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THE
RESOLUTIONS
OF
ENGLAND and IRELAND
RELATIVE TO A
COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE
BETWEEN THE
TWO KINGDOMS.

CONTAINING,

- I. The Eleven Resolutions of the House of Commons of Ireland.
- II. Resolutions of the Commons relative to the Adjustment of the commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as amended by the Lords.
- III. A Bill for finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, on permanent and equitable Principles, for the mutual Benefit of both Kingdoms, as brought into the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 2, 1785, by the Right Honourable William Pitt.

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M,DCC,LXXXV,

R E S O L U T I O N S

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

I R E L A N D.

I.

REESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important to the interest of the British empire, that the trade between Great Britain and Ireland be extended as much as possible, and for that purpose, that the intercourse and commerce be finally settled and regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II.

Resolved, That towards carrying into full effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth of Great Britain and Ireland, should be imported into each kingdom from the other, under the same regulations, and at the same duties, if subject to duties, to which they are liable when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that all

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duties

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duties originally paid on importation, to either country respectively, shall be drawn back on exportation to the other.

III.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, that it is proper that no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every such article, if subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

IV.

Resolved, That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country are different on the importation into the other, it would be expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest, to the amount payable in the other, and that all such articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the similar commodities or home manufactures of the same kingdom.

V.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, it is also proper, that in all cases where either kingdom shall charge articles of its own consumption with an internal duty on the manufacture, or a duty on the material, the same manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation, to the same amount as the internal duty on the manufacture, or to an amount adequate to countervail the duty on the material, and shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture; such farther duty to continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed, or until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back or compensated on exportation.

VI.

Resolved, That in order to give permanency to the settlements now intended to be established, it is necessary that no prohibition

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prohibition, or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other, except such additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

VII.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, it is necessary farther, that no prohibitions, or new additional duties, should be hereafter imposed on either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and also, except where there now exists any prohibition which is not reciprocal, or any duty which is not equal, in both kingdoms; in every which case the prohibition may be made reciprocal, or the duties raised so as to make them equal.

VIII.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, it is necessary that no bounties whatsoever should be paid, or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits, and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounties should be granted in this kingdom, on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for duties paid over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain.

IX.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other.

X.

Resolved, That it is essential to the commercial interests of this country, to prevent as much as possible an accumulation of national debt, and that therefore it is highly expedient

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ient that the annual revenue of this kingdom shall be made equal to its annual expence.

XI.

Resolved, That for the better protection of trade, whatever sum the gross hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) shall produce, over and above the sum of in each year of peace, whenever the annual revenue shall equal the annual expences, and in each year of war, without regard to such equality, should be appropriated towards the support of the naval force of the empire, in such manner as the Parliament of this kingdom shall direct.

RESOLU-

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

COMMONS,

RELATIVE TO THE

Adjustment of the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland,

AS AMENDED BY THE LORDS.

Note.—The words marked with inverted commas, were inserted by the Lords; and the words printed in italics, between crotchets, were left out by the Lords.

I.

RESOLVED, That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II.

Resolved, That it is consistent with the essential interests of the manufactures, revenue, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain, that a full participation of commercial advantages should be permanently secured to Ireland, whenever a provision, equally permanent and secure, shall be made by the Parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expences, in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

III.

Resolved, That, towards carrying into full effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any

of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country respectively, except on arrack and foreign brandy, and on rum, and all sorts of strong waters, not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, shall be fully drawn back, "within a time to be limited," on exportation to the other; but nevertheless, that the duties shall continue to be protected and guarded as at present, by withholding the drawback, until a certificate from the proper officers of the revenue in the kingdom to which the export may be made, shall be returned, and compared with the entry outwards.

IV.

Resolved, That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland; and therefore that it is essential, towards carrying into effect the present settlement, that all laws which have been made, or shall be made, in Great Britain, for securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and for regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, (such laws imposing the same restraints, and conferring the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms) should be in force in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of that kingdom, for the same time and in the same manner as in Great Britain.

V.

Resolved, That it is farther essential to this settlement, that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of British or foreign colonies in America, or the West Indies, and the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, imported into Ireland, should, on importation, be subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be subject to, upon importation into Great Britain; or if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall be prohibited in like manner from being imported into Ireland.

