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RESOLUTIONS
OF THE TWO HOUSES OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND,
RESPECTING A UNION OF THE KINGDOMS OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:
AND THEIR ADDRESS THEREUPON
TO HIS MAJESTY.

Ordered to be printed 2d April 1800.

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Die Mercurii, 26^o Martii 1800.

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 adviseable 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.

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the Purpose of establishing an Union upon the Basis stated in the Resolutions of the Two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, communicated by His Majesty's Command in the Message sent to this House by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, it would be fit to propose, as the First Article of Union, That the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon the First Day of January which shall be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and One, and for ever after, be united into One Kingdom, by the Name of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" and that the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom, and its Dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial, Flags and Banners thereof, shall be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom shall be pleased to appoint.

RESOLVED,

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Second Article of Union, That the Succession to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, shall continue limited and settled in the same Manner as the Succession to the Imperial Crown of the said Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited and settled, according to the existing Laws, and to the Terms of Union between England and Scotland.

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Third Article of Union, That the said United Kingdom be represented in One and the same Parliament, to be stiled "The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Fourth Article of Union, That Four Lords Spiritual of Ireland by Rotation of Sessions, and Twenty-eight Lords Temporal of Ireland, elected for Life by the Peers of Ireland, shall be the Number to sit and vote on the Part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and One Hundred Commoners (Two for each County of Ireland, Two for the City of Dublin, Two for the City of Cork, One for the University of Trinity College, and One for each of the Thirty-one most considerable Cities, Towns, and Boroughs) be the Number to sit and vote on the Part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom: That such Act as shall be passed in the Parliament of Ireland previous to the Union, "to regulate the Mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom on the Part of Ireland, shall be summoned or returned to the said Parliament," shall be considered as forming Part of the Treaty of Union, and shall be incorporated in the Acts of the respective Parliaments by which the said Union shall be ratified and established: That all Questions touching the Rotation or Election of Lords Spiritual or Temporal of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall be decided by the House of Lords thereof; and whenever there shall be an Equality of Votes in the Election of any

any such Lords Temporal, the Names of such Peers as have an equal Number of Votes in their Favour, shall be written on Pieces of Paper of a similar Form, and shall be put into a Glass, by the Clerk of the Parliament, at the Table of the House of Lords whilst the House is sitting; and the Peer whose Name shall be first drawn out by the Clerk of the Parliament, shall be deemed the Peer elected: That any Person holding any Peerage of Ireland, now subsisting or hereafter to be created, shall not thereby be disqualified from being elected to serve for any County, City, or Borough of Great Britain, in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, unless he shall have been previously elected as above to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom; but that so long as such Peer of Ireland shall so continue to be a Member of the House of Commons, he shall not be entitled to the Privilege of Peerage, nor be capable of being elected to serve as a Peer on the Part of Ireland, or of voting at any such Election; and that he shall be liable to be sued, indicted, proceeded against, and tried as a Commoner, for any Offence with which he may be charged: That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to create Peers of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and to make Promotions in the Peerage thereof, after the Union, provided that no new Creation of any such Peers shall take place after the Union until Three of the Peerages of Ireland which shall have been existing at the Time of the Union shall have become extinct; and upon such Extinction of Three Peerages, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to create One Peer of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and in like Manner, so often as Three Peerages of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland shall become extinct, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to create One other Peer of the said Part of the United Kingdom; and if it shall happen that the Peers of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, shall, by Extinction of Peerages or otherwise, be reduced to the Number of One Hundred, exclusive of such Peers of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland as shall be Peers of Great Britain or the United Kingdom, then and in that Case it shall and may be lawful to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to create One Peer of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, whenever any One of such One Hundred Peerages shall have failed by Extinction or otherwise,

wife, it being the true Intent and Meaning of this Article, that at all Times after the Union, it shall and may be lawful to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to keep up the exclusive Peerage of that Part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland to the Number of One Hundred: That if any Peerage shall at any Time be in Abeyance, such Peerage shall be deemed and taken as an existing Peerage, and no Peerage shall be deemed extinct, unless on Default of Claimants to the Inheritance of such Peerage for the Space of One Year from the Death of the Person who shall have been last possessed thereof; and if no Claim shall be made to the Inheritance of such Peerage, in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be prescribed by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, before the Expiration of the said Period of a Year, then and in that Case such Peerage shall be deemed extinct, provided that nothing herein shall exclude any Person from afterwards putting in a Claim to the Peerage so deemed extinct, and if such Claim shall be allowed as valid, by Judgment of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom reported to His Majesty, such Peerage shall be considered as revived, and in case any new Creation of a Peerage of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland shall have taken place in the Interval, in consequence of the supposed Extinction of such Peerage, then no new Right of Creation shall accrue to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in consequence of the next Extinction which shall take place of any Peerage of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland: That all Questions touching the Election of Members to sit on the Part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, shall be heard and decided in the same Manner as Questions touching such Elections in Great Britain now are or at any Time hereafter shall by Law be heard and decided; subject nevertheless to such particular Regulations, in respect of Ireland, as from local Circumstances the Parliament of the said United Kingdom may from Time to Time deem expedient: That the Qualifications, in respect of Property, of the Members elected on the Part of Ireland to sit in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, shall be respectively the same as are now provided by Law in the Cases of Elections for Counties and Cities and Boroughs respectively, in that Part of Great Britain called England, unless any other Provision shall hereafter be made in that Respect by Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom: That

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when His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall declare his, her, or their Pleasure for holding the First or any subsequent Parliament of the United Kingdom, a Proclamation shall issue, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to cause the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the Parliament thereof on the Part of Ireland, to be returned in such Manner as by any Act of this present Session of the Parliament of Ireland shall be provided; and that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Great Britain, shall, together with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, so returned as aforesaid on the Part of Ireland, constitute the Two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom: That if His Majesty, on or before the First Day of January One thousand Eight hundred and One, on which Day the Union is to take place, shall declare under the Great Seal of Great Britain that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain should be the Members of the respective Houses of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom on the Part of Great Britain, then the said Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain shall accordingly be the Members of the respective Houses of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom on the Part of Great Britain; and they, together with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, so summoned and returned as above on the Part of Ireland, shall be the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom; and such First Parliament may (in that Case) if not sooner dissolved, continue to sit so long as the present Parliament of Great Britain may now by Law continue to sit, if not sooner dissolved; and that every One of the Lords of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and every Member of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, in the First and all succeeding Parliaments, shall, until the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall otherwise provide, take the Oaths and make and subscribe the Declaration which are at present by Law enjoined to be taken, made, and subscribed by the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain: That the Lords of Parliament on the Part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall at all Times have the same Privileges of Parliament which shall belong to the Lords of Parliament on the Part of Great Britain; and the Lords Spiritual and

Temporal

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Temporal respectively on the Part of Ireland, shall at all Times have the same Rights, in respect of their Sitting and Voting upon the Trial of Peers, as the Lords Spiritual and Temporal respectively on the Part of Great Britain; and that all Lords Spiritual of Ireland shall have Rank and Precedency next and immediately after the Lords Spiritual of the same Rank and Degree of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all Privileges as fully as the Spiritual Lords of England do now, or as any other Spiritual Lords of England may hereafter enjoy the same, the Right and Privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of sitting on the Trial of Peers excepted; and that the Persons holding any Temporal Peerages of Ireland, existing at the Time of the Union, shall, from and after the Union, have Rank and Precedency next and immediately after all the Persons holding Peerages of the like Orders and Degrees in Great Britain, subsisting at the Time of the Union; and that all Peerages of Ireland created after the Union, shall have Rank and Precedency with the Peerages of the United Kingdom so created, according to the Dates of their Creations; and that all Peerages, both of Great Britain and Ireland, now subsisting or hereafter to be created, shall, in all other Respects, from the Date of Union, be considered as Peerages of the United Kingdom; and that the Peers of Ireland shall, as Peers of the United Kingdom, be sued and tried as Peers, except as aforesaid, and shall enjoy all Privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of Great Britain, the Right and Privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and the Right of sitting on the Trial of Peers only excepted.

