



AT the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of July, 1827.

PRESENT,

**THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
IN COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting, that "by the Law of Navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions," it is enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country."

And whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the third day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country and of its possessions abroad, have been placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare, that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia were intitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, and might import from such dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, into any of the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions, and might export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever:

And whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that the conditions mentioned and referred to in and by the said Act of Parliament, had not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of France, but that, nevertheless, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, did deem it expedient to grant certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of France; His Majesty did therefore, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it should and might be lawful for French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods, being the produce of those dominions, as were mentioned and enumerated in the table subjoined to the said Order, and to export goods from such British possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and the table referred to in the said Order was as follows, that is to say; wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton wool, and all articles subject on importation to a duty *ad valorem*, on which articles the amount of such duty should not at the time of importation exceed seven pounds ten shillings for every hundred pounds of the value of the same:

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the sixteenth of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting the said last mentioned Order of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said Act, declare and grant that it should be lawful for French ships to import into the island of Mauritius, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods, being the produce of those dominions, as are mentioned and enumerated in the table subjoined to the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and for the prevention of any doubts respecting the true meaning and effect of the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the said Order of the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, His Majesty was fur pleased to order and declare, that neither the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, nor the said Order of the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, should extend, or be construed to extend, to the importation by French ships into any of the British

dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, of any wine, being the produce of those dominions:

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, after reciting, that the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said Act of Parliament had not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of the United States of America, and that therefore the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation to foreign ships could not lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the ships of the United States aforesaid, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council, should grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of the United States aforesaid, and that His Majesty did deem it expedient to grant to the ships of the said United States such of the said privileges as were therein mentioned, His Majesty did, with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in him vested by the said Act of Parliament, declare and grant, that it was and should be lawful for the ships of the United States aforesaid, to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the said United States, goods, the produce of the United States aforesaid, and not enumerated in the table of prohibitions and restrictions in the said Act contained, and to export goods from such British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever; provided always, that such goods so imported should be subject and liable to the payment of the duties imposed and made payable under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament; provided also, and His Majesty did further, with the advice aforesaid, declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respects the British possessions in the West Indies and on the Continent of South America, and so far as respected the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, and so far as respected His Majesty's settlements in the island of Newfoundland and the several islands belonging to and dependent on those settlements, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and it was further provided, and His Majesty did further, with the advice aforesaid, declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the United States, so far as respected the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the said first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and it was further provided, and His Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, did further declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respected the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the islands, settlements, and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the island of Mauritius and the several islands and territories belonging thereto or dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the island of Ceylon and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and it was further provided, and His Majesty did, with the advice aforesaid, declare, that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respected His Majesty's settlements in the island of New Holland and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, and so far as respected the island of Van Diemen's Land and the several islands and territories belonging thereto and dependent thereupon, should absolutely cease and determine upon and from the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and it was thereby provided, that nothing therein contained should extend, or should be construed to extend, to infringe or interfere with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded between His late Majesty King George the Third and the United States of America, bearing date the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, or the further Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded between His said late Majesty and the United States of America, bearing date the twentieth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; or to prevent ships of the said United States from importing into any of the British possessions in Europe, or from exporting from such British possessions in Europe, any goods which under or by virtue of the said Convention, or either of them, or of the several Acts of Parliament made for carrying such Conventions into effect, could or might be lawfully imported into or exported from such British possessions:

And whereas by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of His present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs," after reciting or taking notice of the said Act so passed as aforesaid in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, and after reciting that unless some period were limited for the fulfilment by foreign countries of the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said recited Act, the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, could not be regulated by fixed and certain rules, but would continue subject to changes dependent upon the laws from time to time made in such foreign countries; it is therefore enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the conditions so prescribed as aforesaid in and by the said Act, as to be entitled to the privileges therein mentioned, unless such foreign country had in all respects fulfilled those conditions within twelve months next after the passing of the said Act, that is to say, on or before the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and for the better ascertaining what particular foreign countries are permitted by law to exercise and enjoy the said privileges, it is further enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and until His Majesty shall by some Order or Orders to be by him made, by the advice of His Privy Council, have declared that such foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges; provided always, and it is thereby declared and enacted, that nothing therein contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend to make void or annul any Order or Orders in Council theretofore issued, under the authority or in the pursuance of the said recited Act, or to take away or abridge the powers vested in His Majesty in and by the said Act, or any of those powers, any thing therein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding:

And whereas it is expedient that, in pursuance of the powers vested in His Majesty in and by the said recited Acts of Parliament, His Majesty should declare what Foreign Powers had fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, and are entitled to the privileges aforesaid, His Majesty therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested