Art 6 1, 3 27
5. — But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates, on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8

MOLASSES—*continued.*

and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe

See "Guiana."

6. — In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officers shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantation until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no effect

7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Molasses (or any enumerated Article) to be carried into any other Country or Place, until they have been first put on Shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place and the Value of the Goods

8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations, are Once a Year at least to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all Ships as shall have laden any Molasses (or any enumerated Article) in such Plantation, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Part of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited and her Lading

9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be, within 18 Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland; otherwise such Bond, or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor

10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland, in pursuance of any Act whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bond shall be with Condition, that within 18 Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
15 Car. 2.	7	9
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
22 & 23 C. 2.	26	12
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

MOLASSES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
there landed and discharged, otherwise such Bonds shall be forfeited			
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond, within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained within the Times limited) shall be void, and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officers to be cancelled, without Fee or Reward	8 Ann. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	23 27
12. — May be exported from the West India Islands to any Place within the United States of America, by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law	28 Geo. 3.	6	3
13. — Where, on Exportation of Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the due landing such Goods, and a Certificate required to discharge such Bond *, a similar Bond shall be required on Exportation of such Goods to the United States, and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul, or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate by the Master of the Ship that the Goods were there duly landed	28 Geo. 3.	6	4
14. — The Growth and Produce [of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein particularly mentioned	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	1 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
15. — The Produce of any British Plantation in the West Indies, which shall have been legally imported into Bermuda in any British Ship, may be exported from thence to the United States, in the Description of Vessels and under the Regulations provided in 52 Geo. III. c. 79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50.	57 Geo. 3.	28	1
See "Bermuda."			
16. — There shall be paid unto His Majesty, for every Gallon (Wine Measure) of Molasses and Syrups, which shall be imported or brought (except as is herein-after mentioned) into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, One Penny	6 Geo. 3.	52	4
17. — The Duty shall not be charged upon Molasses or Syrups imported into any British Colony on the Continent of America from Bermuda, for which a Certificate is produced to the Col-	6 Geo. 3.	25	5

* A Bond is so required upon the Exportation of Molasses. See No. 2.

MOLASSES—*continued.*

lector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation, under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Exportation in Dominica, certifying that the said Duty hath been there paid for such Molasses or Syrups

18. — The Duty shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and be received to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, and shall be levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner, by such Rules and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations may be levied, collected, paid, and recovered; and the Monies that shall arise by the said Duty (except the necessary Charges of collecting, levying, recovering, paying, and accounting for the same), shall be paid into the Exchequer, and entered apart from all other Monies, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament, towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
6 Geo. 3.	52	12
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
57 Geo. 3.	42	1

MOSAIC WORKS.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

MULES. See "Cattle."

MUSK.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

NASSAU.

1. — One of the Free Ports in New Providence for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

2. — Until 25th March 1819, any Ship belonging to the United States coming in Ballast, and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Nassau for the Purpose of being laden with Salt, subject to the Rules, Provisions, Regulations, and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Vessels coming for the same Purpose to Turks Islands

See "Bahama Islands."

NATURALIZATION. See "Aliens."

NAVAL OFFICERS.

1. — No Ship coming to any Plantation, Colony, or Territory to His Majesty belonging, or in His Possession in America, shall lade or unlade any Goods until the Master shall have first made known

NAVAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

to the Governor, or such Officer as shall be by him appointed, the Arrival of the Ship, with her Name, and the Name of the Master, and shall have shewn that she is British-built, and registered and navigated according to Law, and have delivered to such Governor or Officer a true Inventory or Invoice of her Lading, with the Places in which the Goods were laden, on Forfeiture of the Ship, and all Goods the Manufacture of Europe as were not laden in Great Britain or Ireland

2. Within Two Months, or as soon as convenient after their Entrance upon their Offices, Naval Officers are to give sufficient Security to the Commissioners of the Customs, for His Majesty's Use, for the faithful Performance of their Duty, and in default thereof, shall be disabled to execute the Office; and until such Security is given, and the Person appointed to the Office be approved by the Commissioners, the Governor shall be answerable for any the Offences, Neglects, or Misdemeanors of the Person by him appointed

3. In the British Colonies shall be entitled to such Fees as their Predecessors had been generally and usually accustomed to receive, before the 29th September 1764, and shall have the like Remedy for recovering the same as has been heretofore allowed to any Collector, or other Officer of the Customs; and if any Naval Officer shall require or receive any greater or other Fees than are allowed by this Act, he shall forfeit for the First Offence £50, and for the Second Offence shall forfeit his Office, and be for ever incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs or Navy

NAVIGATION OF BRITISH SHIPS.

1. His Majesty may at all Times, when it shall be found necessary to declare War against any Foreign Power, publish a Proclamation, to permit all Merchant Ships and other Trading Vessels, and Privateers, to be manned with Foreign Mariners and Seamen during such War; and upon the publishing such Proclamation, every such Foreign Mariner or Seaman, who shall have faithfully served during the Time of War on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Merchant or other Trading Ship or Vessel, or Privateer (which at the Time of such Service shall belong to any of His Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain), for the Space of Two Years, shall be deemed to be a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, and enjoy all the Privileges, Powers, Rights, and Capacities which he could have enjoyed in case he had been a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, and actually a Native within Great Britain

2. No Person who shall be naturalized by this Act, shall be enabled to be of the Privy Council, a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or any other Person in trust for him

3. No Ship registered or required to be registered as a British Ship in any of the Ports of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or of the Isle of Man, or of any of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories belonging to His Majesty, shall be navigated but by a Master and Three-fourths at least of the Mariners British Subjects, except as is herein-after provided

	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
	15 Car. 2.	7	8
	3 & 4 Ann.	6	2
	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	2
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1
	26 Geo. 3.	60	—
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	5
	10 Geo. 3.	37	2
	13 Geo. 2.	3	2, 4
	13 Geo. 2.	3	3
	34 Geo. 3.	68	3

NAVIGATION or BRITISH SHIPS— <i>continued.</i>	Regr.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>4. — Where it is required that the Master and the Whole or any Proportion of the Mariners of any Ship, shall be British Subjects, the Intent and Meaning is, that the Master and the Whole or such Proportions shall be British Subjects during the whole Voyage, unless in case of Sickness, Death, Desertion, or of the Whole or Part of the Crew being taken Prisoners in the Voyage; and in such Case the Master of such Ship shall specify the same in his Report; but nothing in this Act shall alter or in anywise affect any Regulation for the Navigation or Manning of Ships employed in any of the Fisheries carried on from this Kingdom, or any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for which any special Provision has been made before the Commencement of this Act</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	5
<p>5. — No Person shall be deemed qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or to be a British Seaman or Mariner within the Meaning of this or any other Act now in force, except the natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, or Persons naturalized by virtue of any Act of Parliament, or made Denizens by Letters of Denization, or except Persons who have become His Majesty's Subjects by Value of the Conquest or Cession of some newly-acquired County, and who shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath of Fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which such newly-acquired Country came into His Majesty's Possession, except as is herein-after provided</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	6
<p>6. — Every Foreign Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, who shall have served or who shall serve on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War in Time of War, during the Space of Three Years, either in one and the same Ship, or in different Ships, and who shall have obtained a Certificate from the Captain or Captains of such Ships on board of which he shall have so served; or in case of the Death of any such Captain, then upon the Certificate of the Officer then living who shall have been next in Rank to such Captain, testifying that he has so served, and his faithful Service and good Behaviour during the Time of such Service; and who shall have also taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty before some Justice of the Peace, or principal Magistrate of some City or Town of His Majesty's Dominions, or before the principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any Port of His Majesty's Dominions, and who shall obtain a Certificate from such Justice of the Peace, principal Magistrate, or chief Officer, of his having taken such Oath, (which Certificate they are thereby authorized and required to give, upon Payment of 1s.) shall be entitled to be employed as a Master of a British Ship, or as a British Seaman or Mariner on board any British Ship, within the Meaning of any of the Laws now in force; provided that no such Foreigner shall be entitled to become the Master of any British Ship, or to be employed as a British Seaman or Mariner, unless he shall have delivered the before-mentioned Certificate of the Time he shall have served, and of his faithful Service and good Behaviour, and the before-mentioned Certificate of his so having taken the Oath of Allegiance, to the Collector or other chief Officer of the Customs in the Port of London, Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, to be filed by such Collector or chief Officer, who is required to</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	7

NAVIGATION OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

deliver to such Foreign Seaman or Mariner an attested Copy thereof, upon paying 1s.

7. — No Person qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or to be a British Seaman or Mariner, by Birth, Naturalization, Denization, Conquest, or Service, in Manner before mentioned, and who shall take any Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State for any Purpose, except under the Terms of some Capitulation upon the Conquest of any of the Dominions of His Majesty by the Enemy, for the Purpose of obtaining the Benefit of such Capitulation only, shall be deemed qualified to be the Master of a British Ship, or a British Seaman or Mariner within the Meaning of any of the Laws of Navigation, unless such Person shall have taken such Oath of Allegiance before he became so qualified; and any Person who shall, after having become disqualified by taking such Oath of Allegiance, take the Command of any British Ship, shall for every such Offence forfeit £100; and every Person who shall, after having become so disqualified, engage to serve as a British Seaman or Mariner on board any such Ship, shall forfeit £10; such Forfeitures to be recovered upon Conviction before a Justice of the Peace, if such Offence shall be committed in Great Britain, and before any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or any Justice of the Peace, if such Offence shall be committed in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America; but no Ship on board whereof any Person so disqualified shall be employed as Master, shall be forfeited by reason thereof, if the Owners shall shew that such Disqualification of such Master was unknown to them or to their Agent, and that such Disqualification of such Seaman or Mariner was unknown to such Owners respectively, or to their Agents, and to the Master of such Ship at the Time of engaging such Person so disqualified; and in the Navigation on the Seas of America and the West Indies from any Port of America and the West Indies, any Negroes belonging to any Persons having become His Majesty's Subjects in Manner aforesaid, and with the Qualifications aforesaid, and in the Seas to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope from any Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to any other Port to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Lascars and other Natives of any of the Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, may be employed as British Seamen or Mariners in manner heretofore practised.

8. — But nothing in this Act shall extend to take away, or restrain the Effect of any Proclamation His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, are empowered to make by virtue of 13 Geo. III. c. 2. (see No. 1.)

9. — If any Goods shall be imported or exported contrary to the Provisions of this Act, such Goods, and also the Ship in which the same shall be imported or exported, shall be forfeited; and if any Ship shall sail in Ballast, or being required to be manned and navigated with a Master and a certain Proportion of British Mariners, in manner herein-before directed, shall not be manned and navigated according to the Provisions of this Act, such Ship and all the Goods on board shall be forfeited.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
34 Geo. 3.	68	8
34 Geo. 3.	68	9
34 Geo. 3.	68	10

NAVIGATION OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

10. — The Goods and Ships forfeited by this Act shall be seized by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially appointed by him, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
34 Geo. 3.	68	11

11. — In case any British Ship shall be found at Sea, having on board a greater Number of Foreign Mariners than are allowed by Law, and the Master of such Ship shall produce a Certificate of the Necessity of engaging such Foreign Mariners in some Foreign Port, by occasion of the Sickness, Death, or Desertion of the like Number of British Mariners, or of the same having been taken Prisoners during his Voyage, and that British Mariners could not be engaged at such Foreign Port to supply their room, and that for the Navigation of such Ship it became necessary to engage and employ such Foreign Mariners, under the Hand of His Majesty's Consul at the Foreign Port where the said Foreign Mariners were so engaged, or if there is not any such Consul there, under the Hands of Two known British Merchants at such Foreign Port; it shall not be lawful for any of the Persons authorized by this Act to make Seizures of Ships navigated contrary to the Directions thereof, to detain any such Ship, or to hinder her from proceeding on her Voyage, but such Persons are hereby required to indorse the Certificate so produced, testifying the Production thereof, and when and where met with at Sea, and that the Number of Foreign Mariners correspond with the Certificate of such British Consul, or such known British Merchants, for the Consideration and Investigation of the Commissioners of the Customs

34 Geo. 3.	68	12
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12. — No Asiatic Sailor, Lascar, or Native of any of the Territories, Countries, or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, although born in Territories, Countries, or Places under the Government of His Majesty, or of the East India Company, shall at any Time be deemed to be a British Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, within the Meaning of 34 Geo. III. c. 68., or of any other Act relating to the Navigation of British Ships by Subjects of His Majesty, for the Purpose of entitling any Ship to be deemed to be a British Ship, navigated according to Law, and to have the Privileges and Advantages of a British Ship having the Master and Three Fourths of the Mariners British Subjects; but no Ship belonging to any Port within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or usually navigated by such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives, as Mariners, shall, while carrying on Trade to and from India to the United Kingdom, forfeit any Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, to which she may be by Law entitled, by reason of having any Proportion of such Mariners without the due Proportion of British Mariners, until the Expiration of Twelve Months of continued Peace after the Conclusion of the present War; and His Majesty by Proclamation, upon or after the Commencement of any Hostilities, may permit Merchant Ships, or any other Trading Vessels, and Privateers, to be manned wholly, or in any such Proportions, as shall be specified in any such Proclamation, with such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives, during such Periods as shall be specified in such Proclamation

55 Geo. 3.	116	6
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NAVIGATION OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Cap.	Sect.
13. — Every such Ship duly registered, and carrying on Trade to and from India and the United Kingdom, and manned in Part with Lascars or Natives of India, and which shall be commanded by a British Master, and navigated by Seven British Seamen, as Part of the Crew, for every 100 Tons of her registered Burthen, and so in proportion for any Part of a 100 Tons, shall be deemed to be navigated according to Law, as to the Crew of such Ship, although the Number of such British Seamen shall not be equal to the Proportion of Three Fourths of the whole Crew	55 Geo. 3.	116	7
14. — Any of the Governments of the East India Company in India, or any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any Colony, Territory, or Island belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter, are required, on Application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship, and after having ascertained by due Inquiry that a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship sailing from India, within Ten Days from such Application, to certify the same, and licence such Ship to sail with a less Proportion of British Seamen than required by Law; and every Ship having on board such Licence, shall be deemed to be navigated according to Law, notwithstanding such Deficiency of British Seamen, until her Arrival at the Port of Destination in the United Kingdom; but shall, on the Voyage back from the United Kingdom, have the full and proper Proportion of Seven British Seamen to every 100 Tons	55 Geo. 3.	116	8
15. — But not to require any Number of British Seamen to be on board as part of the Crew or Mariners of any Ship employed in Trade only between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the Company, including the Cape of Good Hope, or to prevent any such Ship, while so employed, being manned and navigated wholly, or in any Proportion as to Asiatic Sailors, or Lascars, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, or Places within the Limits of the said Company	55 Geo. 3.	116	9
NETHERLANDS. The Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, may import into the said Colonies, from the Netherlands, the necessary Articles of Supply for their Estates, and export to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates, in Foreign Ships	55 Geo. 3.	91	—
See "Guiana."			
NEWFOUNDLAND. 1. — Such Parts of the Coast of Labrador from the River Saint John to Hudson's Straits and the Island of Anticosti, and all other smaller Islands annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, by Proclamation of the 7th Day of October 1763, (except the said Islands of Madelaine), but afterwards made Part of Canada by the 14 Geo. III. c. 83., shall be separated from the Government of Canada, and be annexed to the Government of Newfoundland	49 Geo. 3.	27	14
2. — All His Majesty's Subjects residing within Great Britain or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, trading to Newfoundland, and the Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Harbours, in or about Newfoundland, or any of the Islands adjoining or			

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
adjacent thereunto, shall have, use, and enjoy the Free Trade and Traffic, and Art of Merchandize and Fishery to and from Newfoundland, and peaceably use and enjoy the Freedom of taking Bait and fishing in any of the Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Harbours, or Roads in or about Newfoundland, and the said Seas, or any of the Islands adjacent thereunto, and Liberty to go on Shore on any Part of Newfoundland, or any of the said Islands, for the curing, salting, drying, and husbanding of their Fish, and for making of Oil, and to cut down Wood and Trees there for building and making or repairing of Stages, Ship-rooms, Train-fats, Hurdles, Ships' Boats, and other Necessaries for themselves, and their Servants, Seamen, and Fishermen, and all other Things which may be useful or advantageous to their fishing Trade, as fully and freely as at any Time heretofore hath been used or enjoyed there by any of the Subjects of His Majesty, without any Hinderance, Interruption, or Disturbance from any Person; and no Alien or Stranger, not residing within Great Britain or Ireland, shall at any Time hereafter take any Bait or use any Sort of Trade or Fishing in Newfoundland, or in any of the Islands or Places before mentioned	10 & 11 W. 3. 51 Geo. 3.	25 45	1 2
3. — Every Master of a By-boat shall carry with him at least Two fresh Men in Six, viz. One Man that hath made no more than One Voyage, and One Man that hath never been at Sea before; and every Inhabitant shall be obliged to employ Two such fresh Men, as the By-boat Keepers are obliged for every Boat kept by them; and all Masters of Fishing Ships shall carry with them, in their Ships' Company, at least One fresh Man never at Sea before, in every Five Men they carry; and the Master of each By-boat, and each Fishing Ship, shall make Oath before the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs of the Port from whence such Ship intends to sail, that each Ship and By-boat's Company have such fresh Men therein, as this Act directs; and the said Officer is required to administer the said Oath, and give a Certificate thereof under his Hand, without Fee or Reward	10 & 11 W. 3.	25	9
4. — Every Master and Owner of any Fishing Ship going to Newfoundland, shall have, in his Ship's Company, every Fifth Man a green Man, (that is to say) not a Seaman, or having been ever at Sea before	10 & 11 W. 3.	25	10
5. — The Master and Crews belonging to any Ships fitted out and employed in the Fishery, in pursuance of any Act, may occupy and use, for the Purpose of curing, salting, drying, husbanding their Fish, any vacant or void Space on any Part of Newfoundland which is not then occupied and used for the said Fishery, without any Disturbance or Hinderance from any Person, although such unoccupied Places may not before have been reputed "Ships' Rooms," and all such unoccupied Places shall from henceforth be deemed Ships Rooms	15 Geo. 3.	31	2
6. — The Privilege of drying Fish on the Island of Newfoundland shall not be enjoyed by any of His Majesty's Subjects arriving at Newfoundland from any other Country, except Great Britain or Ireland, or one of the British Dominions in Europe	15 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3.	31 53	4 1
7. — The following Ships' Rooms, situated in the Town of Saint John's, (that is to say), the Ship's Room No. 1. Rotten			

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

	Revol.	Chap.	Secs.
Row, or Pye Corner; Ship's Room No. 2; Darkus's Ships' Rooms, No. 2.; Lady's Ships' Rooms, No. 2.; Gallows Hill Ship's Room, No. 3.; Breakheart Hill Ship's Room, No. 3.; Churchill Ship's Room, No. 4.; Hudson's Ship's Room, No. 5.; Admiral Ship's Room, No. 6.; as the same are laid down, distinguished, and named in a Plan of the Town and Harbour of Saint John's, dated October 1804, and deposited in the Government House there, shall no longer be deemed to be Ships Rooms, and occupied during the Fishing Season as such, but the same may be granted, let, and possessed as private Property, as any other Portion of Land in Newfoundland may be	51 Geo. 3.	45	1
8. — All Ships fitted and cleared out as Fishing Ships in pursuance of this Act, or of 10 & 11 W. III. c. 25. which shall be actually employed in the Fishery, or any Boat, or Craft employed in carrying Coastwise, to be landed or put on board any Ships, any Fish, Oil, Salt, Provisions, or other Necessaries for the Use of the Fishery, shall not be liable to any Restraint or Regulation, with respect to Days or Hours of Working, nor to make any Entry at the Custom house at Newfoundland, except a Report to be made by the Master on his First Arrival there, and at his Clearing out from thence; and a Fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. may be taken by the Officers of the Customs at Newfoundland for each Report; and no other Fee shall be taken by any Officer of the Customs there relative to the Fishery	15 Geo. 3.	31	7
9. — In case any such Fishing Ship shall, at her last clearing out from Newfoundland, have on board or export any Goods except Fish, or Oil made of Fish, such Ship and the Goods thereon laden shall be liable to the same Securities, Restrictions, and Regulations in all Respects as if this Act had not been made	15 Geo. 3.	31	8
10. — No Master of any Ship trading to or from Newfoundland shall carry as Passengers any Fishermen, Sailors, Artificers, or others employed in carrying on the Fishery, from the Island to any Part of the Continent of America, without the Permission under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, under the Penalty of £200	15 Geo. 3.	31	12
11. — No Person residing in or carrying on the Fishery in Newfoundland, shall sell or exchange any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or any Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture which may be used by any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or any Seams, Nets, or other Implements or Utensils for catching or curing Fish, or any Bait, or Fish Oil, Blubber, Seal Skins, Peltry, Fuel, Wood, or Timber, to or with any Person except His Majesty's Subjects	26 Geo. 3.	26	14
12. — Persons concerned in selling, &c. such Articles to the Subjects of any Foreign State, may be arrested by Warrant of the Governor, or his Surrogates, or any Justice of the Peace, and committed to Prison, on Oath of one or more credible Witness, and on Conviction shall forfeit the Value of the Articles	26 Geo. 3.	26	15
13. — Any Person residing in or carrying on the Fishery in Newfoundland, who shall there purchase or take in Exchange or by way of Barter any Goods from the Subject of any Foreign State, or assist in so doing, may be apprehended and committed to Prison, and shall forfeit Double the Value of the Goods	26 Geo. 3.	26	16
14. — All Penalties imposed by any Act made or to be made relating to the Island of Newfoundland, or the Fishery thereof,			

NEWFOUNDLAND—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
may be recovered in a summary Way in the Supreme Court, or in any Surrogate Court, and those of £10 or under, may be recovered in the Court of Session, or before any one or more Justices of the Peace. All Money arising from such Penalties and Forfeitures shall be applied towards defraying the Expences of carrying the Act into Execution	49 Geo. 3.	27	16
15. ——— Vessels not exceeding 30 Tons, and not having a Deck, employed solely in the Fishery on the Banks or Shores of Newfoundland, or in trading Coastwise there, are not required to be registered	27 Geo. 3.	19	8
See "Registry of British-Ships."			
16. ——— Ships and Vessels built in Newfoundland on account of Owners who reside in his Majesty's European Dominions, may be registered, upon the Husband or Agent's taking the Oath required by the Register Acts	27 Geo. 3.	19	9
See "Registry of British Ships."			
17. ——— It shall be lawful to lade in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, in any Part of Europe, Salt for the Fisheries of Newfoundland; and to lade in the Madeiras and Azores, Wines of the Growth thereof, and export the same to any of the British Colonies or Plantations	15 Car. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	7 15	6 31
18. ——— Oranges and Lemons of the Azores or Madeiras may be laden at the said Islands for Exportation, direct to any of the British Colonies in North America in British Ships, navigated and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	—
19. ——— Any Inhabitant of Jersey or Guernsey may transport direct from thence to Newfoundland, or any of the British Colonies in America, where the Fishery is carried on, in any Ships which may lawfully trade there, any Sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Cloathing, or other Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in those Parts, or for the Use of Mariners, or other Persons employed on board the Ships or on Shore, in carrying on the said Fishery, such Craft, &c. being the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain or the said Islands; and such Food or Victuals being the Growth or Produce of Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Islands	9 Geo. 3.	28	1
20. ——— The Master of the Ship shall produce to the Officer of the Customs in the Colony where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief, that Oath had been made by the Shipper before the Magistrates of the Royal Courts in the said Islands respectively that the Goods are the Produce or Manufacture aforesaid; such Certificate to be attested by the Officer of the Customs, who shall certify that the said Oath was taken in his Presence; on Failure of producing such Certificate the Goods and Ship shall be forfeited	9 Geo. 3.	28	2
21. ——— Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may export from thence, and import into any of the British Colonies, in British Ships manned and navigated according to Law, Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same Manner as Victuals of and from Ireland may be imported into the said Colonies by 15 Car. II. c. 7.	12 Geo. 3.	58	4
22. ——— Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may ship there and transport directly to Newfoundland, or any Part of America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any			

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Ship which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Provisions, and also any Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of the Ships carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Ships in the said Fishery; such Provisions, &c. being the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
23. — The Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Provisions, &c. that the same are of the Product or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, as the Fact may be; and that the several Articles before mentioned (except the Provisions) specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort, are to be used in the Fishery by the Crew of the Ship carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship in the Fishery, and for no other Use or Purpose; and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Hooks, &c. are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same, and the Ship having the Articles on board, shall be seized and forfeited as if this Act had not been made	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
24. — Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port of Europe for Exportation, direct to Saint John's in Newfoundland, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Port of Europe with Articles the Produce of the British Colonies in North America, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the British Colonies in North America, or from any Part of the United Kingdom	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
See "Cork." "Fruit." "Oil." "Salt." "Wine."			
25. — Certain Articles enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) may be imported into Newfoundland from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
26. — There shall be paid upon Spirits imported into Newfoundland the following Duties; that is to say, For every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, Sixpence For every Gallon of Rum imported from Berbice, Demerara, or Essequibo, Sixpence For every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported from any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations on the Continent	52 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	106 91	1 2

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
of America, or from Great Britain or Ireland, One Shilling and Sixpence			
27. — The said Duties shall be paid to the Amount of the Value of which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and may be received according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver; and shall be recovered in the same Manner, and by such Rules, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America, and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid into the Exchequer	15 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	31 106 91	28 1 2
28. — The Duties upon Goods brought or imported into, or exported or carried from Newfoundland by virtue of these or any other Acts of Parliament, and the Officers of the Customs appointed for executing and carrying into Execution the several Laws relating to the Trade and Revenue there, shall be under the Management and Direction of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, under the Authority and Direction of the Commissioners of the Treasury	15 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	31 106 91	35 1 2
29. — If any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person or Persons, for any Thing done in pursuance of these Acts, the Defendant 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 thereof; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited or discontinue his Action after the Defendant have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law	15 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	31 106 91	36 1 2
30. — Spirits, the Produce of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into Newfoundland from the said Colonies, or from Bermuda, may be exported from Newfoundland to the Province of Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry, on Payment of the same Duty as if imported direct from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies See "Spirits."	51 Geo. 3.	48	1
31. — Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into Bermuda from the said Sugar Colonies, may be exported from Bermuda to Newfoundland, and landed and admitted to Entry upon Payment of the same Duty as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies, and under Conditions and Restrictions contained in 28 Geo. III. c. 39. may be imported without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if such Spirits had been imported into Newfoundland directly from the said Sugar Colonies See "Spirits."	51 Geo. 3.	62	1, 2
32. — No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America into Newfoundland, or into any Country or Land within the Government thereof, on Forfeiture of the Goods and the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	12

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
33.— But His Majesty in Council, by any Order to be issued and published, or by Warrant under His Sign Manual, may empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen of Newfoundland for the then ensuing Season only; provided such Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, is imported in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, as shall be specified in such Order or Warrant, and by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, under the Forfeiture mentioned in (No. 32.)	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
34.— Goods and Ships forfeited by this Act shall be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Commissioned Warrant or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of the Customs	28 Geo. 3.	6	16
35.— Articles, the Production or Manufacture of Newfoundland, or which may have been legally imported into the Island, may be exported from thence direct to Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, under certain Regulations	55 Geo. 3.	29	1
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	57 Geo. 3.	4	55
36.— Before any Blubber and Train Oil imported into Great Britain, as being taken and caught on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland and Parts adjacent, wholly by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from that Island, shall be admitted to Entry on Payment of the Duty payable on such Oil; the Master shall deliver to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Deputy Governor of Newfoundland, or of the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place in Newfoundland where the Oil or Blubber shall have been taken on board; or if no such Officer or Governor or Deputy Governor shall be residing there, then a Certificate shall be produced under the Hand and Seal of the Naval Officer or other principal Officer of the said Port or Place, or of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District, testifying that Oath had been made before him (who is required to administer such Oath, and to grant such Certificate) by the Shipper of such Blubber or Oil, that the same was really and bonâ fide the Produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea, actually caught and taken wholly by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on such Fishery, and usually residing in the Island of Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions; and the Master of the Ship in which the Blubber or Oil shall be imported, shall make Oath before such Collector or other Chief Officer at the Port of Importation, that the Blubber or Oil so imported is the same as mentioned and referred to in the said Certificate; and the Importer or Consignee of such Blubber or Oil shall also make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Customs at the Time of Entry, that, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief, the Blubber and Oil so imported was actually caught and taken by British Subjects usually residing in Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions; and on	55 Geo. 3.	135	—

NEWFOUNDLAND—continued.

Failure of such Certificate being produced, and Proof on Oath being made, such Blubber and Oil shall be deemed to be of Foreign Fishing, and charged with Duty accordingly

37. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects may export in any British-built Ship, owned and navigated according to Law, from Newfoundland to any of the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and from the Islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or from any one of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, into Newfoundland, any Goods the Manufacture of Europe, and any Goods or Prize Goods which shall have been legally imported into any of the said Islands or Colonies, under the Regulations and Restrictions contained in 45 Geo. III. c. 57.

See "Free Ports."

NEW PROVIDENCE.

The Port of Nassau, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. — No Goods shall be imported from the Territories of the United States of America, into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or any Country or Island within the Governments thereof, on Forfeiture of such Goods, and the Vessel, except Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, the Production of the said Territories, which may be imported into the said Provinces in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law

2. — Except also Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, and Cloathing, by Subjects of the United States, who shall come from thence together with their Families to Nova Scotia, or any of the Provinces belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there, having first obtained a Licence for that Purpose, from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor of the said Islands or Provinces respectively; provided such Household Furniture &c. are imported in British Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, and shall not exceed in the Whole the Value of £50 for every White Person that shall belong to such Family, and Forty Shillings for every Negro brought by such White Person

See "Settlers."

3. — In case of Public Emergency or Distress, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, may authorize the Importation of Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, Squared Timber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Gram, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces; but such Scantling, &c. shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof, and the Ship

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
57 Geo. 3.	29	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	I
28 Geo. 3.	6	12
33 Geo. 3.	50	14
30 Geo. 3.	27	I
30 Geo. 3.	27	13

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of the aforesaid Articles for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Purpose of Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	125	1
5. — Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer, specially authorized by them, or by any Officers of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 50	— —
6. — Salt for the Fisheries of Nova Scotia may be laden in any Part of Europe for Exportation to any of the British Colonies or Plantations, on board any British-built Vessel, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	2 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3.	24 15	— 31
See "Europe."			
7. — Wines of the Madiras or of the Western Islands of Azores may be there laden for Exportation to any of the British Colonies or Plantations	15 Car. 2.	7	7
8. — Goods fit and necessary for the Fisheries in the British Colonies in America may be exported to Colonies where such Fishery is carried on, direct from Guernsey or Jersey	9 Geo. 3.	28	1, 2
See "Guernsey." "Jersey."			
9. — Herrings cured in the Isle of Man may be exported from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations, in the same Manner as Victuals from Ireland	12 Geo. 3.	58	4
See "Man."			
10. — Tools and Implements necessary for the Fisheries in the British Colonies may be exported direct to the said Colonies from the Isle of Man	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
See "Man."			
11. — Spirits of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, from the said Sugar Colonies, or from Bermuda, may be exported from the said Provinces to Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Rate of Duty as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies	51 Geo. 3.	48	1, 2
12. — Spirits the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, imported into Bermuda from the said Colonies, may be exported from Bermuda into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Duty, as if imported direct from the said Sugar Colonies, and under the Conditions contained in 28 Geo. III. c. 39. may be imported into the said Provinces without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if such Spirits had been imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies	51 Geo. 3.	62	1, 2
See "Spirits," (No.)			
13. — Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork the Produce or Manufacture of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped in any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre for Exportation, direct to Saint John's in New Brunswick or Halifax, and Shelburn, in Nova Scotia, on board any Ship arriving at any	51 Geo. 3.	97	2

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK—<i>continued.</i>			
Port in Europe with Articles the Produce of the British Colonies in North America, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies, or from any Part of the United Kingdom			
See "Cork."			
"Fruit."			
"Oil."			
"Salt."			
"Wine."			
14. — Any British-built Ship, navigated and registered according to Law, may load at Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof. or at Gibraltar, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B.) annexed to 55 Geo. III. c. 29. for Exportation, direct to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
15. — Articles, the Production or Manufacture of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, which may have been legally imported into such Colonies or Plantations, may be exported from thence, direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in British-built Ships, navigated and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	8 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
16. — Oranges and Lemons, the Growth of the Azores or Madeiras, may be there laden for Exportation, direct to any of the British Colonies in North America, on board any British Ship, navigated and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	—
17. — Vessels not exceeding 30 Tons, and not having a Deck, employed solely in the Fisheries on the Banks or Shores of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence and to the North of Cape Canso, or of the Islands within the same, or in trading Coastwise within the Limits, are not required to be registered	27 Geo. 3.	19	8
See "Registry of British Ships."			
18. — Ships or Vessels built in those Parts of the said Provinces adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence and to the North of Cape Canso, or in the Islands within the said Limits, on account of Owners who reside in His Majesty's European Dominions, may be registered upon the Husband or Agent taking the Oath required by 26 Geo. III. c. 60.	27 Geo. 3.	19	9
See "Registry of British Ships."			
OCHRES.			
May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
OFFICERS.			
1. — The Lords of the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the Customs in England, may constitute and appoint such and so many Officers of the Customs in any City, Town, River,	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11

OFFICERS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Seçt
Port, Harbour, or Creek, of or belonging to any of the Islands, Tracts of Land, and Properties in America, when and as often as the same shall seem needful			
2. — May be appointed by the Governors or Commanders in Chief in the British Plantations for the Purpose of seizing Sugar, Indigo, and Wine, landed without Payment of Duty, or without a Warrant signed by the proper Officer	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	3 1, 7
3. — Every Person who, upon the Day of the Demise of His present Majesty, shall hold any Office Civil or Military under the Crown during Pleasure, shall, without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His Majesty, to hold the same during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who shall succeed to the Crown; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the Authority of this Act shall be determinable in such manner by the King or Queen who, upon the Demise of His Majesty, shall succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen during Pleasure would by Law be determinable; provided that this Act shall not deprive the Heirs and Successors of His Majesty of the Power of removing and discharging any Person from His Office, in such manner as they might have done if this Act had not been passed	57 Geo. 3.	45	1
4. — Naval Officers are within Two Months, or as soon as convenient after their Entrance upon their Office, to give sufficient Security to the Commissioners of the Customs for His Majesty's Use, for the faithful Performance of their Duty, and in default thereof, shall be disabled to execute the Office; and until such Security is given, and the Person appointed to the said Office be approved by the said Commissioners, the respective Governors shall be answerable for any the Neglects or Misdemeanors of the Person so appointed	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	5
5. — No Office in any Colony, or Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, shall be granted either by Patent under the Great Seal, or by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual, or by any other Commission, Warrant, or Instrument, for any longer Time than during such Time as the Grantee thereof shall reside in the Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession, and execute the Duty of such Office in Person, and behave well therein	22 Geo. 3. 54 Geo. 3.	75 61	1 1
6. — If any Person holding such Office shall be wilfully absent from the Colony or Plantation, without a reasonable Cause to be allowed by the Governor and Council, or shall neglect the Duty of such Office, or otherwise misbehave therein, such Governor and Council may remove such Person from any such Office; and in case any Person so removed shall think himself aggrieved thereby, he may appeal therefrom as in other Cases of Appeal from such Colony or Plantation	22 Geo. 3.	75	2
7. — But the Governor and Council of any Colony or Plantation may give such Leave of Absence as they shall see Occasion; and in such Case, as likewise in the Case of Vacancy occasioned by Death or Amotion, may provide for the due	22 Geo. 3.	75	3