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Fifth Article of Union, That the Churches of that Part of Great Britain called England, and of Ireland, shall be united into One Church, and that when His Majesty shall summon a Convocation, the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the several Provinces in Ireland, shall be respectively summoned to and sit in the Convocation of the United Church, in the like Manner, and subject to the same Regulations as to Election and Qualification, as are at present by Law established with respect to the like Orders of the Church of England; and that the Doctrine, Worship,

Discipline,

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Discipline and Government of the said United Church, shall be preserved as now by Law established for the Church of England, saving to the Church of Ireland all the Rights, Privileges, and Jurisdictions now thereunto belonging; and that the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Church of Scotland, shall likewise be preserved as now by Law and by the Act of Union established for the Church of Scotland; and that the Continuance and Preservation for ever of the said United Church, as the established Church of that Part of the said United Kingdom called England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental Article and Condition of the Union.

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as 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 Kingdom 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: That from the First Day of January One thousand Eight hundred and One, all Prohibitions and Bounties on the Export of Articles the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Country to the other, shall cease and determine, and that the said Articles shall thenceforth be exported from one Country to the other without Duty or Bounty on such Export: That all Articles, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Kingdom (not hereinafter enumerated as subject to specific Duties) shall from henceforth be imported into each Country from the other free from Duty, other than such countervailing Duty as shall be annexed to the several Articles contained in the Schedule N° I.; and that the Articles hereinafter enumerated, shall be subject, for the Period of Twenty Years from the Union, on Importation into each Country from the other,

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to the Duties specified in the Schedule N° II. annexed to this Article; viz.

- Apparel,
- Brafs, wrought,
- Cabinet Ware,
- Coaches and other Carriages,
- Copper, wrought,
- Cottons,
- Glaſs,
- Haberdaſhery,
- Hats,
- Tin Plates, Wrought Iron, and Hardware,
- Lace, Gold and Silver; Gold and Silver Thread,
- Bullion for Lace, Pearl and Spangles,
- Millinery,
- Paper, ſtained,
- Pottery,
- Sadlery,
- Silk Manufacture,
- Stockings.

And that the Woollen Manufactures ſhall pay on Importation into each Country, the Duties now payable on Importation into Ireland; Salt and Hops on Importation into Ireland, Duties not exceeding thoſe which are now paid in Ireland; and Coals on Importation to be ſubject to Burthens not exceeding thoſe to which they are now ſubject; that Callicoes and Muſlins be ſubject and liable to the Duties now payable on the ſame, until the Fifth Day of January One thouſand Eight hundred and Eight, and from and after the ſaid Day, the ſaid Duties ſhall be annually reduced in ſuch Proportions and at ſuch Periods as ſhall hereafter be enacted, ſo as that the ſaid Duties ſhall ſtand at Ten per Cent. from and after the Fifth Day of January One thouſand Eight hundred and Sixteen, until the Fifth Day of January which ſhall be in the Year One thouſand Eight hundred and Twenty-one; and that Cotton Yarn and Cotton Twiſt ſhall alſo be ſubject and liable to the Duties now payable upon the ſame until the Fifth Day of January One thouſand Eight hundred and Eight, and from and after the ſaid Day, the ſaid Duties ſhall be annually reduced at ſuch Times and in ſuch Proportions as ſhall be hereafter enacted, ſo as that all Duties ſhall ceaſe on the ſaid Articles

