APPENDIX.

No. IV.

An Act for the Union of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

WHEREAS in purſuance of his Majeſty's moſt gracious recommendation to the two houſes of parliament in Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, to conſider of ſuch meaſures as might beſt tend to ſtrengthen and conſolidate the connexion between the two kingdoms, the two houſes of parliament of Great Britain and the two houſes of parliament of Ireland have ſeverally agreed and reſolved, that, in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential intereſt of Great Britain and Ireland, and to conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources of the Britiſh empire, it will be adviſeable to concur in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to unite the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch terms and conditions, as may be eſtabliſhed by the acts of the reſpective parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

And whereas, in furtherance of the ſaid reſolution, both houſes of the ſaid two parliaments reſpectively have likewiſe agreed upon certain articles for effectuating and eſtabliſhing the ſaid purpoſes, in the tenor following:

Article I. That it be the firſt article of the Union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, that the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, upon the firſt day of January which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*; and tha the royal ſtile and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom and its dependencies; and alſo the enſigns, armorial flags, and banners thereof, ſhall be ſuch as his majeſty, by his royal proclamation under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, ſhall be pleaſed to appoint.

Art. II. That it be the ſecond article of Union, that the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, ſhall continue limited and

ſettled in the ſame manner as the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtands limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws, and to the terms of Union between England and Scotland.

Art. III. That it be the third article of Union, that the ſaid united kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtiled *The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Art. IV. That it be the fourth article of Union, that four lords ſpiritual of Ireland by rotation of ſeſſions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland elected for life by the peers of Ireland, ſhall be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the Houſe of Lords of the parliament of the united kingdom; and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, one for the Univerſity of Trinity College, and one for each of the thirty-one moſt conſiderable cities, towns, and boroughs), be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland in the Houſe of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom:

That ſuch act as ſhall be paſſed in the parliament of Ireland previous to the Union, to regulate the mode by which the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, to ſerve in the parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, ſhall be ſummoned and returned to the ſaid parliament, ſhall be conſidered as forming part of the treaty of Union, and ſhall be incorporated in the acts of the reſpective parliaments by the which the ſaid Union ſhall be ratified and eſtabliſhed:

That all queſtions touching the rotation or election of lords ſpiritual or temporal of Ireland to ſit in the parliament of the united kingdom, ſhall be decided by the Houſe of Lords thereof; and whenever, by reaſon of an equality of votes in the election of any ſuch lords temporal, a complete election ſhall not be made according to the true intent of this article, the names of thoſe peers for whom ſuch equality of votes ſhall be ſo given, ſhall be written on pieces of paper of a ſimilar form, and ſhall be put into a glaſs, by the clerk of the parliaments at the table of the Houſe of Lords whilſt the houſe is ſitting; and the peer or peers whoſe name or names ſhall be firſt drawn out by the clerk of the parliaments, ſhall be deemed the peer or peers elected as the caſe may be:

That

That any perſon holding any peerage of Ireland now ſubſiſting, or hereafter to be created, ſhall not thereby be diſqualified from being elected to ſerve if he ſhall ſo think fit, or from ſerving or continuing to ſerve, if he ſhall ſo think fit, for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, in the Houſe of Commons of the united kingdom unleſs he ſhall have been previouſly elected as above, to ſit in the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom; but that ſo long as ſuch peer of Ireland ſhall ſo continue to be a member of the Houſe of Commons, he ſhall not be entitled to the privilege of peerage, nor be capable of being elected to ſerve as a peer on the part of Ireland, or of voting at any ſuch election; and that he ſhall be liable to be ſued, indicted, proceeded againſt, and tried as a commoner, for any offence with which he may be charged:

That it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to create peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof, after the Union; provided that no new creation of any ſuch peers ſhall take place after the Union until three of the peerages of Ireland, which ſhall have been exiſting at the time of the Union, ſhall have become extinct; and upon ſuch extinction of three peerages, that it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and in like manner ſo often as three peerages of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland ſhall become extinct, it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to create one other peer of the ſaid part of the united kingdom; and if it ſhall happen that the peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland ſhall, by extinction of peerages or otherwiſe, be reduced to the number of one hundred, excluſive of all ſuch peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, as ſhall hold any peerage of Great Britain ſubſiſting at the time of the Union, or of the united kingdom created ſince the Union, by which ſuch peers ſhall be entitled to an hereditary ſeat in the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom, then and in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to create one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland as often as any one of ſuch one hundred peerages ſhall fail by extinction, or as often as any one peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland ſhall become entitled, by deſcent or creation, to an hereditary ſeat in the

the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom; it being the true intent and meaning of this article, that at all times after the Union it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to keep up the peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland to the number of one hundred, over and above the number of ſuch of the ſaid peers as ſhall be entitled by deſcent or creation to an hereditary ſeat in the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom:

That if any peerage ſhall at any time be in abeyance, ſuch peerage ſhall be deemed and taken as an exiſting peerage; and no peerage ſhall be deemed extinct, unleſs on default of claimants to the inheritance of ſuch peerage for the ſpace of one year from the death of the perſon who ſhall have been laſt poſſeſſed thereof: and if no claim ſhall be made to the inheritance of ſuch peerage, in ſuch form and manner as may from time to time be preſcribed by the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom, before the expiration of the ſaid period of a year, then and in that caſe ſuch peerage ſhall be deemed extinct; provided that nothing herein ſhall exclude any perſon from afterwards putting in a claim to the peerage ſo deemed extinct; and if ſuch claim ſhall be allowed as valid, by judgment of the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom, reported to his majeſty, ſuch peerage ſhall be conſidered as revived; and in caſe any new creation of a peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland ſhall have taken place in the interval, in conſequence of the ſuppoſed extinction of ſuch peerage, then no new right of creation ſhall accrue to his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, in conſequence of the next extinction which ſhall take place of any peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland:

That all queſtions touching the election of members to ſit on the part of Ireland in the Houſe of Commons of the united kingdom ſhall be heard and decided in the ſame manner as queſtions touching ſuch elections in Great Britain now are or at any time hereafter ſhall by law be heared and decided; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch particular regulations in reſpect to Ireland as, from local circumſtances, the parliament of the united kingdom may from time deem expedient:

That the qualifications in reſpect of property of the members elected on the part of Ireland to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of the united kingdom, ſhall be reſpectively the ſame as are now

provided

provided by law in caſes of elections for counties and cities and boroughs reſpectively in that part of Great Britain called England, unleſs any other proviſion ſhall hereafter be made in that reſpect by act of parliament of the united kingdom:

That when his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall declare his, her, or their pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent parliament of the united kingdom, a proclamation ſhall iſſue, under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, to cauſe the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to ſerve in the parliament thereof on the part of Ireland, to be returned in ſuch manner as by any act of this preſent ſeſſion of the parliament of Ireland ſhall be provided; and that the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons of Great Britain ſhall, together with the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons ſo returned as aforeſaid on the part of Ireland, conſtitute the two houſes of the parliament of the united kingdom:

That if his majeſty, on or before the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, on which day the Union is to take place, ſhall declare, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the lords and commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhould be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Great Britain; then the ſaid lords and commons of the preſent parliament of Great Britain ſhall accordingly be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Great Britain; and they, together with the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons, ſo ſummoned and returned as above on the part of Ireland, ſhall be the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons of the firſt parliament of the united kingdom; and ſuch firſt parliament may (in that caſe) if not ſooner diſſolved continue to ſit ſo long as the preſent parliament of Great Britain may now by law continue to ſit, if not ſooner diſſolved: provided always, that until an act ſhall have paſſed in the parliament of the united kingdom, providing in what caſes perſons holding offices or places of profit under the crown in Ireland, ſhall be incapable of being members of the Houſe of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom, no greater number of members than twenty, holding ſuch offices or places as aforeſaid, ſhall be capable of ſitting in the ſaid Houſe of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom;