VI. Re-

VI.

Resolved, That, in order to prevent illicit practices injurious to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient, that all goods, whether of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any foreign country, which shall hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put (by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms) under the same regulations with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are now subject in passing from one port of Great Britain to another.

VII.

Resolved, That, for the like purpose, it is also expedient, that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they should be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, should be sent with the first parcel; and, to identify the remainder, if shipped within a time to be limited, new certificates should be granted by the principal officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports.

VIII.

Resolved, That it is essential, for carrying into effect the present settlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should from time to time be made liable to such duties and drawbacks, and put under such regulations, as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less incumbrance of duties or impositions than the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great Britain.

IX.

Resolved, That it is essential to the general commercial interests of the empire, that, so long as the Parliament of this

this kingdom shall think it adviseable that the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be carried on solely by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries should be allowed to be imported into Ireland but through Great Britain; except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton or other wool, and spiceries, which may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great Britain: and that it shall be lawful to export such goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, from Great Britain to Ireland, with the same duties retained thereon as are now retained on their being exported to that kingdom, but that an account shall be kept of the duties retained and not drawn back on the said goods exported to Ireland, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of His Majesty's Customs in Great Britain, to the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of His Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that kingdom; and that the ships going from Great Britain to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should not be restrained from touching at any of the ports in Ireland, and taking on board there any of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of that kingdom; and that no ships be allowed to clear out from Ireland for any of the said countries, but such ships as shall be freighted by the said Company, and which shall have sailed from the port of London: and that, whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be so carried on solely by such an exclusive Company, the goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, should be importable into Ireland from the [*same countries from which they may be importable into Great Britain, and no other.*] "British or foreign settlements in the East Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods from time to time shall be subject to on importation into Great Britain; and if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, should in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland."

X. Re.

X.

Resolved, That no prohibition should exist, in either country, against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such as either kingdom may judge expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except such qualified prohibitions, at present contained in any act of the British or Irish Parliaments, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or materials of manufactures, but only regulate the weight, the size, the packages, or other particular circumstances, or prescribe the built or country, and dimensions of the ships importing the same; and also except on ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utensils of war, importable only by virtue of His Majesty's license; and that the duty on the importation of every such article, (if subject to duty in either country) should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption, or an internal bounty in the country where such article is grown, produced, or manufactured; and except such duties as either kingdom may judge expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits.

XI.

Resolved, That, in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it is expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom where they are the highest to an amount not exceeding the amount "which was" payable in the other "on the 17th day of May 1782," so that [*the same shall not be less than ten and a half per centum*] where any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten and a half per centum or upwards, on the 17th day of May 1782, "the same amount shall not be less than such duty of ten and a half per centum;" and that all such articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duties as the similar commodities or home manufacture of the same kingdom: "Provided always, That when any such articles shall be liable, in either country, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country; the same articles

“ articles, when re-exported from either of the said king-
“ doms, into which they shall have been so imported as
“ afore said, shall pay the like duties as if they had been ori-
“ ginally exported from the kingdom of their growth, pro-
“ duce, or manufacture, to such foreign country.”

XII.

Resolved, That it is also proper, that in all cases where
the articles of the consumption of either kingdom shall be
charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, the same
manufacture, when imported from the other, may be
charged with a farther duty on importation, adequate to
countervail the internal duty on the manufacture [*except in
the case of beer imported into Ireland, as far as relates to the
duties now charged thereon*] such farther duty to continue
so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged
with the duty or duties to balance which it shall be imposed;
“ so that the countervailing duty to be paid upon manufac-
“ tured salt imported into any part of Great Britrin, shall
“ be computed upon the internal duty payable thereon in
“ England:” and that, where there is a duty on the raw
material of any manufacture, in either kingdom, [*less than
the duty on the like raw material in the other, or equal to such
duty*] such manufacture may, on its importation into the
[*other*] “ said” kingdom “ from the other,” be charged with
such a countervailing duty, as may be sufficient to subject
the same [*so imported*] to burdens adequate to those which
[*the*] “ such” manufacture [*composed of the like raw material*]
is subject to, in consequence of “ such” duties on such “ raw”
material in the kingdom into which such manufacture is so
“ to be” imported; and that the said manufactures, so im-
ported, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on
exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier
burden than the home-made manufacture; “ and that, where
“ a duty is payable in either kingdom, on any article carried
“ coastwise, from one port to another of the said kingdom,
“ the same article, when imported from the other kingdom
“ should be subject to the like duty.”