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Articles from and after the Fifth Day of January One thouſand Eight hundred and Sixteen: That any Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Country, which are or may be ſubject to internal Duty, or to Duty on the Materials of which they are compoſed, may be made ſubject on their Importation into each Country reſpectively from the other, to ſuch countervailing Duty as ſhall appear to be juſt and reaſonable in reſpect to ſuch internal Duty or Duties on the Materials; and that for the ſaid Purpoſes, the Articles ſpecified in the ſaid Schedule N° I. ſhould upon Importation into Ireland be ſubject to the Duty which ſhall be ſet forth therein, liable to be taken off, diminished, or increaſed, in the Manner herein ſpecified; and that upon the like Export of the like Articles from each Country to the other reſpectively, a Drawback ſhall be given equal in Amount to the countervailing Duty payable on the Articles hereinbefore ſpecified on the Import into the ſame Country with the other; and that in like Manner, in future it ſhall be competent to the United Parliament to impoſe any new or additional countervailing Duties, or to take off or diminish ſuch exiſting countervailing Duties, as may appear on like Principles to be juſt and reaſonable, in reſpect of any future or additional internal Duty on any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Country, or of any new or additional Duty on any Materials of which ſuch Article may be compoſed, or of any Abatement of the ſame; and that when any ſuch new or additional countervailing Duty ſhall be ſo impoſed on the Import of any Article into either Country from the other, a Drawback equal in Amount to ſuch countervailing Duty ſhall be given in like Manner on the Export of every ſuch Article reſpectively from the ſame Country: That all Articles the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of either Kingdom, when exported through the other, ſhall in all Caſes be exported ſubject to the ſame Charges as if they had been exported directly from the Country of which they were the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture: That all Duty charged on the Import of Foreign or Colonial Goods into either Country, ſhall, on their Export to the other, be either drawn back, or the Amount, if any be retained, ſhall be placed to the Credit of the Country to which they ſhall be ſo exported, ſo long as the general Expences of the Empire ſhall be defrayed by proportional Contributions; provided nothing herein ſhall extend to take away any Duty, Bounty, or Prohibition

tion which exists with respect to Corn, Meal, Malt, Flour, and Biscuit; but that the same may be regulated, varied, or repealed from Time to Time as the United Parliament shall deem expedient.

SCHEDULE, N° I.

Of the Articles to be charged with countervailing Duties upon Importation from Great Britain into Ireland, according to the Sixth Article of Union.

Articles to be charged with a countervailing Duty in Ireland;

- Beer,
- Glass,
- Leather,
- Paper, stained,
- Paper,
- Silk,
- Spirits,
- Sugar, refined,
- Sweets,
- Tobacco.

SCHEDULE II.

Of the Articles charged with the Duties specified upon Importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the Sixth Article of Union.

- Apparel,
- Brafs, wrought,
- Cabinet Ware,
- Coaches and other Carriages,
- Copper, wrought,
- Cottons, except Callicoes and Mufins,
- Glass,
- Haberdashery,
- Hats,
- Tin Plates, Wrought Iron, and Hardware,
- Lace, Gold and Silver; Gold and Silver Thread,
- Bullion for Lace, Pearl and Spangles,
- Millinery,
- Paper, stained,
- Pottery,
- Sadlery and other Manufactured Leather,
- Silk Manufacture,
- Stockings.

Ten per Cent. on the true Value.

RESOLVED,

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Seventh Article of Union, That the Charge arising from the Payment of the Interest, and the Sinking Fund for the Reduction of the Principal, of the Debt incurred in either Kingdom before the Union, shall continue to be separately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland respectively: That for the Space of Twenty Years after the Union shall take place, the Contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively towards the Expenditure of the United Kingdom, in each Year, shall be defrayed in the Proportion of Fifteen Parts for Great Britain, and Two Parts for Ireland: That at the Expiration of the said Twenty Years, the future Expenditure of the United Kingdom (other than the Interest and Charges of the Debt to which either Country shall be separately liable) shall be defrayed in such Proportion as the United Parliament shall deem just and reasonable, upon a Comparison of the real Value of the Exports and Imports of the respective Countries, upon an Average of the Three Years next preceding the Period of Revision; or on a Comparison of the Value of the Quantities of the following Articles consumed within the respective Countries, on a similar Average; viz. Beer, Spirits, Sugar, Wine, Tea, Tobacco, and Malt; or, according to the aggregate Proportion resulting from both these Considerations combined; or, on a Comparison of the Amount of Income in each Country, estimated from the Produce, for the same Period, of a General Tax (if such shall have been imposed) on the same Descriptions of Income in both Countries; and that the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall afterwards proceed in like Manner to revise and fix the said Proportions, according to the same Rules or any of them, at Periods not more distant than Twenty Years nor less than Seven Years from each other, unless previous to any such Period the United Parliament shall have declared, as hereinafter provided, that the General Expences of the Empire shall be defrayed indiscriminately by equal Taxes imposed on the like Articles in both Countries: That, for the defraying the said Expences according to the Rules above laid down, the Revenues of Ireland shall hereafter constitute a Consolidated Fund, upon which, Charges equal to the Interest of her Debt and Sinking Fund shall in the First Instance be charged, and the Remainder