OFFICERS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seçt.
Discharge of the Duties of such Office, until the King's Pleasure shall be known			
8. — In all Cases in which the Governor and Council of any Colony, Settlement, Plantation, or Foreign Possession shall hereafter grant Leave of Absence to any Person holding an Office within the same, to which he shall have been appointed subsequent to the passing of this Act, the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government, shall within One Week report the same to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for Confirmation; and in case the Leave of Absence shall not be confirmed within One Month from the Date of such Report having been received by the Secretary of State, the Person to whom the Leave of Absence may have been granted shall forthwith return to the Colony, &c. in which his Office is situated; and in Default thereof, shall be deemed to have vacated such Office, and his Appointment shall be considered void	54 Geo. 3.	61	2
9. — Every Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of any Colony, &c., who shall omit or neglect to report in Manner before directed such Leave of Absence, shall for every such Omission or Neglect forfeit a Sum not exceeding £100, to be sued for and recovered by Action of Debt in any of His Majesty's Courts of Westminster, within One Year after the Arrival in England of the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government	54 Geo. 3.	61	3
10. — Within Six Weeks after the opening of every Session of Parliament, there shall be laid before the House of Commons, a Return of Persons holding Offices in the Colonies, appointed thereto subsequent to the passing of this Act, who may not be present in the Execution of the Duties of their Offices, and such Return shall be made in the Form prescribed in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed	54 Geo. 3.	61	4
11. — Nothing in this Act shall operate to the Prejudice of any subsisting Grant of any Office, or shall affect any Appointment or any Leave of Absence granted previous to the passing of this Act, or any renewed Grant of any Office which may be made in consequence of the Demise of the Crown to any Person now holding the same; and no Provision of this Act shall be applicable to any Office granted or to be granted by the East India Company, or to any Rules, Regulations, or Provisions made by the said Company, with respect to the Appointment or Leave of Absence of any of their Civil or Military Servants	54 Geo. 3.	61	5
12. — The Duties imposed by any Act upon Goods imported into, exported, or carried from, any British Colony or Plantation in America, may be put under the Management and Direction of such Commissioners, to reside in the said Plantations, as His Majesty, by His Commission, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, shall judge to be most for the Advantage of Trade and Security of the Revenue	7 Geo. 3.	41	1
13. — The said Commissioners, or any Three of them, shall have the same Powers and Authorities for carrying into Execution the Laws relating to the Revenues and Trade of the British Colonies in America, as were before the passing of this Act			

OFFICERS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant has appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon Verdict or Demurer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other cases			
20. — Any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain who shall give any Warrant for, or suffer any enumerated Article to be carried into any Country, until they have been first unladen in Great Britain or Ireland, such Officer shall forfeit his Place and the Value of the Goods he shall give Warrant for, or suffer to pass into any other Country	15 Car. 2. 20 Geo. 3.	7 10	9 1 Art. 6
21. — If any Person employed in the Customs shall demand or take any other or greater Sum of Money than by Law is due, or put any Person out of his turn without express Order of the superior Officers, or shall illegally detain the Goods of any Person, or neglect or refuse to make Repayments and Allowances which are or shall be due, or shall not, after due Notice, give out and execute his Warrant, he shall be liable to Double Costs and Damages	39 & 40 G. 3. 13 & 14 Car. 2. 17 & 8 W. 3.	67 11 22	6 34 6
22. — Taking a Bribe, Recompence, or Reward, or conniving at any false Entry, or making any collusive Seizure or Agreement, or doing any other Act by which His Majesty shall be defrauded in his Duties, or any Goods prohibited shall be suffered to pass, either inwards or outwards, or whereby the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by any Act relating to the Customs in America may be evaded, shall forfeit £500, and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Employment Civil or Military; and if any Person shall give, offer or promise to give, any Bribe or Reward to any Officer of the Customs, to do, conceal, or connive at any Thing whereby any of the Provisions made by any Law relating to His Majesty's Customs in America may be evaded or broken, such Person shall for every Offence (whether the Offer or Promise be accepted or performed or not) forfeit £50.	4 Geo. 3.	15	38
23. — Allowing the Privilege of a British-built Ship to any Ship coming into any Port and making Entry of any Goods, until Examination whether the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners are British, shall for the First Offence be put out of his Office	12 Car. 2.	18	11
24. — Knowingly conniving at the fraudulent Importation of any East India Commodities, or seizing any of the said Commodities, and by Fraud or Collusion desisting or delaying the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, shall forfeit £500, and be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty	7 Geo. 1. St. 1.	21	9
25. — Taking any Entry Outwards, or signing any Cocket, Warrant, or Sufferance, for the shipping or exporting any Hats or Felts, or suffering the same to be done, or conniving thereat, forfeit their Office and £500.	5 Geo. 2.	22	4
26. — Knowingly conniving at the fraudulent Importation or Landing any Sugar, Indigo, or Wine, or seizing the same for having been landed without Payment of Duty, or without a Warrant signed by the proper Officer, and by Fraud or Collusion desisting from or delaying the Prosecution thereof to Con-	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	6 1

OFFICERS *continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
demnation, shall forfeit £50, and be incapable of holding any Office under His Majesty.			
27. — If any Person required in respect of his Office to perform any Act or Thing required to be done, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the same, he shall on Conviction forfeit £500; and for the Second Offence £600, and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Employment relative to the Revenue, or any civil Capacity whatever.	26 Geo. 3.	60	40
28. — All Persons examined as Witnesses on any Inquiry directed by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four or more of them, to be made in America or the West Indies, relative to the Revenue or other Duties there, or to the Conduct of the Officers employed in the Collection thereof, by or before any Collector or Comptroller of the Customs, or either of them, at any Port in the British Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, or by or before such other Person as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, or any Four of them, for the Purpose aforesaid, are required to deliver their Testimony on Oath, to be administered by the Officer.	49 Geo. 3.	46	1
29. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, or of giving false Evidence on Examination on Oath, the Person so convicted shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury.	49 Geo. 3.	46	2

OIL.

1. — The Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped and laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre for Exportation direct to any of the Ports herein-after mentioned; that is to say, Saint John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, all in North America, on board of any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre with Articles the Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or Plantations, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods herein-after mentioned from Canada, whether such Goods shall be the Produce of Canada, or shall have been brought into the said Province by Land or inland Navigation.	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
2. — Upon the Importation of such Oil into any of the said Ports, the same shall be subject and liable to the Payment of such Duties as Goods of the like Denomination are liable to upon being imported into any of the said several Ports from Great Britain.	51 Geo. 3.	97	3
3. — The Person exporting any Cargo from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or before the Naval Officer in Command at such Port, that the Cargo so shipped is the Produce of the said Provinces, or of the British Fisheries in North America,			

OIL—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
really taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and the said Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand; which Certificate shall be produced by the Master of the Ship on board of which any such Cargo is shipped, on his Arrival at the Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Ship shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants there resident, that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4
4. — The Exporter of Wheat, Flour, Pease, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves and Heading, dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Plank and Boards, from Canada, shall not be required to make Oath that the said Articles are the Produce of Canada; and the Master of the Ship, on his Arrival at any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were the Growth of or brought into Canada, conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any), by Land or Inland Navigation from Countries bordering thereon; and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is required to grant, upon satisfactory Proof being made, upon Oath or otherwise; and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in manner aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the aforesaid Limits	51 Geo. 3.	97	5
5. — Before the Shipment of any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, really taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof, signed with his Hand, which Certificate only the Master of such Ship shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe within the Limits aforesaid, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in manner aforesaid	51 Geo. 3.	97	6
5. — Any Ship or Goods subject to Forfeiture under this Act, may be seized by any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies or Plantations, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships of War; and the same may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in the same manner and by the same Rules and Regulations, as far as the same are applicable, as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act made for the Security of the Revenue, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof,	51 Geo. 3.	97	7

	Reign	Chap	Sect
OIL — <i>continued.</i> or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in force on or immediately before the passing of this Act, in any British Colony or Plantation in America			
7. — Before any Train Oil or Blubber imported into Great Britain, as being taken and caught on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland and Parts adjacent, wholly by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on such Fishery from that Island, shall be admitted to Entry on Payment of the Duty payable upon such Oil or Blubber, the Master of the Ship in which the same shall be imported shall deliver to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Deputy Governor of Newfoundland, or of the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port or Place in Newfoundland where the Train Oil or Blubber shall have been taken on board, or if no such Officer or Governor or Deputy Governor shall be residing there, then a Certificate shall be produced under the Hand and Seal of the Naval Officer or other Principal Officer of the said Place, or of One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District, testifying that Oath had been made before him by the Shipper of such Oil or Blubber, that the same was really the Produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea, actually caught and taken wholly by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on such Fishery, and usually residing in the Island of Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions; and the Master of the Ship in which the Blubber or Train Oil shall be imported into Great Britain, shall make Oath before such Collector or other Chief Officer at the Port of Importation, that the Blubber or Train Oil is the same as referred to in the said Certificate; and the Importer or Consignee of such Blubber or Train Oil shall also make Oath before the proper Officer of the Customs, at the Time of Entry, that to the best of his Knowledge or Belief the Blubber or Train Oil so imported was actually caught and taken by British Subjects usually residing in Newfoundland, or in His Majesty's European Dominions; and on failure of such Certificate being produced, and Proof on Oath being made, such Blubber and Train Oil shall be deemed to be of Foreign Fishing, and charged with the Duty imposed on such Articles of Foreign Fishing	55 Geo. 3.	135	I
OIL OF ALMONDS. } May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
CLOVES. }	57 Geo. 3.	4	I
OPIUM.			
ORANGE BUDS.			
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
ORANGES. The Produce of the Azores or Madciras, may be shipped in the said Islands for Exportation direct to any of the Ports in the British Colonies in North America, and may be imported into the said Ports in any British-built Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	I

ORIS ROOT.
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
PAINTINGS.

} May be exported from Malta, or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law
 See "Gibraltar."
 "Malta."

PAINTERS COLOURS.

1. — Not being the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, imported from Great Britain or Ireland into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the following Duties shall be paid; that is to say,
 For every Cwt. Avoirdupois of Painters Colours, Two Shillings

2. — The said Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be recovered and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and received according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, in the same Manner, and by such Rules, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations may be paid and recovered by any Act now in force; and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of collecting, recovering, or accounting for the same,) shall be applied in making a more adequate Provision for the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government in such of the said Colonies and Plantations where it shall be found necessary; and the Residue of such Duties shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and entered separate and apart from all other Monies payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America

3. — His Majesty, by any Warrant under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may cause such Monies to be applied out of the Produce of the Duties granted by this Act as His Majesty shall think proper or necessary for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government within all or any of the said Colonies or Plantations

PAPER.

1. — Upon the respective Sorts of Paper, Pasteboards, Millboards, and Scaleboards hereafter mentioned, not being the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, which shall be imported from Great Britain or Ireland into any Colony or Plantation in America under the Dominion of His Majesty, the following Duties shall be paid; that is to say,

For every Ream of Paper usually called or known by the Name of Atlas Fine, 12s.

For every Ream of Paper called Atlas Ordinary, 6s.

For every Ream of Paper called Bastard or Double Copy, 1s. 6d.

For every single Ream of Blue Paper for Sugar-Bakers, 10½d.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
7 Geo. 3.	46	1
10 Geo. 3.	17	1
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
10 Geo. 3.	17	4
10 Geo. 3.	17	5

PAPER—continued.

For every Cwt. Avoirdupois of Pasteboards, Millboards, and Scaleboards, 3s. 9d.

All other Paper (not being particularly rated and charged by this Act) shall pay the several and respective Duties that are charged by this Act upon such Paper as is nearest above in Size and Goodness to such unrated Paper

A Ream of Paper chargeable by this Act, shall be understood to consist of 20 Quires, and each Quire 24 Sheets

2. — The said Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be recovered and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and received according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, and shall be levied, collected, paid, and applied in the same Manner, and by such Rules, &c. as the Duties upon Painters Colours are levied, collected, paid, and applied

PASSENGERS.

1. — Before the sailing of any Ship from any Place in the United Kingdom to Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador with Passengers, the Master and the Owners shall give Bond in £500, with Condition that there shall not be taken on board any more Passengers than are herein-after permitted, which Bond shall be taken by and deposited with the Collector and Comptroller or principal Officer of the Customs at the Port from which such Ship shall sail; and the Master, previous to his leaving the Port, shall deliver to the Collector and Comptroller, or principal Officer, a List containing the Number of the Passengers, with their Names, Ages, and Descriptions, for the Purpose of being registered at such Port, together with a Copy of the same, which Copy shall be certified by the Officers as being correct, and shall be delivered to the Master of such Ship, to be kept on board, subject to the Inspection of any of His Majesty's Ships of War or Vessels in the Service of the Customs or Excise; and upon the Arrival of such Ship at either of the said Places, the Master shall deliver the aforesaid Copy of the List to the Governor or other Person acting for him, or to the Naval Officer or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Arrival, or to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall examine the Passengers within 24 Hours after their Arrival; and no Passenger shall be allowed to land until such List is compared with the Passengers by the Governor, or Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose

2. — If the Master shall take on board, or if the Owners shall engage to take on board, more Persons than the Number allowed, they shall forfeit £10 for each Person

3. — Ships from any Place in the United Kingdom, or from Guernsey and Jersey, shall not carry to any Part of Newfoundland or Coast of Labrador, a greater Number of Passengers than in the following Proportion; that is to say, any British Ship having a Second Deck may take Passengers at the Rate of One for every unoccupied Space being Six Feet in Length by

Reign	Chap.	Sect.
7 Geo. 3.	46	1, 2
10 Geo. 3.	17	1
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
7 Geo. 3.	46	4, 5
56 Geo. 3.	83	1
56 Geo. 3.	83	2

PASSENGERS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Two Feet in Breadth, and being of the full perpendicular Height between the Two Decks; or any British Ship which shall have only One Deck over her Hold, may take Passengers at the Rate of One for every Space between the Cargo stowed in the Hold and the Deck, being Six feet in Length and Two Feet Feet in Breadth, and being the Height of Five Feet perpendicular above the Cargo; and being independent in either Case of the Space which may be requisite for the Stowage of the Water and Provisions and Baggage of the Passengers; and the full Space before mentioned shall accordingly be allotted for the Accommodation of each Passenger taken on board	56 Geo. 3.	83	3
4. — Every Ship shall be furnished at the Time of her Departure with at least Ten Weeks Supply of Water, so as to supply Five Pints per Day for every Passenger, exclusive of the Crew; and the Water shall be stowed below the Deck, and every Ship shall also be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford an Allowance for every Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, during Ten Weeks, of 1lb. of Bread or Biscuit, and 1lb. of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork per Day, and also 2lbs. of Flour, 3lbs. of Oatmeal, or 3lbs. of Peas, or Pearl Barley, and Half a Pound of Butter Weekly, the Weekly Allowance to commence on the Day the Ship puts to Sea	56 Geo. 3.	83	4
5. — The Master of any Ship failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water before specified, shall forfeit £10 for every Neglect	56 Geo. 3.	83	5
6. — An Abstract of this Act, stating the Number of Passengers allowed to be taken, and the Daily and Weekly Allowance of Water and Provisions, shall be exposed in some conspicuous Part of the Ship, to which the Passengers have recourse; in Failure of which the Master shall forfeit £10	56 Geo. 3.	83	6
7. — The Master of any Ship engaging to take on board Passengers from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador, for the Purpose of returning from thence to the United Kingdom, shall conform to the Regulations before enacted, as to the Number of Passengers which it shall be lawful for him to take, and shall be liable to the like Penalties for any Breach of such Regulations with respect to Ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador	56 Geo. 3.	83	7
8. — Every such Ship returning from Newfoundland or the Coast of Labrador to any Place of the United Kingdom with Passengers, shall be furnished at the Time of her Departure with at least Seven Weeks Supply of Water, so as to supply Five Pints per Day for every Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, and the Water shall be stowed below the Deck; and every such Ship shall also be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford the same Allowances before mentioned (see No. 4.) for every Passenger, exclusive of the Crew	56 Geo. 3.	83	8
9. — The Master or Person having Command of any Ship failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water before specified, shall forfeit £10 for every Neglect	56 Geo. 3.	83	9

PASSENGERS—*continued.*

10. — Penalties and Forfeitures may be recovered in a summary Way, on the Oath of One Witness, before any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of any County, City, Riding, Shire, or Place in the United Kingdom, where such Ship shall depart from or come to, or in a summary Way in any Surrogate Court of Session having Jurisdiction in Newfoundland; and such last-mentioned Penalties and Forfeitures as shall be recovered in Newfoundland, shall be paid to the Governor, or other Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by either of them for that Purpose, to be applied under the Direction of such Governor, &c. in defraying the Passage home of such Persons as ought to be sent to that Country to which they belong
11. — But not to extend to the Conveyance of any Persons on board of any such Ship, whether Fishermen, Youngsters, or others, being hired Servants, to be employed on the Establishment of their Masters or Hirers, in the Prosecution of the Fisheries carried on from Newfoundland, or the Coast of Labrador
12. — No Ship shall sail with Passengers from any Place in the United Kingdom, to any Place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, unless the Master and the Owner or Owners shall before the sailing enter into Bond to His Majesty, in £500, with Condition that there shall not be taken on board any more Passengers than are hereinafter allowed, and that every Passenger, if alive, shall be landed at the Place to which such Passenger shall have contracted to be conveyed; which Bond shall be taken by and deposited with the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port from which such Ship shall sail; and the Master, previous to his leaving the Port, shall deliver to the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs, a List containing the Number of the Passengers, with their Names, Ages, and Descriptions, and the Places to which they are to be conveyed, for the Purpose of being registered at such Port, together with a Copy of the same, which Copy shall be certified by the said Officers as being correct, and delivered to the Master, to be by him kept on board the Ship, subject to the Inspection of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Vessels in the Service of the Customs or Excise; and upon the Arrival of such Ship at either of the aforesaid Colonies, the Master shall deliver the Copy of the List to the Governor or Person acting for him, or to the Naval Officer or Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port of Arrival, or to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall examine the Passengers within 24 Hours after their Arrival; and no Passenger shall be allowed to land until such List is compared with the Passengers by the Governor or Person acting for him, or some Person authorized by them for that Purpose
13. — If the Master of such Ship shall take on board, or if the Owners shall engage to take on board, more Persons than the Number allowed, they shall forfeit £50 for each Person
14. — Ships from any Place in the United Kingdom, or from Guernsey and Jersey, shall not carry to any Place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton;

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
56 Geo. 3.	83	10
56 Geo. 3.	83	11
57 Geo. 3.	10	2
57 Geo. 3.	10	3

PASSENGERS—*continued.*

or Prince Edward's Island, a greater Number of Passengers than in the Proportion of One adult Person, or of Three Children under Fourteen Years of Age, for every One Ton and a Half of the Burthen, as described in the Certificate of Registry; and if any such Ship shall be partly laden with Goods, then the Master shall not receive or take on board a greater Number of Persons than in the Proportion of One adult Person, or of Three Children under 14 Years of Age, for every One Ton and a Half of that Part remaining unladen

15. — Every such Ship shall be furnished, at the Time of her Departure, with at least Twelve Weeks Supply of Water, so as to supply Five Pints of Water per Day for every such Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, to be stowed below the Deck; and shall be furnished with such a Supply of Provisions as will afford an Allowance for every Passenger, exclusive of the Crew, during the said Period of Twelve Weeks, of 1lb. of Bread or Biscuit, and 1lb. of Beef or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork per Day, and also 2 lbs. of Flour, 3 lbs. of Oatmeal, or 3 lbs. of Peas or Pearl Barley, and Half a Pound of Butter weekly; the weekly Allowance to commence on the Day the Vessel puts to Sea

16. — The Master of any Ship failing to give out the Allowance of Provisions and Water before specified, shall forfeit £10 for every such Neglect

17. — An Abstract of this Act, stating the Number of Passengers allowed to be taken, and the daily and weekly Allowance of Water and Provisions, shall be exposed in some conspicuous Part of the Ship, to which the Passengers have recourse; in Failure of which the Master shall forfeit £10

18. — Penalties and Forfeitures may be recovered in a summary Way, on the Oath of One Witness, before any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of any County, City, Riding, Shire, or Place in the United Kingdom, where such Vessel shall depart from or come to, or in a summary Way in any Court of Session, having Jurisdiction in the Port or Place at which such Ship shall arrive; and One Moiety of such Penalty shall be applied to the Use of His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Use of such Person as shall first sue for the same

19. — But not to affect any Law or Custom now in force in the United Kingdom, for the Restriction or Regulation of Artificers and others from or in going or passing from the said Kingdom to Parts beyond Sea, or to regulate the Ships conveying such Artificers, or the Masters of such Ships; but that such Laws and Customs shall remain in force, as if this Act had not been made

PEARLS.

1. — May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

Reign.	Chap.	Seçt.
57 Geo. 3.	10	4
57 Geo. 3.	10	5
57 Geo. 3.	10	6
57 Geo. 3.	10	7
57 Geo. 3.	10	8
57 Geo. 3.	10	9
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1

PEASE. See "Corn."

PENALTIES.

1. — All Penalties incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, under any Law relative to Trade or Revenue, shall be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in the Colony or Plantation where the Cause of Prosecution arises; and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts, then in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in some British Colony or Plantation near to that where the Cause of Prosecution arises, and (the necessary Charges for the Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall be divided, One Moiety to His Majesty and the other Moiety to the Prosecutor

2. — Money imposed as Penalties by any Act of Parliament relating to the Customs, which shall be incurred or recovered in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and shall be taken according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver

3. — The Commissioners of the Treasury, or any Three or more of them, may mitigate or remit any Penalty which shall have been incurred, or any Part of any such Penalty, under any Law relating to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom

4. — In any Case wherein the said Commissioners of the Treasury shall exercise the Powers hereby vested in them, such Penalties, or any Part thereof, shall be remitted or mitigated in such Manner, and upon such Terms and Conditions, as to Costs or otherwise, as under the Circumstances of the Case the said Commissioners shall think fit to direct; and no Person shall be entitled to the Benefit of any such Order unless the Terms and Conditions shall be complied with

PICKLES.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

PIMENTO.

1. — No Pimento of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given, with One Surety, to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1000 if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned that in case the said

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4 Geo. 3.	15	40
49 Geo. 3.	107	1
4 Geo. 3.	15	41
54 Geo. 3.	171	1
54 Geo. 3.	171	2
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

PIMENTO—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Sect
Ship shall load any Pimento, or any enumerated Article, (for the whole of which see "Goods,") at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load any Pimento, or any enumerated Article, take Bond in like manner, to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain or Ireland	12 Car. 2.	18	19
	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
3. — The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector, or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading, in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100	4 Geo. 3.	15	24
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art.
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
4. — If any Ship shall take on board any Pimento (or other enumerated Article) before Bond is given to the Governor that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland, that such Bond has been there duly given, or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on Shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading	12 Car. 2.	18	19
	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 2.	10	1, 3 Art.
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
5. — But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
	See "Guiana."		
6. — In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officer shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantations until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3 Art.
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

PIMENTO—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no Effect			
7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Pimento (or any enumerated Article) to be carried into any other Country or Place, until they have been first put on Shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place and the Value of the Goods	15 Car. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	7 15 10	9 27 1, 3 Art. 6
8. — The Governors, or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations, are once a Year at least to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all Ships as shall have laden any Pimento (or any enumerated Article) in such Plantations, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited and her Lading	22 & 23 Car. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	26 15 10	12 27 1, 3 Art. 6
9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there, for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be, within Eighteen Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland; otherwise such Bond, or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor	7 & 8 W. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	22 15 10	13 27 1, 3 Art. 6
10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland in pursuance of any Act whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bond shall be with Condition, that within Eighteen Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller at the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged; otherwise such Bond shall be forfeited	15 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	31 15 10	6 27 1, 3 Art. 6
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond, within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if, upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained within the Times limited,) shall be void; and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officer to be cancelled, without Fee or Reward	8 Ann. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	23 27
12. — There shall be paid unto His Majesty for every Pound Weight Avoirdupois of British Pimento, which shall be imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation, One Halfpenny, (except only such British Pimento as shall be warehoused under the Regulations and Restrictions herein-	39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	

PIMENTO—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
after mentioned); and such Duty shall be deemed and taken to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and be received to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and may be taken according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver	6 Geo. 3. 6 Geo. 3.	52 52	4 4, 12
13. — The Duty shall be collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Colonies or Plantations are or may be collected, &c. by any Act now in force, as effectually as if the Clauses relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in this Act; and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of collecting, levying, recovering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, entered separate and apart from all other Monies paid or payable to His Majesty, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America	6 Geo. 3.	52	12
14. — Provided that no Duty shall be paid for any British Pimento which shall be imported or brought into any British Colony or Plantation in America, if upon landing thereof it is immediately deposited in Warehouses provided at the sole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor of such Pimento, with the Privy and Approbation and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where the Pimento shall be imported, and shall be secured under the separate Locks of such Officers and the Proprietor, and within the Space of Twelve Calendar Months from the Landing and Warehousing the same, be shipped directly from thence for Exportation, either to Great Britain, Ireland, or to some other British Colony or Plantation in America, under the like Securities and Restrictions as are required by Law for the same	6 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	52 67	15 Art. 6
15. — If the Importer or Proprietor of any Pimento warehoused as aforesaid, shall not pay the Duty, nor export the Goods within Twelve Calendar Months, the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be secured, may cause the same to be publicly sold to the best Advantage; and the Money arising by such Sale, shall be in the first Place applied in Discharge of the Duties, and the Charges attending such Sale, and the Surplus (if any) shall be paid to the Importer or Proprietor who landed and warehoused such Pimento, or to such other Person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same	6 Geo. 3.	52	17
16. — May be exported from the West India Islands to the Territories of the United States of America by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law	28 Geo. 3.	6	3
17. — Where, on Exportation of any Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the			

PIMENTO—continued.

due Landing such Goods, and a Certificate is required to discharge such Bond *, a similar Bond shall be required on Exportation to the United States; and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul, or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate by the Master of the Ship that the Goods were duly landed

18. — The Growth and Produce of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported direct to the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships or Vessels, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein particularly mentioned

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

PISTACCIO NUTS.

May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

PITCH, TAR, AND TURPENTINE.

1. — Of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to secure the Landing in the Plantations or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pimento

See "Pimento No. 1. to 11."

2. — The Production or Manufacture of any of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but not to be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
28 Geo. 3.	6	4
55 Geo. 3.	29	1
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 C. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
8 Ann.	13	13
4 Geo. 3.	15	23
15 Geo. 3.	31	24
20 Geo. 3.	10	27
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	1
		Art.
		6
		4, 8
28 Geo. 3.	6	1, 2
56 Geo. 3.	91	1

* A Bond is so required on the Exportation of Pimento. See No. 2.

PITCH, TAR, AND TURPENTINE—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
3. — The Production or Manufacture of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into St. George or Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	2, 3 1
4. — Not to be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantations on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	10 1 1
5. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors, &c. of the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, for a limited Time, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies respectively; but not to be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	11 2 1
6. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands, (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, being the Production or Manufacture of some of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America; such Pitch, &c. being imported into the said Islands or Colonies direct from the said Territories or Dominions, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	47 91	5 —
7. — Having been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, (see No. 5.) shall not be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and also of the Ship or Boat in which laden; and before shipping any Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, that may lawfully be exported from any such Island or Colony, the Exporter shall make Oath that no Part thereof had been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	56 38 91	2, 2 3, 4 1
8. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath, touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the			

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
PITCH, TAR, AND TURPENTINE—continued.			
Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3.	56 38	3 5
9. — Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 56 38 91	16 4 — —
10. — Of the Production or Manufacture of any of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported from thence into the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects and navigated according to Law	33 Geo. 3.	50	14
PITTS TOWN.			
In Crooked Island, one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
PORTO RICO.			
Any Person may import, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, into the Islands under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, from Porto Rico, certain Species of Timber the Growth or Production thereof See "Wood."	33 Geo. 3.	50	13
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.			
Certain Articles which may be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands, and the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, from the United States, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, may also be imported into the said Islands and Colonies from any of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America See "United States."	51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	47 91	5 1
POULTRY. See "Live Stock."			
POZZOLONA.			
May be imported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
PRECIOUS STONES.			
1. — May be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or from any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
2. — May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —

PRECIOUS STONES—*continued.*

North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
15 Car. 2.	7	7
9 Geo. 3.	28	1, 2
12 Geo. 3.	58	4
15 Geo. 3.	31	5
51 Geo. 3.	48	1
51 Geo. 3.	62	1, 2
51 Geo. 3.	97	2

1. — Wines of the Madeiras, or of the Western Islands of Azores, may be there laden for Exportation to any of the British Colonies or Plantations

2. — Goods fit and necessary for the Fishery in the British Colonies in America, may be exported to Colonies where such Fishery is carried on, direct from Guernsey or Jersey
See "Guernsey."
"Jersey."

3. — Herrings cured in the Isle of Man, may be exported from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations, in the same manner as Victuals from Ireland
See "Man."

4. — Tools and Implements necessary for the Fisheries in the British Colonies, may be exported direct to the said Colonies from the Isle of Man
See "Man."

5. — Spirits the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Prince Edward's Island from the said Sugar Colonies, or from Bermuda, may be exported from the said Island to Lower Canada, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Duty as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies
See "Spirits."

6. — Spirits the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, imported direct into Bermuda from the said Colonies, may be exported from Bermuda to Prince Edward's Island, and admitted to Entry on Payment of the same Duty as if imported direct from the said Sugar Colonies, and under the Conditions of 28 Geo. III. c. 39. may be imported into the said Island without Payment of Duty, in the same manner as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies
See "Spirits."

7. — Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, the Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port or Place of Europe within the said Limits, for Exportation direct to Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place of Europe with Articles the Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with any of the Goods mentioned in this Act from Canada, whether the Produce of Canada or brought into the Province by Land or Inland Navigation

See "Cork."
"Fruit."
"Oil."
"Salt."
"Wine."

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
8. — Any British-built Ship, navigated and registered according to Law, may load at Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or at Gibraltar, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule (B.) annexed to 55 Geo. III. c. 29. for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
9. — Any Article the Production or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, or any Article which has been legally imported into such Colonies or Plantations, may be exported from thence direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in British-built Ships, navigated and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	8 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
10. — Oranges and Lemons, the Growth of the Azores or Madeiras, may be there laden for Exportation direct to any of the British Colonies or Plantations in North America, on board any British Ship navigated and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	89	—
PRINTS.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
PROVISIONS:			
1. — Bread, Biscuit, and Potatoes, the Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands (in which Description the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but the said Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 91	1, 2 1
2. — Bread, Biscuit, and Potatoes, the Production of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into Saint George or Hamilton in Bermuda, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	2, 3 1
3. — No Bread, Biscuit or Potatoes shall be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	10 1 1
4. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commanders in Chief of any of the			

PROVISIONS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors, &c. of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Bread, Biscuit, and Potatoes, for a limited Time, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies; but the said Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 2. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	11 2 1
5. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands, (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Bread, Biscuit, or Potatoes, being the Growth or Production of some of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America, and imported directly from the said Territories or Dominions in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	47 91	5 1
6. — None of the said Articles which have been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, or Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, (see No. 4.) shall be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship, Vessel, or Boat in which laden; and before shipping any Article of the like Denomination that may lawfully be exported from any such Island or Colony, the Exporter shall make Oath that the same or any Part thereof had not been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	56 38 91	1, 2 3, 4 1
7. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3.	56 38	3 5
8. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the respective Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Bread, Biscuit, or Potatoes, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces or Islands; but such Commodities shall not be imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13

PROVISIONS—*continued.*

	Reign,	Chap.	Seç.
9. — His Majesty, by Order in Council to be issued and published, or by Warrant under His Sign Manual, may empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread from any of the Territories belonging to the said United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen of the said Island, for the then ensuing Season only; but such Bread shall not be imported except in conformity to such Regulations and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Warrant, and except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof, with the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
10. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being of Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or Cape Breton, or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Bread, Biscuit, or Potatoes, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Purpose of being re-exported to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	125	8
11. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, may authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread as well into Quebec as into all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulf, and also to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Supply of the Persons employed in or carrying on the Fisheries; but such Bread shall not be imported except in conformity to such Regulations and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order, and except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	29 Geo. 3.	16	1
12. — In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, with the Consent of the Council of the Province, may authorize the Importation, by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Bread, Biscuit, or Potatoes, for a limited Time, from the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the Province, and of the said Countries and Islands within the Government thereof; but the said Articles shall not be imported except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	30 Geo. 3.	8	1
13. — The Goods and Ships forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of the Customs	26 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 30 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 16 56 8 38 91	— — — — — —
14. — The Inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey may land on those Islands, and transport directly to the British North American Colonies where the Fishery is carried on, any Sort of Food or Victuals fit and necessary for the Fishery, or for the Support of the Mariners or Persons on board the Ships or on Shore in carrying on the said Fishery; such Food or Victuals	9 Geo. 3.	28	1

PROVISIONS—continued.

being the Produce or Manufacture of the said Islands, or of Great Britain or Ireland

See "Guernsey."
"Jersey."

15. — The Inhabitants of the Isle of Man may export from thence to the British Colonies or Plantations in America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, Herrings caught and cured by them, in the same Manner as Victuals may be imported into the said Colonies or Plantations from Ireland

See "Man."

16. — For the Conditions upon which Vessels which land Provisions at any of the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, may import Spirits without Payment of Duty into the following Provinces and Islands belonging to His Majesty, in North America, viz. Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland

See "Spirits."

PUMICE STONE. } May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

QUEBEC. See "Canada."

QUICKSILVER. } May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

RAISINS.

RHUBARB.

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS.

I. — Every Ship or Vessel having a Deck, or being of the Burthen of Fifteen Tons or upwards, belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, or of any of the Colonies, Plantations, or Territories in Asia, Africa, or America, in the Possession of His Majesty, shall be registered; and the Persons claiming Property therein shall obtain a Certificate of Registry from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs in Great Britain, or the Isle of Man, or from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, and Principal Officers of the Customs in Guernsey or Jersey, or in any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Territories; and the Form thereof shall be as follows; viz.

IN pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act (here insert the Title of the Act, the Names, Occupation, and Residence of the Subscribing Owners) having taken and subscribed the Oath required by this Act, and having sworn that he (or they) together with (Names, Occupation, and Residence of Non-subscribing Owners) is (or are) sole Owner (or Owners) of the Ship or Vessel called the

Reign.	Chap.	SeQ.
12 Geo. 3.	58	4
28 Geo. 3.	39	—
30 Geo. 3.	8	—
51 Geo. 3.	62	—
53 Geo. 3.	37	—
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	I
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	I

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

‘ (Ship’s Name) of (Place to which the Vessel belongs) whereof (Master’s Name) is at present Master, and that the said Ship or Vessel was (when and where built or captured, and Date of Condemnation); and (Name and Employment of the Surveying Officer) having certified to us that the said Ship or Vessel is (whether British, Foreign, or British Plantation-built), has (Number of Decks) Decks and (Number of Masts) Masts, that her Length from the Fore-part of the Main Stem to the After-part of the Stern Post Aloft is (Number of Feet and Inches), her Breadth at the broadest Part, whether above or below the Main-Wales (Number of Feet and Inches), her Height between Decks (Number of Feet and Inches if more than One Deck, and if not, then the Depth of the Hold, Number of Feet and Inches), and admeasures (Burthen) Tons; that she is (Kind of Vessel and how built), has (whether any or no Gallery) Gallery and (Kind of Head, if any) Head; and the said subscribing Owners having consented and agreed to the above Description and Admeasurement, and having caused sufficient Security to be given, as is required by the said Act, the said (Kind and Name of the Vessel) has been duly registered at the Port of (Name of the Port).

