

whose possession the same shall have continued from the time of its being landed from the British Fishing Vessel employed in the taking it, until the same shall be so shipped for exportation, shall make oath before the chief Officer of the Customs at Quebec (who is hereby authorized to administer such Oath,) that the same is the produce of the British American Fisheries, really and bona fide taken and cured by his Majesty's subjects carrying on the said Fisheries from some of the said Colonies or Plantations.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, from any foreign port in Europe or in Africa, or from Gibraltar, the Island of Malta or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, to any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, the articles enumerated or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.; any thing contained in an Act made in England in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled "an Act for the Encouragement of Trade, or any other Act or acts in force in the United Kingdom, or in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon the Importation of the several Articles enumerated or described in the Schedule annexed marked B., into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies, under the authority of this act, from any Port or Place in Europe or Africa, as aforesaid, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule marked B.; and the same shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and received under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, in such and the like manner and form, and by such and the like rules, ways, means, and methods respectively, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other Duties now payable to His Majesty on Goods imported into any of the Islands, Plantations, Colonies, or Territories belonging to or under the Dominion of His Majesty in America or the West-Indies, are or may be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto, were particularly repeated and again enacted in the body of this Act; and the produce of such Duties shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs to the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, Province or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, to be applied to such Uses and Purposes as may be directed by the Authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations.

X. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be no General Courts or General Assemblies in the Colony, Province, or Plantation, in which the said Duties shall have been levied under the authority of this act, the net proceeds of such Duties shall be applied and appropriated in such and the like manner, and to such uses as any other Duties levied and collected in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in America or the West Indies, not having General Courts or General Assemblies, may now by any Act or Acts of Parliament, passed in Great-Britain or the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or by any Order of His Majesty in Council, or by any Proclamation issued in His Majesty's Name, be appropriated and applied.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, by the Schedule marked B. the Duties imposed upon the importation of Articles into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West-Indies, are charged not according to the Weight, Gauge, Tale, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles, or his known Agent or Factor, in manner and form following; (that is to say)---

I A. B. do hereby declare, That the Articles mentioned in the Entry,

and contained in the Packages, [here specifying the several Packages, and describing the several Marks and Numbers, as the case may be], are of the Value of
Witness my Hand, the day of
A. B.

The above Declaration, signed the day of in the presence of C. D. Collector, or other Principal Officer, Which Declaration shall be written on the Warrant of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer or Proprietor thereof, or his known Agent or Factor, in the presence of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the port of importation: Provided that if upon view and examination of such Articles by the proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the Price and Value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, then and in such case the Importer or Proprietor, or his known Agent or Factor, shall be required to declare on oath before the Collector or chief Officer of the Customs at the port of importation (which oath he is hereby authorized to administer), what is the Invoice price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice price is the current value of the articles at the place from whence the said articles were imported; and such Invoice price, with the addition of Ten Pounds per centum thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be the value of the articles in such Colony, Plantation or Island as aforesaid, in lieu of the value so declared by the Importer or Proprietor or his known Agent or Factor, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Table shall be charged and paid: Provided also, that if it shall appear to the Collector, or other chief Officer of the Customs, that such articles have been invoiced below the real and true value thereof at the place from whence the same were imported, or if the invoice price is not known, the articles shall, in such case, be examined by two competent Persons, to be nominated and appointed by the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony, Plantation or Island into which the said articles are imported; and such persons shall declare on Oath, before the Collector or chief Officer of the Customs, which oath such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs is hereby authorized to administer, what is the true and real value of such articles in such Colony, Plantation or Island; and the value so declared on the oaths of such Persons, shall be deemed to be the true and real value of such articles, and upon which the Duties specified in the said Schedule marked B. shall be charged and paid.

XII. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other chief Officer of the Customs where such articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the casks or other package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the space of Twenty Days at the most, after such refusal made, and at such time and place as such Officer shall, by four or more days public notice, appoint for that purpose, which articles shall be sold to the highest bidder; and the Money arising from the sale thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the said Duties, together with the charges which shall have been occasioned by the said sale; and the overplus, (if any,) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other person authorized to receive the same.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any article charged with duty by this Act, the said article shall also be liable to the payment of Duty under the authority of any Colonial Law, equal to, or exceeding in amount, the Duty charged upon such article by this Act, then and in such case the duty charged upon such article by this Act, shall not be demanded or paid upon the importation of such article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law, shall be less in amount than the duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the difference only in the amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the duty payable under the authority of such Colonial Law, shall be deemed to be the duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like manner, and appropriated and ap-

plied to such and the like uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked B. are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all Sums of Money granted and imposed by this Act as Duties, Penalties, or Forfeitures shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be sterling money of Great-Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid, to the amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great-Britain; and that such monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all and every of the Goods or Commodities, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this act, shall and may be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially authorized by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of his Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture and Penalty incurred by this act shall and may respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of and applied in such and the like Manner, and to such and the like Uses and Purposes, as any Forfeiture or Penalty incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of the Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted or recovered, disposed of and applied either in this Kingdom or in any of His Majesty's Dominions in America or the West Indies respectively, as the case may happen to be.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become Nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendant shall have Treble Costs, and shall have the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs are by Law given to Defendants.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE A.