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remainder shall be applied towards defraying the Proportion of the General Expence of the United Kingdom to which Ireland may be liable in each Year: That the Proportion of Contribution to which Great Britain and Ireland will by these Articles be liable, shall be raised by such Taxes in each Kingdom respectively as the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall from Time to Time deem fit; provided always, that in regulating the Taxes in each Country by which their respective proportions shall be levied, no Article in Ireland shall be liable to be taxed to any Amount exceeding that which will be thereafter payable in England on the like Article: That if at the End of any Year any Surplus shall accrue from the Revenues of Ireland, after defraying the Interest, Sinking Fund, and proportional Contribution, and separate Charges to which the said Country is liable, either Taxes shall be taken off to the Amount of such Surplus, or the Surplus shall be applied by the United Parliament to local Purposes in Ireland, or to make good any Deficiency which may arise in her Revenues in Time of Peace, or be invested by the Commissioners of the National Debt of Ireland in the Funds, to accumulate for the Benefit of Ireland at Compound Interest, in case of her Contribution in Time of War, provided the Surplus so to accumulate, shall at no future Period be suffered to exceed the Sum of Five Millions: That all Monies hereafter to be raised by Loan in Peace or War, for the Service of the United Kingdom, by the Parliament thereof, shall be considered to be a Joint Debt, and the Charges thereof shall be borne by the respective Countries in the proportion of their respective Contributions; provided that if at any Time in raising their respective Contributions hereby fixed for each Kingdom, the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall judge it fit to raise a greater Proportion of such respective Contributions in one Kingdom within the Year than in the other, or to set apart a greater Proportion of Sinking Fund for the Liquidation of the Whole or any Part of the Loan raised on account of the one Country, than of that raised on account of the other Country, then such Part of the said Loan, for the Liquidation of which different Provisions have been made for the respective Countries, shall be kept distinct, and shall be borne by each separately, and only that Part of the said Loan be deemed joint and common for the Reduction of which the respective Countries shall have made Provision in the Proportion of their respective Contributions: That if at any future Day the
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separate Debt of each Kingdom respectively shall have been liquidated, or the Values of their respective Debts (estimated according to the Amount of the Interest and Annuities attending the same, of the Sinking Fund applicable to the Reduction thereof, and the Period within which the whole Capital of such Debt shall appear to be redeemable by such Sinking Fund) shall be to each other in the same Proportion with the respective Contributions of each Kingdom respectively, or where the Amount by which the Value of the larger of such Debts shall vary from such Proportion shall not exceed One Hundredth Part of the said Value, and if it shall appear to the United Parliament that the respective Circumstances of the Two Countries will thenceforth admit of their contributing indiscriminately, by equal Taxes imposed on the same Articles in each, to the future general Expence of the United Kingdom, it shall be competent to the said United Parliament to declare, that all future Expence thenceforth to be incurred, together with the Interest and Charges of all Joint Debts contracted previous to such Declaration, shall be so defrayed indiscriminately, by equal Taxes imposed on the same Articles in each Country, and thenceforth from Time to Time, as Circumstances may require, to impose and apply such Taxes accordingly; subject only to such particular Exemptions or Abatements in Ireland, and that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as Circumstances may appear from Time to Time to demand; that from the Period of such Declaration, it shall no longer be necessary to regulate the Contribution of the Two Countries towards the future general Expences, according to any specific Proportion, or according to any of the Rules hereinbefore prescribed; provided nevertheless, that the Interest or Charges which may remain on Account of any Part of the separate Debt with which either Country is chargeable, and which shall not be liquidated or consolidated proportionably as above, shall, until extinguished, continue to be defrayed by separate Taxes in each Country: That a Sum not less than the Sum which has been granted by the Parliament of Ireland, on the Average of the last Six Years, as Premiums for the internal Encouragement of Agriculture or Manufactures, or for the maintaining Institutions for pious and charitable Purposes, shall be applied, for the Period of Twenty Years after the Union, to such local Purposes, in such Manner as the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall direct: That
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from and after the First Day of January One thousand Eight hundred and One, all Public Revenue arising from the Territorial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, shall be applied to the general Expenditure of the Empire, in the Proportions of the respective Contributions of the Two Countries.

RESOLVED,

THAT, for the same Purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the Eighth Article of Union, That all Laws in Force at the Time of the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the respective Kingdoms, shall remain as now by Law established; subject only to such Alterations and Regulations from Time to Time as Circumstances may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to require; provided that all Writs of Error and Appeals depending at the Time of the Union, or hereafter to be brought, and which might now be finally decided by the House of Lords of either Kingdom, shall from and after the Union be finally decided by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom; and provided that from and after the Union there shall remain in Ireland an Instance Court of Admiralty for the Determination of Causes Civil and Maritime only, and that all Laws at present in Force in either Kingdom, which shall be contrary to any of the Provisions which may be enacted by any Act for carrying this Article into Effect, be, from and after the Union, repealed.

(Signed) JOHN GAYER, D. Cler. Parl.
G. F. HILL, Cler. Dom. Com.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Knights, Citizens,
and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE YOUR MAJESTY's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to acquaint Your Majesty, That we have taken into our most serious and deliberate Consideration, the great and important Subject of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was laid before us in His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message to both Houses of Parliament on the Fifth Day of February last, accompanied by the Resolutions of the Two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, proposing that great Measure, and the earnest and solemn Recommendation of Your Majesty.

Deeply impressed with the Necessity of rendering the Connection of Great Britain and this Kingdom indissoluble, and truly sensible of the repeated Efforts which have been made by foreign and domestic Enemies, to shake that Connection and to effect their entire Separation, we fully approve and cordially embrace the Principle of incorporating Great Britain and Ireland into One Kingdom, under Your Majesty's auspicious Government, by a complete and entire Union of their Legislatures.

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We do consider the Resolutions of the Two Houses of the British Parliament, as wisely calculated to form the Basis of such a Settlement: We have adopted them as our Guide in the Measures we have pursued, and we now feel it our Duty to lay before Your Majesty, the Resolutions to which we have agreed, which Resolutions we humbly submit to Your Majesty may form the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, if they shall be approved by the Two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, we are ready to confirm and ratify, in order that the same may be established for ever by the mutual Consent of both Parliaments.

We doubt not that Your Majesty, and Your Parliament of Great Britain, will consider these Resolutions as the most unequivocal Testimony of our zealous Loyalty to Your Majesty's sacred Person, Family, and Government, and as an unalterable Pledge of our Attachment to the British Empire: We offer them in the full Conviction, That by incorporating the Legislatures, and by consolidating the Resources of the Two Kingdoms, we shall increase the Power and Stability of that Empire; and that by uniting ourselves with Your Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain, under One Parliament, and under One Government, We shall most effectually provide for the Improvement of our Commerce, the Security of our Religion, and the Preservation of our Liberties.

JOHN GAYER,
D. Cler. Parl.
G. F. HILL,
Cler. Dom. Com.

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