‘ Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, at the Custom-house in the said Port of (Name of the Port) this (Date) Day of (Name of the Month) in the Year (Words at Length).’

2. — No Registry shall be made in any other Port than that to which the Ship shall belong, (except Ships condemned as Prize in Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which shall be registered in Manner herein-after directed); and every Register granted in any Port to which any such Ship does not belong, shall be void, unless the Officers shall be specially empowered to grant it in any other Port, by Order under the Hands of any Four of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Three of the Commissioners in Scotland

3. — The Port to which any Ship shall be deemed to belong, shall be the Port from and to which she shall usually trade, or (being a new Ship) shall intend to trade, and at or near which the Husband, or acting and managing Owner, usually resides

4. — No Ship of War or other Vessel, the Property of His Majesty or the Royal Family, or any Lighters, Barges, Boats, or Vessels of any Description used solely in Rivers or Inland Navigation, shall be required to be registered

5. — No Vessel not exceeding 30 Tons, and not having a whole or fixed Deck, and being employed solely in the Fishery on the Banks or Shores of Newfoundland, and of the Parts adjacent, or on the Banks or Shores of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or of the Islands within the same, or in trading Coastwise within the said Limits, shall be subject to be registered

6. — No Subject of His Majesty whose usual Residence is in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, shall be entitled (during the Time he shall continue so to reside) to be

Reign.	Chap.	Seç.
26 Geo. 3.	6	3
26 Geo. 3.	60	4
26 Geo. 3.	60	5
26 Geo. 3.	60	6
27 Geo. 3.	19	8

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

the Owner in whole or in part of any British Ship required to be registered, unless he be a Member of some British Factory, or Agent for or Partner in any House or Copartnership actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland

7. — No Registry shall be made until the following Oath be taken, before the Persons authorized to make Registry, by the Owner, if owned by one Person, or if Two Owners, then by both, if both resident within Twenty Miles of the Port where such Register is required, or by one if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater Distance from such Port; or if the Number of Owners shall exceed Two, then by the greater Part, if the greater Number shall be resident within Twenty Miles of such Port, not in any Case exceeding Three, or by one of such Owners if all shall be resident at a greater Distance

‘ I A. B. of (Place of Residence and Occupation), do
 ‘ make Oath, That the Ship or Vessel (Name) of (Port
 ‘ or Place) whereof (Master’s Name) is at present Master;
 ‘ being (Kind of Built, Burthen, &c. as described in the
 ‘ Certificate of the Surveying Officer), was (when and
 ‘ where built, or if Prize, Capture and Condemnation); and
 ‘ that I the said A. B. (and the other Owners Names and
 ‘ Occupations if any, and where they respectively reside,
 ‘ videlicet, Town, Place, or Parish, and Country; or if
 ‘ Member of and resident in any Factory in Foreign Parts,
 ‘ or in any Foreign Town or City, being an Agent for or
 ‘ Partner in any House or Copartnership actually carrying
 ‘ on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the Name of such
 ‘ Factory, Foreign Town, or City, and the Names of such
 ‘ House or Copartnership) am (or are) sole Owner (or
 ‘ Owners) of the said Vessel; and that no other Person or
 ‘ Persons whatever hath or have any Right, Title, Interest,
 ‘ Share, or Property therein or thereto; and that I the said
 ‘ A. B. (and the said other Owners, if any) am (or are) truly
 ‘ and bonâ fide a Subject (or Subjects) of Great Britain; and
 ‘ that I the said A. B. have not (nor have any of the other
 ‘ Owners to the best of my Knowledge and Belief) taken
 ‘ the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign State whatever,
 ‘ (except under the Terms of some Capitulation, describing
 ‘ the Particulars thereof, (or that since my taking (or his or
 ‘ their taking) the Oath of Allegiance to (naming the Foreign
 ‘ States respectively, to which he or any of the said Owners
 ‘ shall have taken the same) and prior to the passing of an
 ‘ Act in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George
 ‘ Third, intituled ‘ An Act for the further Increase and
 ‘ Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation;’ I have (or
 ‘ he or they hath or have) become a Subject (or Subjects)
 ‘ of Great Britain, (either by His Majesty’s Letters Patent
 ‘ as a Denizen or Denizens, or naturalized by Act of Par-
 ‘ liament, as the case may be, naming the Dates of the
 ‘ Letters of Denization, or the Act or Acts of Parliament
 ‘ for Naturalization respectively, or as the case may be)
 ‘ I have (or he or they hath or have) become a Denizen or
 ‘ Denizens or naturalized Subject or Subjects, as the case
 ‘ may be) of Great Britain, by His Majesty’s Letters Patent,
 ‘ or by an Act of Parliament passed since the First Day of

Reign.

Chap.

Sect.

26 Geo. 3.

60

8

26 Geo. 3.

60

10

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>January One thousand seven hundred and eighty six, (naming the Times when such Letters of Denization have been granted respectively, or the Year or Years in which such Act or Acts for Naturalization have passed respectively); and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share or Part or Interest in the said Ship or Vessel.</p>			
<p>8. — Any Oath taken for the sole Purpose of acquiring the Rights of a Citizen or Burgher in any foreign City or Town in Europe, to be enjoyed during the Time that the Person taking such Oath shall reside in such City or Town, and for a limited Time after such Residence shall have expired, shall not be deemed an Oath of Allegiance to a foreign State</p>	27 Geo. 3.	19	4
<p>9. — In case the Number of joint Owners shall amount to Three or more, and Three shall not personally attend to take the Oath, then such Owners as shall attend shall further make Oath that the Part Owners then absent are not resident within Twenty Miles of such Port, and have not (to the best of their Knowledge or Belief) wilfully absented themselves to avoid taking the Oath, or are prevented by Illness from attending</p>	26 Geo. 3.	60	11
<p>10. — On obtaining Registry of a Ship belonging to the East India Company, or other Body Corporate, the Oath may be taken by the Secretary of such Company, &c. or any other Officer authorized by them, as follows; videlicet,</p> <p>I A. B. Secretary or Officer (Name of Company or Corporation) do make Oath that the Ship or Vessel (Name) of (Port or Place) whereof (Master's Name) is at present Master, being (Kind of Built, Burthen, &c. as described in the Certificate of the Surveying Officer) was (when and where built, or if Prize, Capture and Condemnation) and that the same doth wholly and truly belong to (Name of Company or Corporation).</p>	27 Geo. 3.	19	5
<p>11. — Ships built in Newfoundland, and in those Parts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and to the North of Cape Canso, or in the Islands within the said Limits, on account of Owners residing in His Majesty's European Dominions, may be registered in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, or in the Ports of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, adjacent to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canso, or in the Islands within the said Limits, upon the principal Husbands or Agents of the Ships taking the Oath required instead of the Owners; and the Certificates granted shall be of the like Force as if granted upon the Oath of the Owners, until such Ships arrive in some Port of His Majesty's European Dominions, where they may be registered upon the Oath of the Owners; and whenever such Ships shall first arrive in any such Port of His Majesty's Dominions, the Register granted in pursuance of this Act shall be void, and be delivered up to be cancelled, and such Ships shall be registered de novo, upon the Oath of the Owners, and the other Requisitions of 26 Geo. III. c. 60. being complied with</p>	27 Geo. 3.	19	9
<p>12. — Persons appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, or by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief in Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, or of the Colonies, Plantations, or Territories, taking to their Assistance (if they shall</p>			

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Se&.
judge it necessary) any Person skilled in the Building and Admeasurement of Ships, shall accurately examine and admeasure every Ship as to every Particular contained in the Form of the Certificate, in the Presence of the Master or of any Person who shall be appointed for that Purpose on the Part of the Owners, or in their Absence by the Master, and shall deliver a true Account in Writing of such Particulars of the Built, Description, and Admeasurement, as are specified in the Form of the Certificate to the Person authorized to make Registry; and the Master or Person attending shall sign his Name to the Certificate of such surveying or examining Officer, in Testimony of the Truth thereof, provided he shall agree to the Particulars described therein	26 Geo. 3.	60	12
13. — Any Person so appointed who shall wilfully deliver to any Person authorized to make Registry a false Description of any of the Particulars required, or any Person authorized to make Registry who shall knowingly make any false Register, or grant any false Certificate in regard to the Particulars required, on being convicted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, in the Court of Jnsticiary or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or in any Court of Record in the Colonies, Plantations, or Territories, or in the Royal Court in Guernsey or Jersey, or in the Superior Court of Justice in the Isle of Man, shall forfeit £100, and be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty	26 Geo. 3.	60	13
14. — The Tonnage of any Ship, when afloat, shall be ascertained by the following Method, viz. Drop a Plum Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure the Distance between such Line and the After-part of the Stern Post at the Load Water Mark, then measure from the Top of the said Plumb Line in a parallel Direction with the Water, to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark at the Fore-part of the Main Stem, subtracting from such Measurement the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length, from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake Abaft, and also Three Fifths of the Ship's Breadth for Rake forward, the Remainder shall be esteemed the just Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage, and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank in the broadest Part of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship, then multiplying the Length of the Keel for Ton- nage by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing by Ninety-four, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage. Provided always, that nothing herein-before contained shall in anywise be construed to alter the Manner of Admeasurement of the Tonnage of any Ship heretofore practised for ascertaining the light Duties, or other Duties or Imposts whatever payable according to the Tonnage of any Ship or Vessel	26 Geo. 3.	60	14
15. — At the Time of Registry, sufficient Security by Bond shall be given to His Majesty by the Master, and such of the			

*For measuring
 a government, see
 13 Geo. 3: Cap: 74
 Sec. 1. — in old
 Book of the New Laws
 page 1390. —*

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

Owners as shall personally attend, such Security to be approved of and taken by the Person authorized to make Registry, in the Penalties following; (that is to say), if a decked Vessel, or above 15 Tons and not exceeding 50 Tons, in £100; if exceeding 50 Tons and not exceeding 100 Tons, in £300; if exceeding 100 Tons and not exceeding 200 Tons, in £500, if exceeding 200 Tons and not exceeding 300 Tons, in £800; and if exceeding 300 Tons, in £1,000; and the Condition of every Bond shall be, that such Certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any Person, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the Service of the Ship for which it is granted; and that in case such Ship shall be lost or taken by the Enemy, burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the Port to which she belongs, the Certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up within One Month after the Arrival of the Master in any Port or Place in His Majesty's Dominions, to the Collector and Comptroller of some Port in Great Britain, or of the Isle of Man, or of the British Plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any Foreigner, or any Person for his Use and Benefit, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the Whole or any Part or Share of, or any Interest in such Ship, and the same shall be within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or the British Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories aforesaid, then the Certificate of Registry shall, within Seven Days after such Purchase or Transfer of Property, be delivered up to the Person authorized to make Registry at such Port; and if such Ship shall be in any Foreign Port when such Transfer of Property shall take place, then, that the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other Chief British Officer resident at or nearest to such Foreign Port; or if such Ship shall be at Sea when such Transfer of Interest or Property shall take place, then, that the same shall be delivered up to the British Consul or Chief British Officer at the Foreign Port or Place in or at which the Master shall first arrive after such Purchase or Transfer of Property at Sea, immediately after his Arrival at such Foreign Port; but if such Master who had the Command at the Time of such Purchase or Transfer of Property at Sea, shall not arrive at a Foreign Port, but at some Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, then, that the same shall be delivered up in Manner aforesaid, within Fourteen Days after the Arrival of such Ship, or of the Person who had the Command thereof, in any Port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, or any of His Majesty's said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories; and that if any Mediterranean Pass shall have been obtained for any such Ship, then that the same shall be delivered up at the same Time with the Certificate of Registry to the Person authorized to receive such Certificate; and such Certificates so delivered up shall forthwith be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs in England and Scotland, and such Mediterranean Pass shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order that the same may be cancelled

Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
26 Geo. 3.	60	15

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
16. — The Commissioners of the Customs, or the Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of any of the Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to His Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America, in any Case where it shall appear to them expedient, may permit the said Bond to be taken before any Person and in such Manner as they shall judge fitting, and such Bond shall be of the like Force as if taken by Persons authorized to make Registry	27 Geo. 3.	19	6
17. — When the Master of any Ship registered shall be changed, the Person who shall become Master shall give Security by Bond under the Penalties and Conditions of 26 Geo. III. c. 60. and this Act; and on such fresh Security being given, and being made to appear by Endorsement on the original Bond, by the Officers in whose Custody it shall be, such original Bond (so far as it relates to the former Master) shall from thenceforth be void, except with respect to any Breach of the Conditions which may have been committed before such Endorsement.	27 Geo. 3.	19	7
18. — Upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, the Ship shall be registered de novo upon delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled; and in case there is any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Register before Two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire Property in such Ship remains to the Subjects of England, if any Dispute arises concerning the same	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	21
19. — In every Case of any Alteration of the Property in any Ship, in the same Port to which she belongs, besides the Endorsement required by 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 22. there shall also be endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, before Two Witnesses, the Town, Place, or Parish where every Person to whom the Property or any Part thereof shall be so transferred shall reside; or if such Person usually reside in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, but in some British Factory, the Name of such Factory of which such Person is a Member, or if such Person reside in any Foreign Town or City, and are not Members of some British Factory, the Name of such Foreign Town or City where such Person usually resides; and also the Names of the House or Copartnership in Great Britain or Ireland, for or with whom such Person is Agent or Partner, shall be endorsed on the Certificate; and the Person to whom the Property shall be so transferred shall also deliver a Copy of such Endorsement to the Persons authorized to make Registry and grant Certificates of Registry, who are required to cause an Entry thereof to be endorsed on the Oath or Affidavit upon which the original Registry was obtained; and make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registers, and forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland	26 Geo. 3.	60	16
20. — When the Property in any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects shall be transferred to any other of His Majesty's Subjects, in whole or in part, the Certificate of the Registry of such Ship shall be truly and accurately recited in Words at Length in the Bill or Instrument of Sale; otherwise such Bill or Instrument of Sale shall be null and void	26 Geo. 3.	60	17
21. — No Transfer, Contract or Agreement for Transfer of Property in any Ship, shall be valid for any Purpose, either in			

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Page.
<p>Law or Equity, unless by Bill of Sale or Instrument in Writing containing the Recital of the Register in Words at Length</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	14
<p>22. — Upon any Alteration of Property in any Ship in the same Port to which she belongs, an Endorsement on the Register shall be made in the following Form, and be signed by the Person transferring the Property, or by some Person legally authorized for that Purpose; and a Copy of such Endorsement shall be delivered to the Person authorized to grant Registry; otherwise such Sale, or Contract or Agreement for Sale, shall be void; and such Persons authorized to grant Registry are to cause an Entry thereof to be endorsed on the Oath upon which the Original Certificate was obtained, and to make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registry, and give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of the Customs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Form of Endorsement, on Change of Property.</p> <p>‘ BE it remembered, that (I or we) (Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Persons selling) have this Day sold and transferred all (my or our) Right, Share, or Interest in and to the Ship or Vessel (Name of the Ship or Vessel) mentioned in the within Certificate of Registry unto (Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Purchasers). Witness (my or our Hand or Hands) this (in Words at full Length).</p> <p>‘ Signed in the Presence of (Two Witnesses).’</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	15
<p>23. — But if any Ship shall be at Sea, or absent from the Port to which she belongs, at the Time when such Alteration in the Property shall be made, so that an Endorsement or Certificate cannot be immediately made, the Sale, or Contract or Agreement for the Sale thereof, shall notwithstanding be made by Bill of Sale, or other Instrument in Writing as before directed, and a Copy of such Bill of Sale or Instrument shall be delivered, and an Entry thereof be endorsed on the Oath, and a Memorandum thereof be made in the Book of Registry, and Notice of the same shall be given to the Commissioners of the Customs; and within Ten Days after such Ship shall return to the Port to which she belongs, an Endorsement shall be made and signed by the Owner, or some Person legally authorized for that Purpose, and a Copy thereof shall be delivered in manner before mentioned, otherwise such Bill of Sale, or Contract or Agreement for Sale, shall be void; and Entry thereof shall be endorsed, and a Memorandum thereof made, in the manner before directed</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	16
<p>24. — Where the Owners of any Ship shall reside in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, as Member of some British Factory, or Agent for or Partner in any House carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland at the Time when he shall transfer such Property, so that an Endorsement cannot be immediately made, nor a Copy of such Bill of Sale or Instrument in Writing be delivered, nor an Entry thereof endorsed on the Oath, nor a Memorandum thereof made in the Book of Registers, nor Notice of the same given to the Commissioners of the Customs, the same may be done at any Time within Six Months after such Transfer; and within Ten Days after such Owner, or some Person legally authorized for that Purpose, shall arrive in this Kingdom, if such Ship shall then be in any Port of this Kingdom; and if not, then within Ten Days after</p>	34 Geo. 3.	68	17

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—continued.

	Regn.	Chap.	Sect.
such Ship shall so arrive, an Endorsement shall be made by the Owner, or some Person legally authorized, and a Copy thereof shall be delivered in manner before mentioned, otherwise such Bill of Sale, or Contract or Agreement, shall be void; and Entry thereof shall be endorsed, and a Memorandum thereof made, in the manner before directed			
25. — When the Property in any Ship belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, shall by Sale be transferred in whole or in part to any other of His Majesty's Subjects, and such Ship shall be required to be registered de novo, the Officer empowered to make Registry may require the Bill or Instrument of Sale to be produced; and in case such Bill or Instrument shall not be produced, the Officer shall not grant a Certificate of Registry de novo, but the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Guernsey, Jersey, or of any British Plantation, if Application shall be made to any of them, upon due Consideration of the Case, may give Directions for registering such Ship de novo, notwithstanding such Bill or Instrument of Sale shall not have been produced, provided all other Regulations required by Law be complied with	34 Geo. 3.	68	20
26. — In case there shall be any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship, after registering thereof, and the Owners who are Owners thereof at the Time such Ship was last registered, or whose Property therein has not been so transferred, shall be desirous of having the Ship registered de novo, the Officers may register such Ship de novo, provided all the Requisites of the Laws concerning the Registry de novo be complied with	34 Geo. 3.	68	21
27. — As often as any Transfer of Property in any Ship shall be made while upon the Sea, on a Voyage to a foreign Port, in case the Master is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship shall proceed directly to the Port for which the Cargo is destined, or to the Port to which she belongs, or any other Port in which she may be registered, and may take on board, in the Port for which her original Cargo was destined, or other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port in which she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as shall be destined and may be legally carried to the Port where she may be registered de novo; and if such Transfer shall be made while such Ship is in any Foreign Port, and the Master is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship, after having delivered the Cargo, shall sail from such Port to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other such Port in which she may be registered, and may take on board at the Port to which her original Cargo was destined, or other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage, to the Port in which she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as shall be destined and may be legally carried to such Port where she may be registered de novo; and if such Transfer shall be made while such Ship is on a fishing Voyage, and the Master of such Ship is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship, after having finished fishing, without touching at any foreign Port, except			

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—continued.

for Repairs or Refreshments, or for delivering any Part of the Cargo, shall sail to the Port to which she belongs, or any other Port where she may be registered, and may take on board at the foreign Port last described, or any other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port where she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as shall be destined and may be legally carried to such Port; and such Ship shall be registered de novo as soon as she returns to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be registered; on failure whereof such Ship shall be deemed to be a Foreign Ship, and shall not again be registered, unless the Commissioners of the Customs, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Guernsey or Jersey, or of any British Plantation, shall, on Consideration of the special Circumstances of the Case, think fit to order the said Ship to be registered: provided that the Regulations required by the Laws in force concerning the first Registry of Ships shall be complied with; and provided also, that in no case of the Transfer of Property in whole or in part, the Ship shall be registered de novo, unless she shall return to the Port to which she belongs, or to such Port in which she may be registered de novo, within 12 Months after the Date of such Transfer, if such Ship shall not be on a Voyage to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the West of Cape Horn, or within Two Years if the Ship is on a Voyage to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the West of Cape Horn, at the Time of such Transfer taking place; except by Order of the Commissioners or Governor as aforesaid, upon special Representation of the Circumstances of the Case, in Manner before authorized

28. — As often as the Master of any Ship registered shall be changed, the Master or Owner shall deliver to the Persons authorized to make Registry, at the Port where such Change shall take place, the Certificates of Registry, who shall thereupon endorse and subscribe a Memorandum of such Change, and forthwith give Notice of the same to the proper Officer of the Port where such Ship or Vessel was last registered, who shall likewise make a Memorandum of the same in the Book of Registers, and forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commissioners of the Customs.

29. — No Owner of any Ship shall give any Name to such Ship, other than that by which she was first registered; and the Owner of every Ship which shall be so registered, shall, within one Month from the Time of such Registry, cause to be painted in White or Yellow Letters, of a Length not less than Four Inches, upon a Black Ground, on some conspicuous Part of the Stern, (provided there shall be sufficient Space for that Purpose, but if not then in Letters as large as such Space will admit), the Name by which such Ship shall have been registered, and the Port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible Manner, and keep and preserve the same; and if such Owner or Master shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, hide, or conceal, or cause or procure or permit the same to be done (unless in the Case of square-rigged Vessels in Time of War), or shall in any written or printed Paper, or other Document, describe such Ship by any Name, other than by which she was first registered,

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
34 Geo. 3.	68	22
26 Geo. 3.	60	18
25 Geo. 3.	60	19

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

or shall verbally describe, or cause or procure or permit such Ship to be described, by any other Name to any Officer of the Revenue, such Owner or Master shall forfeit £100

30. — Every Person who shall apply for a Certificate of the Registry of any Ship in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, shall produce to the Person authorized to grant the Certificate a true and full Account, under the Hand of the Builder, of the proper Denomination, and of the Time when and the Place where built, and also an exact Account of the Tonnage, with the Name of the first Purchaser, (which Account such Builder is required to give under his Hand on the same being demanded by such Persons so applying for a Certificate as aforesaid), and shall make Oath before the Person authorized to grant such Certificate, that the Ship for which such Certificate is required is the same with that which is so described by the Builder

31. — Every Person who shall apply for such Certificate in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Territories, shall, before such Certificate is granted, produce the like Account under the Hand of the Builder, and take the like Oath, as required to be produced and taken by Persons applying for the like Certificate in Great Britain

32. — If any Ship duly qualified to trade to, from, and in His Majesty's said Plantations, shall be in any of the said Plantations, and the Certificate of the Register thereof shall be lost or mislaid, the Master may make Oath (or being a Quaker a solemn Affirmation) before the Governor or Collector of the Customs in the Port where the Ship shall happen to be, in the following Form :

' A. B. being Master (or having the Charge) of the Ship or Vessel called the _____ does swear (or solemnly affirm), that the said Ship or Vessel has been, as he verily believes, registered according to Law, to qualify her to trade, to, from, and in His Majesty's Plantations in America; and that he had a Certificate thereof granted at the Port of _____ but that the same is lost or mislaid, and that he cannot find the same, and does not know where the same is, or what is become thereof, and that the same hath not been nor shall be, with his Privy or Knowledge, sold or disposed of to any Person or Persons whatsoever; and that he this Deponent (or Affirmant) and Three-fourths of the Mariners navigating the said Ship or Vessel are His Majesty's British Subjects; and the said Ship or Vessel does now, as he believes, belong wholly to His Majesty's British Subjects, and that no Foreigner has, to his Knowledge or Belief, any Share, Property, or Interest therein.'

33. — The Master shall then give Security as directed by 26 Geo. III. c. 60. to the Collector of the Port where the Ship shall be, with Condition that the Ship was duly registered according to Law, for qualifying the same to trade to, from, and in His Majesty's Plantations in America, that the Register, if found, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the Customs to be cancelled, that no illegal Use has been or shall be made thereof, that the same has not been and shall not be fraudulently disposed of, that the Ship does wholly be-

Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
26 Geo. 3.	60	20
26 Geo. 3.	60	21
15. Geo. 2.	31	2

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

long to British Subjects, and that no Foreigner has any Share, Property, or Interest therein; and upon making such Oath (or Affirmation if a Quaker) and giving such Bond, the Governor and Collector of the Customs shall without Fee or Reward give the Master a Certificate, under their Hands and Seals, of his having given such Bond and made such Oath or Affirmation; and thereupon the Ship shall have Liberty to trade, for that Voyage only, in the same Manner as if the original Certificate had been produced, and the Oath or Affirmation required by 26 G. III. c. 60. (see No. 7.) had been taken; and the Certificate so to be given shall have the same Effect, during the Voyage only, as if the original Certificate had been produced; and the Officers taking the Oath and Bond shall transmit an Account thereof to the Commissioners of the Customs

34. — If the Certificate of Registry of any Ship shall be lost, and the Master and one or more of the Owners shall make Proof, to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Customs, in case the Owners or any of them shall reside in Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey or Jersey, or of the Governor or Collector of the Customs residing in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, in case she was registered in such Plantation, and none of the Owners shall reside in Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey or Jersey, of the Loss of such Certificate, and likewise of the Name, Burthen, Built, Property, and other Particulars inserted in such Certificate; and upon Security being given as directed by 26 Geo. III. c. 60., that the original Certificate hath not been nor shall be fraudulently disposed of, or used contrary to Law, and that the same, when found, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the Customs, to be cancelled; in such Case the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Governor and

Collector of the Customs residing at the Plantations, shall permit the said Ship to be registered de novo, upon the like Oath being taken and subscribed by the Owner or Owners as is directed by 26 Geo. III. c. 60., and shall deliver a Certificate thereof to the Owners registering the same, in the Manner directed by the said Act, and therein mention the Name by which the Ship was registered, and that such Certificate of a new Register is granted instead of a former Certificate which appears to be lost; and such new Register and Certificate shall have the same Effect as an original Register and Certificate; and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the Officers who shall grant the same to the Commissioners of the Customs

35. — If any Ship after she shall have been registered shall in any Manner be altered in Form or Burthen by being lengthened or built upon, or shall be altered from a Sloop to a Brigantine, or from any one Denomination to another, by the Mode or Method of rigging or fitting, in such Case such Ship shall be registered de novo, as soon as she returns to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be legally registered; on Failure whereof such Ship shall, to all Intents and Purposes, be deemed and taken to be a Foreign Ship

36. — The Owners of all Ships taken by any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Private or other Ship, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty, shall, upon registering such Ship, produce to the proper Officer of the Customs a Certificate of the Condemnation under the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
15 Geo. 2. 26 Geo. 3.	31 60	2 —
15 Geo. 2. 26 Geo. 3.	31 60	3 —
26 Geo. 3.	60	24

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
Hand and Seal of the Judge of the Court in which such Ship shall have been condemned (which Certificate such Judge is required to grant), and shall also produce a true and exact Account in Writing of all the Particulars contained in the Certificate herein-before set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful Persons to be appointed by the Court to survey such Ship, and shall also make Oath before the said Officer that such Ship is the same mentioned in the Certificate of the Judge aforesaid *	26 Geo. 3.	60	25
37. — In all cases where any Ship so taken and condemned as Prize, in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Territories aforesaid, shall be registered, an exact and particular Account shall be subjoined to such Certificate, of the Sum for which such Ship shall have been sold, verified by the Oath of the Persons who shall apply for such Registry, in order that the Duties payable to His Majesty may be the better levied and collected upon the Arrival of such Ship in any Port of Great Britain where such Duties are payable	26 Geo. 3.	60	27
38. — The Certificates shall distinguish whether the Ship is of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or the Colonies, Plantations, Islands or Territories aforesaid, or of any Foreign Country; and shall, if British-built, be intituled "Certificate of British Plantation Registry;" and if Foreign built, shall be intituled "Certificate of Foreign Ships Registry, for the European Trade, British Property" †	26 Geo. 3.	60	28
39. — The Master of every Ship which shall have procured a Certificate of the Registry, shall upon demand produce such Certificate to the principal Officers of every Port in His Majesty's Dominions, or to the British Consul, or Chief British Officer in any Foreign Port, in which such Ship shall arrive, for the Inspection of such Officer or Officers, British Consul, or Chief British Officer, in order to satisfy him or them that she has been properly registered, under the Penalty of £100	26 Geo. 3.	60	34
40. — The proper Officer at every Port where Registers and Certificates shall be granted, shall progressively number the same, beginning such progressive Numeration at the Commencement of each Year, and shall enter an exact Copy of such Certificates, with the Number thereof, in a Book, and shall also within One Month transmit to the Commissioners of the Customs a true Copy, together with the Number of every Certificate which shall be so granted; and if any such Officer shall neglect or refuse so to do, he shall for the First Offence forfeit £100, and for the Second Offence £200 and be dismissed from his Office	26 Geo. 3.	60	35

* The 26th Section applies only to Ships loaded as Prize in Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

† The 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, and 33d Sections apply only to Ships which were in Existence when the Act passed, and which having been registered under former Laws, or required to be registered by the new Law, (26 Geo. III. c. 60.) were within certain Periods, after the Expiration of a Notice by the Commissioners of the Customs, to be registered, and to obtain Certificates thereof according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before described.

The Certificates having been taken out, as required by the Commissioners Notice, there remain no Ships to which these Sections any longer apply.

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

- 41. — The Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland shall transmit, at the End of every Month in each Year, to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, true Copies of all such Certificates as shall be granted by them, or by any Officer within the Limits of their Commission
- 42. — The Fees now payable upon the Registry of or Transfer of Property in any Ship, shall continue to be paid as heretofore, except upon the First Registry of any Ship or Vessel, built and registered before the 1st May 1786 *
- 43. — Any Person required by this Act, in respect of his Office, to perform any Thing required to be done pursuant to any of the Provisions of this Act, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to do or perform the same, shall, on being duly convicted thereof, forfeit £500; and for the Second Offence £500, and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Office or Employment relative to the Revenue, or in any Civil Capacity
- 44. — Any Person who shall falsely make Oath to any of the Matters before required to be so verified, shall suffer the like Pains and Penalties as are incurred by Persons committing wilful and corrupt Perjury; and if any Person shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any Certificate required or directed to be obtained by this Act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any Certificate so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, shall forfeit £500
- 45. — The Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in such Courts, and be disposed of in such Manner, and by such Ways, Means, and Methods, as any Penalties or Forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any Offences committed against the Laws of Customs may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of; and the Officer concerned in Seizures or Prosecutions under this Act, shall receive the same Share of the Produce arising from such Seizures, as in the Case of Seizure for unlawful Importation, and to such Share of any pecuniary Penalty for any Offence against this Act, as any Officer is now by any Law or Regulation entitled to under Prosecutions for pecuniary Penalties
- 46. — Every Matter contained in any Act passed touching the Trade, Shipping, and Navigation of Great Britain, and the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, and Territories aforesaid thereunto belonging, which is not hereby expressly altered or repealed, shall continue in full force, and so far as the same relate to the Registry of Ships and Vessels, shall be deemed to extend to all Ships authorized and required by this Act to be registered, and to have Certificates of Registry
- 47. — Ships registered in Ireland shall enjoy the same Privileges as are given to British-built or British-owned Ships in England.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
26 Geo. 3.	60	36
26 Geo. 3.	60	37
26 Geo. 3.	60	40
26 Geo. 3.	60	41
26 Geo. 3.	60	42
26 Geo. 3.	60	43
26 Geo. 3.	60	44
27 Geo. 3.	19	1, 2
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

* The 38th and 39th Sections apply only to Ships and Vessels to which Registers had been promised by the Officers of the Customs, or which had been registered under Misconception of the Law; and His Majesty, with the Advice of the Privy Council, was authorized to order such Ships to be registered, and have a Certificate thereof, according to the Form and in the Manner herein-before directed.

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

48. — Ships which by 26 Geo. III. c. 60. are declared not to be entitled to the Privileges of a British-built Ship, or of a Ship owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and not registered according to that Act, shall, although owned by His Majesty's Subjects, be deemed Alien Ships, and subject to the same Penalties and Forfeitures as Alien Ships in the like Cases are by Law liable to

49. — On Complaint made on Oath by the Owner of any Ship whose Certificate of Registry shall be detained, and refused to be delivered up by the Master thereof to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the Place where such Detainer and Refusal shall be, in Great Britain, or Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory to His Majesty belonging in America, the Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, may cause such Master to be brought before him, to be examined touching such Detainer and Refusal; and if it shall appear to the Justice, on Examination of the Master, or otherwise, that the same is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully and maliciously detained, such Master shall be thereof convicted and forfeit £100, and on Failure of Payment within Two Days after such Conviction, he shall be committed to the Common Gaol, to remain without Bail for such Time as the Justice shall deem proper, not being less than Six nor more than Twelve Months

50. — The Justice shall issue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal to cause Search to be made for such Certificate; and if the same shall be found, the Justice shall cause the same to be delivered to the Owner; and if the same shall not be found, the Justice shall certify the aforesaid Detainer, Refusal, and Conviction to the Person who granted the last Certificate of Registry for such Ship, who shall make Registry thereof de novo, notifying on the Back of the Certificate the Grounds upon which such Ship was registered de novo

51. — In case the Master of any Ship who shall have received the Certificate of Registry, whether such Master shall be a Part Owner or not, shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper Officers empowered to make Registry, on the Owners or the major Part of the Owners of such Ship, if such Master has not any Property therein, or on the Owners or the major Part of the other Owners of such Ship if the Master hath any Share or Property therein, requiring him so to do, it shall be lawful for the Owners or the major Part of the Owners of such Ship, to make Complaint on Oath against the Master who shall so detain and refuse to deliver up the same, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the Place where such Detainer and Refusal shall be, in Great Britain, or to any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice or any Justice of the Peace in Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any British Plantation in America or the West Indies, where such Detainer and Refusal shall be; and on such Complaint, the Justice or Magistrate shall, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, cause such Master to be brought before him, to be examined touching such Detainer and Refusal; and if it shall appear to the Justice or Magistrate, on Examination of the Master or otherwise, that the Certificate of Registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said Master, such

Reign. Chap. Sect.

27 Geo. 3. 19 13

28 Geo. 3. 34 13

28 Geo. 3. 34 14

34 Geo. 3. 68 18

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS—*continued.*

Master shall be thereof convicted and forfeit £100, and on failure of Payment thereof, be committed to the common Gaol, to remain without Bail or Mainprize for such Time as the said Justice or Magistrate shall in his Discretion deem proper, not being less than Six nor more than Twelve Months

52. The Justice or Magistrate shall certify the Detainer, Refusal, and Conviction to the Person who granted such Certificate of Registry, who shall, on the Law being complied with, make Registry of such Ship de novo conformably to Law, notifying on the Back of such Certificate the Ground upon which the Ship was registered de novo

53. All Ships, whether British or Foreign, adjudged to be forfeited under any Act for the Prevention, Abolition, or Regulation of the Slave Trade, in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or which shall be condemned in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for any Offence in relation to the Slave Trade, shall be entitled to a Certificate of Registry as British Ships, and thereupon enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages of British built Ships, in like manner with Ships taken and condemned as lawful Prize of War; but such Ships shall be subject to the same Duties and Regulations, and shall be registered in the same Manner, and subject to the same Conditions and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and shall be owned and navigated, as Ships condemned as lawful Prize are required to be, in order to their obtaining British Registers, and enjoying the Privileges of British Ships according to Law

RICE.