A Schedule of Articles allowed to be exported from Ports in Europe or in Africa, to any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West-Indies---

Anchovies, Argol, Alabaster, rough and worked, Anniseed, Amber, Almonds, Biscuit, Brandy, Bullion, Brimstone, Boxwood, Beans, Botargo, Cattle, Currants, Capers, Cantharides, Corn, Cumminseed, Coral, Cork, Cinnabar, Cascasoo, Caviar, Dates, Essences of Bergamot, Citron, Lemon, Orange, Lavender, Roses, and Rosemary, Emery Stone, Flour, Fruit dry and wet, preserved in Brandy and Sugar, in Jars and Bottles, Figs, Garden Seeds, Gums Arabic, Mastic, Myrrh, Sicily, and Ammoniac, Grain, Honey, Jalap, Incense, Juniper Berries, Lava and Malta Stone, for Buildings, Lentils, Lumber, Manina, Mosaic Works, Medals, Meal, Musk, Marble, rough and worked, Mill Timber, Maccaroni, Mules, Nuts of all kinds, Oil of Olives and Almonds, Opium, Orris Root, Ostrich Feathers, Ochres, Orange Buds and Peel, Olives, Pickles, in Jars and Bottles, Paintings and Prints, Pozzolana, Precious Stones, Pearls, Punk, Pumice Stone, Peas, Parmesan Cheese, Quicksilver, Raisins, Rhubarb, Rice, Salt, Sausages, Senna, Scammony, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, Safflower, Shingles, Sponges, Staves, Sheep, Vermillion, Vermicelli, Whetstones, Wine, Wood Hoops.

SCHEDULE B.

A Schedule of Duties payable on Articles imported into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West-Indies, from Ports in Europe or Africa, under the authority of this Act.

Wine, imported in Bottles, viz:—	£	s	d
French Wine the tun of 252 galls.	10	10	0
Madeira do. the tun 252 galls.	7	7	0
Portugal do. the tun of 252 galls.	7	7	0
Rhenish, Germany, } the tun of	9	9	0
& Hungary do. } 252 galls.			
Spanish Wine, and } the tun of	7	7	0
Wine not other- } 252 galls.			
wise enumerated, }			
And in addition to the specified duties hereby imposed upon such Wines			

respectively, a further Duty for every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	7	10	0		
And for every dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles, in which such Wine may be imported,	0	8	0		
Corn, Flour, Grain, Meal, Pease, Beans, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof	12	0	0		
Headings, for every 1,000	1	1	0		
Lumber, viz: Yellow or White Pine per 1,000 feet	1	1	0		
Lumber of all other descriptions	1	8	0		
Mill Timber, the like	10	0	0		
Shingles for every 1,000, not exceeding 12 inches in length,	0	7	0		
Shingles, for every 1,000 exceeding 12 inches,	0	14	0		
Staves, Oak, Red or White, for every 1,000,	1	1	0		
Wood Hoops for every 1,000	0	5	3		
Alabaster, Anchovies, Argol, Anniseed, Amber, Almonds, Brandy, Brimstone, Botargo, Boxwood, Currants, Capers, Cascasoo, Cantharides, Cumminseed, Coral, Cork, Cinnabar, Dates, Essence of Bergamot, Lemon, Roses, Citron, Orange, Lavender, and Rosemary, Emery Stone. Fruit, viz: dry and preserved in sugar, wet, preserved in Brandy, Figs, Gums Arabic, Mastic, Myrrh, Sicily, and Ammoniac, Honey, Jalap, Juniper Berries, Incense of Frankincense, Lava and Malta Stone, for building, Lentils, Manina, Marble, rough and worked, Mosaic Work, Medals, Musks, Maccaroni, Nuts of all kinds, Oil of Olives, Almonds, Opium, Orris Root, Ostrich Feathers, Ochres, Orange Buds and Peel, Olives, Pickles, in Jars and Bottles, Paintings, Pozzolana, Pumice Stone, Punk, Parmesan Cheese, Pickles, Prints, Pearls, Precious Stones, (except Diamonds,) Quicksilver, Raisins, Rhubarb, Rice, Sausages, Senna, Scammony, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, Safflower, Sponges, Vermillion, Vermicelli, Wine, not in Bottles, except Wine imported into Newfoundland, Whetstones---	For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£	7	10	0

LONDON, JUNE 22. IRELAND.

Ninety-two thousand, two hundred and sixty three pounds sterling have been contributed in England for the relief of the suffering Irish;—of this sum, £61,000 have been remitted to the different districts in which distress has been most prevalent. The months of July and August are looked to with real apprehension and solicitude. An account from Bantry states that the unfortunate pride of the people adds to the calamity. One woman, with three children, died of actual starvation; they were nearly a week without sustenance, and before assistance could be administered they were all found lifeless together! Many are seen to faint through mere exhaustion, and the local subscriptions are said to be insufficient even to buy coffins for those who would die of hunger. A miserable existence has been lengthened out in K. Jarney and Galway, by feeding on rock weed, limpets, and the tops of nettles. From Clifden it is observed, "four died in Boffin, and if swelled limbs, pale looks, sunken cheeks, and hollow eyes are the harbinger of death, the work of desolation will soon be very rapid in this country. It is not famine alone that distracts this unhappy kingdom. Political dissensions come in for their share. The latter, although they have not ceased to be dangerous, can hardly be pronounced formidable.

JUNE 23. We sincerely congratulate our readers that the Bill for enabling Roman Catholic Peers to sit and vote in Parliament, which had passed the House of Commons was thrown out of the House of Lords on Friday night ---the numbers being for the second reading, 129; against it 171; Majority 42. The Bill was supported by Lords Grey and Grenville, in speeches of considerable length.

The Lord Chancellor's Speech contained a vast store of legal knowledge, and was received with the greatest attention. Lord Liverpool opposed the Bill in a most able speech; and insisted particularly on the partiality which would be evinced towards the Catholic Peers, in granting them privileges which are denied to the Catholic commoners. His Lordship put a case, which appears sufficiently strong to have decided the fate of the Bill in itself. "The Duke of Norfolk," said his Lordship, "suffers no more by his exclusion from Parliament than the King does---is no more oppressed;---it is necessary, by the Constitution of our Protestant Country, that, before he can sit upon