XIII.

Resolved, That, in order to give permanency to the set-
tlement now intended to be established, it is necessary, that
no new or additional duties should be hereafter imposed, in
either

either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the
growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such
additional duties as may be requisite to balance duties on
internal consumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution,
or in consequence of bounties remaining on such article
when exported from the other kingdom.

XIV.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, farther,
that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, should
be hereafter imposed in either kingdom, on the exportation
of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture,
from the one kingdom to the other, except such as either
kingdom may deem expedient from time to time, upon
corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits: “ Provided, That
“ when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture
“ of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the
“ said kingdom, to be exported to foreign countries, the
“ same article, when exported to the other kingdom, shall
“ be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign
“ countries.”

XV.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary,
that no bounties whatsoever should be paid or payable, in
either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the
other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and
biscuits; and except also the bounties at present given by
Great Britain, on beer and spirits distilled from corn, and
such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensations for
duties paid; and that no bounties should be payable in Ireland
on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or
plantations, or to the British settlements on the coast of
Africa; or on the exportation of any article imported from
the British plantations, or from the British settlements on
the coast of Africa, or British settlements in the East In-
dies; or any manufacture made of such article, unless in
cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on
exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely
in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for du-
ties paid, over and above any duties paid thereon in Great
Britain; and that, where any internal bounty shall be
given in either kingdom, on any goods manufactured therein,
and shall remain on such goods when exported, a counter-
vailing

vailing duty adequate thereto may be laid upon the importation of the said goods into the other kingdom.

XVI.

Resolved, That it is expedient, for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign countries should be regulated, from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture, which are, or hereafter may be allowed to be imported from foreign countries, duty free; and that in all cases, where any articles are or may be subject to higher duties on importation into this kingdom, from the countries belonging to any of the States of North America, than the like goods are or may be subject to when imported as the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies and plantations, or as the produce of the fisheries carried on by British subjects; such articles shall be subject to the same duties on importation into Ireland, from the countries belonging to any of the States of North America, as the same are or may be subject to on importation from the said countries into this kingdom.

XVII.

Resolved, That it is expedient, that such privileges of printing and vending books, " engraving, prints, maps, charts, and plans," as are or may be legally possessed within Great Britain, under the grant of the Crown; or otherwise; and " that" the copy rights of the authors and bookfellers, " the engraved property of engravers, print and mapfellers" of Great Britain, should continue to be protected in the manner they are at present by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken, by the Parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to [similar privileges and rights in] " copy rights of authors and bookfellers, and to the engraved property of the engravers, print and map sellers of" that kingdom.

XVIII.

Resolved, That it is expedient, that " such exclusive rights and privileges, arising from new inventions, as are now legally possessed within Great Britain, under Letters Patent from the Crown, shall continue to be protected " in

" in the manner they are at present by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just that measures should be taken by the Parliament of Ireland, for giving the like protection to similar rights and privileges in that kingdom; and also, that it is expedient that" regulations should be adopted with respect to [patents to be] " Letters Patent" hereafter " to be" granted, [for] " in" the [encouragement] " case" of new inventions, so that the rights, privileges, and restrictions, therein granted and contained, shall be of equal force and duration throughout [Great Britain and Ireland] " both kingdoms."

XIX.

Resolved, That it is expedient, that measures should be taken to prevent disputes touching the exercise of the right of the inhabitants of each kingdom to fish on the coasts of any part of the British dominions.

XX.

Resolved, That the appropriation of whatever sum the gross hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being secured by permanent provisions) shall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of Ireland shall direct, by an act to be passed for that purpose, will be a satisfactory provision, proportioned to the growing prosperity of that kingdom, towards defraying, in time of peace, the necessary expences of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

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B I L L

For finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, on permanent and equitable Principles, for the mutual Benefit of both Kingdoms.