1. No Rice of the British Plantations in America shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the British Plantations in America to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

2. For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given, with one Surety, to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail, to the Value of £1,000, if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of £2,000 if of greater Burthen, conditioned, that in case the said Ship shall load any Rice or any enumerated Article (for the whole of which see "Goods,") at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations, which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall, before the Ship be permitted to load any Rice (or any enumerated Article) take Bond in like Manner to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations, or to Great Britain or Ireland

3. The Master, before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other principal Officer of the

Reign	Chap.	Sect
34 Geo. 3.	68	19
54 Geo. 3.	59	I
12 Car. 2.	18	18
2 & 3 Anne	5	12
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art 6
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
2 & 3 Ann.	5	12
20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art 6

RICE—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100	4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	15 10	24 1, 3 Art. 6
4. — If any Ship shall take on board any Rice or other enumerated Article before Bond is given to the Governor that the Ship shall carry the said Articles to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom House of Great Britain or Ireland, that such Bond has been there duly given, or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on Shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading	12 Car. 2. 22 & 23 Car. 2. 2 & 3 Ann. 20 Geo. 3.	18 26 .5 10	19 11 12 1, 3
5. — But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates, on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe See "Guiana."	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
6. — In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be Cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officer shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantation, until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500; and the Certificate shall be of no Effect	7 & 8 W. 3. 2 & 3 Ann. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 Geo. 3.	22 5 10 67	10 12 1, 3 Art 6
7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for or suffer any Rice (or any enumerated Article) to be carried into any other Country or Place, until they have been first put on Shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place and the Value of the Goods	15 Car. 2. 2 & 3 Ann. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 Geo. 3.	7 5 10 67	9 12 1, 3 Art 6
8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations are, once a Year at least, to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all Ships as shall load any Rice (or any enumerated Article) in such Plantation,			

RICE—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited and her Lading	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	12
	2 & 3 Ann.	5	12
	20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3 Art.
9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations, the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there, for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be, within 18 Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland; otherwise such Bond, or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force, and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
	2 & 3 Ann.	5	12
	20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3 Art.
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland in pursuance of any Act, whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bond shall be with Condition that within 18 Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector or Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged; otherwise such Bond shall be forfeited	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
	2 & 3 Ann.	5	12
	20 Geo. 3.	10	I, 3 Art.
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in Default of such Prosecution to be commenced and Judgment to be obtained within the Times limited) shall be void; and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officer to be cancelled, without Fee or Reward	2 & 3 Ann.	5	12
	8 Ann.	13	23
12. — The Growth of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but such Rice shall not be so imported except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	I, 2
	56 Geo. 3.	91	I
13. — The Growth of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into Saint-George or Hamilton, in Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3.	79	2, 3
	53 Geo. 3.	50	I
14. — No Rice shall be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign	28 Geo. 3.	6	10
	31 Geo. 3.	38	I
	56 Geo. 3.	91	I

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
RICE— <i>continued.</i> European Sovereign or State; on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship			
15. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the said Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors, &c. of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Rice for a limited Time from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies; but the said Rice shall not be so imported except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	11 2 1
16. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the respective Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or Saint John's, with the Advice of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Rice for a limited Time from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces and Islands respectively; provided that no Rice shall be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
17. — Having been imported from any Island in the West Indies or Colony on the Continent of South America under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants as aforesaid, shall not be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Ship or Boat or brought to any Quay with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Boat in which laden; and before shipping of any Rice that may lawfully be exported from any such Island or Colony, the Exporter shall make Oath that no Part thereof had been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	56 38 91	1, 2 3, 4 1
18. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3.	56 38	3 5
19. — In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the Consent of the Council of the Province, may authorize the Importation by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries and Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Rice for a limited	30 Geo. 3.	8	1

RICE—continued.

Term, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants; provided that no Rice shall be so imported except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

20. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or of Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice of their respective Council, may authorize the Importation of Rice for a limited Time from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations

48 Geo. 3. 125 1

21. — May be imported from any of the Colonies or Plantations in America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into the Free Ports in any Foreign Vessel manned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations

48 Geo. 3. 125 2

See "Free Ports."

22. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somers Islands), or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Rice being the Growth of some of the Territories or Dominions of the Crown of Portugal in South America; provided the same is imported into the said Islands or Colonies direct from the said Territories or Dominions, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered, according to Law

51 Geo. 3. 47 5
56 Geo. 3. 91 —

23. — The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs

28 Geo. 3. 6 —
29 Geo. 3. 16 —
29 Geo. 3. 56 —
30 Geo. 3. 8 —
31 Geo. 3. 38 —
56 Geo. 3. 91 —

ROAD HARBOUR. } Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation
ROSSEAU. } of certain Articles in Foreign Ships

45 Geo. 3. 57 —

See "Free Ports."

RUM. See "Spirits."

SAFFLOWER. } May be exported from Malta or any of the Depend-
SAFFRON. } cies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His
Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

55 Geo. 3. 29 5, 9
57 Geo. 3. 4 —

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

SAILS.

1. — Every Ship built in His Majesty's Plantations in America, shall, upon her first setting out or being first navigated at Sea, be furnished with one full and complete Set of new Sails, made up of Sail Cloth manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland; and in case any such Ship shall not, on her first setting out, be fitted and furnished with a new Set of Sails, properly belonging to such Ship, made of Sail Cloth of the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, the Master shall forfeit £ 50

19 Geo. 2. 27 11
9 Geo. 3. 37 4
39 & 40 G. 3. 67 6
Art. 6

	Regn.	Chap.	Sect.
SAINT JOHN'S, (ISLAND OF).			
1. ——— Wines of the Madeiras, or of the Western Islands of Azores, may be there laden for Exportation to any of the British Colonies or Plantations	15 Car. 2.	7	7
2. ——— Goods fit and necessary for the Fisheries in the British Colonies in America, may be exported to the Colonies where such Fisheries are carried on, direct from Guernsey or Jersey — See "Guernsey." "Jersey."	9 Geo. 3.	28	1, 2
3. ——— Herrings cured in the Isle of Man may be exported from thence to any of the British Colonies or Plantations, in the same Manner as Victuals from Ireland See "Man."	12 Geo. 3.	58	4
4. ——— Tools and Implements necessary for the Fisheries in the British Colonies, may be exported direct from the said Colonies to the Isle of Man See "Man."	15 Geo. 3.	31	5
5. ——— Any British-built Ship, navigated and registered according to Law, may load at Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or at Gibraltar, any of the Articles enumerated in the Schedule marked (B.) annexed to 55 Geo. III. c. 9. for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
6. ——— Any Article the Production or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, or any Article which has been legally imported into such Colonies or Plantations, may be exported from thence to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in British-built Ships, navigated and registered according to Law See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	8 —
7. ——— Oranges and Lemons the Growth of the Azores and Madeiras may be there laden for Exportation direct to any of the British Colonies in North America, on board any British Ship navigated and registered according to Law	57 Geo. 3.	38	9
8. ——— No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories of the United States of America into Saint John's, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship, except Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, the Production of the said Territories, imported by British Subjects and in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law	28 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 50	12 14
9. ——— In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Island, may authorize the Importation of Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, Squared Timber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley or Grain, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the Supply of the Inhabitants; but such Scantling, &c. shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13

	Regul.	Chaps.	Sect.
SAINT JOHN'S, (ISLAND OF) — <i>continued.</i>			
10. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, with the Advice and Consent of the Council of the Island, may authorize the Importation of the aforesaid Articles, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the Purpose of Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.	48 Geo. 3.	125	1
11. The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of the Customs	28 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 50	
SAINT JOHN'S (NEW BRUNSWICK). } Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or SAINT JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND). } Cork, the Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be shipped and laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to the Port of Saint John's in New Brunswick, or Saint John's in Newfoundland, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any Port or Place of Europe with Articles the Growth or Produce of the British Colonies in North America, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the British Colonies in North America or from any Part of the United Kingdom	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
			See "Cork." "Fruit." "Oil." "Salt." "Wine."
SAINT JOHN'S (ANTIGUA). SAINT GEORGE (GRANADA). SAINT ANN (JAMAICA).	45 Geo. 3.	57	Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships See "Free Ports."
SAINT DOMINGO. See "Jamaica." SAINT VINCENT. The Port of Kingston one of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	See "Free Ports."
SALT.			
1. May be laden in any Part of Europe for Exportation direct to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, for the Use of the Fisheries, on board any British-built Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	15 Car. 2. 2 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 48 Geo. 3.	7 24 15 19 22	6 7 31 1 1
2. The Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre for Exportation direct to any of the Ports hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, Saint John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, all in North America, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Port or Place of Europe with Articles the Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with Wheat, Flour, Peas,	51 Geo. 3.	97	2

SALT—*continued.*

	Reign	Chap	Sect
Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves, Heading, dressed or undressed, Pine Planks or Boards, from the Province of Canada, whether such Goods are the Produce of Canada, or shall have been brought into the said Province by Land or Inland Navigation			
3. — The Person exporting a Cargo from any Port in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for any such Part of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment in those Provinces, before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or Naval Officer in Command, that the Cargo so shipped is the Produce of the said Provinces, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, bonâ fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies; and such Officer of the Customs, or Naval Officer, shall certify such Oath under his Hand; which Certificate shall be produced by the Master on his Arrival at the Port in Europe within the Limits aforesaid to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Ship shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master of such Ship shall make Oath before the British Consul there, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate so produced was the Certificate of the Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4
4. — The Exporter of any Wheat, Flour, Peas, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oak Staves and Heading, dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine-Plank, and Boards from Canada, shall not be required to make Oath that the said Articles are the Produce of Canada; and the Master of the Ship, on his Arrival at any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the said Articles were the Growth of Canada, or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any) by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon; and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is required to grant, upon satisfactory Proof being made, upon Oath or otherwise, and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to in Manner aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship at the Port of Delivery in Europe	51 Geo. 3.	97	5
5. — Before the Shipment of any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in taking it, until the same shall be shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, bonâ fide taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies; and on such Oath being taken at Quebec, the said Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant Certificate thereof, which the Master shall produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate in Manner aforesaid	51 Geo. 3.	97	6

SALT—*continued.*

6. — Any Ship or Goods subject to Forfeiture under this Act shall be seized by any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War; and the same may be prosecuted, recovered and divided in the same Manner, and by the same Regulations, as far as applicable, as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act made for the Security of the Revenue, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, and which were in Force on the passing of this Act, may be prosecuted, recovered, and divided in any British Colony or Plantation in America

7. — Any Ship belonging to the Inhabitants of the said United States of America, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Ports of the Turks Islands, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt only

8. — The Master of such Ship shall immediately after her Arrival make a true Entry upon Oath before the Collector or other principal Officer of such Port, of his Ship, declaring of what Country she is built, how manned, who was the Master during the Voyage, and who are the Owners thereof, and the Purpose for which he enters the said Port, in order that such Ship may undergo the Search and Examination of the proper Officers of the Customs; and such Master shall truly answer, upon Oath, to such Questions concerning the same as shall be demanded of him by such Collector or other principal Officer, and for any Default therein shall forfeit £100

9. — There shall be collected, for the Use of His Majesty, a Tonnage Duty of 2s. 6d. Sterling, payable in Dollars at the Rate of 5s. 6d. per Ounce, for every Ton Burthen of such Ship; and the Tonnage shall be ascertained by Admeasurement made by such Officer as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, which Officer shall admeasure such Ship according to the following Method; viz.

Drop a Plumb Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure the Distance between such Line and the After-part of the Stern Post at the Load Water Mark, then measure from the Top of the said Plumb Line in a parallel Direction with the Water to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark, at the Fore-part of the Main Stern, subtracting from such Measurement the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length; from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake abaft, and also 3-5ths of the Ship's Breadth for the Rake forward, the remaining shall be esteemed the just Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank, in the broadest Part of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship; then multiply the Length of the Keel for Tonnage by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by One-half the Breadth, and dividing by 94, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage.

Regl.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	7
28 Geo. 3.	6	5
28 Geo. 3.	6	6
28 Geo. 3.	6	7

SALT—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
10. — The Duty shall be paid to the Collector of the Customs at the Port or Place wherein he shall be appointed to reside; before any Salt shall be laden, and shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs, and recovered in the like manner and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty, on Goods imported into any of the Plantations or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West Indies, are or may be levied, paid, and recovered, and shall be subject to the Payment of the Salaries of the Officers, and other incidental Charges of the Port, and the Residue be paid to the Receiver General of the Customs in England, to be paid into the Exchequer under the Head of Consolidated Customs	28 Geo. 3.	6	8
11. — No Goods shall be exported from the said Islands to any Part of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies, or laden on board any Ship for that Purpose, except Salt; and no Goods shall be exported from the said Islands to Great Britain or Ireland, or laden on board any Ship for that Purpose, except Salt, and also except such Goods as may be by Law imported into Great Britain or Ireland from all other Countries free of Duties; on the Forfeiture of such Goods as shall be exported or laid on board contrary to this Act, and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	6 67	9 Art. 6.
12. — Any Foreign Ship described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. may come in Ballast into any Port of the Bahama Islands where there is a Custom House, and export Salt, subject to the Duty of Tonnage, and under the Regulations imposed by 28 Geo. III. c. 6.	52 Geo. 3.	99	I
See "Free Ports."			
13. — Any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, may export from any Part of the Bahama Islands any Quantity of Salt, without entering into the Bona required by 6 Geo. III. c. 52	52 Geo. 3.	99	2
See "Goods, Non-enumerated."			
14. — Until 25th March 1819, any Ship belonging to the United States of America, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Nassau in New Providence, the Ports of Exuma and Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, subject to the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Ships coming for the same Purpose to Turk's Islands	57 Geo. 3.	42	1
SAN JOSEF. } Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of } SANTA LUCEA. } certain Articles in Foreign Ships } See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
SARSAPARILLA. } May be exported from Malta or any of the Depen- } SAUSAGES. } dencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any } of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in } America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's } Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built } Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law } See "Gibraltar." "Malta."	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	— —

SAVANNAH LA MAR.

One of the Free Ports in the Island of Jamaica for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships
See "Free Ports."

SEAMEN.

1. — No Master of any Merchant Ship, which shall have proceeded from any Place in Great Britain or Ireland, shall hire or engage any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person at any Place within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, to serve on board any such Ship, at or for greater Wages or Hire for such Service than according to the Rate of Double Monthly Wages contracted for with the said Seamen, Mariners, and other Persons, at the Time of the Ship's then last Departure from Great Britain or Ireland, being in the same Degree and Station in which such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person shall be so hired or engaged at any such Port or Place, unless the Governor, Chief Magistrate, Collector, or Comptroller of such Port or Place, shall think that greater Wages or Hire ought to be given to such Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, and shall authorize the same by Writing under his Hand; and all Contracts and Securities which shall be made contrary to this Act shall be void; and the Master of any such Merchant Ship, or other Person who shall enter into or give, or cause or procure to be given, any such Contract or other Security, Promise or Undertaking, or who shall hire or procure to be hired any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person to enter on board any Ship contrary to this Act, or who shall pay or procure to be paid any greater Hire or Wages, or other Gratuity or Advantage, to any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person so hired or engaged, than is allowed by this Act, shall forfeit £100

2. — The Master of every Merchant Ship trading to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies, shall have on board, at the Time of clearing out from Great Britain or Ireland, One Apprentice who shall be under the Age of Seventeen Years, duly indentured for Three Years, for every 100 Tons, and so in proportion for every 100 Tons according to the Certificate of Registry; and the Indenture of every Apprentice shall be enrolled at the Custom House of the Port from whence such Ship shall clear out, with the Collector or Comptroller, within One Month after the Execution thereof; and such Apprentice shall be exempt from serving in His Majesty's Navy for Three Years from the Date of the Indenture; and every Owner or Master neglecting to enrol the same, shall forfeit £10. One Moiety by the Owner and the other Moiety by the Master

3. — The Master of such Ship shall, within 10 Days after his Arrival out at any Port in the said Colonies and Plantations, and within 10 Days after their Arrival Home at any Port in Great Britain or Ireland, deliver upon Oath, to be made before the Collector or Comptroller of such Port, a true List and Description of all the Crew on board at the Time of the clearing out from Great Britain or Ireland, and of the Crew on board at the Time of Arrival at any Port in the said Colonies or Plantations, and also a true List and Description of every Person who has deserted or who has died during the Voyage, and also a true Account of the Wages due to each Person so dying, at the Time of his Death; and every Master neglecting so to do shall forfeit £50; and for each List

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
37 Geo. 3.	73	3 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
37 Geo. 3.	73	4 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
37 Geo. 3.	73	5 Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

SEAMEN—*continued.*

or Account so delivered, the Collector or Comptroller shall be entitled to 2s. 6d. ; and any Person may inspect such List, for which Inspection the Collector or Comptroller shall be entitled to One Shilling

4. — No Seaman, Mariner, or other Person who shall, within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, engage himself to serve, or who shall in the said Colonies or Plantations enter on board any Merchant Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to receive any greater Wages or Hire, or other Gratuity or Advantage, on account of such Service, than herein authorized

5. — But not to extend to any Agreement which shall be made with any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person hired or engaged to serve on board any Merchant Ship at any Port within His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, who shall at the Time of such Engagement produce to the Master a Certificate under the Hand of the Master of the Ship on board of which such Person had then last served, signed in the Presence of one or more Witness, stating their Places of Abode, certifying that such Person had been duly discharged; and which Certificate the Master shall grant within Three Days after Application made to him before a Witness, or in default thereof shall forfeit £'20 ; nor to any Agreement to be made with any Person hired or engaged to serve on board any Merchant Ship, which through Necessity, or on account of very hazardous Service or extraordinary Duty, require such Agreement to be made and more Wages given, and of which Necessity, Service, or extraordinary Duty, Proof shall be made on Oath before the Chief Magistrate or Principal Officer of any Port, or before any Justice of the Peace of the said Colonies or Plantations; provided that such Person so hired or engaged shall not have deserted from the Ship on board of which he had then last served, and also that no greater Wages shall be given by any Master, or received by any Seaman, Mariner, or other Person, except in Cases of such Necessity, very hazardous Service, or extraordinary Duty, than after the Rate of double the Monthly Wages, or the Wages to be settled or directed by any Governor, Chief Magistrate, Collector, or Comptroller as herein before directed

6. — The Articles to be entered into between the Masters, Seamen, and Mariners of such Merchant Ship, shall be to the Effect mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Act *

SEIZURES.

1. — Any Officer of the Customs, authorized by Writ of Assistance under the superior or supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within the Colony or Plantation, may take a Constable, Headborough, or other Public Officer inhabiting near the Place, and in the Day-time enter any House, Shop, Cellar, or other Place, and in case of Resistance break open Doors, Chests, Trunks, and other Packages, there to seize and to bring any kind of prohibited or uncustomed Goods to His Majesty's Storehouse in the Port next to the Place where such Seizure shall be made

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
37 Geo. 3.	73	6
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
		Art.
		6
37 Geo. 3.	73	10
37 Geo. 3.	73	11
13 & 14 Car. 2.	11	5
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	6
7 Geo. 3.	46	10

* The Form of the Articles is in the Collection.

SEIZURES—*continued.*

2. ——— If any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, the Defendant 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 by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited or discontinued his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law

7 Geo. 3. 46 11

3. ——— Sugar, Indigo, and Wine landed in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations before due Entry and Payment of the Duty, or without a Warrant for the landing and delivering the same by the proper Officer, may be seized by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony or Plantation where landed, or by any Person authorized by such Governor or Commander in Chief in that behalf, or by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, or by any Custom-house, Impost, or Excise Officer, or any Person aiding or assisting him

6 Geo. 2. 13 3
4 Geo. 3. 15 1, 7

4. ——— Forfeitures incurred in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, under any Law relative to the Trade or Revenue of the said Colonies or Plantations, shall be prosecuted and recovered in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in the Colony or Plantation where the Cause of Prosecution arises; and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts, then in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in some British Colony or Plantation near to that where the Cause of Prosecution arises; provided that where a Seizure is made in any other Colony than that where the Forfeiture accrues, such Seizure may be prosecuted in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction, either in the Colony or Plantation where the Forfeiture accrues, or in the Colony or Plantation where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Prosecutor; and if there are no such Courts in either of the last-mentioned Colonies or Plantations, then in any Court of Record, or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in some British Colony or Plantation near to that where the Forfeiture accrues, or to that where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Prosecutor

49 Geo. 3. 107 1

5. ——— Prosecuted under the Authority of this Act by whomsoever made, shall be deposited in the Custody of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, at the Port where made, or into which they shall be carried, and shall be subject in respect to the Charge, Care, Sale, and Delivery thereof, to the Rules and Regulations of 26 Geo. III. c. 40. and shall be deliverable on Security, according to the Rules of 28 Geo. III. c. 34. (see No. 10 to 13.)

49 Geo. 3. 107 2

6. ——— No Person shall be admitted to enter a Claim to any Ship or Goods seized and prosecuted in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, until sufficient Security be first given by Persons of known Ability, in the Court where such Seizure is prosecuted, in £60. to answer the Costs and Prosecutions, and in Default of giving such Security the Ship or Goods shall be adjudged to be forfeited

4 Geo. 3. 15 44

SEIZURES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seçt.
7. — On Actions and Informations brought or entered in the British Plantations, upon any Law concerning His Majesty's Duties, or Ships or Goods to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations, there shall not be any Jury but of such only as are Natives of England or Ireland, or are born in His Majesty's Plantations; and upon all such Actions and Informations the Offences may be laid or alledged in any Colony, Province, County, Precinct, or Division of any of the said Plantations where such Offences are alledged to be committed at the Pleasure of the Informer	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
8. — If any Ship or Goods shall be seized for any Cause of Forfeiture, and any Dispute shall arise whether the Duties have been paid, or the same have been lawfully imported or exported, or concerning the Product or Manufacture, or the Place from whence such Goods were brought, in such Case the Proof thereof shall be upon the Owner or Claimer, and not upon the Officer who shall seize the same	4 Geo. 3.	15	45
9. — In case any Information shall be commenced and brought to Trial in America, on account of any Seizure of any Ship or Goods wherein a Verdict or Sentence shall be given for the Claimer thereof, and it shall appear to the Judge or Court that there was a probable Cause of Seizure, the Judge or Court before whom the same shall be tried shall certify on the Record or other Proceedings, that there was a probable Cause for seizing the Ship or Goods; and in such Case the Defendant shall not be entitled to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Persons who seized the Ship or Goods be liable to any Action or Prosecution on account of such Seizure; and in case any Action shall be commenced and brought to Trial against any Person on account of the seizing any such Ship or Goods where no Information shall be commenced or brought to Trial to condemn the same, and a Verdict or Sentence shall be given upon such Action or Prosecution against the Defendant, if the Court or Judge before whom such Action or Prosecution may be brought shall certify that there was a probable Cause for such Seizure, then the Plaintiff, besides his Ship or Goods or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to above Two-pence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Defendant be fined above One Shilling	4 Geo. 3.	15	46
10. — In case any Goods shall be seized as forfeited in pursuance of any Act relative to the Trade and Revenue of the British Colonies and Plantations in America, the Judge of any Court having Jurisdiction to try and determine such Seizure, may order the Delivery of such Goods on sufficient Security, by Bond being given to answer Double the Value in case of Condemnation; such Security to be good and sufficient, and to be taken to the Use of His Majesty, by and in the Name of the Collector of the Customs in whose Custody the Goods may be lodged	28 Geo. 3.	34	7
11. — The Collector and Comptroller of the Customs shall, previous to the Execution of the Bond, make strict Enquiry into the Sufficiency of the Sureties proposed; and if found of Ability, they shall then certify the same in Writing to the Judge of such Court; and upon the Production of such Certificate, if the Judge is also satisfied with the Sufficiency of the Sureties, the Bond shall be executed, and shall then be delivered to and kept in the joint Custody of the said Collector and Comptroller; and	28 Geo. 3.	34	8

SEIZURES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
in case the Goods for which such Security shall be so taken shall be condemned, the Value thereof shall be paid into the Hands of such Collector, who shall thereupon, with the Consent or Privity of the Comptroller, cancel the Bond			
12. — But this Act shall not authorize the Delivery of any Goods except in Cases where the same shall be perishable, or where the Informer shall delay coming to as speedy a Trial as the Course of the Court in which the Prosecution shall be commenced and the Nature of the Circumstances will permit	28 Geo. 3.	34	9
13. — Goods and Ships which shall be seized in pursuance of any Act, relative to the Trade and Revenue of the British Colonies or Plantations, and which shall be condemned there, shall be sold by Public Auction to the best Bidder at the Custom-house by the Collector and Comptroller, or Principal Officer of the Customs for the Island, Colony, or Plantation, in whose Custody such Ships or Goods shall be secured; and the Produce of such Sale shall be accounted for and applied by such Collector and Comptroller or other Principal Officer according to Law, subject to the Directions of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four of them	26 Geo. 3.	40	33
14. — Ships seized and condemned in any Colony, Plantation, or Territory belonging to His Majesty in America or in the West Indies, for any illicit Trade, the Commissioners of the Customs in England may direct to be broken up, and the Materials thereof sold, and the Produce to be accounted for and applied in the like Manner as the Produce of other Seizures condemned there are by Law directed to be accounted for and applied	27 Geo. 3.	32	12
15. — Forfeitures recovered in America under this or any former Act shall be applied as follows; that is to say, after deducting the Charges of Prosecution from the gross Produce thereof, One-third of the net Produce shall be paid to the Collector at the Port where such Forfeitures shall be recovered, for the Use of His Majesty; One-third to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony or Plantation; and the other One-third to the Person who shall seize and sue for the same; excepting such Seizures as shall be made by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, duly authorized to make Seizures any where at Sea or upon any River; and which shall not be actually made on Shore within any British Colony or Plantation in America; One Moiety of which Forfeitures (first deducting the Charges of Prosecution) shall be paid to the Collector for the Use of His Majesty, and the other Moiety to him who shall seize and sue for the same; subject to such Distribution of the Produce of Seizures so made at Sea, as well with regard to the Moiety granted to His Majesty, as to the other Moiety given to the Seizor or Prosecutor, as His Majesty shall think fit to direct by any Order of Council or Proclamation	14 Geo. 3. 5 Geo. 3.	15 45	4 26
16. — If the Produce of any Seizure made in America shall not be sufficient to answer the Expences of Condemnation and Sale, or if upon the Trial of any Seizure of any Ship or Goods, a Verdict or Sentence shall be given for the Claimant, the Charges attending the seizing and prosecuting shall, with the Consent and Approbation of any Four of the Commissioners of the Cus-	4 Geo. 3.	15	43

SEIZURES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
toms, be paid out of any Branch of the Revenue arising in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America			
17. — As to the Seizure, Prosecution, and Disposal of "Slaves," and the Bounties allowed to the Seizors under the Acts for restraining and prohibiting the African Slave Trade	46 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3.	72 36	— —
See "Slaves."			
18. — The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich shall be entitled to all forfeited and unclaimed Shares of and in the Proceeds which shall have arisen or shall hereafter arise from all Seizures for Breach of the Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave Abolition Laws, made by any of His Majesty's Ships; and the Agents for the Payments or Distribution of such Proceeds shall be subject to the same Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures with respect to the unclaimed and forfeited Shares thereof, and the transmitting of Accounts and Payment of Balances to the Royal Hospital as Prize Agents were subject to with respect to the Transmission of Accounts and Payment of Balances of Prize Money to the Royal Hospital under 54 Geo. III. c. 23.	57 Geo. 3.	127	6
19. — The Commissioners of the Customs in England or any Four of them may order any Goods, Ships, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages seized as forfeited by any Officer, or any other Person, in pursuance of any Act made for the Protection of Trade, the Benefit of Commerce, or the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, or in pursuance of any other Act in any respect relating to the Department of the Customs, to be restored to the Proprietor, whether such Goods, Ships, Boats, Horses, Cattle, or Carriages shall have been seized on the High Seas, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, in case Evidence shall be given to the Satisfaction of the said Commissioners, that the Forfeiture arose without any Design of Fraud in the Proprietor, and also in case the Seizure shall have been made in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, or Plantations, or on the High Seas, and it shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners or any Four of them, that such Seizure was occasioned by the Proprietor of such Goods, &c. having acted in conformity with any Orders or Directions which the Governor or Chief Officer of any such Colony, Settlement, or Plantation shall have deemed it expedient on any particular Emergency to issue	51 Geo. 3.	96	1
20. — Where the said Commissioners shall exercise the Powers vested in them, and such Goods, &c. shall be restored to the Proprietor on such Condition as under the Circumstances of the Case shall appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable; and the Proprietor shall comply with the Terms prescribed, it shall not be lawful for the Officer or any Person who shall have seized such Goods, &c. or any other Person on his Behalf, to proceed for the Condemnation; but if such Proprietor shall not comply with the Terms, such Officer or Person shall be at Liberty to proceed as if this Law had not been made; or if such Proprietor accept the Terms he shall not be entitled to any Recompence or Damage on account of the Seizure, or maintain any Action for the same	51 Geo. 3.	96	2
21. — The Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three of them, by any Order made for that Purpose, under their Hands, may direct any Ships, Goods, or Commo-			

SEIZURES—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>dities whatever, seized as forfeited by virtue of any Act relating to the Revenue of Customs or Excise, or any Act for the Regulation of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, to be restored to the Proprietor on the Terms and Conditions which shall be mentioned in any such Order; and the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury or any Three of them may mitigate or remit any Penalty or Forfeiture which shall have been incurred in any Part of any such Fine or Penalty, under any Law or Laws relating to His Majesty's Revenue of Customs or Excise, or any Act relating to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom</p>	54 Geo. 3.	171	1
<p>22. — In any Case where the said Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury shall exercise the Powers hereby vested in them, such Goods or Commodities shall be restored to the Proprietor or Proprietors, or such Penalty or Forfeiture, or any Part thereof, shall be remitted or mitigated in such Manner or upon such Terms and Conditions, as to Costs or otherwise, as, under the Circumstances of the Case, shall appear to the said Commissioners to be reasonable, and as they the said Commissioners or any Three of them shall think fit to direct; and no Person shall be entitled to the Benefit of such Order, unless the Terms and Conditions therein contained shall be complied with</p>	54 Geo. 3.	171	2
<p>23. — If any Officer of the Customs shall receive any Bribe or Reward of any Kind, or connive at any false Entry, or make any collusive Seizure or Agreement, or do any other Act by which His Majesty may be defrauded, or whereby any Goods prohibited shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by any Act relating to the Customs in America may be evaded, every such Officer shall forfeit £500. and be rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any Office or Employment, Civil or Military; and if any Person shall give, offer, or promise to give any Bribe or Reward to any Officer of the Customs, to do, conceal, or connive at any Act whereby any of the Provisions relating to the Customs in America may be evaded or broken, such Person shall (whether the Offer, Proposal, or Promise be accepted or performed or not) forfeit £500</p>	4 Geo. 3.	15	38
<p>24. — If any Officer of the Customs shall seize any East India Goods, and by Fraud or Collusion shall desist from, or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he shall forfeit £500. and be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty</p>	7 Geo. 1.	21	9
<p>25. — If any Officer of the Customs in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America shall seize any Sugar, Indigo, or Wine, for having been landed without Payment of Duty, or without a Warrant signed by the proper Officer, and by Fraud or Collusion desist from or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he shall forfeit £50. and be incapable of holding any Office under His Majesty</p>	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	3 1, 7
<p>SENNA.</p> <p>May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North</p>	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —

SENNA—*continued.*

America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

SETTLERS.

1. ——— If any Person being a Subject of the Territories belonging to the United States shall come from thence together with his Family to any of the Bahama or Bermuda or Somers Islands, or to any Part of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there; any such Person obtaining a Licence from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor of the said Islands, Colonies, or Provinces, may import into the same in British Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, any Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, or Cloathing free of Duty, not exceeding in the whole the Value of Fifty Pounds for every White Person that shall belong to such Family; and the Value of Forty Shillings for every Negro brought by such White Person; and if any Dispute shall arise as to the Value of such Household Furniture, &c. the same shall be determined by the Arbitration of Three British Merchants at the Port where imported; One of such British Merchants to be appointed by the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, One by the Collector of the Customs, and One by the Person so coming with his Family
2. ——— All Bargains for the Sale of any Household Furniture, &c. so imported, which shall be made within Twelve Calendar Months after the Importation of the same (except in Cases of the Bankruptcy or Death of the Owner thereof) shall be void
3. ——— Every White Person so coming to reside, if above the Age of Fourteen Years, shall immediately after the Arrival take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, before the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Magistrate at the Place where such Person shall arrive, and at the same Time swear that it is his Intention to reside and settle in such Island or Province; for which Oath such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Magistrate shall receive the same Fee as is payable by Law on administering the Oath of Allegiance

SHEEP. See "Cattle."

SHIPS.

1. ——— No Ship Foreign-built (except condemned as Prize in any Court of Admiralty, or condemned as forfeited in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for any Offence relating to the Slave Trade), nor any Ship built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom in the Manner heretofore allowed, although owned by British Subjects, and navigated according to Law, shall be entitled to any of the Privileges of a British-built or a British-owned Ship, which Privileges shall be confined to such Ships only as are wholly of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of the British Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in Asia, Africa, or America; but not to prohibit such Foreign-built Ships as, before the First of May 1786, did wholly belong to any of the People of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the

Reign.	Chap	Se&t.
30 Geo. 3.	27	1
30 Geo. 3.	27	2
30 Geo. 3.	27	3

SHIPS—continued.

Isle of Man, or of any of the aforesaid Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, as the right Owners thereof, navigated according to Law, and registered in manner herein-after directed, from continuing to enjoy the Privileges they have hitherto enjoyed, or from importing or exporting such Goods as may now be legally imported or exported by such Ships into and from such Places as is now by Law allowed, and under such Rules, Regulations and Restrictions as have heretofore been made touching such Foreign-built Ship, and subject to such Duties as have been imposed on any Goods imported or exported as aforesaid in such Foreign-built Ships, and not to deprive any Ship which before the passing of this Act hath been built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom, and which before the said 1st May 1786 was duly registered as a British Ship, from continuing to enjoy any Privilege to which such Ship is now by any Law or Usage entitled, nor to prevent any such Ship which shall have been begun to be repaired or rebuilt before the said 1st May 1786 from being registered according to this Act, by an Order under the Hands of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four of them, or of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland or any Three of them, which Order the said Commissioners are empowered to grant, if it shall be made appear to their Satisfaction, upon Oath, that such Ship was stranded by the Act of Providence, and not with a fraudulent Intent, and was at the Time of being so stranded the sole Property of Foreigners, or that such Ship was a Droit of Admiralty, and it be in like manner ascertained to the Satisfaction of such Commissioners, that the said Ship, from the Damage received by being so stranded, was rendered unfit to proceed to Sea, without undergoing a thorough Repair in this Kingdom, and that she was necessarily sold for the Benefit of the Foreign Owners, or being a Droit of Admiralty, was sold under the Authority of an Order or Commission from the Court of Admiralty, and that she was fairly and openly purchased by a British Subject, and being the sole Property of such British Subject, that she hath been so much repaired, that Two Thirds of her at least are of British-built

2. — No British-built Ship which has been captured by the Enemy, and which shall not have been registered de novo before 1st October 1788, nor any British-built Ship which shall hereafter be captured by the Enemy shall be registered as a British Ship, or enjoy any of the Privileges belonging to a British-built Ship; but although owned by a British Subject, shall be deemed Foreign built

3. — But every British-built Ship recaptured from the Enemy by any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or by any Ship having Letters of Marque and Reprisal, or by any Ship of War belonging to any State in Alliance with His Majesty, may be registered, and shall be deemed to have the Privileges of a British-built Ship, the same as if it had not been captured by the Enemy

4. — No Ship shall be deemed or taken to be British-built, or enjoy the Privileges thereunto belonging, which shall be rebuilt or repaired in any Foreign Port or Place, if such Repairs shall exceed 15s. for every Ton according to the Admeasurement.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
26 Geo. 3. 54 Geo. 3.	60 59	1 1
48 Geo. 3.	70	—
49 Geo. 3.	41	—

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
<p>SHIPS—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>thereof, unless such Repairs shall be necessary by reason of extraordinary Damage sustained during the Absence of such Ship from His Majesty's Dominions, to enable her to perform the Voyage in which she shall be then engaged, and to return in Safety to some Place of the said Dominion; and before such Ship shall be repaired so as to exceed the Sum aforesaid, the Master shall report the State and Condition thereof upon Oath, or (being a Quaker) upon Affirmation, to the British Consul or Chief British Officer, if there shall be such Consul or Officer at the Port where it shall be necessary to repair such Ship, and shall cause her to be surveyed by Two fit and proper Persons, to be approved of by such Consul or Chief British Officer, and shall deliver to such Consul or Chief British Officer, in Writing, the Particulars of the Damage sustained, and shall verify upon Oath, or being a Quaker upon Affirmation, (to be administered by such Consul or Chief British Officer), the Particulars and Amount of the Repairs, and that the same were become necessary in consequence of Damage sustained during the Voyage to that Port, to enable such Ship to prosecute the Voyage then intended, and to return to some Place of His Majesty's Dominion, which the Consul or Chief British Officer is required to certify under his Hand and Seal; and if there shall not be any British Consul or Chief British Officer resident at or near the Place where such Repairs may be necessary, then such Survey shall be made by Two fit and proper Persons, to be approved of by Two known British Merchants residing at or near such Place; and the Master shall produce to such Merchants Vouchers of the Particulars and the Amount of the Repairs, whose Certificate of the same shall be of the like Force and Effect as that of the British Consul or Chief British Officer; and in case any Ship shall be repaired in any Foreign Place, and the Master thereof shall make Proof upon Oath, or (if a Quaker) by Affirmation, before the Collector or Comptroller or other Principal Officer of the Customs in the Port of His Majesty's Dominions where the said Ship may first arrive, (if required by them so to do, and which Oath or Affirmation the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer, or either of them, is empowered to administer), describing the Nature and Amount of the Expence of such Repairs; and if such Expence shall appear to exceed 15s. for every Ton of the Admeasurement, and the said Master shall neglect or refuse to deliver to such Collector and Comptroller or Principal Officer of the Customs, or to One of them, the Certificate so required, the Vessel shall be deemed Foreign-built</p>	26 Geo. 3.	60	2
<p>5. — No Subject of His Majesty whose usual Residence is in a Country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, shall be entitled (during the Time he shall continue so to reside) to be the Owner in Whole or in Part of any British Ship required to be registered, unless he be a Member of some British Factory or Agent for a Partner in any House of Copartnership actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland</p>	26 Geo. 3.	60	8
<p>6. — If any Ship after Registry shall in any Manner be altered in Form or Burthen by being lengthened or built upon, or altered from a Sloop to a Brigantine, or from any one Denomination to another, by the Mode of rigging or fitting, such</p>	26 Geo. 3.	60	24

SHIPS—*continued.*

Ship shall be registered de novo, as soon as she returns to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may legally be registered, on Failure whereof such Ship shall be deemed Foreign

7. — No Foreigner or other Person not being a natural-born Subject of His Majesty shall be entitled to, or shall purchase or contract for, any Part or Share of any British Ship belonging only to the natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, without first obtaining the Consent in Writing of the Owners of Three-fourth Parts in Value at least of such Ship, to be endorsed on the Certificate of the Register of such Ship before Two Witnesses; and all Agreements, Contracts, Purchases, and Sales, of any Part or Share of any British Ship belonging only to natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, made, contracted for, or concluded by any such Foreigner or other Person not being a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, without such Consent endorsed as aforesaid, shall be null and void

8. — As often as any Transfer of Property in any Ship shall be made while such Ship is upon the Sea, on a Voyage to a Foreign Port, in case the Master is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship shall proceed directly to the Port for which the Cargo is destined, or to the Port to which she belongs, or any other Port in which she may be registered, and such Ship may take on board in the Port for which the original Cargo was destined, or other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port in which she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as may be legally carried to the Port where she may be registered de novo; and if such Transfer shall be made while such Ship is in any Foreign Port, and the Master is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship, after having delivered the Cargo at the Port for which it is destined, shall sail from such Port to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be registered, and may take on board at the Port for which her original Cargo was destined, or other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port in which she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as may be legally carried to such Port where she may be registered de novo; and if such Transfer shall be made while such Ship is on a Fishing Voyage, and the Master is privy to such Transfer, or in case he is not, as soon as he shall become acquainted therewith, such Ship, after having finished fishing, without touching at any Foreign Port, except for the Purpose of Repairs or Refreshments, or for delivering any Part of the Cargo, shall sail to the Port to which she belongs, or any other Port where she may be registered, and may take on board at the Foreign Port last described, or any other Port, being in the Course of her Voyage to the Port where she may be registered de novo, such Cargo as may be legally carried to such Port; and such Ship shall be registered de novo as soon as she returns to the Port to which she belongs, or to any other Port in which she may be registered; on Failure whereof, such Ship shall be deemed Foreign, and shall not again be registered, unless the Commissioners of the Customs, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Guernsey or

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
13 Geo. 3.	26	1
34 Geo. 3.	68	22

SHIPS—*continued.*

be made, such Ship shall be forfeited and prosecuted in like manner as if she had not been registered

13. — The Master of every Ship arriving in any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall, before he proceeds to the Place of unloading, come directly to the Custom House for the Port or District where he arrives, and make a just and true Entry; upon Oath, before the Collector and Comptroller or other principal Officer of the Customs there, of the Burthen, Contents, and Lading of such Ship, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities, and Contents of every Parcel of Goods therein laden, to the best of his Knowledge; also where and in what Port she took in her Lading, of what Country built, how manned, who was Master during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof, and whether any and what Goods, during the Course of such Voyage, had or had not been discharged out of such Ship, and where; and the Master of every Ship going out from any British Colony or Plantation in America, before he shall lade any Goods to be exported, shall in like manner enter and report outwards such Ship, with her Name and Burthen, of what Country built, and how manned, with the Names of the Master and Owners thereof, and to what Place he intends to pass or sail; and before he shall depart with such Ship he shall also deliver unto the Collector and Comptroller or other principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where he shall lade, a Content in Writing under his Hand of the Name of every Person who shall have laden any Goods, together with the Marks and Numbers; and either coming into or going out of any British Colony or Plantation, whether laden or in ballast, the Master shall publicly in the open Custom House, to the best of his Knowledge, answer upon Oath to such Questions as shall be demanded of him by the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Customs, concerning such Ship and the Destination of her Voyage, or concerning any Goods laden on board, upon Forfeiture of £100 Sterling Money of Great Britain for every Neglect, to be prosecuted, recovered, and divided in the same manner, and by the same Rules and Regulations, as other pecuniary Penalties for Offences against the Laws of the Customs or Trade of His Majesty's Colonies in America

14. — No Goods shall be imported into or exported out of any Colony or Plantation in America belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, or shall be laden in or carried from any one Port or Place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, or to Great Britain or Ireland, in any Ship but what is of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, or some of the Colonies, Plantations, or Territories in Asia, Africa, or America, belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, except Ships taken by any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or by any Private or other Ship, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Vice Admiralty, and also except Ships condemned as forfeited in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty, for any Offence relating to the Slave Trade; such Ships respectively being owned by British Subjects, navigated and registered

Reigu.	Chap.	Secr.
7 Geo. 3.	46	9
12 Car. 2.	18	I
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	2
26 Geo. 3.	68	—
27 Geo. 3.	19	10
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
54 Geo. 3.	59	I

SHIPS—*continued.*

according to Law, on Forfeiture of all Goods otherwise imported, as also the Ship; and the Commanders of Ships of War are to seize as Prize all Ships offending, and to deliver them to the Court of Admiralty

For the Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures respecting the Navigation and Registry of British Ships

See "Navigation of British Ships."
"Registry of British Ships."

(1.) Ships belonging to any of the Inhabitants of the United States of America from coming in Ballast to the Turks Islands, Nassau, Exuma or Crooked Island, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt

See "Salt."

(2.) Wool, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Drugs, Cocoa, Logwood, Fustic Wood for Dyers' Use, Hides, Skins, Tallow, Furs, Tortoiseshell, Hardwood or Mill Timber, Mahogany Wood for Cabinet Ware, Horses, Asses, Mules, Cattle, Corn, Bullion, Diamonds, and Precious Stones, Rice, Grain, Flour, Sugar, and Coffee, from being imported into and exported from the Free Ports in the West Indies, in any Foreign Ship, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any Colony or Plantation in America, or Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

See "Free Ports."

(3.) Any Foreign Ship described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. from coming in Ballast or importing into any Port of the Bahama Islands, where there is a Custom House, the Articles allowed in the said Act to be imported into the Ports therein mentioned, and also exporting the Articles allowed by the said Act to be exported in Foreign Vessels, or exporting Salt, subject to the Duty of Tonnage and under the Regulations of 28 Geo. III. c. 6.

See "Salt."
"Free Ports."

(4.) Sugar, Coffee, Rum, or Molasses, the Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies, imported into the Island of Bermuda in any British Ship, from being exported from the Port of Saint George or the Port of Hamilton in the said Island to any Part of the Territories of the United States of America, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of 60 Tons

(5.) Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards and Plank, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans,

But nothing in 12 Car. II. c. 18. or in the other Acts (see No. 14.) is to prevent

15.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect
28 Geo. 3.	6	5, 6 7
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
48 Geo. 3.	125	—
50 Geo. 3.	21	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
54 Geo. 3.	48	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
52 Geo. 3.	79	1
53 Geo. 3.	50	—
57 Geo. 3.	28	—

SHIPS—*continued.*

But nothing in 12 Car. II. c. 18. or in the other Acts (see No. 14.) is to prevent

15.

Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, from being imported from the said Territories into Saint George or Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any State in Amity with His Majesty

(6.) Fruit or Vegetables the Growth of the United States from being imported into the Ports enumerated in 52 Geo. III. c.79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50. in Ships of the Description mentioned in the said Acts, under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures therein provided

(7.) The usual and necessary Articles of Supply for the Estates of Dutch Proprietors in the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in the Province of Guiana in South America, from being exported from the Netherlands into the said Colonies respectively, on board any Ships being the Property of Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without Restriction or Limitation as to the Mariners navigating the same, for the Space of Five Years, commencing from the 1st Day of January 1816; but the Master of every such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the said Colonies, satisfactory Proof of the said Ship being owned by a Subject of the King of the Netherlands; provided that the said King of the Netherlands may, at any Time before the Expiration of the said Five Years, direct that such Trade shall be carried on only in such Ships as are Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three Fourths of the Crew are the Subjects of His said Majesty; provided also, that after the Expiration of the Five Years no such Trade shall be carried on, except in Ships Dutch-built, and whereof the Master and Three Fourths of the Crew are Subjects of His Majesty

(8.) The Produce of the Estates of Dutch Proprietors in the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in Guiana, from being exported from the said Colonies to the Netherlands, on board such Ships as are described in the preceding Article, No. 7.

16. No Ship shall be cleared Outwards for any Colony, Territory, or Place to His Majesty belonging, or in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, unless the whole and entire Cargo of such Vessel shall be laden in Great Britain or Ireland; and any Officer of the Customs may stop any British Ship arriving from any Part of Europe, which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the Colonies, &c. and seize any Goods (except as herein-after mentioned) for which the Master shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector or proper Officer of His Majesty's

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	79	2
53 Geo. 3.	50	
57 Geo. 3.	28	I
56 Geo. 3.	91	3, 4 6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 6
4 Geo. 3.	15	30
20 Geo. 3.	10	15
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

SHIPS—continued.

Customs in some Part of Great Britain or Ireland, certifying that the said Goods were there laden

17. Any Person who shall counterfeit, alter, or falsify any Cocket or Clearance required by this Act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any Cocket or Clearance so counterfeited, &c. shall for every such Offence forfeit £500, and the same shall be of no effect

But nothing in 4 Geo. III. c. 15. or in the other Acts (See No. 16.) is to forfeit, for want of such Clearance,

(1.) Salt laden in Europe for the Fisheries in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or for any other Place to which Salt is allowed to be carried for the Use of the Fisheries; Wines laden in the Madeiras of the Growth thereof; Wines of the Growth of the Western Islands of Azores, and laden there; Oranges or Lemons of the Azores or Madeiras, shipped from thence for Exportation direct to any of the Ports in the British Colonies in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

(2.) Goods, the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, fit and necessary for the Fisheries carried on in any of the British Colonies, shipped by the Inhabitants of Guernsey or Jersey; Tools or Implements necessary for the Fishery manufactured in the Isle of Man, or Herrings cured there, and shipped from the said Isle

See "Europe."

(3.) Fruit, Wine, Oil, Salt, or Cork, laden in any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation direct to certain Colonies in North America, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Part of Europe with the Articles enumerated in this Act -

See "Cork."

"Fruit."

"Oil."

"Salt."

"Wine."

(4.) Corn or Grain laden in any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, for Exportation to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, on board any Ship having landed a Cargo of Sugar, Coffee, or Cocoa imported from the said Sugar Colonies under the Regulations of this Act

See "Corn and Grain."

"Coffee."

"Cocoa."

"Sugar."

(5.) Articles requisite as Supplies for the Cultivation of Estates in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, or the Clothing, Maintenance, and Comfort of the Residents thereon, shipped in the Netherlands by the Subjects of the King of the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4 Geo. 3.	15	32
4 Geo. 3.	15	31
4 Geo. 3.	19	I
48 Geo. 3.	22	I
57 Geo. 3.	89	I
9 Geo. 3.	28	I
12 Geo. 3.	31	5
12 Geo. 3.	58	4
51 Geo. 3.	97	—
52 Geo. 3.	98	—
56 Geo. 3.	91	4

SHIPS—continued.

But nothing in 4 Geo. III. c. 15. or in the other Acts (see No. 16.) is to forfeit, for want of such Clearance,

Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in such Colonies respectively

See "Demerara."

(6.) Articles enumerated in the following Schedule, shipped at Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or at Gibraltar, on board any British-built Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, for Exportation direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America

See "Gibraltar."

"Malta."

Reign.	Chap	Sect.
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1

SCHEDULE (B.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Dry & Wet Fruit
in Brandy & Sugar } <small>in Jars & Bottles.</small></p> <p>Pickles in Ditto.
Olives.
Figs.
Raisins.
Currants.
Pistaccio Nuts.
Almonds.
Dates.
Capers.
Wine.
Brandy.
Oil of Olives.
Oil of Almonds.
Gum Arabic.
— Mastic.
— Myrrh.
— Sicily.
— Ammoniac.
Opium.
Manna.
Senna.
Cantharides.
Oris Root.
Rhubarb.
Mill Timber.
Box Wood.
Argol.
Vermillion.
Ochres.
Cinnabar.
Orange Buds and Peel.
Juniper Berries.
Punk.
Pumice Stone.
Emery Stone.
Whetstone.
Paintings and Prints.</p> | <p>Mosaic Works.
Medals.
Lava and Malta Stone
for building.
Pozzolana.
Jalap.
Scamony.
Quicksilver.
Sarsaparilla.
Saffron.
Safflower.
Musk.
Incense.
Essence of Bergamot.
Do. of Citron.
Do. of Lemon.
Do. of Orange.
Do. of Lavender.
Do. of Roses.
Do. of Rosemary.
Marble, } Rough &
Alabaster, } Worked.
Brimstone.
Cork.
Aniseed.
Cumminseed.
Ostrich Feathers.
Honey.
Sponges.
Amber.
Coral.
Bullion.
Precious Stones.
Pearls.
Corn.
Grain.
Meal or Flour.
Beans.
Peas.</p> |
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18. —

SHIPS—*continued.*

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 18. | } | Lentils.
Rice.
Maccaroni or Vermicelli.
Cascasoo.
Parmesan Cheese. | | Bologna and other Sausages.
Anchovies.
Caviar.
Botarga. |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

19. — Where any Vessel of the Burthen of Fifty Tons or under, laden with customable or prohibited Goods, shall be found hovering within the Limits of any Port on the Coasts of any of the Dominions or Territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and not proceeding on her Voyage for Foreign Parts, Wind and Weather permitting, any Officer of the Customs may go on board, and take an Account of the Lading, and take Security from the Master, by his own Bond to His Majesty in Treble the Value of such Foreign Goods then on board, with Condition that such Vessel (as soon as Wind and Weather and her State and Condition shall permit) shall proceed regularly on the Voyage, and land such Foreign Goods at some Foreign Port or Ports; and if such Master shall upon Demand refuse to enter into such Bond, or having entered into the same shall not depart or proceed regularly on such Voyage (as soon as Wind and Weather and the State and Condition of the Vessel shall permit) unless suffered to make a longer Stay by the Collector, or (in his Absence) the Principal Officer of such Port, not exceeding Twenty Days, then all the Foreign Goods on board shall, by Direction of the Collector or other principal Officer, be brought on Shore and secured; and in case the Goods are customable, the Duties shall be paid, and any prohibited Goods, or other Goods liable to Forfeiture, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and the Officers of the Customs shall prosecute the same, as also the Vessel, in case she shall be liable to Condemnation; and after the Goods are secured, such Bond should be void, and delivered up without Fee or Reward; and not being otherwise discharged, shall, on a proper Certificate returned under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate in any Place beyond the Seas, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants upon the Place, that such Goods were there landed, or upon Proof by credible Persons that such Goods were taken by Enemies or perished in the Seas (the Examination and Proof thereof being left to the Judgment of the Commissioners of Customs), shall be vacated and discharged

20. — If any Foreign Ship shall be found at Anchor, or hovering within Two Leagues of the Shore of any Colony, Territory, or Place in the Possession of or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, and shall not depart from the Coast and proceed upon her Voyage to some Foreign Port or Place within 48 Hours after the Master of such Ship shall be required so to do by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs (unless in case of any unavoidable Necessity and Distress of Weather), such Ship, with all the Goods therein laden, shall be forfeited whether Bulk shall have been broken or not, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs

21. — But not to extend to any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the French King, which shall be found fishing and not

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
5 Geo. 1. 3 Geo. 3.	11 22	6 —
4 Geo. 3.	15	33

SHIPS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Seft.
carrying on any illicit Trade on that Part of the Island of New- foundland, which stretches from Cape Bonavista to the Northern Part of the Island, and from thence running down to the Western Side as far as Point Riche	4 Geo. 3.	15	34
22. No Ship shall be fitted out in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions for the Purpose of being employed on the African Slave Trade, or in any of the Trading or Concerns prohibited and declared to be unlawful by these Acts, or take on board any Goods to be carried to Africa, to be there bartered for Slaves	46 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3.	52 36	— —
See "Slaves."			
23. The Officers of the Customs and their Deputies may go aboard, as well Ships of War as Merchant Ships, and from thence bring on Shore all Goods prohibited or uncustomed, except Jewels, if they be Outward-bound; and if they be Ships Inward-bound, may bring on Shore into His Majesty's Store- house, all small Parcels of Goods which shall be found in Cabins, Chests, Trunks, or other small Packages, or in any private or secret Place, in or out of the Hold, which may occasion a just Suspicion that they were intended to be fraudulently conveyed away, and all other Sorts of Goods for which the Duties were not paid within Twenty Days after the first Entry of the Ship, to remain in the Store-house until the Duties be satisfied, unless the Officers shall see a just Cause to allow a longer Time; and the Officers and their Deputies may remain aboard until all the Goods are delivered; and if any Master, Purser, or Boatswain, or other, taking Charge in any Ship, or any other Person, shall suffer any Truss, Bale, Pack, Fardel, Cask, or other Package to be opened on board the Ship, and the Goods therein to be embezzled, carried away, or put in any other Form or Package after the Ship comes into the Port of her Discharge, in every such Case the said Master, Purser, Boats- wain, or other Person shall forfeit £100	13 & 14 C. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	11 22	4 6
24. In case after the clearing of any Ship and discharging the Watchmen or Tidemen from Attendance thereupon, there shall be found on board any Goods which have been concealed from the Knowledge of the Officers, and for which the Duties due upon the Importation thereof have not been paid, the Master shall forfeit £100	13 & 14 Car. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	11 22	5 6
25. All Goods which shall be found concealed in any Place on board any such Ship at any Time after the Master thereof shall have made his Report to the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs, and which shall not be comprized in the said Report, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs; and the Master (in case it can be made appear that he was anywise consenting or privy to such Fraud or Concealment) shall forfeit treble the Value of the Goods so found	4 Geo. 3.	15	36
26. No Goods shall be laden on board any Ship in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other British Colony or Plantation, without a Suf- ferance or Warrant first had and obtained from the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be intended to be put on board; and the Master of such Ship shall take out a Cocket expressing the Quantity			

SHIPS—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Packages so laden, with the Merchants Names by whom shipped, and to whom consigned, and if they are Goods liable to Duty upon Importation into or Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, the Cocket shall distinctly specify that the Duties have been paid for the same, referring to the Times or Dates of Entry, and Payment of Duties, and by whom they were paid; which Cocket shall be produced by the Master to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where the Ship shall arrive, in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen; and if any Goods shall be shipped without such Sufferance, or the Ship shall depart and proceed on her Voyage without such Cocket, or the Goods shall be landed before such Cocket is produced at the Port or Place of Discharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all Respects therewith, they shall be forfeited; and any Officer of the Customs may stop any such Ship which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of the Shore of any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, and seize all Goods which shall be found on board for which no such Cocket shall be produced to him	4 Geo. 3.	15	29
27. — Not to require any Sufferance or Cocket for any Goods the Product or Manufacture of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which are not by any Act of Parliament made in Great Britain liable to Duty upon the Importation into or Exportation from the said Colonies or Plantations, and are not prohibited to be exported from thence, and which shall be laden in any Boat, Flat, Shallop, or other Vessel without a Deck, not exceeding 20 Tons Burthen, in order to be carried within any River, Lake, or other Inland Waters within the said Colonies or Plantations, and not carried out to Sea further than One League from the Shore	5 Geo. 3.	45	25
28. — Any Person who shall counterfeit, alter, erase, or falsify any Affidavit, Certificate, Sufferance, Cocket, or Clearance required by this Act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of the same, shall forfeit £100 and such Affidavit, &c. shall be invalid and of no Effect	4 Geo. 3.	15	32
29. — Every Master of any Ship shall, before he departs from any British Colony or Plantation where he receives his Lading, take a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, (which they are to grant without Fee or Reward), that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions of these or any other Acts of Parliament, as the Case shall require; and the Master of such Ship shall keep such Certificate in his Custody till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same up to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Port or Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain, Ireland, or any British American Colony or Plantation, on Forfeiture of £100 for every Offence	4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	15 10 67	24 1, 3 Art. 6
30. — If any British Ship laden with any Goods of the Produce or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be discovered by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs within Two Leagues of the Shore of any British Colony or Plantation in America, and the Master of such Vessel shall not produce a Certificate that Bond has been			

SHIPS—*continued.*

given for the Landing such Goods in Great Britain or Ireland, or some other British Plantation; or if he shall not produce such Certificate to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where he shall arrive in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British Colony or Plantation, such Ship, and all the Goods therein laden, shall be forfeited

31. — Every Ship built in His Majesty's Plantations in America, shall, upon her first setting out or being first navigated at Sea, be furnished with one full and complete Set of new Sails, made up of Sail Cloth manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland; and if such Ship shall not on her first setting out be fitted and furnished with a new Set of Sails, properly belonging to such Ship, made of Sail Cloth of the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, the Master shall forfeit £50

Reign.	Chap	Sec ^s .
4 Geo. 3.	15	25
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
9 Geo. 2.	37	4
19 Geo. 2.	27	11
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
12 Ann. St. 2.	18	1
4 Geo. 1.	12	1
26 Geo. 2.	19	9
26 Geo. 2.	19	11
		12

SHIPS (STRANDED.) *

1. — Upon Application by or on Behalf of the Commander of any Ship stranded, or being in Danger of stranding, the Sheriffs or their Deputies, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of Corporations and Port Towns, Constables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, Officers of the Customs or Excise, Coroners, and Commissioners of the Land Tax, are required to command the Constables of the several Ports nearest the Place where such Ship shall be in Danger, to summon Persons to assist in preserving such Ship and Cargo; and the Officers of the Customs and Constables may command Ships riding at an Anchor near the Place to assist by their Boats, and as many Hands as they can conveniently spare; and if any Commander shall refuse or neglect to assist, he shall forfeit £100 to the Commander of the Ship in Distress, together with Costs of Suit

2. — Any one or more of the Justices, in case of Need, may in the Absence of the High Sheriff, take sufficient Power of the County to repeal all unjust Violence, and to enforce the Execution of this Act; and if any Person (lawfully authorized) shall be assaulted, beaten, or wounded for or on account of his acting in the Salvage of any Goods, Vessels, or Effects stranded, wrecked, or cast on Shore, or lying under Water, in any of His Majesty's Dominions, the Offender, upon Conviction at the Assizes at the General or Quarter Sessions for the County where the Offence is committed, shall be transported for Seven Years

3. — Persons assembled to save any Ship, Goods, or Effects, shall conform, in the first Place, to the Orders of the Master

* By an Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in June 1767, it is considered that these Laws regarding 'Ships stranded, extend to and are in force in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, as the Title of the Act 12 Ann. St. 1. c. 18. expressly imports the same to be an Act for preserving Ships and Goods forced on Shore or stranded on the Coast of Her Majesty's Dominions, and the enacting Part has Words extending the Act to Her Majesty's Dominions, notwithstanding the Promulgation of the Law, and some other Provisions in it, are applicable only to Great Britain.'

How far the Clauses of the Act of Ann. and of the other Acts altering and amending the same, here inserted, can be carried into Execution in the British Colonies and Plantations, will depend upon the Nature of the Public Establishments at the Colony or Plantation where a Ship or Goods may be stranded, or near which a Ship may be in Distress or in danger of stranding, or where any Offences may be committed.

SHIPS (STRANDED.)—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
or other Officers, or Owners, or Persons employed by them; and for want of their Presence or Directions, then to the Orders of the Persons authorized, in the following Subordination; viz. in the first Place, to the Orders of Officers of the Customs; then of the Officers of Excise; then of the Sheriff or his Deputy; then of any Justice of the Peace; then of the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of a Corporation; then of the Coroner; then of the Commissioners of the Land Tax; then of any Chief Constable; then of any Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer, as any of the said Persons shall happen to be present; and any Person wilfully acting contrary to such Orders shall forfeit any Sum not exceeding £5, to be levied by Warrant of a Justice of the Peace; and for Non-payment the Offender shall be committed to the House of Correction for any Time not exceeding Three Months	26 Geo. 2.	19	13
4. — If any Person besides those empowered by an Officer of the Customs or his Deputy, and the Constables aforesaid, shall endeavour to enter on board any Ship in Distress without the Leave or Consent of the Commander or other Superior Officer of the Ship, or of the Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, or of the Constable, or One of them employed for the Preservation of the Ship; or in case any Person shall molest any of them in the saving of the Ship or Goods, or endeavour to hinder the saving; or when any such Goods are saved, shall deface the Marks of any such Goods before taken down in a Book for that Purpose provided by the Commander and the First Officer of the Customs; such Person shall within the Space of Twenty Days make Double Satisfaction to the Party grieved, at the Discretion of the Two next Justices of Peace, or in default thereof shall by such Justices be sent to the next House of Correction, where he shall be employed in hard Labour for Twelve Months; and any Commander or Superior Officer of the Ship in Distress, or the said Officer of the Customs or Constables on board the same, may repel by force any such Persons as shall, without such Leave or Consent from the said Commander or Superior Officer, or the Officer of the Customs, or his Deputy, or such Constables as aforesaid, press on board the Ship in Distress, and thereby molest them in the Preservation thereof	12 Ann. St. 2.	18	3
5. — Goods found upon any Persons that were stolen or carried off from any such Ship in Distress, shall immediately upon demand be delivered to the Owner, or in default thereof the Person on whom found shall be liable to pay Treble the Value, to be recovered by Action at Law	12 Ann. St. 2.	18	4
6. — If any Persons shall make, or be assisting in the making any Hole in the Bottom, or any other Part of any Ship in Distress, or shall steal any Pump belonging to any such Ship, or be aiding or abetting in the stealing such Pump, or wilfully do any Thing tending to the immediate Loss or Destruction of such Ship, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy	12 Ann. St. 2.	18	5
7. — If any Person shall plunder, take away, or destroy any Goods or Effects belonging to any Ship in Distress, or which shall be wrecked, stranded, or cast on Shore in His Majesty's Dominions, whether any Living Creature be on board or not, or shall plunder, &c. the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Provision, or Part of such Ship, or beat or wound with Intent to kill, or	26 Geo. 2.	19	1

SHIPS (STRANDED)—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
obstruct the Escape of any Persons endeavouring to save their Lives from such Ship, or put out false Lights with Intent to bring any Ship into Danger, being convicted thereof, shall suffer Death as a Felon without Benefit of Clergy			
8. — But if the Goods or Effects stranded, lost, or cast on Shore, are of small Value, and stolen without Circumstances of Cruelty, Outrage, or Violence, the Offender may be prosecuted by Indictment for Petit Larceny	26 Geo. 2.	19	2
9. — Upon Oath before any Magistrate of such Plunder or Theft, or the breaking of any Ship, the Examination taken thereupon shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of the County, Riding, or Division wherein the Fact was committed, who shall cause the Offender to be proceeded against	26 Geo. 2.	19	8
10. — Upon Information on Oath before a Justice of the Peace of any Part of the Cargo or Effects of any Ship lost or stranded upon or near the Coasts of any of His Majesty's Dominions, being unlawfully conveyed away, or concealed in any Place, or of some reasonable Ground of Suspicion thereof, such Justice may grant his Warrant for searching for such Goods; and if they are found in Custody of any Person not legally entitled to keep them, and if the Owner or Occupier of the Place, or the Person in whose Custody they are found, shall not immediately deliver them, upon Demand, to the Owner or Person lawfully, authorized to demand them, or not giving a good Account how he came by them, such Person shall be committed to Gaol for Six Months, or until he pays the Owner Treble the Value of the Goods	26 Geo. 2.	19	3
11. — Such Goods suspected to have been unlawfully taken away and offered to Sale, may be seized by the Person to whom they are offered, or by any Officer of the Customs or Excise, or any Peace Officer, who shall carry them or give Notice of the Seizure to a Justice of the Peace; and if the Person who offered them to Sale does not within Ten Days prove to the Satisfaction of the Justice the Property to be in him, or the Person who employed him, the Goods shall, by Order of the Justice, be delivered over to the Use of the Owner, upon Payment of a reasonable Reward for the Seizure, to be ascertained by the Justice, who is also to commit the Person who offered them to Sale to Gaol for Six Months, or until he has paid Treble the Value of the Goods to the Owner	26 Geo. 2.	19	4
12. — In case any Person not employed by the Master, Mariners, or Owners, or Persons lawfully authorized, in the Salvage of any Ship or Goods, shall, in the Absence of Persons so employed, save any Ship, Goods, or Effects, and shall cause them to be carried into Port, or to any Custom House near, or other Place of safe Custody, immediately giving Notice thereof to some Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or Custom House or Excise Officer, or shall discover to them where such Effects are wrongfully bought, sold, or concealed, such Person shall be entitled to a reasonable Reward from the Master or Owners; to be adjusted, in case of Disagreement, in the Manner hereinafter prescribed	26 Geo. 2.	19	5
13. — Persons acting in the Preservation of any such Ship or the Cargo shall be rewarded within 30 Days, on Default whereof the Ship and Cargo may be detained by the Officers of the Customs; and in case of Dispute about the Quantum and Reward			

SHIPS, (STRANDED)—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
for such Service, Three neighbouring Justices of the Peace may adjust the same; provided that if no Person appears to claim the Goods saved, the Chief Officer of the Customs in the next Port shall apply to Three of the nearest Justices of the Peace, who shall put him or some other responsible Person in Possession thereof; and if not claimed within Twelve Months, the Goods shall be publicly sold (or, if perishable, forthwith sold), and after Deduction of Charges the Residue shall be transmitted into the Exchequer, there to remain for the Proprietor, who, upon Proof of his Right to the Satisfaction of One of the Barons, shall upon his Order receive the same out of the Exchequer	12 Ann. St. 2. 4 Geo. 1. 26 Geo. 2.	18 12 19	2 1 16
14. — The Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Bailiff, Collector of the Customs, or Chief Constable nearest the Place where any Ship or Goods may be stranded or cast away, shall forthwith give public Notice for a Meeting of the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Justices of the Peace, Mayors, or Chief Magistrates of Towns Corporate, Coroners, and Commissioners of the Land Tax, or any Five of them, who are required to give Aid in Execution of this Act and 12 Ann. Sess. 2. c. 18., to examine Persons upon Oath concerning the Ships and Effects stranded or cast away, or the Salvage, which they are to adjust and distribute among the Persons concerned in case of Disagreement; and every such Sheriff, &c. who attends the Meeting, shall be paid 4s. a Day for his Expences out of the Goods saved	26 Geo. 2.	19	6
15. — The Charges and Rewards for Salvage not being paid or Security given for the same within Forty Days after the Service performed, the Officer of the Customs concerned in such Salvage may borrow Money to satisfy the same, upon a Bill of Sale under his Hand and Seal of the Ship or Cargo saved, or such Part as shall be sufficient, redeemable nevertheless upon Payment of the Principal borrowed and Interest at £4. per Cent. per Annum	26 Geo. 2.	19	7
16. — The Officer of the Customs who acts in Preservation of any Ship in Distress, or the Cargo, as soon as conveniently may be, shall cause all Persons belonging to the Ship, or others who can give any Account thereof, to be examined upon Oath before a Justice of the Peace, as to the Name and Description thereof, the Name of the Commander and Owners, and Owners of the Cargo, and of the Port from and to which she was bound, and the Occasion of the Distress; which Examination shall be taken in Writing, and a Copy delivered to the Officer of the Customs, with a Copy of the Account of the Goods, who is to transmit the same to the Secretary of the Admiralty, to be published in the next London Gazette, for Information of the Persons concerned	26 Geo. 2.	19	15
17. — Nothing contained in these Acts is to prejudice His Majesty, or any Person claiming under Him by Patent or Grant, in relation to any Right which His Majesty or such Person may have to any Wreck, or Goods flotsam, jetsam, or lagan	12 Ann. St. 2. 26 Geo. 2.	18 19	9 14
18. — All the Means which in virtue of 12 Ann. c. 18. subsist and may now be by Law applied for the conclusively adjusting, and for the recovering of the Quantum of the Gratuities to be paid to Persons acting or being employed in the Salvage of any Ship or Goods, in Cases where Application shall have been first made to Officers of the Customs or other the Officers therein mentioned, and Assistance shall have been thereupon rendered and had in pursuance of that Act, shall be applicable and available			

SHIPS (STRANDED)—*continued.*

in like manner in cases where the Salvors shall have acted under and by the mere Employment and Authority of the Commander or other Superior Officers, Mariners, or Owners of any Ship in Distress, although no such Application shall have been made to, nor any Authority or Assistance derived from, any Officers of the Customs or other Officers mentioned in 12 Ann. c. 8.; and upon Payment, or Tender and Refusal, of the Quantum of Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons, or (in case such Payment or Tender cannot be made) on Security given for the due Payment thereof, to the Satisfaction of the Justices who shall have adjudged such Gratuities, it shall not be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, or other Person or Persons having the Possession or Custody of such Ship, Vessel, or Goods, any longer to retain the Possession, by Reason or Pretence of any Claim or Right to a Compensation or Gratuity for such Salvage, or for having acted or been employed therein

19. — Provided that in Cases where the Salvors shall have acted without Application made to, and without any Authority or Assistance derived from, any Officer of the Customs, or other Officer in the said Act mentioned, and the Commander or other Superior Officer, Mariners, or Owners of such Ship, or the Person whose Goods shall be saved, or their Agents, shall disagree with such Salvors touching the Gratuity deserved, the Commander of such Ship so saved, or the Owner of the Goods, or Merchant interested therein, or their Agents, and such Salvors, may nominate Three of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace to adjust the Quantum of the Gratuity to be paid; and in case the Parties shall not agree in such Nomination, then on the Application of any of the Parties to any one neighbouring Justice, such Justice shall nominate two other neighbouring Justices, and such Three neighbouring Justices shall adjust the Quantum of the Gratuity to be paid to each Salvor, who shall disagree with such Master, Commanding Officer, Merchant or Owners, or their Agents as aforesaid*

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
48 Geo. 3.	13	21
48 Geo. 3.	130	22
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
8 Ann.	13	13
		23
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
		27
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
		Al.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
46 Geo. 3.	52	1
51 Geo. 3.	23	7

SILK, (RAW.)