WHEREAS it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, should be finally regulated, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

And whereas, for that purpose, it is expedient, that the trade between the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and that a full participation of the commercial advantages which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settlements, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Be it therefore 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 it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no prohibitions shall exist in either of the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, against the importation, use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are hereinafter excepted.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the

on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of

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corn,

corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and also except such qualified prohibitions, which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufactures, but only regulate or prescribe the tonnage, or dimensions, or built, or country, of the ships or vessels, in which the same may be imported; or regulate or prescribe the weight, size, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and also, except prohibitions restraining the importation for sale, of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utensils of war, unless by virtue of His Majesty's license; and also except such prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy rights of authors and bookellers; the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be secured in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwise.

And be it further declared, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the same articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Great Britain, the duties on such articles should be reduced, in the kingdom where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; so that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ten shillings per centum, or upwards, on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the said duties so reduced shall not be less than the said duty of ten pounds ten shillings per centum; and that all articles which are now importable, duty free, into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported, duty-free, into each kingdom from the other, respectively: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to import into this kingdom, all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) subject to such

such rates and duties as aforesaid, to be fixed and ascertained in the manner to be hereinafter directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which the articles of the consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, such manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burdens adequate to those to which such manufacture is subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which such manufacture may be so imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be given in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles when exported to the other, such articles may be charged with a farther duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported, sufficient to countervail such bounty remaining thereon. Provided always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured salt, imported into any part of Great Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as hereinbefore provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is composed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom; and that such countervailing duties to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw material which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail, or as such article shall retain, on ex-

portation from the other kingdom, the bounty which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid To be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom, shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties whatever, should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all bounties now payable in Great Britain, by virtue of any act or acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after

except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as similar commodities of the same kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other shall

shall be intitled to such drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burdens than the home-made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on exportation from the kingdom of their growth, produce, or manufacture, to such foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, shall be entitled to such freedom or exemption from duty, and to such drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation, to no heavier burden than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That

shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to meet, confer, and consult, touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed

for the like purpose, by virtue of any act of the parliament of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid; That the said

shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said

shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to examine, upon oath, any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be so examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the said schedules.

And be it farther enacted, That the said

shall, on or before the take and subscribe the following oath, before the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

“ I A. B. do swear, That, as a Commissioner appointed by virtue of an act, intituled

“ I will, to the

“ best of my judgment and ability, faithfully and impartially discharge the trust thereby reposed in me,

“ without favour or affection to any person or persons whatever.

“ So help me GOD.”

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may

may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain, in ships navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of such goods into either kingdom respectively, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all duties originally paid or secured, on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack, foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be fully drawn back, or the security for the same discharged, on exportation thereof to Ireland, within years after the importation thereof into this kingdom.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such drawback shall be paid, or security discharged, until a certificate from the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, stating the due entry and landing of such articles, shall be returned and delivered to the proper officer of the port from whence the same shall have been exported, and until the several other particulars by law required in the case of drawbacks shall have been duly observed.

And whereas it is highly and equally important to the interests both of Great Britain and Ireland, and essential to the objects of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as relates to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and so far as relates to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and that all such laws in both kingdoms should impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both, which can only be effected by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great Britain being alone competent to bind the people of Great Britain in any case whatever, and the Parliament of Ireland being alone competent to bind the people of Ireland in any case whatever;) *Therefore be it declared by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as the said laws relate to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms.

And be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities, which are now granted, or shall, by any law to be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be hereafter granted, to ships built in Great Britain, or to ships belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, or to ships manned by British seamen, or to ships manned by certain proportions of British seamen, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be enjoyed in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, respectively, by ships built in Ireland, or by ships belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects residing in Ireland, or by ships manned by Irish seamen, or by ships manned by certain proportions of Irish seamen.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that such regulations as are now, or hereafter shall be, in force, by laws passed or to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for

for securing exclusive privileges, advantages, and immunities as aforesaid to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, shall be established in Ireland, for the same time and in the same manner as in Great Britain, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within _____ months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall continue to sit for _____ months next ensuing without being prorogued or dissolved, or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for _____ months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within _____ months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: *Provided nevertheless,* That the laws so to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that Irish sail cloth shall be deemed British sail cloth, within the meaning of an act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, or any other act or acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnishing of ships with British sail cloth; and that Irish sail cloth shall be entitled to equal preference and advantage as British for the use of the British navy.

And be it farther declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the people of Ireland now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West-Indies and America, and to and from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and in all articles of their growth, produce, or manufacture, in as full and ample manner as the people of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trading in the like ample manner to and from all such colonies, settlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, whenever the trade with those countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods and commodities whatever, which may at any time be legally

gally imported from Great Britain into any British colonies or plantations in the West-Indies or America, or into any British settlements on the coast of Africa; or into any such colonies, settlements, or plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, or into any British settlements which may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, may in like manner be imported into the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, from Ireland, subject only to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall be subject to on importation into any of the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, respectively, from Great Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all such regulations or restrictions as relate to the trade with the British colonies or plantations, which are now, or shall hereafter be, in force by laws passed by the Parliament of this kingdom, shall be from time to time established in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall

be then fitting, and shall continue to sit for months next ensuing, without being prorogued or dissolved; or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then fitting, or shall not continue to sit for months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: *Provided nevertheless,* That the laws so to be passed in the Parliament of this kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British, or of any foreign colony, in America or in the West-Indies, or of any of the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum, train oil, and whale fins, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries belonging to the United States of America, or being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects of the said United States, shall, on importation into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are.

are, or from time to time shall be, subject to on importation into Great Britain; or if prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

Provided always, and be it declared, That rum, being the produce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West Indies, may be importable into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, so long as the commerce to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East-Indies, whenever such commerce shall cease to be carried on by such exclusive company, shall from time to time be made liable to such duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks only, and be put under such regulation as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less duties or impositions than the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great Britain: *Provided always,* That linen and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or settlement, duty free.

Provided also, and be it farther declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties should be payable in Ireland on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compensation of or for duties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations,

tations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be admitted to be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies as shall be required by law, on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies or plantations respectively, under such regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within and shall be accompanied with new certificates, granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the said company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland, and to take on board there any goods which they might take on board in Great Britain, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or ma-

nufacture

nufacture of Ireland, exported by the East-India Company to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the said Company, to send out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain; and that no ship shall be allowed to clear out from any port in Ireland for any of the said countries, except such as shall be freighted by the said Company, and shall have sailed from the port of London, and except such foreign ships as might, by any law now or hereafter to be in force, clear out for foreign settlements in the said countries from Great Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the same manner as from Great Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British or foreign settlements in the East Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall, from time to time, be subject to on importation into Great Britain, and if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall, in like manner, be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan shall be carried on solely by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great Britain, except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton, or other wool, and spiceries, and such other articles as are or hereafter may be importable into Great Britain from foreign European countries; which articles may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great Britain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the said countries from Great Britain to Ireland; and that such duties as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportation shall continue to be so retained, but that an account shall be kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of His Majesty's customs in

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Great Britain, to the proper officer of His Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of His Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of this kingdom to another: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like sufferance and cocket, and subject to the like bond and security, as are required by any law in Great Britain for the like goods passing from one port in Great Britain to another; and that no goods brought from any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland shall be permitted to be imported into any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, without a sufferance and cocket signed by the proper officer or officers of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom, until the sufferance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the customs here, and a sufferance granted for landing the same, under the like restrictions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures, to which goods carried from one port of Great Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the subjects of His Majesty residing in Ireland shall have equal privileges and advantages with His Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, and the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the importation of articles from foreign countries shall be regulated, from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour

favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the provided that before the said an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever sum the gross produce of the hereditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said act, and which shall also provide that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the due collection of the duties composing the said hereditary revenue shall be at all times effectually secured; and provided, that before the said an act or acts shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the present settlement, and all matters, provisions, and regulations herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions thereof; and provided also, that before the said an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, declaring such act or acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain satisfactory provisions for carrying into effect the present settlement.

And be it also declared, That the continuance of the present settlement, and the duration of this act, and of every thing herein contained, shall depend on the due observance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the several matters herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions of the said settlement, according to the true intent, meaning, and spirit thereof.

Provided nevertheless, That all the said fundamental and essential conditions shall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been, duly observed in the kingdom of Ireland, unless it shall have been expressly declared, by an act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the same have not been duly observed.

T H E E N D.

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