The Production of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to secure the Landing in the British Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Pot and Pearl Ashes.

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

SLAVES.

1. — Shall not be exported from any Part of His Majesty's Dominions to any Settlement, Plantation, or Place belonging to and under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign or State, or embarked or transhipped with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture, with the Ship and Boats thereto belonging

* The 48 Geo. III. c. 130. is a temporary Law, and continued by 53 Geo. III. c. 87. for Seven Years, from 2d July 1813.

SLAVES—*continued.*

2. — No Subject of His Majesty, or Person resident in the United Kingdom, or any of the Dominions thereto belonging, shall export or procure to be exported, or in any Manner assist in exporting, from Africa or elsewhere, to any Colony or Place whatever belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign State or Power, or embark or tranship, or assist in the embarking or transshipping, at Africa or elsewhere, any Slaves, with Intent to export them to any such Foreign Colony or Place; and every Slave so exported or embarked, or transhipped with such unlawful Intent, shall, together with the Ship and the Boats, so far as any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident as aforesaid, have any Interest therein, shall be forfeited
3. — Any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident within the United Kingdom, or the Islands, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or in the Possession of His Majesty, who shall import, convey, ship, or tranship, or cause or procure to be imported, &c. or who shall be aiding or assisting in the importing, &c. any Slave contrary to this Act, shall forfeit for each Slave £50; but no Penalty or Forfeiture shall be incurred by importing, &c. any Slave, when it shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Court, that the prohibited Act entirely arose from inevitable Accident, of which Proof shall lie on the Claimant; provided that this Act shall not prevent the Transportation to any Foreign Colony or Place of any Slave that shall have been convicted in any British Island or Colony of any Crime to which the Punishment of Transportation is annexed; but in every such Case a Copy of the Judgment or Sentence, certified by the Court, shall be put on board the Ship in which such Convict shall be transported
4. — All dealing and trading in the Purchase, Sale, or Transfer of Slaves, or of Persons intending to be sold or dealt with as Slaves, carried on, in, at, or from any Part of Africa, is unlawful; and all Manner of dealing, either by way of Purchase, or of any other Contract or Agreement relating to any Slaves, or to any Persons intended to be dealt with as Slaves, for the Purpose of their being removed or transported, either immediately, or by Transshipment at Sea, or otherwise, from Africa, or from any Place in the West Indies, or in any other Part of America not being in the Dominion or Possession of His Majesty, to any other Place, is prohibited, and unlawful; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident within the United Kingdom, or any of the Territories thereto belonging or in His Majesty's Possession, shall by himself, or his Factor or Agent, or otherwise, deal or contract for the dealing or transferring of any Slave, or any Person intending to be dealt with as a Slave, contrary to this Act, the Person offending shall forfeit £100 for each Slave, One Moiety thereof to His Majesty, and the other to the Person who shall prosecute for the same
5. — No Subject of His Majesty, or any Person resident as aforesaid, (see No. 3.) shall remove, or aid or assist in removing, as Slaves, or for the Purpose of being dealt with as Slaves, any of the Inhabitants of Africa, or of any Territory or Place in America not being in the Dominion or Possession of His Majesty, either immediately, or by Transshipment at Sea, or

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
46 Geo. 3.	52	2
51 Geo. 3.	23	7
46 Geo. 3.	52	5
47 Geo. 3.	36	7
51 Geo. 3.	23	7

SLAVES—*continued.*

otherwise, from Africa, or from any such Country or Place to any other Country or Place; and no such Subject or Resident shall receive or confine on board, or be assisting in the receiving or confining on board of any Ship any such Inhabitant for the Purpose of his being so removed, or of his being dealt with as a Slave; and if any Inhabitant of Africa, or of any Territory or Place in the West Indies or America, not being in the Possession of His Majesty, shall be so unlawfully removed, &c. on board of any Ship belonging in the whole or in part to, or employed by, any Subject of His Majesty, or Person residing in His Majesty's Dominions, or any Territory belonging to or in the Occupation of His Majesty, for any of the Purposes aforesaid, every such Ship with her Boats, &c. shall be forfeited, and all Property in any such Slaves or Natives of Africa shall be forfeited; and every Subject of His Majesty, or Person resident as aforesaid, who shall, as Owner, Part Owner, Freighter, Shipper, or Agent, Captain, Mate, Supercargo, or Surgeon, be concerned in removing, &c. for any of the unlawful Purposes aforesaid, any such Subject or Inhabitant, shall forfeit for each Person £100, One Moiety to His Majesty, and the other to any Person who shall prosecute for the same

6. No Subject of His Majesty, or any Person resident as aforesaid, (see No. 3.) shall invest or employ his Money, Vessel, Goods, or Effects in trading in or carrying Slaves from Africa or elsewhere to any Place under any Foreign Sovereign or State, or to any of the Colonies or Plantations surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, or knowingly lend any Money, or become Security for the Advance of any Money, Goods, or Effects, for the Purpose of being employed in any such Trade, or Carriage of Slaves, or become Security for any Factor or Agent to be employed in the Sale of Slaves in or for the Use or Supply of any such Foreign Place, or Colony or Plantation surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War, or otherwise engage, directly or indirectly in the supplying with Slaves any such Foreign Place, or Colony or Plantation surrendered; upon pain that every Person who shall wilfully so employ any Vessel, Goods, or Effects, or so invest, advance, or secure any Sum of Money for any of the Purposes aforesaid, or become Security for any such Factor or Agent, or otherwise engage, as Partner, Factor, Agent or otherwise, in supplying Slaves contrary to this Prohibition, shall forfeit Double the Value of all the Money, Ships, Goods, and Effects so by him employed, advanced, or secured, to be recovered and applied as is herein-after mentioned; and every Mortgage, Bond, or other Security for the Payment of any such unlawful Loan or Advance, or for any other the unlawful Purposes aforesaid, shall be void; except in the Case of a bona fide Purchaser or Holder of any of the said Securities in their Nature negotiable, who may have purchased the same without Notice that they were given in Consideration of any of the unlawful Purposes aforesaid

7. Any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident as aforesaid, (see No. 3.) who shall knowingly insure or procure to be insured any Slaves or Commodities, or any Ship employed or to be employed in the trading in or carrying of Slaves from Africa

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
47 Geo. 3.	36	3
46 Geo. 3.	52	6
51 Geo. 3.	23	12

SLAVES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
or elsewhere to any Territory or Place belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign or State, or to any of the Colonies or Plantations which have been surrendered to His Majesty during the present War, shall forfeit £500; and every such Insurance shall be void	46 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3.	52 23	7 7
8. — No British Ship, or her Boats, Officers, or Mariners, shall be employed in or at Africa, or on any Part of the Coast thereof, directly or indirectly, in supplying with Slaves any Foreign Ship or Factory, or any Person concerned for or on account of any Foreign Vessel or Factory, or for any Colony or Territory under the Dominion of any Foreign Sovereign or State; and every Ship so employed, or the Boats, Officers, or Mariners thereof, with the Consent and Approbation of the Owners so employed, shall with all her Boats, Guns, &c. be forfeited, and may be seized and prosecuted as is herein-after mentioned, and the Master shall forfeit £100.	46 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3.	52 23	8 7
9. — No Foreign Ship intended to be employed in the African Slave Trade shall be fitted out, manned, or dispatched at or from any Port of this United Kingdom, or any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for a Voyage to Africa, although first destined to touch at some other Place, and no Person shall put on board any Foreign Ship, when destined directly or indirectly to Africa, at any Port in this United Kingdom, or any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, any Goods with Intent to be carried to Africa, to be bartered or otherwise employed in the African Slave Trade, on Forfeiture of the Ship with all her Boats, &c. and the Goods; and any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident within His Majesty's Dominions, who shall knowingly fit out, man, or dispatch any such Foreign Ship, or furnish any Goods with the Intent aforesaid, or assist in any such Offence, shall forfeit £100.	46 Geo. 3.	52	9
10. — No Subject of His Majesty, or any Person resident as aforesaid, (See No. 3.) shall fit out, man, or navigate, or be concerned in the fitting out, &c. any Ship, for the Purpose of being employed in the African Slave Trade, or in any other the Trading or Concerns hereby prohibited; and every Ship fitted out, manned, or employed by any such Subject, or by any Person on his Account, or by his Assistance or Procurement, for any of the Purposes aforesaid, shall, with all her Boats &c. be forfeited	47 Geo. 3.	36	2
11. — No Person shall embark or carry any Slaves from One Colony or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, to any other such Colony, &c. until the Owner or Exporter shall apply in Writing to the Governor, or the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port from whence it shall be intended to embark the said Slaves, expressing the Number and Quality, and the Place to which he means to carry them (such Place being some Colony or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, into which such Slaves may be lawfully imported without special Licence, or One of the Colonies &c. surrendered during the present War for importing Slaves into which a special Licence shall have been obtained), and until such Owner or Exporter shall obtain a Licence, specifying the Place of Destination under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Chief Officer; but previous thereto, every such Exporter shall	51 Geo. 3. 51 Geo. 3.	52 23	13 4

SLAVES—*continued.*

give Bond to His Majesty in £50 for every Slave, to the Governor or Chief Officer of the Place, for the true landing the Slaves, and for producing within a limited Time, according to the ordinary Length of the Voyage, a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Place to which conveyed, or in case there be no Chief Officer of the Customs, then from Two of the most eminent British Merchants or Inhabitants, certifying that the said Slaves have been landed and left there, Death or other inevitable Impediment (to be proved by Oath of Two credible Witnesses) excepted

12. — If any such Slave shall not be so landed, or if such Certificate shall not be returned, the Bond shall be forfeited and may be put in Suit, and the Owner or Exporter shall not be relieved from the Penalty but on paying £50 for each Slave not certified; nor shall the Party be discharged from any Penalty or Forfeiture incurred by the sending or conveying such Slaves to any Foreign Territory or Place contrary to this Act; but the Bonds shall be void unless prosecuted within Three Years from the Date

13. — Not to prevent any Slave being employed in Navigation, Fishing, or any other his ordinary Business or Occupation upon the Seas, nor to prevent any Slave who shall be really the domestic Servant of any Person residing in any Plantation or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty from attending his Owner or Master, or any Part of his Family by Sea to any Place, whether under the Dominion of His Majesty, or of any Foreign State; but if any Slave employed in Navigation, or any Fisherman or domestic Slave, shall be so employed, or carried from any British Island or Colony to any Foreign Colony or Territory, or to any other British Island or Colony, or to any of the Colonies or Plantations which have surrendered during the present War, the Names and Occupations (except domestic Slaves, attending on the Person of any Passenger on board, not exceeding in Number Two for every Passenger) shall be inserted in or endorsed upon the Clearance or Permit, by or in the Presence of the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Place of Clearance, who shall (without Fee) certify that the Slaves so embarked were reported and described to him as Seamen, Fishermen, or domestic Servants, as the Case may be; and if any Slave shall be found on board, whose Name and Description shall not be inserted in or endorsed upon the Clearance and Permit, and so certified (except as aforesaid), or who shall be untruly or fraudulently therein described, with Intent to elude any of the Prohibitions or Regulations in this Act, every such Slave shall be forfeited, and the Master, and the Owner, or other Person by whom or by whose Procurement such Slave shall be so untruly and fraudulently described, shall forfeit £50 for each; but not to prevent any Slave from being put on board any Ship by Order of His Majesty's Commander in Chief, in any Colony or Territory belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty, in order to be employed in His Majesty's Military or Naval Service, and from being employed as the said Service may require

14. — The granting of Licences, and every Act which the Governor is directed to perform, may be done by the Person ex-

Reign.	Chap	Sect
46 Geo. 3.	52	13
51 Geo. 3.	23	4
46 Geo. 3.	52	13

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
SLAVES— <i>continued.</i> cuting the Office of Governor by Authority from His Majesty, whether under the Title of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council, or under any other Style or Title whatsoever	46 Geo. 3.	52	14
15. — Any Person who shall commit wilful Perjury, or who shall procure or suborn any Person to commit wilful Perjury, shall suffer the Pains and Penalties for wilful and corrupt Perjury or Subornation of Perjury	46 Geo. 3.	52	16
16. — Any Inhabitant of Africa, or any Territory or Place not being in the Dominion or Possession of His Majesty, unlawfully carried away or removed from Africa, or from the West Indies, or America, not in the Dominion or Possession of His Majesty, who shall be imported or brought into any Island, Colony, Plantation, or Territory in the Dominion or Possession of His Majesty, and there sold or disposed of as a Slave, or detained or kept in a State of Slavery, may be seized and prosecuted by such Persons and in such Manner as any Goods unlawfully imported into the same Plantation or Territory may be seized and prosecuted therein, by any Act in force for regulating the Navigation and Trade of His Majesty's Colonies	47 Geo. 3.	36	4
17. — All Insurances effected in respect to any of the Dealing, Removing, or Transactions by this Act prohibited, shall be also prohibited and unlawful; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects, or any Person resident as aforesaid, (see No. 3.) shall knowingly subscribe or procure to be subscribed any such unlawful Insurances, he shall forfeit £100 for every Insurance, and Treble the Amount of the Premium; one Moiety thereof to His Majesty, and the other to the Prosecutor	47 Geo. 3.	36	5
18. — All Slaves and Natives of Africa dealt with or detained as Slaves, which shall be seized or taken as Prize of War, or liable to Forfeiture under any Act for prohibiting the African Slave Trade, shall, for the Purposes only of Seizure, Prosecution, and Condemnation, be adjudged as Slaves and Property, in the same Manner as Negro Slaves have been heretofore considered and adjudged, but the same shall be condemned to the sole Use to His Majesty, for the Purpose only of divesting and barring all other Property or Interest, and shall in no case be liable to be disposed of or dealt with as Slaves, by or on the Part of His Majesty, or any Person claiming under Him; but such Officers, Civil or Military, as shall by any Order of the King in Council be empowered to receive, protect, and provide for such Natives of Africa, may enter and enlist any of them into His Majesty's Service, or bind them, whether of full Age or not, as Apprentices, for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years, to such Persons and upon such Conditions and Regulations as His Majesty shall, by any Order in Council, direct and appoint; and any Indenture of Apprenticeship, duly made and executed by any Person to be for that Purpose appointed by any such Order, for any Term not exceeding Fourteen Years, shall be of the same Effect as if the Party thereby bound had himself, when of full Age, duly executed the same; and every Native of Africa, who shall be so enlisted or entered, shall be treated and dealt with as if he had voluntary enlisted or entered	47 Geo. 3. 55 Geo. 3.	36 172	7 7

SLAVES—*continued.*

19. — Where any Slaves or Natives of Africa taken as Prize of War by any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Privateers duly commissioned, shall be finally condemned, there shall be paid to the Captors thereof by the Treasurer of the Navy, in like manner as the Bounty called "Head Money" is now paid by virtue of 35 Geo. III. c. 71. such Bounty as His Majesty may have directed by Order in Council, not exceeding £40 for every Man, £30 for every Woman, and £10 for every Child or Person not above 14 Years old, that shall be delivered over in good Health to the Officer appointed to receive and provide for them; which Bounties shall be divided amongst the Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and Soldiers on board His Majesty's Ships of War, or hired armed Ships, in the Manner and Proportion as by His Majesty's Proclamation for granting the Distribution of Prizes shall be directed and appointed, and amongst the Owners, Officers, and Seamen of any Private Vessel of War, in such Manner and Proportion according to any Agreement in Writing they shall have entered into for that Purpose
20. — The Numbers of Men, Women, and Children so delivered over, shall be proved to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, by producing a Copy duly certified of the Sentence of Condemnation, of the Numbers of Men, Women, and Children taken and condemned, and also a Certificate under the Hand of the Officer, Military or Civil, appointed as aforesaid, to whom they shall have been delivered, acknowledging that he hath received them, to be disposed of according to His Majesty's Instructions and Regulations
21. — But if Doubts shall arise whether the Party claiming such Bounty is entitled thereto, the same shall be summarily determined by the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Judge of any Court of Admiralty in which the Prize shall have been adjudged, subject to an Appeal to the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes
22. — Upon the Condemnation to the Use of His Majesty of any Slaves or Natives of Africa seized and prosecuted as forfeited (except in the Cases of Seizures made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War), there shall be paid to the Person who shall have prosecuted the same to Condemnation £13 for every Man, £10 for every Woman, and £3 for every Child or Person under the Age of 14 Years delivered over in good Health, and also the like Sums to the Use of the Governor or Commander in Chief of any Colony or Plantation wherein such Seizure shall have been made; but in Cases of Seizures made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War, there shall be paid to the Commander or Officer who shall so seize and prosecute, for every Man condemned and delivered £20, for every Woman £15, and for every Child or Person under Fourteen £5, subject to such Distribution for the Seizures made at Sea as His Majesty shall think fit to direct by any Order in Council; for which Payments the Officer appointed to receive and provide for such Slaves or Natives of Africa, shall, after the Condemnation and Receipt thereof, grant Certificates in favour of the Governor and Party seizing and prosecuting; or the latter alone (as the Case may be),

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
47 Geo. 3.	36	8
47 Geo. 3.	36	9
47 Geo. 3.	36	10
47 Geo. 3.	36	11

SLAVES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, who, upon the Production of such Certificate, and of an authentic Copy of the Sentence of Condemnation, and also a Receipt under the Hand of such Officer appointed as aforesaid, specifying that such Slaves or Africans have been received in good Health, shall direct Payment out of the Consolidated Fund of the Money specified in such Certificate to the lawful Holders of the same, or the Persons entitled to the Benefit thereof			
23. — Any Person forging or counterfeiting any such Certificate, Copy of Sentence, of Condemnation, or Receipt, or any Part thereof, or wilfully uttering or publishing the same, knowing it to be forged or counterfeited, with Intent to defraud His Majesty, or any other Person, shall, on Conviction, suffer Death without Benefit of Clergy	47 Geo. 3.	36	12
24. — The pecuniary Penalties or Forfeitures shall be prosecuted and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or Court of Record or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions wherein the Offence was committed, or in case the Offender shall be resident in any other Place, then in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions where found; and in all Cases of Seizures, the same may be prosecuted and recovered in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or Vice Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, in or nearest to which such Seizures may be made, or to which such Ships, Slaves, Goods, or Effects (if seized at Sea or without the Limits of any British Jurisdiction) may most conveniently be carried for Trial; and all the Penalties and Forfeitures, whether pecuniary or specific (unless where it is expressly otherwise provided), shall go to such Persons in such Shares, and may be prosecuted, distributed, and applied in such Manner and by the same Rules and Directions, as any Penalties or Forfeitures incurred in Great Britain, and in the British Colonies in America, by any Act relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said British Colonies, now go and belong to, and may now be prosecuted, &c. in Great Britain, or in the said Colonies respectively	46 Geo. 3. 47 Geo. 3.	52 36	17 13
25. — Ships, Slaves, or Natives of Africa conveyed or dealt with as Slaves, and Goods and Effects forfeited for any Offence against this Act, may be seized by any Officer of the Customs or Excise, or by the Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, who shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions of 4 Geo. III. c. 15, or any other Act made for the Protection of Officers, seizing and prosecuting for any Offence relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America	47 Geo. 3.	36	14
26. — All Offences against this Act may be tried, determined, and dealt with as Misdemeanors, as if the same had been respectively committed within the Body of the County of Middlesex	47 Geo. 3.	36	15
27. — His Majesty in Council may make such Regulations for the Disposal and Support of such Negroes as shall have been bound Apprentice under this Act, after the Term of their Apprenticeship shall have expired, as shall seem meet, and as may prevent such Negroes from becoming at any Time chargeable upon the Island in which they shall have been bound Apprentices	47 Geo. 3.	36	16

SLAVES—*continued.*

28. — No Act, as to enlisting for any limited Period of Service, or granting any Pensions or Allowances to any Soldiers discharged after certain Periods of Service, shall extend to any Negroes enlisted and serving in any of His Majesty's Forces

Reign	Chap.	Sect
47 Geo. 3.	36	17

29. — Persons against whom any Action shall be commenced in Great Britain or elsewhere, for any Thing done in pursuance of these Acts, may plead the General Issue, and give the Acts and the special Matter in Evidence; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendants have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs

46 Geo. 3.	52	19
47 Geo. 3.	36	18

30. — Actions, Bills, Indictments, or Informations for the Recovery of any of the Penalties or Forfeitures imposed by 46 Geo. III. c. 52. and 47 Geo. III. c. 66. may be brought, exhibited, or prosecuted at any Time within Three Years after the Offence committed

53 Geo. 3.	112	I
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31. — All Ships, whether British or Foreign, adjudged to be forfeited under any Act for the Prevention, Abolition, or Regulation of the Slave Trade in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or which shall be condemned in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for any Offence in relation to the Slave Trade, shall be entitled to Certificates of Registry as British Ships, and thereupon enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages of British-built Ships, in like manner with Ships taken and condemned as lawful Prize of War; but such Ships shall be subject to the same Duties and Regulations, and shall be registered in the same Manner, and subject to the same Conditions and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and shall be owned and navigated, as Ships condemned as lawful Prize are required to be in order to their obtaining British Registers, and enjoying the Privileges of British Ships according to Law

54 Geo. 3.	59	I
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32. — When Persons held or treated as Slaves within the Provisions of any Act passed for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, shall be captured or seized as Prize of War, or as forfeited, or otherwise proceeded against and brought to Adjudication, the Person claiming any Right or Property in or the Possession of such Slaves shall put such Slaves on Shore, and the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Place shall direct Inquiry to be made whether the Person claiming any Right or Property in or to the Possession of such Slaves shall have furnished or be willing and able to furnish sufficient Food and Necessaries for the wholesome Maintenance of the said Slaves during the Proceedings, and such Chief Officer shall report to the Governor or Person exercising the Authority of Governor the Result of such Inquiry; and if it shall appear that sufficient Food and Necessaries have not been furnished, and if the Person claiming the Property in such Slaves shall refuse or neglect to support the said Slaves during such Proceedings, the Governor, &c. shall authorize the Chief Officer to take on himself the immediate Care and Custody of such Slaves, and to provide proper Food and Necessaries, until the Court shall have made its De-

55 Geo. 3.	172	I
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SLAVES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
cree, and the Court shall, on Application by the Chief Officer of the Customs having provided for such Slaves, direct the Accounts to be brought into the Registry of the Court and examined, and direct the same when confirmed to be a Charge on the said Slaves, to be defrayed by the Person receiving Possession thereof under the Decree			
33. — In case the Court shall not immediately restore or condemn, but shall direct further Proof in the Cause, and the Person claiming the Property or Possession shall not have supplied, or at any Time pending Proceedings shall refuse or neglect to supply Necessaries for the said Slaves, the Court may direct a Valuation to be made, and decree such Slaves, after such Valuation had and approved, to be delivered over to such Officer or Person as may be appointed by His Majesty to receive Slaves condemned according to 47 Geo. III. c. 36; and the same shall be treated in all Respects according to the Provisions of the said Act, except that the Bounty shall not be payable but in the Event of final Condemnation	55 Geo. 3.	172	2
34. — If on further Proof the Slaves shall be decreed to be restored, and there be no Appeal, and the Slaves shall have been delivered over as above directed; Restitution shall be made in the Value of the Slaves, according to the Valuation before directed, together with Interest thereon, such Sums being deducted as were expended for their Maintenance; and the Value so adjusted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy in the same Manner as Bounties paid for Slaves condemned under 47 Geo. III. c. 36, on the Production of the Official Copy of the Sentence of Restitution, with the Valuation endorsed thereon by the Registrar of the Court	55 Geo. 3.	172	3
35. — In case where there shall have been a Decree having the Effect of a definitive Sentence, restoring or condemning the said Slaves, and the same shall be suspended by Appeal, the Court shall forthwith direct the Slaves to be valued, and after such Valuation to be delivered over to such Officer or Person as may be appointed to receive Slaves condemned; and such Slaves shall be dealt with in all Respects as if they had been finally condemned, except that the Bounties shall not be due thereon but in the Event of final Condemnation	55 Geo. 3.	172	4
36. — Where Slaves shall be finally restored in the Court of Appeal, Restitution in Value shall be made for the Use of the Proprietor, according to the Valuation before directed, subject to Revision in the said Court of Appeal, together with Interest thereon, the Sums expended for the Maintenance and Support being deducted; and the Value so adjusted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy in the same Manner as Bounties are paid under 47 Geo. III. c. 36., on the Production of an Official Copy of the final Sentence, with the Valuation of the Slaves endorsed thereon by the Registrar of the Court	55 Geo. 3.	172	5
37. — Not to prevent the Courts having Jurisdiction in the principal Cause from adjudging the Captor, Seizor, or Prosecutor to pay, in addition to the Restitution in Value, such further Sums in the Nature of Costs or Damages as the Court shall decree, where it shall appear that the Capture, Seizure, or Prosecution, or the Appeal thereon, shall not be justified by the Circumstances of the Case	55 Geo. 3.	172	6

SLAVES—*continued.*

38. — If any Subject of His Majesty, or if any Person residing or being within the United Kingdom, or in any of the Islands, Colonies, Dominions, Ports, Settlements, Factories, or Territories belonging thereto, or being in His Majesty's Possession, or under the Government of the East-India Company, shall by himself, or by his Factor or Agent, or otherwise, remove, or aid or assist in the removing, as a Slave, or for the Purpose of being sold or dealt with as a Slave, any Person whatsoever, from any Part of Africa, or any other Country, Territory, or Place, either immediately or by Transshipment at Sea, or otherwise; or shall import, or aid or assist in importing into any Colony, Territory, or Place any such Person as aforesaid, for the Purpose aforesaid; or shall knowingly embark, detain, or confine on board any Ship or Boat any such Person for the Purpose aforesaid; or shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or let to freight or on hire, any Ship to be employed in removing or importing, or for the Purpose of removing or importing, any such Person as a Slave, or for the Purpose of being sold or dealt with as a Slave; or shall fit out or cause to be fitted out, or take the Command of or navigate or embark on board any such Ship as Master or Captain, Mate, Supercargo, or Surgeon, knowing that such Vessel is actually employed, or is in the same Voyage for which he shall so embark intended to be employed, in removing, importing, or bringing any such Person for the Purpose of his being sold, used, or dealt with as a Slave; the Persons offending, and their Counsellors, Aiders, and Abettors, shall be declared to be Felons, and be transported for a Term not exceeding 14 Years, or kept to hard Labour for a Term not exceeding Five Years, nor less than Three Years, at the Discretion of the Court before whom convicted

39. — Any Person who shall embark on board any such Ship employed or intended to be employed as aforesaid, as a Petty Officer, Servant, or Seaman, knowing that such is the Purpose, or one of the Purposes of the Voyage, or who shall underwrite or procure to be underwritten any Policy of Assurance upon any such Ship or Goods, or the Freight, knowing the Purpose of the Voyage, shall only be declared to be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall be punished by Imprisonment for a Term not exceeding Two Years; and such Persons shall not be deemed to be, nor shall be punished as Accessories to Felony

40. — Not to subject any Person to the Pains and Penalties for removing or carrying from any British Colony or Settlement in the West Indies to any other such Colony, &c. or from one Part of such British Island, Colony, or Settlement to another Part of the same, or for transporting into or landing in any such Colony or Settlement any Slave born within such Colonies or Settlements, or any Slave which shall be lawfully imported into the said Colonies or Settlements, or for removing or carrying any Slave from one Part of any Foreign Colony or Settlement to another Part of the same, or for transshipping and assisting at Sea any Slave which shall be in any Ship in Distress; nor prevent the Transportation to any Foreign Colony or Place of any Slave convicted by due Course of Law in any British Colony of any Crime to which the Punishment of Transportation shall

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	23	1
51 Geo. 3.	23	2, 3
51 Geo. 3.	23	4

SLAVES—*continued.*

be annexed ; but in every such Case a Copy of the Judgment or Sentence, certified by the Court, shall be put on board the Ship

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
41. — All Felonies or Misdemeanors committed in Africa, or in any Place other than the United Kingdom, or on the High Seas, or in any Place where the Admiral has Jurisdiction, shall be inquired of, either according to the ordinary Course of Law, and the Provisions of 28 Hen. VIII. so far as the same Act is now unrepealed, or according to 11 & 12 W. III.	51 Geo. 3.	23	6
42. — But nothing herein contained shall repeal or alter 46 Geo. III. c. 52. or 47 Geo. III. c. 36. for preventing the Importation of Slaves by any of His Majesty's Subjects into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign State or Power, in respect of any Forfeitures of Ships, Cargoes, Goods, or Effects thereby imposed for any Offence against the said Acts, or the Remedies thereby given for the Recovery thereof, or in respect of any pecuniary Penalties thereby imposed.	51 Geo. 3.	23	7
43. — All Governors or Persons having the Chief Command of any of the Settlements, Forts, or Factories belonging to His Majesty, or the African Company in Africa, or any African Island, and all Persons deputed by such Governor or Commander in Chief, may seize and prosecute all Ships, Slaves, or Natives of Africa conveyed or dealt with as Slaves, and all Goods and Effects forfeited for any Offence against 46 Geo. III. c. 52, or 47 Geo. III. c. 36, and which shall be found upon or near to the said Coast, or in any Port, Haven, or River thereof, or within the Limits of any of the said Settlements, Forts, or Factories; and such Governor or Commander in Chief, and all Persons by them so deputed, shall have the Benefit of all the Provisions made by any Act for the Protection of Officers seizing and prosecuting for any Offence against any Act relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America	51 Geo. 3.	23	8
44. — If any Petty Officer, Servant, or Seaman on board any Ship fitted out for or engaged in the unlawfully removing or dealing in Slaves, shall within Three Months after the Arrival of the said Ship at any Port belonging to His Majesty, give Information on Oath before any competent Magistrate against any Owner, Part Owner, Captain, Mate, Surgeon, or Supercargo of such Ship, who shall have committed any Offence against this Act, and shall give Evidence on Oath against such Owner, &c. before any Magistrate or Court before whom such Offender may be tried; or if such Petty Officer, or Mariner, or Servant, shall, within Three Months after his Arrival at any Place not within His Majesty's Dominions, give Information to any of His Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, Plenipotentiary Envoys, Consuls, Residents, or other Agents, so that any Person owning such Ships, or navigating or taking Charge of the same as Captain, Mate, Surgeon, or Supercargo, may be apprehended, such Person so giving Information and Evidence shall not be liable to any Punishment under 46 Geo. III. c. 52, or 47 Geo. III. c. 36, but shall be wholly discharged therefrom; and His Majesty's Ambassadors, &c. are required to receive such Information, and to transmit the Particulars thereof	51 Geo. 3.	23	9

SLAVES—*continued.*

to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to transmit Copies of the same to the Commander of His Majesty's Ships then in the said Port or Place

SPIRITS.

1. — No Rum or other Spirits shall be laden on board any Ship in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on Condition that the same shall not be carried to or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures as prescribed in 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 25 Car. II. c. 7.*

See "Ashes, Pot and Pearl."

2. — No Rum, the Production of any British Colony or Plantation in America, shall be landed in Guernsey or Jersey.

See "Goods, Non-enumerated."

3. — Every Person loading any Spirits, as of the Product or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation, shall, before the clearing out of the Ship, deliver to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, an Affidavit signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the said British Colonies or Plantations, either by the Shipper or his known Agent or Factor, expressing in Words at Length the Quality of the Goods, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages, and describing the Name of the Plantation and Colony where the same were produced; which Affidavit shall be attested, under the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace, to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit; which Certificate shall express the Quality of the Goods, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages

4. — The Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs, to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall (without Fee or Reward) within Thirty Days after the Sailing of the Ship, transmit One exact Copy of the Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the Colony or Plantation where the Spirits were shipped; and shall also, within the like Space of Thirty Days, transmit another exact Copy to the Justices and Vestry of the Parishes and Precincts where the Spirits were produced, on Forfeiture of £50 for every Omission or Neglect

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
5 Geo. 3. 9 Geo. 3.	39 28	5 —
9 Geo. 3.	28	—
4 Geo. 3.	15	20
18 Geo. 3.	58	1

* By 56 Geo. III. c. 91. *Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in Guiana, may export from thence to the Netherlands any Goods the Produce of their Estates, in Dutch Ships, subject to the same Regulations and Restrictions for the landing of such Produce in the Netherlands, as are provided by any Act now in force for the landing of the like Articles in Great Britain, so far as applicable; and no Persons entitled to trade between the said Colonies, and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, are allowed to export the Produce of the said Estates to any Part of the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe.*

SPIRITS—continued.

5. — In case any Justice of the Peace shall subscribe his Name to any Paper or Parchment, purporting to be an Affidavit, for the Purpose directed by 4 Geo. III. c. 15., unless the Person purporting to make such Affidavit shall actually appear before him, and be sworn to the Truth of the Affidavit, every such Justice shall forfeit for every Offence £50.

Reign. Chap. Sect.

18 Geo. 3. 58 2

6. — If there shall not be any Justices of the Peace at such Colony or Plantation, before whom such Affidavit can be made, the Planter or Grower shall make the same before the Collector and Comptroller or other Chief Officer of the Customs, or any Two of them, at the Port or Place from whence the Spirits may be intended to be shipped; and in the Certificate which the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, are required to deliver to the Shipper, they shall also certify that there are not any Justices of the Peace resident at or within such Colony or Plantation

47 Geo. 3. 48 2

7. — Rum, the Produce of any British Island, brought into any of the Free Ports in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, may be exported from thence to any of the Colonies or Plantations in America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, in any Foreign Ship, owned and navigated by any Persons inhabiting any such Colony, Plantation, or Country

45 Geo. 3. 57 8

See "Free Ports."

8. — Rum, the Produce of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported direct to Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such Ships, and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are herein particularly mentioned

55 Geo. 3. 29 1
57 Geo. 3. 4 —

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

9. — Brandy may be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

55 Geo. 3. 29 5, 9
57 Geo. 3. 4 —

See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

10. — Rum, the Produce of any British Plantation in the West Indies, legally imported into Bermuda in any British Ship, may be exported from Saint George or Hamilton to any of the Territories of the United States, in the Description of Ships and under the Regulations provided in the Acts 52 Geo. III. c. 79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50.

57 Geo. 3. 28 1

See "Bermuda."

11. — No Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, nor in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, shall be imported into any of the Colonies or Plantations in America in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, upon Forfeiture of such Spirits, and the Ship

4 Geo. 3. 15 18

12. — There shall be paid to His Majesty, upon all Spirits hereafter mentioned, which shall be imported into Quebec, above all

SPIRITS—*continued.*

other Duties payable in the said Province, the Duties following; that is to say,

For every Gallon of Brandy or other Spirits of the Manufacture of Great Britain, Three-pence:

For every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits which shall be imported from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, Sixpence:

For every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits which shall be imported from any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Dominions in America, Nine-pence:

For every Gallon of Foreign Brandy or other Spirits of Foreign Manufacture imported from Great Britain, One Shilling:

For every Gallon of Rum or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported from any other Place except Great Britain, One Shilling

13. — The said Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and be paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and the Duties shall be raised and recovered in the same Manner, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures (except where any Alteration is made by this Act), as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America may be raised and recovered; and the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, recovering, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Province, and shall be applied in the first Place towards defraying the Expences of the Administration of Justice, and of the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province; and the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any Three of them, shall by any Warrant under their Hands cause such Money to be applied out of the Produce of the Duties towards defraying the said Expences, and the Residue shall be reserved in the Hands of the Receiver General for the future Disposition of Parliament

14. — If any Spirits chargeable with Duties by this Act shall be brought into Quebec by Land Carriage, the same shall pass and be carried through the Port of Saint John's near the River Sorrel; or if by any Inland Navigation other than upon the River Saint Lawrence, the same shall pass and be carried upon the said River Sorrel by the said Port, and there entered, and the Duties paid to such Officer of His Majesty's Customs as shall be there appointed; and if any such Spirits coming by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation, shall pass by or beyond the said Place without Entry and Payment of the Duties, or shall be brought into any Part of the Province by or through any other Place, such Spirits shall be forfeited, and the Persons assisting in the Removal, or to whose Hands the same shall come, knowing that they were removed contrary to this Act, shall forfeit Treble the Value, with the Cattle and Carriages made use of in the Removal, and shall be seized by any Officer of the Customs

Reign.	Chap.	Secc.
14 Geo. 3.	88	1
14 Geo. 3.	88	2
14 Geo. 3.	88	3

SPIRITS—*continued.*

15. — His Majesty's Subjects may freely bring, by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation, into any Parts of the Province of Quebec not heretofore comprehended within the Limits thereof by His Majesty's Proclamation of 7th October 1763, any Quantity of Spirits, notwithstanding 14 Geo. III. c. 88.

Reign. Chap. Sect.

15 Geo. 3. 40 1

16. — In Cases where Spirits of the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies shall be legally imported into Quebec from the said Colonies, in any Ship which in her last preceding Voyage shall have carried to and landed in any of the said Colonies a Cargo of Lumber and Provisions Horses or Neat Cattle, from the said Province, it shall be lawful to land any Quantity of such Spirits (not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle), without Payment of the Duty of 6d. per Gallon

28 Geo. 3. 39 1

17. — In Cases where Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of the said Colonies, shall be legally imported into Quebec from any of the said Sugar Colonies, in any Ship which, in her next clearing-out from the said Province after such Importation, shall intend to load with Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, and carry to and land the same in some of the said Colonies, it shall be lawful to land any Quantity of such Spirits (not exceeding in Value the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle), without Payment of the Duty of 6d. per Gallon; provided the Owner of such Ship, or in case of his not residing in the Province, the Master with one or more sufficient Sureties residing within the said Province, shall, before such Spirits be admitted to an Entry, give Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be taken by Two principal Officers of the Customs, in £500, with Condition that the Ship shall, in her next clearing-out from the Province, be laden with a Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, equal in Value to the Spirits admitted to Entry without Payment of the Duty; and that the Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, shall be carried to and landed in some of the said Colonies in the West Indies

28 Geo. 3. 39 2

18. — The Lumber (except White Oak Staves), Provisions, Horses, and Cattle, exported under the Condition of the said Act, shall be the Growth or Produce of Quebec, and no other

30 Geo 3. 8 2

19. — The Value of the Spirits, and the Value of the Cargo of Lumber or Provisions, Horses or Neat Cattle, shall be estimated according to the Valuations contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act. But His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, by Order to be issued and published, may alter the Valuations and Articles contained in the Schedule, whenever it shall appear necessary, upon any Representation made by the Governor and Council of the Province

53 Geo. 3. 37 1
2

The SCHEDULE mentioned and referred to in this Act.

		Sterling.			
		£	s.	d.	
Flour, 1st Sort	-	2	—	—	per Barrel of 1 cwt. 3 qrs.
Ditto, 2d Sort	-	1	17	6	Ditto.
Biscuit	-	1	—	—	per Cwt.

SPIRITS—continued.

		Sterling.			
		£	s.	d.	
Wheat	-	-	5	-	} per Bushel.
Pease	-	-	4	6	
Oats	-	-	2	-	
Barley	-	-	3	-	
Flax Seed	-	-	5	-	
Potatoes	-	-	1	8	
Indian Corn	-	-	4	6	} per Tierce.
Salted Beef	-	-	4	10	
Ditto	-	-	3	-	per Barrel.
Salted Pork	-	-	6	15	per Tierce.
Ditto	-	-	4	10	per Barrel.
Butter	-	-	-	10	per lb.
Soap	-	-	-	7	per lb.
Mould Candles	-	-	1	2	} per lb.
Dipped Ditto	-	-	1	1	
Salmon	-	-	2	10	per Barrel.
Ditto	-	-	3	15	per Tierce.
Herrings and Allwives	-	-	1	-	per Barrel.
Shad Fish	-	-	1	5	per Ditto.
Dry Cod Fish	-	-	16	-	per Cwt.
Seal, Porpoise, and Cod Oil	-	-	7	-	per Hhd. of 63 Galls.
Canadian Porter	-	-	3	-	} per Ditto.
Ditto, Burton Ale	-	-	3	15	
Ditto, Mild Ditto	-	-	3	-	
Onions	-	-	1	-	per Thousand.
Essence of Spruce	-	-	1	3	per lb.
Oak Timber Squared	-	-	1	-	per Cubic Foot.
Ditto, Plank 3 to 4 Inches thick	-	-	-	5	per Superficial Foot.
Ditto, 1½ to 2 Inches thick	-	-	-	3	per Ditto.
Puncheon Staves 3½ Feet long, 4 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	-	-	10	-	per 1200 Pieces.
Puncheon Heading 2½ Feet long, 5 to 6 Inches broad, and 1 Inch thick	-	-	10	-	per Thousand.
Pine Timber Squared	-	-	-	4	per Cubic Foot.
Pine Boards 12 Feet long, and upwards, and 1 Inch thick	-	-	2	15	{ per Thousand Superficial Feet.
Ditto, 10 Feet long, and 1 Inch thick	-	-	2	5	per Hundred Boards.
Ditto, Ditto, 2 Inches thick	-	-	3	7 6	Ditto.
Wooden Hoops 12 Feet long	-	-	5	-	per Thousand Hoops.
Ditto, 14 Ditto	-	-	5	10	Ditto.
Ditto, 10 Ditto	-	-	4	-	Ditto.
Ditto, 7 Ditto	-	-	2	10	Ditto.
Shingles	-	-	-	15	per Thousand.
Puncheon Backs	-	-	-	12	each.
Bar Iron	-	-	1	10	per Cwt.

53 Geo. 3.

37

SPIRITS—*continued.*

		Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Horses	-	15	-	-
Horned Cattle	-	8	-	-
Sheep	-	15	-	-
Turkeys	-	2	6	-
Windward and Leeward	} — 1 9 per Gallon.			
Island Rum				
Jamaica, Ditto	-	2	-	Ditto.

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
49 Geo. 3.	16	I
51 Geo. 3.	48	I
51 Geo. 3.	48	2

20. — The Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Bermuda, may be imported into Lower Canada and landed, and admitted to an Entry upon Payment of the same Duty, as if the same had been imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, and under the Conditions and Regulations of 28 Geo. III. c. 39. without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner, as if such Spirits had been imported directly from any of the Sugar Colonies

21. — The Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland in North America, from the said Sugar Colonies or from Bermuda, may be exported from any or either of the said Provinces or Islands to Lower Canada, and admitted to an Entry, upon the Payment of the same Duty, as if imported directly from any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies

22. — Every Person loading on board any Ship in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, any Spirits as of the Product or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, in order to be exported from thence to Lower Canada, shall before the clearing out of the Ship deliver to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, his Affidavit or that of his Agent or Factor, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the Province or Island where the same shall be shipped, expressing in Words at Length the Number and Content or Contents of the Casks or other Packages containing the Spirits, also from what Colony or Plantation the same were imported, by whom and the Time when such Importation took place, which Affidavit shall be attested by the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant to the Master of the Ship a Certificate, under his Hand and Seal of Office, (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit pursuant to the Directions of this Act, and that it thereby appeared that such Spirits were legally imported into the said Province or Island, as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies; and such Certificate shall express the Number and Content or Contents of the Casks or other Package containing the Spirits so shipped

23. — Upon the Arrival of such Ship at the Port of Discharge in Lower Canada, the Master shall, at the Time of making the Report of his Cargo, deliver the said Certificate to the

SPIRITS—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, and make Oath before him, (which Oath he is required to administer), that the Spirits so reported are the same that are mentioned in the Certificate; and if any Spirits shall be imported or found on board any Ship for which no such Certificate shall be produced, or which shall not agree therewith, the same shall be deemed to be Foreign Spirits, and subject to the same Duties, Restrictions, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as Spirits of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, are subject by Law	51 Geo. 3.	48	3
24. — The Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, legally and directly imported into Bermuda from the said Sugar Colonies, may be exported from Bermuda into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, and landed and admitted to an Entry, upon Payment of the same Duty as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies in the West Indies	51 Geo. 3.	62	1
25. — Exported as before-mentioned from Bermuda, may, under the Conditions and Restrictions of 28 Geo. III. c. 39. be imported into the said Provinces and Islands, without Payment of Duty, in the same Manner as if imported directly from any of the said Sugar Colonies	51 Geo. 3.	62	2
26. — Every Person loading on board any Ship in Bermuda, any Spirits as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, legally imported into that Island, shall before the clearing out of the Ship deliver to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, his Affidavit, or that of his Agent or Factor, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in Bermuda, expressing in Words at Length the Number and Content or Contents of the Cask or other Packages containing the Spirits; from what Colony or Plantation the same were imported, by whom, and the Time when such Importation took place (which Affidavit shall be attested by the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is required to do the same without Fee or Reward); and the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant to the Master of the Ship in which the same shall be laden a Certificate under his Hand and Seal, of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit pursuant to this Act, and that it thereby appeared such Spirits were legally imported into the Island, as of the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies; and such Certificate shall also express the Number and Content or Contents of the Cask or other Packages containing the Spirits so shipped	51 Geo. 3.	62	3
27. — Upon the Arrival of any Ship at the Port of her Discharge in any of the said Provinces or Islands, the Master shall at the Time of making the Report of his Cargo deliver the said Certificate to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs of such Port, and make Oath before him, (which he is required to administer), that the Spirits so reported are the same that are mentioned in the Certificate; and if any Spirits shall be imported or found on board, for which no Certificate shall be produced, or which shall not agree therewith, the same shall be deemed	51 Geo. 3.	62	4

SPIRITS—continued.

Foreign Spirits, and be subject to the same Duties, Restrictions, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any Foreign Colony or Plantation would be subject to by Law

28. — There shall be paid upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported into Newfoundland from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies, a Duty of Sixpence; and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits imported into the Island from any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations on the Continent of America, or from Great Britain or Ireland, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence Sterling Money of Great Britain; and the same shall be collected to the Amount of the Value, which such nominal Sum bears in Great Britain, and may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver; and the said Duty shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner; and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America are raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act of Parliament, as fully as if the said Rules, &c. were again enacted in this Act, and all the Monies that shall arise by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same), shall be paid into the Exchequer and applied to the same Uses as other Duties of Customs

29. — There shall be paid upon every Gallon of Rum imported into Newfoundland from Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, a Duty of Sixpence and no more; such Duty to be sued for, recovered, and applied in the like Manner and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures as are provided by 52 Geo. III. c. 106. with respect to Rum imported from any British Colony or Plantation in the West Indies

SPONGES.

STONE, viz. MALTA.

STONE FOR BUILDING.

{ May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law
See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

SUGAR.

1. — No Sugar of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods or the full Value thereof and the Ship

2. — For every Ship which shall sail from Great Britain or Ireland for any British Plantation in America, Bond shall be given with one Surety to the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Port from whence the said Ship shall sail to the Value of £1000, if the Ship be of less Burthen than 100 Tons, and of

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	106	1
15 Geo. 3.	31	20
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
56 Geo. 3.	91	2
55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
57 Geo. 3.	4	1
12 Car. 2.	18	18
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art 6

SUGAR—continued.

£2000, if of greater Burthen, conditioned that in case the said Ship shall load any Sugar, or any enumerated Article (for the whole of which See "Goods") at any of the said British Plantations, that the same shall be brought to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and be there unloaded, (the Danger of the Seas only excepted); and for every Ship coming from any other Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations which are permitted to trade there, the Governor shall before the Ship be permitted to load any Sugar (or any enumerated Article) take Bond in like manner to the Value aforesaid, that such Ship shall carry all the said Goods to some other of His Majesty's British Plantations in Great Britain or Ireland

3. The Master before he departs from any British Plantation where he receives his Lading, shall take a Certificate under the the Hand and Seal of the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs there, that Bond hath been given pursuant to the Directions aforesaid; and the Master shall keep such Certificate till the Voyage is completed, and shall then deliver the same to the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at the Place where he shall discharge his Lading in Great Britain or Ireland, or any British American Colony, on Forfeiture of £100

4. If any Ship shall take on board any Sugar (or other enumerated Article) before Bond is given to the Governor, that the Ship shall carry the same to some other British Plantation, or to Great Britain or Ireland, or before Certificate produced from the Officer of some Custom-house of Great Britain or Ireland, that such Bond has been there duly given; or if any Ship shall, contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, carry any of the enumerated Articles to any Port or Place other than to some Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, and there lay the same on Shore, every such Ship shall be forfeited, and also the Lading

5. But the said Acts are not to prevent the Subjects of the King of the Netherlands, being Dutch Proprietors, in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, from exporting from the said Colonies to the Netherlands, the Produce of their Estates on board Dutch Ships; and no Person who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, shall export the said Produce to any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe

See "Guiana."

6. In Cases where the Governor or Officers in any of the Plantations shall have reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in Great Britain or Ireland is false, they shall require sufficient Security for the Discharge of the Plantation Lading in Great Britain or Ireland; and where there shall be cause to suspect, that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading in Great Britain or Ireland is false or counterfeit, the Governor or Officer shall not cancel the Security given in the Plantation until they shall be informed from the Commissioners of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland, as the Case may be, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true;

Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
4 Geo. 3.	15	24
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 Geo. 3.	67	Art. 6
12 Car. 2.	18	19
22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	10
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	1, 3
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	Art. 6

SUGAR—continued.

	Reign.	Chap	Sect.
and if any Person shall counterfeit, raise, or falsify any Certificate for any Ship or Goods, or knowingly or wilfully make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500, and the Certificate shall be of no Effect			
7. — If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or Ireland shall give any Warrant for, or suffer any Sugar (or any enumerated Article) to be carried into any other Country or Place until first put on Shore in some Port in Great Britain or Ireland, every Officer for such Offence shall forfeit his Place, and the Value of the Goods	15 Car. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	7 15 10	9 27 1, 3 Art. 6
8. — The Governors or their Commanders in Chief of the said Plantations are Once a Year at least, to return to the Officers of the Customs in London, or to such other Person as His Majesty shall appoint to receive the same, a List of all Ships as shall have laden any Sugar (or any enumerated Article) in such Plantation, as also a List of all Bonds taken by them; and in case any Ship belonging to any of His Majesty's Plantations shall be found to have unloaded in any Port of Europe other than Great Britain or Ireland, such Ship shall be forfeited and her Lading	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
9. — In all Bonds to be taken in the Plantations the Persons therein named shall be of known Residence and Ability there, for the Value mentioned in the Bond, the Condition of which shall be, within Eighteen Months after the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted), to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of His Majesty's Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, otherwise such Bond or Copies thereof, being attested under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief to whom such Bond was given, shall be in force and allowed of in any Court in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, as if the Original was produced in Court by the Prosecutor	22 & 23 C. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	26 15 10	12 27 1, 3 Art. 6
10. — In all Bonds which shall be entered into in Great Britain or Ireland in pursuance of any Act whereby the Goods therein enumerated are to be brought to Great Britain or Ireland, such Bond shall be with Condition that within Eighteen Months from the Date thereof (the Danger of the Seas excepted) a Certificate shall be produced from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where such Goods shall be delivered, that they have been there landed and discharged, otherwise such Bonds shall be forfeited	7 & 8 W. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	22 15 10	13 27 1, 3 Art. 6
11. — In case there shall be no Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition of the Bond within Three Years after the Date thereof, or if upon Prosecution for some Breach or Non-performance of the Condition, Judgment be not obtained within Two Years after Prosecution commenced, then such Bond (in default of such Prosecution to be commenced, and Judgment to be obtained within the Times limited) shall be void; and all Bonds so void shall be delivered up by the Officers to be cancelled without Fee or Reward	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
12. — Every Person loading any Sugars or Panes as of the Product or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation, shall, before clearing out of the Ship, deliver to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, an Affidavit signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in	15 Geo. 3. 4 Geo. 3. 20 Geo. 3.	31 15 10	6 27 1, 3 Art. 6
	8 Ann. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	23 27

SUGAR—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
the said British Colonies or Plantations, either by the Grower, Maker, or Shipper, or his known Agent or Factor, expressing in Words at Length the Quality of the Goods so shipped, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages, and describing the Name of the Plantation, and the Name of the Colony where the same grew or were produced and manufactured; which Affidavit shall be attested under the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence (who is required to do the same without Fee or Reward); and the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs, to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered, shall thereupon grant to the Master a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office (without Fee or Reward) of his having received such Affidavit; which Certificate shall express the Quality of the Goods shipped, with the Number and Denomination of the Packages	4 Geo. 3.	15	20
13. — The Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs to whom such Affidavit shall be delivered shall (without Fee or Reward) within Thirty Days after the Sailing of the Ship transmit One Copy of the Affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the Colony or Plantation where the Sugar or Paneles referred to in the said Affidavit were shipped, and shall also within 30 Days transmit another Copy to the Justices and Vestry of the Parish or Precinct where the said Sugar or Paneles grew or were produced and manufactured, under the Penalty of £50. for every Omission and Neglect	18 Geo. 3.	58	1
14. — In case any Justice of the Peace of the said Colonies or Plantations shall subscribe his Name to any Paper or Parchment Writing, purporting to be an Affidavit for the Purpose directed by 4 Geo. III. c. 15. unless the Person purporting to make such Affidavit shall actually appear before him, and be sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to the Truth of the said Affidavit, then such Justice shall forfeit for every Offence £50.	18 Geo. 3.	58	2
15. — If there shall not be any Justices of the Peace at such Colony or Plantation before whom such Affidavit can be made, the Planter or Grower shall make the same before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs, or any Two of them, at the Port from whence any such Sugar or Paneles may be intended to be shipped, and in the Certificate which the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, are required to deliver to the Shipper, they shall also certify that there are not any Justices of the Peace resident at or within such Colony or Plantation	47 Geo. 3.	48	2
16. — May be exported from the West India Islands to any of the Territories belonging to the United States, by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law	28 Geo. 3.	6	3
17. — The Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies, imported into Bermuda in any British Ship, may be exported from Saint George or Hamilton in Bermuda, to any Part of the Territories of the United States of America, in any Foreign Ship, belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of Sixty Tons	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	1 —
18. — Where, on Exportation of any Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the due landing			

SUGAR—*continued.*

	Reign	Chap.	Sect.
such Goods * a similar Bond shall be required on the Exportation thereof to the United States, and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul; or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer, who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate, by the Master of the Vessel, that the Goods were there duly landed	28 Geo. 3.	6	4
19. — British Subjects may ship in any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations, any Sugar the Growth and Produce of any such Colony or Plantation, and may export the same direct to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre; and may import into the said Colonies or Plantations, Corn or Grain direct from any such Ports in Europe, or from any Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, in such Ships, and under such Licences, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as are hereinafter limited	52 Geo. 3.	98 ^o	1
20. — No Sugar shall be so laden in any of the said Colonies or Plantations except in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, nor unless a Licence shall have been first taken out for that Purpose under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Port at which such Sugar is intended to be shipped, subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say), Notice shall be given in Writing by the Master, or by one or more Owners of the Ship, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, of their Intention that such Ship, when laden, shall proceed direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and export from thence or from some Place on the Coast of Africa to the Northward of the Thirtieth Degree of North Latitude, Corn or Grain to be carried directly to the Colony or Plantation from which such Ship shall have sailed; and the Exporters shall then make Oath before the Collector and Comptroller of the Port, that it is their full Intention and Resolution to load Sugar for Exportation direct to some Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, and to no other Place; and the Master or Owners of the Ship, together with the Exporter, shall thereupon enter into Bond to the Use of His Majesty, in Treble the Value of the Goods, with the Condition that in case a Licence shall be granted, such Ship shall proceed direct to some legal Port of Destination, specifying the same, and that no Goods, except Sugar shall be taken on board unless for necessary Use during the Voyage, and that, before the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the same shall be delivered up to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Sugar was shipped, together with a Certificate, signed and sealed by the Consul, or Two	52 Geo. 3.	98	2

* A Bond is so required on the Exportation of Sugar. See No. 2.

SUGAR—*continued.*

known British Merchants of good Credit, at the Port where such Sugar was landed, certifying the Landing thereof, with the Number of Casks and other Packages so landed, and the Mark, Number, and Contents of each, with the Name of the Ship and Master, and that he or they verily believed no other Goods than Sugar have been there landed

21. — In case any licensed Ship shall take on board in any of the said Sugar Colonies or Plantations, or in her Voyage from thence, any Sugar being the Produce of any Foreign Colony or Plantation, such Sugar shall be forfeited with Double the Value thereof, and the Master and Shipper thereof shall forfeit Double the Value; to be recovered in any Court of Vice Admiralty in America, or in any Court of Record there, at the Election of the Prosecutor; One Third Part to be for the Use of His Majesty, One Third to the Governor of the Colony, and the other One Third to the Prosecutor

22. — Before any Sugar shall be laden for any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, the Exporter shall make an Entry thereof in Writing, with the Collector and Comptroller of Customs, expressing the Name of the Ship, and the Master, and where she lies; and the Place, Quay, or Wharf where the Goods are to be laden or first Waterborne, which shall be within such Port only where a Custom House is established; and an Officer shall be appointed to attend the shipping at such Places as shall be mentioned in a Sufferance from the Collector and Comptroller; and the Exporter shall thereon take out from the Collector and Comptroller a Cocket or Warrant whereon shall be endorsed by the Exporter the Marks, Numbers, and Contents, or Denominations of such Sugar, and deliver the Cocket or Warrant so endorsed to the Officer appointed for the examining and shipping thereof, and shall ship the same in the Presence of such Officers, or at such Places as shall be mentioned in the Sufferance or Warrant, and such Officers shall examine the same before put on board; and if before or after the shipping, the Number of Casks or Packages shall be greater than endorsed, or if there shall be found any other Sugar than shall be so endorsed, or any other Goods than Sugar shall be discovered on board, or brought to be shipped, or put into any Vessel for that Purpose before Entry, or taking out such Cocquet or Warrant, endorsing and delivering of the same, and not being shipped in the Manner aforesaid, but shall be put on board or attempted to be put on board contrary to this Act, such Sugar shall be forfeited, with the Vessel or Carriage employed, as also the Ship, on which such Goods shall be laden, and the Owner shall forfeit Double the Value, to be recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty or in any other Court of Record in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America, at the Election of the Prosecutor; One Third to the Use of His Majesty, One Third to the Governor, and the other One Third to the Prosecutor; and before such Ship shall depart, the Master shall receive the Licence from the Collector or Comptroller, with a Certificate endorsed thereon or affixed thereto, under their Hands and Seals of Office, who are to make Two Copies of such Licence, Endorsements, or Certificates, for which no more shall be

Reign	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	98	3
52 Geo. 3.	98	4

SUGAR—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
taken than the legal and accustomed Fees; and the Master shall, before he receives the Licence, attest the Copies which are to be left with the Collector and Comptroller, who are to transmit One of the Copies of the Endorsements or Certificates to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and record in a Book the Notice in Writing of the Owner of the Ship, the Affidavit of the Shipper, the Licence granted, and the Clearance; but in case any Goods not allowed by this Act shall be found on board, or carried by any such Ship to any Foreign Parts, then the Liberty granted by such Licence shall become void, and the Master and all others concerned shall be liable to the same Penalties and Forfeitures as they would have been to in case this Act had not been made			
23. — Upon such Licence being returned to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port where the Sugar was shipped, and an Account of the Loading being endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and upon such Certificate of the Consul, or Two known British Merchants of good Credit being produced, and the other Matters required being duly complied with, within Two Years from the Date of such Licence, the Bond shall be discharged and delivered up, otherwise shall be forfeited, and be prosecuted in as before directed	52 Geo. 3.	98	5
24. — Upon the Master or Owner of such Ship conforming to the Conditions of the Licence and Bond, and obtaining a Certificate from the Consul, or Two known British Merchants as aforesaid, such Ship may load in the Port of Delivery, or at any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, to the Northward of the Latitude of 30 Degrees North, any Corn or Grain, the Produce of Europe or Africa, for Exportation direct to the said Colonies or Plantations, and there land the same	52 Geo. 3.	98	6
25. — Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by this Act (except where it is otherwise provided), shall be prosecuted in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or Dublin, or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; one Moiety whereof to His Majesty, and the other Moiety to the Prosecutor	52 Geo. 3.	98	7
26. — If any Person shall be sued for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, he may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue the Action, or if Verdict shall pass against him, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and the like Remedy for recovering the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants	52 Geo. 3.	98	8
27. — If any Person shall grant a false Certificate, or counterfeit, erase, or alter any Licence, Oath, or Certificate, which shall be made pursuant to this Act, or shall knowingly publish or make use thereof, such Person shall forfeit £500; to be recovered and disposed of in the Manner before directed, and the Licence, Oath, or Certificate so falsified, counterfeited, erased, or altered shall be of no Effect	52 Geo. 3.	98	9
28. — The Produce of any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, may be shipped and exported direct to Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, in such	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	1 —

SUGAR—*continued.*

Vessels and under such Licences, Entries, Securities, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures as are mentioned in these Acts See "Gibraltar."
"Malta."

29. — Any Subject of the King of the Netherlands being Dutch Proprietors, in Demarara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, may export from the said Colonies to the Netherlands the Produce of their Estates in Dutch Ships, subject to the same Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions for the due landing of any such Produce in the Netherlands as are provided by any Act for the landing of the like Articles in Great Britain, so far as the same are applicable; but it shall not be lawful for any Persons who by virtue of this Act may be entitled to trade between the said Colonies and the Dominions of the King of the Netherlands, to export the Produce of the said Estates to any Part of the United Kingdom, or to any other of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 5 6, 7 8
6 Geo. 2.	13	I
4 Geo. 3.	15	I
6 Geo. 2.	13	I
4 Geo. 3.	15	II
6 Geo. 2.	13	2
4 Geo. 3.	15	I
6 Geo. 2.	13	3
4 Geo. 3.	15	I

30. — There shall be paid to His Majesty upon Sugar the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Colony or Plantation in America, not under the Dominion of His Majesty, which shall be imported into any Colony or Plantation in America, under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say,

For all Sugars and Paneles of such Foreign Growth, &c. a Duty after the Rate of 5s. for every Cwt. Avoirdupois :

For White or Clayed Sugar of such Foreign Growth, &c. a Duty after the Rate of £1. 2s. for every Cwt. Avoirdupois :

31. — The Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and shall be received according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver, and (except the necessary Charges of collecting, recovering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid into the Exchequer, and be entered separate from other Monies, and be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America

32. — Upon the Importation of such Sugar into any of the said Colonies or Plantations, an Entry shall be made with the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs, in the Port where the same shall be imported, and the Duties shall be paid in ready Money before the landing

33. — In case the Sugar shall be landed before due Entry be made, and before the Duties shall be duly paid, or without a Warrant for the landing and delivering the same first signed by the proper Officer of the Customs, such Sugar or the Value of the same shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony or Plantation where landed, or any Person by him authorized in that behalf, or by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, (which Warrant such Justice or Magistrate is required to give upon Request) or by any Customhouse, Impost, or Excise Officer, or any Person accompanying, aiding, and assisting him; One Third of such Penalty and Forfeiture to His Majesty, to be applied for the support of the Governor of the Colony or Plan-

SUGAR—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
tation where the same shall be received; One Third to the Governor or Commander in Chief; and the other Third to the Informant or Prosecutor			
34. — If any Person shall hinder or resist any Customhouse Officer or any of his Assistants in the due Execution of his Duty in seizing any such Sugar, he shall forfeit £50, and be liable to be prosecuted for the same by Indictment or otherwise, and being thereof found guilty shall be imprisoned for Three Months without Bail or Mainprize; and if any Officer of the Customs or his Assistant shall be sued or prosecuted for any Thing done in the Execution of his Duty, he may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence, and the Judges shall allow thereof; and any Officer of the Customs in any of His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America, who shall knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation or Landing of any Sugar contrary to this Act, or if such Officer shall seize the same, and shall by Fraud or Collusion desist from or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he shall forfeit £50. and be incapable of holding any Office under His Majesty	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	3 1
35. — If any of His Majesty's Subjects being Master of any Ship shall take in or suffer to be taken in at Sea, or in any Creek or Harbour or other Place, any Sugar in order to be brought on Shore and landed in any of His Majesty's Plantations in America contrary to this Act, such Master shall forfeit £100.	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	7, 8 1
36. — Upon all Suits and Prosecutions for the bringing on Shore and landing of any Sugar in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America contrary to these Acts, the Onus Probandi that the same were the Produce or Manufacture of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations there, or were duly entered and had paid the Duties thereon before the Landing, shall lie on the Claimer thereof	6 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3.	13 15	8 1
37. — No Duty shall be paid for any Foreign Sugar which shall be imported into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, if the Sugar upon landing is immediately deposited and secured in Warehouses at the sole Expence of the Importer, with the Privy and Approbation and under the Care and Inspection of the Collector and Comptroller or other principal Officer of the Customs, and such Sugar shall be secured under the separate Locks of such Officers and the Proprietor, and within 12 Calendar Months from the landing and warehousing shall be shipped for Exportation directly to Great Britain or Ireland, or to some Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, under the like Securities, Regulations and Restrictions, Penalties and Forfeitures, as British Sugars may be so carried and exported, from any British Colony or Plantation in America	6 Geo. 3.	52	16
38. — If the Importer of any Sugar warehoused shall not pay the Duties and export the Goods within 12 Calendar Months, the Collector or Comptroller or other principal Officer of the Customs shall cause the same to be publicly sold to the best Advantage, and the Money arising by such Sale shall be in the first Place applied in Discharge of the Duties, next the Charges	6 Geo. 3.	52	17

SUGAR—*continued.*

attending the Sale, and the Surplus (if any) shall be paid to the Importer who landed and warehoused such Goods, or to such other Person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same.

39. — The Produce of any Foreign Colony or Plantation may be imported into Nassau in New Providence, Pitts Town in Portland Harbbur in Crooked Island, and into such Ports in the Bahama Islands, or into the principal Port in Bermuda, or into such Ports in the Caicos, as have been or may hereafter be approved by His Majesty in Council, in such Foreign Ships, and subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as are prescribed in this Act with respect to other Goods herein enumerated; and such Sugar may be so imported and again exported without Payment of any Duty of Customs *

See "Free Ports."

40. — His Majesty with the Advice of the Privy Council may permit the Importation into Road Harbour in Tortola, and the Export from thence into this Kingdom, of Sugar, in the same Manner, and on the same Duties and Drawbacks, and subject to the same Rules, &c. as in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. respecting Importation and Exportation of Sugar from Nassau, and further subject to such Rules, &c. as shall be directed by His Majesty

See "Free Ports."

41. — His Majesty with the Advice of the Privy Council may permit the Importation into Road Harbour, and Exportation from thence without Payment of any Duty of Customs, of all Sugar, subject to such Rules, &c. as shall be directed by His Majesty; and all Sugar imported into Great Britain and Ireland from Tortola, (other than the Produce of the British Virgin Islands, and exported under such Certificate as shall be directed by His Majesty, and which shall not be given in any one Year for any greater Quantity than 5,880,000 lbs.) shall be deemed to be Foreign Sugars

See "Free Ports."

SYRUPS. See "Molasses."
TALLOW.

1. — The Production or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel whatever, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries

See "Free Ports."

2. — The Production or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported into the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
45 Geo. 3.	57	4, 5
46 Geo. 3.	72	1
46 Geo. 3.	72	2
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	34	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	94	—

* By 52 Geo. III. c. 99. any Foreign Vessel described in 45 Geo. III. c. 57. may come in Ballast, or import into any Port of the Bahama Islands "where there is a Custom House," the Articles allowed by the said Act to be so imported; and also to export the Articles allowed by the said Act to be so exported conformably with the Regulations of the said Act. See "Free Ports."

SUGAR—*continued.*

Free Ports, may be exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26, and 20 Geo. III. c. 10, with respect to Goods therein enumerated

See "Free Ports."

TAR. See "Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine."

TOBACCO.

1. — The Production of the British Plantations in America shall not be shipped, or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, on Forfeiture of the Goods or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures to secure the Landing on the Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Sugar

See "Sugar, No. 1. to 11."

2. — There shall be paid to His Majesty One Penny for every Pound Weight of Tobacco shipped in His Majesty's Plantations, if Bond is not first given with One sufficient Surety to bring the same to Great Britain or Ireland; and the said Duty shall be paid at such Places and to such Officers as shall be appointed to collect and receive the same, before the lading thereof

3. — The Duty shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid, to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and shall be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, and (the necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted) shall be paid into the Exchequer

4. — The Business shall be managed and the Duty levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, by and under the Authority of the Commissioners of the Treasury

5. — In case any Person liable to pay the Duty shall not have Money wherewith to pay the same, the Officers shall accept instead of the Money such a Proportion of the Commodity to be shipped as shall amount to the Value thereof according to the Current Rate of the Commodity in such Plantation

6. — Notwithstanding the Payment of the Duty, no Tobacco shall be shipped until the Security required by 12 Car. II. c. 18. and 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. has been given to carry the same to Great Britain or Ireland, or some of His Majesty's Plantations, on Forfeiture of the Vessel and Goods

7. — All Laws, Usages, or Customs in force or practice in any of the said Plantations in anywise repugnant to the before mentioned Acts are null and void

8. — If the Goods shall be laden on board any Ship before the Duties are paid, every Person assisting or otherwise concerned in the loading, to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading, shall forfeit Treble the Value, to be computed according to the best Price the Commodity bears at the Place where the Offence is committed; and all Boats made use of in the loading shall be forfeited, and seized, and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—
12 Car. 2.	18	18
22 & 23 C. 2.	26	19
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	11
4 Geo. 3.	15	13
15 Geo. 3.	31	27
20 Geo. 3.	10	6
		3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
25 Car. 2.	7	2
1 Geo. I. st. 1.	12	4
4 Geo. 3.	15	41
25 Car. 2.	7	3
25 Car. 2.	7	4
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	8
7 & 8 W. 3.	22	9
4 Geo. 3.	15	37

TOBACCO—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
9. — The Production of any of the Territories of the United States may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, (in which Description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer's Islands are included), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but such Tobacco shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 91	1, 2 1
10. — The Growth of the said Territories may be imported from thence into Saint George or Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships owned and navigated according to Law	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	2, 3 1
11. — No Tobacco shall be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somer's Islands), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	10 1 1
12. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors, &c. of the said Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Tobacco for a limited Time from any Island in the West Indies or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies; but such Tobacco shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	11 2 1
13. — Having been imported from any Island in the West Indies or Colony on the Continent of South America under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, shall not be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Vessel or Boat in which laden; and before shipping any Tobacco, whether in its manufactured, or unmanufactured State, that may lawfully be exported, the Exporter shall make Oath that no Part thereof had been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies or Colony on the Continent of South America under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	56 38 91	1, 2 3, 4 1
14. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified on Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and	29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3.	56 38	3 5

TOBACCO—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies			
15. — Any Tobacco being the Growth or Production of any Island in the West Indies or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Islands or Countries into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Ship, owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the Colonies or Plantations in America or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, and exported from thence to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Restrictions, &c. provided in 12 Car. II. c. 18., 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26., and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to the Goods therein enumerated See "Free Ports."	45 Geo. 3.	57	2
16. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal any Person may import into any of the said West India Islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda or Somer's Islands) or Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Tobacco being the Growth of some of the Territories or Dominions of the Crown of Portugal in South America; provided the same is imported into the said Islands or Colonies direct from the said Territories or Dominions, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	51 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	47 91	5 —
17. — The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer, specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of the Customs	28 Geo. 3. 29 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 56 38 91	— — — —
18. — If any Tobacco of the Growth or Production of the United States of America, which shall, in the fair and lawful way of Barter or Traffic between the People of the said United States and between any of the People of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, be imported from any Part of the said United States into any of the said Islands by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, it shall be lawful to export from any of the said Islands the same Tobacco, and to import it directly from thence into Great Britain or Ireland, in British-built Ships registered and navigated according to Law	29 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	68 67	15 Art. 6
19. — The Name of the Ship in which such Tobacco shall be imported from any Part of the said United States into any of the said Islands in the West Indies, and also the Name of the Master, shall be particularly specified in the Manifest or Content in Writing accompanying such Tobacco	29 Geo. 3.	68	16
20. — When any Ship shall have taken on board Tobacco at any Port within His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories in America, in order to convey the same from thence into Great Britain, the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at such Port, (if there shall be such Collector and Comptroller there resident, and in default thereof Two other Chief Officers of the Customs at such Port), shall, on the clearing of every such Ship by the proper Officer of the Customs, deliver to the Master a Manifest or Content in Writing under			

TOBACCO—*continued.*

their Hands and Seals of Office, which Manifest or Content shall contain the Name of the Port or Place where such Tobacco shall have been so taken on board, the Name and Built of the Ship, and the true Admeasurement or Tonnage thereof according to the Register, together with the Christian and Surname of the Master, and the Port to which such Ship truly belongs, and a true Account of all the Tobacco so laden on board, with the Number of Hogsheads, Casks, Chests, and Cases containing the same, and the Weight of the Tobacco contained in each such Hogshead, &c. together with the Marks and Numbers set thereon, with the Tare of each such Hogshead, &c. and such Weight of the Tobacco and Tare shall also be marked on each such Hogshead

Reign.	Chap.	Secl.
29 Geo. 3.	68	17

TOBAGO.

Certain Articles allowed to be imported into and exported from the Port of Scarborough in Foreign Ships

See "Free Ports."

45 Geo. 3.	57	—
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TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS (FISHERY).

1. Any of His Majesty's Subjects residing in the Isle of Man may lade there and transport directly to any Part of America where the Fishery is carried on, on board any Ship which may lawfully trade or fish there, any Hooks, Lines, Netting, or other Tools or Implements necessary for and used in the Fishery by the Crews of such Ships carrying out the same, and the Craft belonging to and employed by such Ships, such Hooks, &c. being the Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Isle of Man

15 Geo. 3.	31	5
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2. The Master of such Ship shall produce to the proper Officer of the Customs in the Colony or Plantation where he shall arrive, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs in the Port where he shall have fitted out, that Oath hath been made before him by the Shipper of such Hooks, &c. that the same are of the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of the Isle of Man, and that the Articles (specifying the Quantities and Particulars of each Sort) are to be used in the Fishery by the Crew of the Ship carrying out the same, and by the Craft belonging to and to be employed by such Ship in the said Fishery, and for no other Purpose whatsoever; which Oath and Certificate such Collector or other Officer is required to administer and grant (without Fee or Reward); and on Failure of producing such Certificate, or if any such Hooks, &c. are used or disposed of for any other Purpose, the same and the Ship shall be seized and forfeited in the same Manner as if this Act had not been made

15 Geo. 3.	31	6
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TORTOISE SHELL.

1. The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from thence into the Free Ports, in any Foreign Vessel, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries

45 Geo. 3.	57	—
49 Geo. 3.	22	—
52 Geo. 3.	99	—
57 Geo. 3.	74	—

See "Free Ports."

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
TORTOISE SHELL — <i>continued.</i>			
2. — The Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from the said Ports to any Part of the United Kingdom under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 18. with respect to Goods therein enumerated	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
TORTOLA.			
The Port of Road Harbour, One of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See "Free Ports."			
TRINIDAD.			
1. — The Port of San Josef, One of the Free Ports for the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles in Foreign Ships	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See "Free Ports."			
2. — Any Persons may import from Trinidad in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, into the Islands under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, certain Species of Timber the Growth thereof	33 Geo. 3.	50	13
See "Wood."			
TURK'S ISLANDS. See "Bahamas and Bermuda."			
VEGETABLES.			
The Produce of the United States of America, may be imported from the said States into certain Ports in Bermuda, enumerated in the Acts 52 Geo. III. c. 79. and 53 Geo. III. c. 50. in Ships of the Description therein stated, and under the like Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures	57 Geo. 3.	28	—
See "United States."			
VERMILLION.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
UNITED STATES.			
1. — No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States into His Majesty's West India Islands (in which the Bahama and Bermuda or Somer's Islands are included), or into the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship, except Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of any Sort, such Commodities being the Growth or Production of the Territories of the said States; but the said Articles shall not be so imported, except by British Subjects and in British-	28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 91	1, 2 1

UNITED STATES—continued.

built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship*

2. — Except also Household Furniture, Utensils of Husbandry, and Clothing by Subjects of the said States, who shall come from thence together with their Families to the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, or to the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or any of the Territories belonging to His Majesty in North America, for the Purpose of residing and settling there, having first obtained a Licence for that Purpose from the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, of the said Islands, Provinces, or Territories respectively; provided such Household Furniture, &c. are imported in British Ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, and shall not in the whole exceed the Value of £50 for every White Person that shall belong to the Family, and 40s. for every Negro brought by such White Person

See "Settlers."

3. — Any of the said Articles (enumerated in No. 1.) the Growth or Production of the United States, may be imported from thence into Saint George or Hamilton in Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law

4. — In addition to the said Articles, it shall be lawful to import from the United States into the Ports mentioned in the said Acts, and in Ships of the Description therein stated, and under the like Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures; Fruit and Vegetables being the Produce of the said States

5. — Any Person may export from the West India Islands to any Place within the Territories belonging to the United States, any Goods not by Law prohibited to be exported from the said Islands to any Foreign Country or Place in Europe, and also Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Ginger, and Pimento; and all Cocoa Nuts or Ginger which shall be exported, shall be liable to the same Duties to which the same are now liable if exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; and the said Duties shall be raised, recovered, and applied in the same Manner as the Duties on Cocoa Nuts or Ginger exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; provided that no Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Ginger, or Pimento, nor any other Commodities (except Salt from Turks Island, being Part of the Bahama Islands) shall be so exported other than by British Subjects, and in British-built Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Vessel

See "Goods, enumerated and non-enumerated."

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
30 Geo. 3.	27	1
52 Geo. 3.	79	2, 3.
53 Geo. 3.	50	1
57 Geo. 3.	28	1
28 Geo. 3.	6	3

* The Articles here enumerated (except certain Descriptions of Timber from Trinidad and Porto Rico) are prohibited to be imported into the West India Islands, or into Berbice, Demerara, or Essequibo, from Islands and Colonies under the Dominion of Foreign European Sovereigns or States, unless in Cases of Emergency or Distress, or from the Portuguese Colonies in South America under the Treaty with Portugal. See the Articles respectively.

UNITED STATES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
6. — Where on Exportation of any Goods to any British Colony or Plantation in America, a Bond is required for the due Landing such Goods, and a Certificate is required to discharge such Bond; (see "Sugar," and other enumerated Articles, and "Goods, non-enumerated,") a similar Bond shall be required on Exportation of such Goods to the United States; and such Bond shall be discharged upon Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul, or in case there shall not be any such Consul or Vice Consul, then under the Hand and Seal of any Officer who may be appointed by the United States for the Purpose of granting such Certificate; and if there shall not be any Officer appointed, then such Bond shall be discharged upon a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate of the United States, certifying that there is no such Officer at the Port or Place where such Goods shall have been landed, and that Oath hath been made before such Magistrate by the Master of the Vessel, that the Goods were duly landed	28 Geo. 3.	6	4
7. — Any Sugar, Coffee, Rum, and Molasses, the Produce of any British Colony in the West Indies imported into Bermuda in any British Ship, may be exported from the Port of Saint George or from the Port of Hamilton in the said Island, to any Part of the Territories of the United States, in any Foreign Vessel belonging to any Country in Amity with His Majesty, above the Burthen of 60 Tons	52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	79 50 28	1 — —
8. — Any Ship belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Ports of the Islands called "Turks Islands" for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, provided the Master shall, immediately after the Arrival of such Ship in any Port of the said Islands, make a true Entry of his Ship, upon Oath before the Collector or other principal Officer of such Port, declaring of what Country she is built, how manned, who was the Master during the Voyage, and who are the Owners thereof, and the Purpose for which he enters the said Port, in order that such Ship may undergo the Search and Examination of the proper Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and such Master shall truly answer upon Oath to such Questions concerning the same, as shall be demanded of him by such Collector or other principal Officer, under the Penalty of £100.	28 Geo. 3.	6	5, 6
9. — There shall be paid, for the Use of His Majesty, a Tonnage Duty after the Rate of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling, payable in Dollars at the Rate of Five Shillings and Sixpence per Ounce, for every Ton Burthen of every such Ship; and the Tonnage shall be ascertained by Admeasurement made by such Officer as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England for the Time being, or any Four or more of them, which Officer shall admeasure such Ship according to the following Method; viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop a Plumb Line over the Stern of the Ship, and measure the Distance between such Line and the After-part of the Stern Post at the Load Water Mark, then measure from the Top of the said Plumb Line in a parallel Direction with the Water to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark, at the Fore-part of the main Stern, subtracting from such Measure- 	28 Geo. 3.	6	7

UNITED STATES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
<p>ment the above Distance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length; from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake abaft, and also Three Fifths of the Ship's Breadth for the Rake forward, the Remainder shall be esteemed the just Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth shall be taken from Outside to Outside of the Plank, in the broadest Part of the Vessel, either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Sheeting or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Vessel; then multiply the Length of the Keel for Tonnage, by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing by 94, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage.'</p>			
<p>10. — The Amount of the Tonnage Duty so ascertained shall be paid into the Hands of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port or Place wherein he shall be appointed to reside, in any of the said Islands, before any Salt shall be laden; and such Duty shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, and be collected and recovered in the like manner, and by the like Rules, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Islands, Colonies, or Territories under the Dominion of His Majesty in America, or the West Indies, are or may be collected, paid, and recovered by any Act now in force; and such Duty shall be subject to the Payment of the Salaries of the Officers, and other incidental Charges of the Port, and the Residue paid to the Receiver General of the Customs in England, to be by him paid into the Exchequer under the Head of Consolidated Customs</p>	28 Geo. 3.	6	8
<p>11. — No Goods shall be exported from Turk's Islands to any of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies, or laid on board any Ship in the said Islands for that Purpose, except Salt; and no Goods shall be exported from the said Islands to Great Britain or Ireland, or laid on board any Ship in the said Islands for that Purpose, except Salt, and also except such Goods as may now, or hereafter be, by Law imported into Great Britain from all other Countries free of Duties; under the Forfeiture of such Goods, and of the Ship on board of which the same shall be so exported or laid on board</p>	28 Geo. 3.	6	9
<p>12. — Until 25th March 1809, any Ship belonging to the United States, coming in Ballast and not otherwise, may enter the Port of Nassau in New Providence, the Ports of Exuma and Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, for the Purpose of being there laden with Salt, subject to the Rules, Registrations, and Restrictions of the 28 Geo. III. c. 6. respecting Vessels coming for the same Purpose to Turks Islands</p>	57 Geo. 3.	42	1
<p>13. — No Goods shall be imported from any of the Territories of the United States into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Cape Breton, St. John's, or Newfoundland, or any Country or Island within their respective Governments, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship, except Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, the Production of the said Territories, and which</p>	28 Geo. 3. 33 Geo. 3.	6 50	12 14

UNITED STATES—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Seçt.
may be imported from thence into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law			
14. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, Squared Timber, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Live Stock, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces and Islands; but such Scantling, &c. shall not be so imported except by British Subjects and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof, and the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
15. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, or by Warrant under His Sign Manual, may empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of Necessity, the Importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants and Fishermen for the then ensuing Season only; provided that such Bread, &c. shall not be so imported, except in conformity to such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order or Warrant, and except by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	13
16. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of the Articles enumerated in 28 Geo. III. c. 6. (Tobacco, &c. see No. 1.), for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States for the Purpose of being re-exported to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations	48 Geo. 3.	125	I
17. — No Goods shall be imported from the United States by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or the Countries or Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	28 Geo. 3.	6	14
18. — His Majesty in Council, by Order to be issued and published, may authorize, in case of Necessity, the importing of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, and Live Stock, as well into Quebec as into all the Countries bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and into the Islands within the said Gulf, and also to the Coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing Season only, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States, for the Supply of the Persons employed in carrying on the Fisheries; but such Articles shall not be so imported, except in conformity to such Regulations and Restrictions as shall be specified in such Order, and by British Subjects, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	29 Geo. 3.	16	I

UNITED STATES—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
19. — In case of public Emergency and Distress, the Governor of Quebec, or Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the Consent of the Council of the Province, may authorize the Importation by Sea or Coastwise into Quebec, or into the Countries or the Islands within the Government thereof, or up the River Saint Lawrence from the Sea, of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any Sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or any Sort of Grain or Flour made thereof, for a limited Time, from the United States, for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Province and Countries; but the said Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship	30 Geo. 3.	8	I
20. — No Goods, except of the Produce or Manufacture of the Territories of the United States, shall be brought from the said Territories by Inland Navigation or Land Carriage into the Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, on Forfeiture of the Goods or the Value thereof, with the Vessel or Carriage in which the same shall be brought, to be recovered and distributed in like manner as is directed in any Act in the case of Offences being committed against the Laws of Customs in His Majesty's Plantations in America	52 Geo. 3.	55	I
21. — The Goods and Vessels forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, or by any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officers of His Majesty's Customs	28 Geo. 2.	6	—
	29 Geo. 2.	16	—
	29 Geo. 2.	56	—
	30 Geo. 3.	8	—
	31 Geo. 3.	38	—
	56 Geo. 3.	91	—
UTENSILS OF HUSBANDRY. See "Settlers."			
WAGES OF SEAMEN. See "Seamen."			
WHALE FINS.			
The Production of the British Plantations in America, shall not be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, under the Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship - The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to secure the Landing in the Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Sugar See "Sugar, No. I to II."	12 Car. 2.	18	18
	22 & 23 Car. 2.	26	11
	7 & 8 W. 3.	22	13
	4 Geo. 3.	15	27
	15 Geo. 3.	31	6
	20 Geo. 3.	10	3
	39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
	56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
	55 Geo. 3.	29	5, 9
	57 Geo. 3.	4	—
WHEATSTONES.			
May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law			
WINE.			
1. — Of the Madeiras, or of the Western Islands of Azores, may be there laden for Exportation direct to the British Colonies in America	15 Car. 2.	7	6
2. — The Produce of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any Port or Place of Europe South of Cape Finisterre for Exportation direct to any of the Ports herein-after men-			

WINE—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
tioned; that is to say, Saint John's in New Brunswick, Saint John's in Newfoundland, Quebec in Canada, Sydney in Cape Breton, Halifax and Shelburn in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town in Prince Edward's Island, on board any British Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, which shall have arrived at any such Port or Place of Europe with Articles the Growth or Produce of the said Colonies, or with Fish taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fisheries from any of the said Colonies, or from any Part of the United Kingdom, or with Wheat, Flour, Pease, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves and Heading, dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Planks or Boards, from the Province of Canada, whether such Goods are the Produce of Canada, or brought into the Province by Land or Inland Navigation	51 Geo. 3.	97	2
3. — Upon the Importation of such Wine into any of the said Ports, the same shall be subject to the Payment of the like Duties, as if imported into the said Ports of Great Britain, and no other Duties, (see No. 10.)	51 Geo. 3.	97	3
4. — The Person exporting a Cargo from any Port in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, shall make Oath at the Port of Shipment before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command, that the Cargo so shipped is the Growth and Produce of the said Provinces, or the Produce of the British Fisheries in North America, taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from the said Colonies; and such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall certify such Oath under his Hand, which Certificate shall be produced by the Master on his Arrival at the Port in Europe to which such Cargo shall be consigned, or to which such Vessel shall go for the Delivery of the Cargo; and the Master shall make Oath before the British Consul there resident, or if there shall be no British Consul, then before Two known British Merchants, that the Certificate produced was the Certificate of the Officer whose Name it bears, and was duly signed by him	51 Geo. 3.	97	4
5. — The Person exporting any Wheat, Flour, Pease, Beans, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, White Oak Staves and Heading, dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Plank, and Boards, from Canada, shall not be required to make Oath that the Articles are the Produce of Canada, and the Master on his Arrival at such Port of Europe shall only be required to produce a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the Articles were the Growth of Canada, or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the said Province (if any) by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon; and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer shall grant, upon satisfactory Proof being made upon Oath or otherwise; and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to as aforesaid, by the Master of such Ship, at the Port of Delivery in Europe	51 Geo. 3.	97	5
6. — Before the Shipment of any Pickled Fish or Dry Fish, for Exportation from Canada to any Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, the Person in whose Possession the			

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WINE—*continued.*

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
same has continued from the Time of its being landed from the Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be shipped for Exportation, shall make Oath before the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the same was the Produce of the British American Fisheries, taken and cured by His Majesty's Subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations; and on such Oath being taken, the Officer of the Customs, or Naval Officer, shall grant Certificate thereof, signed with his Hand, which Certificate the Master shall be required to produce at the Port of Delivery in Europe, and shall make Oath of the Authenticity of such Certificate	51 Geo. 3.	97	6
7. — Any Goods subject to Forfeiture under this Act may be seized by any Officer of the Customs in the said Colonies, or by the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, and the same may be prosecuted, recovered, and divided in the same Manner, and by the same Rules and Regulations (as far as the same are applicable), as any other Forfeiture imposed by any Act made for the Security of the Revenue, or for the Regulation or Improvement thereof, or for the Regulation of Trade or Navigation, may be prosecuted, &c. in the British Colonies	51 Geo. 3.	97	7
8. — May be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law; and upon the Importation thereof into such Colonies shall be subject to the Payment of such Duties, and no other, as are payable on Madeira Wine when imported into any of the said Colonies or Plantations from Madeira. (See No. 10.)	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	5, 9 —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
9. — Intended as a Medicine and necessary Article of Supply for the Estates of Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana, not exceeding what may be necessary for the Purposes of such Supply, may be imported into the said Colonies from the Netherlands, on board Dutch Ships, and shall be liable to the Duty of 10s. per Ton, and no more	56 Geo. 3.	91	3, 4
See "Guiana."			
10. — There shall be paid unto His Majesty upon all Wines (except French) imported into any Colony or Plantation in America, under the Dominion of His Majesty, the Duties following; that is to say, For every Ton of Wine of the Growth of the Madeiras, or of any other Island or Place from whence such Wine may be lawfully imported, and which shall be so imported from such Island or Place, the Sum of £7.	4 Geo. 3. 39 & 40 G. 3.	15 67	I Art. 6
For every Ton of Portugal, Spanish, or any other Wine (except French Wine), imported from Great Britain or Ireland, the Sum of 10s., and after those Rates for any greater or less Quantity			
11. — The Duties shall be paid in the same Manner and Form, and by such Ways and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, (not otherwise altered by this Act) as are mentioned			

	Regis.	Chap.	Secl.
WINE—continued.			
in 6 Geo. II. c. 13. (see "Sugar") with respect to the Duties thereby granted; and all Powers, Penalties, Provisions, and Clauses therein contained (except where any Alteration is made by this Act) shall be practised and put in Execution for the levying and answering the Duties hereby granted.	4 Geo. 3.	15	7
If the Importer shall refuse to pay the Duties, the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs shall secure the Wine, to be publicly sold within Twenty Days after such Refusal, and at such Time and Place as such Officer shall, by Four Days public Notice appoint; and the Money arising by the Sale shall be applied, first in Payment of the Duties, with the Charges occasioned by the Sale; and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to the Importer or other Person authorized to receive the same.	4 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	15 91	7 3
13. If the Money offered for such Wine shall not be sufficient to discharge the Duty and Charges, then the Collector or other proper Officer shall cause the Wine to be spilt or otherwise destroyed, and shall return the Casks or other Package wherein the same was contained to such Importer.	4 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	15 91	8 3
17. The Monies arising by the said Duties (except the necessary Charges of raising, recovering, and accounting for the same) shall be paid into the Exchequer separate and apart from all other Monies, and shall be there reserved to be disposed of by Parliament, towards defraying the necessary Expences of protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America.	4 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	15 91	10 3
15. All Sums granted by these Acts shall be deemed to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and may be received according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver.	4 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	15 91	41 3
WITNESSES.			
1. Every Person examined as a Witness on any Inquiry directed by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any Four of them, to be made in America or the West Indies, relative to His Majesty's Revenue of Customs or other Duties there, or to the Conduct of the Officers employed in the Collection thereof, by or before any Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, or by or before such other Persons as shall be appointed by the Commissioners or any Four of them, shall deliver his Testimony on Oath, to be administered by the said Officer or Persons so appointed before whom he shall be examined.	49 Geo. 3.	46	1
2. Any Person who shall be convicted of making a false Oath, touching any of the Facts required by this Act to be testified on Oath, or of giving false Evidence on his, her, or their Examination on Oath, by or before any Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of any Port in the West Indies or America, or such other Persons appointed as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury.	49 Geo. 3.	46	2
WOOD.			
1. No Masts, Yards, or Bowsprits, of the Production or Manufacture of the British Plantations in America, shall be shipped or conveyed from any of the said Plantations to any	12 Car. 2. 22 & 23 C. 2. 7 & 8 W. 3.	18 26 22	18 19 11 13

WOOD—continued.

Place, unless to some other Plantation belonging to His Majesty, or to Great Britain or Ireland, there to be laid on Shore, on Forfeiture of the Goods, or the full Value thereof, and the Ship

The other Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, to secure the landing in the Plantations, or in Great Britain or Ireland, are the same as Sugar
See "Sugar, No. 1. to 11."

2. ——— No Wood commonly called "Lumber," that is to say, Deals of several Sorts, Timber Balks of several Sizes, Barrel Boards, Clap Boards, Pipe Boards, or Pipe Bolt, White Boards for Shoe Makers, Boom and Cant Spurs, Bow Staves, Capravens, Clap Bolt, Ebony Wood, Headings for Pipes, Hogsheads, and Barrels, Hoops for Coopers, Oars, Pipe and Hoghead Staves, Barrel Staves, Firkin Staves, Trunnels, Speckled Wood, Sweet Wood, Small Spars, Oak Plank, and Wainscots, of the Production or Manufacture of any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, shall be there laden until Bond be given with One Surety, besides the Master of the Ship, to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the loading Port, in a Penalty of Double the Value of the Goods, with Condition that the same shall not be landed in any Part of Europe except Great Britain or Ireland; which Bond shall be discharged in the manner hereafter mentioned; that is to say, for such Goods as shall be entered for or landed in Great Britain or Ireland, the Condition of the Bond shall be, to bring a Certificate in discharge thereof within Eighteen Months from the Date of the Bond, and within Six Months for such Goods as shall be entered for or landed in any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; which Certificate shall be under the Hands and Seals of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs resident at the Port where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the landing thereof; and for such Goods as shall be entered for or landed at any other Place in America, Africa, or Asia, to bring the like Certificate within Twelve Months, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants residing there; or such Bond may be discharged by Proof upon Oath, made by credible Persons, that the Goods were taken by Enemies or perished in the Seas

3. ——— Any of the said Lumber may be exported to the Madeiras, or the Western Isles called the Azores, or to any Part of Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, upon Bond being given in the Penalty directed by 4 Geo. III. c. 15. with Condition that the Goods shall be there landed accordingly, and not in any other Part of Europe, except Great Britain or Ireland, and that a Certificate testifying the landing shall be produced within Eighteen Months to the Collector or other Principal Officer where Bond shall have been given, under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate, or under the Hand and Seal of the British Consul, or the Hands and Seals of Two known British Merchants where such Goods shall be landed; and upon producing such Certificate, or Proof upon Oath by Two credible Persons that the Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas, the Bond shall be discharged

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4 Geo. 3.	15	27
15 Geo. 3.	31	6
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
56 Geo. 3.	91	4, 8
4 Geo. 3.	15	28
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6
5 Geo. 3.	45	22
20 Geo. 3.	10	3
		Art.
39 & 40 G. 3.	67	6

WOOD—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
4. — Any Fustic or Dying Wood of the Growth of any of the British Colonies, or Plantations, may be exported direct to Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or to Gibraltar, under the Regulations of these Acts	55 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	29 4	I —
See "Gibraltar." "Malta."			
5. — If any Ship shall take on board any Logwood, Fustic, or other Dying Wood, and Bond shall not be first given with One sufficient Surety to unload the same in Great Britain or Ireland, (the Dangers of the Seas excepted) there shall be paid to His Majesty the Duties hereafter mentioned; that is to say, For Logwood the Cwt. containing 112 lbs. $\text{£}5^*$. For Fustic and other Dying Wood, the Cwt. containing 112 lbs. Sixpence. To be collected and paid at such Places, and to such Collectors and Officers, as shall be appointed to receive the same, before the Lading thereof	25 Car. 2.	7	2
6. — The Duties shall be deemed Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain, and shall be received according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver, and (the necessary Charges of raising and paying the same excepted) shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer	1 Geo. 1. St. 1. 4 Geo. 3.	12 15	4 41
7. — The Business shall be managed, and the Duty levied by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, under the Authority of the Commissioners of the Treasury	25 Car. 2.	7	3
8. — In case any Person liable to pay the Duty shall not have Money to pay the same, the Officers shall accept, instead of such Money, such a Proportion of the Commodity to be shipped as shall amount to the Value thereof, according to the current Rate of the Commodity in such Plantation	25 Car. 2.	7	4
9. — If the Goods shall be loaden before the Duties are paid, every Person assisting or otherwise concerned or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the Loading, shall for every Offence forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods, to be computed according to the best Price the Commodity bears at the Place where the Offence is committed; and all the Boats made use of shall be forfeited, and prosecuted by any Officer of the Customs	4 Geo. 3.	15	37
10. — Viz. Logwood, Fustic, or other Wood for Dyers' Use, Mahogany, and Woods for Cabinet Ware, the Growth of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be exported from any of the Free Ports to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Regulations, Restrictions, Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided in 12 Car. II. c. 18. 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to the Goods therein enumerated	45 Geo. 3.	57	—
See "Free Ports."			

* This is the Sum stated in the Edition of the Statutes published under the Direction of the Commissioners of Public Records, but it has been considered that the Duty intended to be levied was only 5s. the Cwt.

WOOD—continued.

11. — The several Articles hereafter mentioned may be exported from Canada in a British-built Ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, to any Port of Europe South of Cape Finisterre, without any Oath being required at the Port of Shipment, of their being the Growth or Produce of the Province, or any Certificate being required of the Country from whence they came; that is to say, White Oak Staves and Heading, dressed or undressed, Hoops, Pine Plank and Boards; and the Master of any British-built Ship laden with any of the said Articles, shall only be required to produce, at such Port of Europe within the Limits aforesaid, a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Customs, or the Naval Officer in Command at Quebec, that the Articles were the Growth of Canada, or brought into Canada conformably to the Regulations established by Law in the Province (if any) by Land or Inland Navigation, from Countries bordering thereon, and which Certificate such Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer is required to grant, upon satisfactory Proof being made, upon Oath or otherwise; and the Authenticity of such Certificate shall be sworn to by the Master of such Vessel, at the Port of Delivery in Europe

See "Canada."

12. — Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, the Production of any of the Territories of the United States, may be imported from any of the said Territories into any of His Majesty's West India Islands (in which Description the Bahama Islands or the Bermuda or Somers Islands are included), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo in the Province of Guiana; but not to be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

13. — Any of the said Articles, being the Production of the said Territories, may be imported from thence into St. George or Hamilton in Bermuda, in any Foreign Ship belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majesty, and exported from the said Ports to any of His Majesty's Islands or Dominions in the West Indies, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law

14. — No Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort, shall be imported into His Majesty's West India Islands (including the Bahama and the Bermuda or Somers Islands), or into Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

15. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of any of the Islands in the West Indies under the Dominion of His Majesty, or the Governors, &c. of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of any of the said Articles, for a limited Time, from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America, belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, for the

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
51 Geo. 3.	97	5
28 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 91	1 1
52 Geo. 3. 53 Geo. 3.	79 50	2, 3 1
28 Geo. 2. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	10 1 1
28 Geo. 3. 31 Geo. 3. 56 Geo. 3.	6 38 91	11 2 —

WOOD—*continued.*

Supply of the Inhabitants; but such Articles shall not be so imported, except by British Subjects, in British-built Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship.

16. — Any Person may import, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law, into the Islands under the Dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, from any Colony or Plantation on the Continent of South America under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, or from Trinidad and Porto Rico in the West Indies, the following Species of Timber, viz. Bully Tree, Purple Heart, Green Heart, Black Heart, Mastic, Wallabaw, Yellow Saunders, Locusts, or Bastard Mahogany, being the Growth or Production of any of the said Colonies or Plantations

17. — During the Continuance of the Treaty with Portugal, any Person may import into any of the West India Islands (including the Bahama and the Bermuda or Somers Islands), or Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, any Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any Sort, being the Production of some of the Territories or Dominions belonging to the Crown of Portugal in South America; such Article being imported into the said Islands or Colonies directly from the said Territories or Dominions, in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law

18. — No Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Staves, Heading Boards, Timber, Shingles, or Lumber of any Sort, which shall have been imported from any Island in the West Indies, or Colony on the Continent of South America, under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of His Majesty's West India Islands, or Demerara, Berbice, or Essequibo, for the Supply of the Inhabitants, (see No. 15.) shall be exported from any of the said Islands or Colonies, or put on board any Vessel or Boat, or brought to any Quay with Intent to be so exported, on Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Boat in which laden; and before the shipping of any Masts, &c. whether manufactured or unmanufactured, that may lawfully be exported, the Exporter shall make Oath that no Part thereof had been imported for the Supply of the Inhabitants from any Island in the West Indies or Colony on the Continent of South America under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State

19. — If any Person shall be convicted of taking a false Oath touching any of the Facts required to be testified upon Oath, such Person shall be deemed guilty of Perjury, and be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for wilful and corrupt Perjury, and may be prosecuted in any Court of Record in Great Britain, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature in the West Indies

20. — In case of public Emergency or Distress, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Saint John, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, and squared Timber, for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States, for

Reign.	Chap.	Sect.
33 Geo. 3.	50	13
51 Geo. 3.	47	5
56 Geo. 3.	91	5
29 Geo. 3.	56	1, 2
31 Geo. 3.	38	3, 4
56 Geo. 3.	91	1
29 Geo. 3.	56	3
31 Geo. 3.	38	5
28 Geo. 3.	6	13

WOOD—*continued.*

the Supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces and Islands; but such Articles shall not be so imported except by British Subjects, and in British-built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, on Forfeiture thereof and the Ship

21. — Any of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Commanders in Chief of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or St. John's, with the Advice of their respective Councils, may authorize the Importation of the said Articles for a limited Time, from any of the Territories of the United States, for the Purpose of Re-exportation to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations

48 Geo. 3. 125 1

22. — The Goods and Ships forfeited by these Acts may be seized by the Commanders of Ships of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by them, or by any Officer of the Customs

28 Geo. 3. 6 —
29 Geo. 3. 56 —
31 Geo. 3. 38 —
56 Geo. 3. 91 —

23. — Logwood, Fustic, or Wood for Dyers' Use, Hard Wood or Mill Timber, Logwood, Mahogany, or Wood for Cabinet Ware, being the Growth or Production of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from thence into the Free Ports in any Foreign Ship, being owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries

45 Geo. 3. 57 —

See "Free Ports."

24. — For the Conditions upon which Ships landing Lumber at any of the British Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, are allowed to import Spirits without Payment of Duty into certain Colonies in North America

28 Geo. 3. 39 1, 2
30 Geo. 3. 8 2
53 Geo. 3. 37 1

See "Spirits."

25. — Mill Timber or Box Wood may be exported from Malta or any of the Dependencies thereof, or from Gibraltar, direct to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies or Plantations in America, or to Newfoundland, Bermuda, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in North America, in British-built Ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to Law

55 Geo. 3. 29 5, 9
57 Geo. 3. 4 1

See "Gibraltar."

"Malta."

WOOL.

1. — No Wool, Woolfells, Shortlings, Mortlocks, Wool Flocks, Worsted Bay or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Serge, Bays, Kerseys, Says, Frizes, Druggets, Cloth-Serges, Shalloons, or any other Drapery, Stuffs, or Woollen Manufactures, made or mixed with Wool or Wool Flocks of the Manufacture of any of the British Plantations in America, shall be loaden on board any Ship within any of the said Plantations, nor upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the Intent to be exported or conveyed to any other of the Plantations, or to any other Place whatever, on Forfeiture thereof, and £500 by the Offender; and every Ship, Vessel, or Boat wherein any of the said Commodities shall be shipped shall be forfeited; and the Master and Mariners thereof, or any Persons knowing such Offence and assisting therein, shall forfeit £40; and all Governors and Commanders in Chief of the Plantations, and Officers of the

10 & 11 W. 3. 10 2, 9

WOOL—continued.

	Reign.	Chap.	Sec.
Customs, or other Branches of Revenue there, shall take effectual Care that the Act be duly put in Execution			
2. — But until 25th March 1819, it shall be lawful to export from any Place within the British Plantations in America to the United Kingdom, any Wool, the Product of any of the said Plantations	46 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3.	17 18	3 1
3. — The Growth of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or of any Country on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, may be imported from any of the said Countries into the Free Ports in any Foreign Ship, owned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies, Plantations, or Countries	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
4. — The Growth of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, or Countries on the Continent of America, belonging to or under the Dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, having been imported into the Free Ports, may be exported from any of the said Ports to any Part of the United Kingdom, under the Rules, &c. of 12 Car. II. c. 18: 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26. and 20 Geo. III. c. 10. with respect to Goods therein enumerated	45 Geo. 3. 49 Geo. 3. 52 Geo. 3. 57 Geo. 3.	57 22 99 74	— — — —
See "Free Ports."			
WRITS OF ASSISTANCE.			
1. — The Superior or Supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within any British Colony or Plantation, may grant Writs of Assistance to empower the Officers of His Majesty's Customs to enter any House, Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other Place in the said Colonies or Plantations, to search for and seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods	7 Geo. 3.	46	10
2. — Persons against whom any Action shall be commenced, for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall be entitled to Treble Costs	7 Geo. 3.	46	11
YARDS. See "Wood."			