and

and if ſuch a number of members ſhall be returned to ſerve in the ſaid houſe as to make the whole number of members of the ſaid houſe holding ſuch offices or places as aforeſaid more than twenty, then and in ſuch caſe the ſeats or places of ſuch members as ſhall have laſt accepted ſuch offices or places ſhall be vacated, at the option of ſuch members, ſo as to reduce the number of members holding ſuch offices or places to the number of twenty; and no perſon holding any ſuch office or place ſhall be capable of being elected or of ſitting in the ſaid houſe, while there are twenty perſons holding ſuch offices or places ſitting in the ſaid houſe; and that every one of the lords of parliament of the united kingdom, and every member of the Houſe of Commons in the united kingdom, in the firſt and all ſucceeding parliaments, ſhall, until the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall otherwiſe provide, take the oaths, and make and ſubſcribe the declaration, and take and ſubſcribe the oath now by law enjoined to be taken, made, and ſubſcribed by the lords and commons of the parliament of Great Britain:

That the lords of parliament on the part of Ireland, in the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom, ſhall at all times have the ſame privileges of parliament which ſhall belong to the lords of parliament on the part of Great Britain; and the lords ſpiritual and temporal reſpectively on the part of Ireland ſhall at all times have the ſame rights in reſpect of their ſitting and voting upon the trial of peers, as the lords ſpiritual and temporal reſpectively on the part of Great Britain; and that all lords ſpiritual of Ireland ſhall have rank and precedency next and immediately after the lords ſpiritual of the ſame rank and degree of Great Britain, and ſhall enjoy all privileges as fully as the lords ſpiritual of Great Britain do now or may hereafter enjoy the ſame (the right and privilege of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of ſitting on the trial of peers, excepted); and that the perſons holding any temporal peerages of Ireland, exiſting at the time of the Union, ſhall, from and after the Union, have rank and precedency next and immediately after all the perſons holding peerages of the like orders and degrees in Great Britain, ſubſiſting at the time of the Union; and that all peerages of Ireland created after the Union ſhall have rank and precedency with the peerages of the united kingdom, ſo created, according to the dates of their creations;

creations; and that all peerages both of Great Britain and Ireland, now ſubſiſting or hereafter to be created, ſhall in all other reſpects, from the date of the Union, be conſidered as peerages of the united kingdom; and that the peers of Ireland ſhall, as peers of the united kingdom, be ſued and tried as peers, except as aforeſaid, and ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers as fully as the peers of Great Britain; the right and privilege of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and the right of ſitting on the trial of peers, only excepted:

Art. V. That it be the fifth article of Union, that the churches of England and Ireland, as now by law eſtabliſhed, be united into one Proteſtant Epiſcopal church, to be called, *The United Church of England and Ireland*; and that the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government of the ſaid united church ſhall be and ſhall remain in full force for ever, as the ſame are now by law eſtabliſhed for the church of England; and that the continuance and preſervation of the ſaid united church, as the eſtabliſhed church of England and Ireland, ſhall be deemed and taken to be an eſſential and fundamental part of the Union; and that in like manner the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline and government of the church of Scotland, ſhall remain and be preſerved as the ſame are now eſtabliſhed by law, and by the acts for the Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland:

Art. VI. That it be the ſixth article of Union, that his majeſty's ſubjects of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, from and after the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, be entitled to the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing, as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country reſpectively, and generally in reſpect of trade and navigation in all ports and places in the united kingdom and its dependencies; and that in all treaties made by his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with any foreign power, his majeſty's ſubjects of Ireland ſhall have the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing, as his majeſty's ſubjects of Great Britain:

That, from the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, all prohibitions and bounties on the export of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, to the other, ſhall ceaſe and determine: and that the ſaid articles ſhall

thenceforth be exported from one country to the other without duty or bounty on ſuch export:

That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, (not herein after enumerated as ſubject to ſpecific duties), ſhall from henceforth be imported into each country from the other, free from duty, other than ſuch countervailing duties on the ſeveral articles enumerated in the ſchedule number One A. and B. hereunto annexed, as are therein ſpecified, or to ſuch other countervailing duties as ſhall hereafter be impoſed by the parliament of the united kingdom, in the manner herein after provided; and that, for the period of twenty years from the Union, the articles enumerated in the ſchedule number Two hereunto annexed, ſhall be ſubject on importation into each country from the other, to the duties ſpecified in the ſaid ſchedule number Two; and the woollen manufactures, known by the names of *Old and New Drapery*, ſhall pay, on importation into each country from the other, the duties now payable on importation into Ireland: Salt and hops, on importation into Ireland from Great Britain, duties not exceeding thoſe which are now paid on importation into Ireland from Great Britain, duties not exceeding thoſe which are now paid on importation into Ireland; and coals on importation into Ireland from Great Britain, ſhall be ſubject to burthens not exceeding thoſe to which they are now ſubject:

That callicoes and muſlins ſhall, on their importation into either country from the other, be ſubject and liable to the duties now payable on the ſame on the importation thereof from Great Britain into Ireland, until the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and eight; and from and after the ſaid day, the ſaid duties ſhall be annually reduced, by equal proportions as near as may be in each year, ſo as that the ſaid duties ſhall ſtand at ten *per centum* from and after the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen, until the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and twenty-one: and that cotton yarn and cotton twiſt ſhall, on their importation into either country from the other, be ſubject and liable to the duties now payable upon the ſame on the importation thereof from Great Britain into Ireland, until the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and from and after the ſaid day, the ſaid duties ſhall be annually reduced by equal proportions as near

near as may be in each year, ſo as that all duties ſhall ceaſe on the ſaid articles from and after the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen:

That any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, which are or may be ſubject to internal duty, or to duty on the materials of which they are compoſed, may be made ſubject, on their importation into each country reſpectively from the other, to ſuch countervailing duty as ſhall appear to be juſt and reaſonable in reſpect of ſuch internal duty or duties on the materials; and that for the ſaid purpoſes t he articles ſpecified in the ſaid ſchedule number one, A. and B. ſhall be ſubject to the duties ſet forth therein, liable to be taken off, diminiſhed, or increaſed, in the manner herein ſpecified: and that upon the export of the ſaid articles from each country to the other reſpectively, a drawback ſhall be given equal in amount to the countervailing duty payable on ſuch articles on the import thereof into the ſame country from the other; and that in like manner in future it ſhall be competent to the united parliament to impoſe any new or additional countervailing duties, or to take off, or diminiſh ſuch exiſting countervailing duties as may appear, on like principles, to be ju ſtand reaſonable in reſpect of any future or additional internal duty on any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, or of any new or additional duty on any materials of which ſuch article may be compoſed, or of any abatement of duty on the ſame; and that when any ſuch new or additional countervailing duty ſhall be ſo impoſed on the import of any article into either country from the other, a drawback, equal in amount to ſuch countervailing duty, ſhall be given in like manner on the export of every ſuch article reſpectively from the ſame country to the other:

That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, when exported through the other, ſhall in all caſes be exported ſubject to the ſame charges as if they had been exported directly from the country of which they were the growth, produce, or manufacture:

That all duty charged on the import of foreign or colonial goods into either country, ſhall on their export to the other, be either drawn back, or the amount, if any be retained, ſhall be placed to the credit of the country to which they ſhall be ſo exported, ſo long as the expenditure of the united kingdom ſhall

be delayed by proportional contributions: Provided always, that nothing herein ſhall extend to take away any duty, bounty, or prohibition, which exiſts with reſpect to corn, meal, malt, flour, or biſcuit; but that all duties, bounties, or prohibitions, on the ſaid articles, may be regulated, varied, or repealed, from time to time, as the united parliament ſhall deem expedient.

SCHEDULE. No. I.

Of the articles to be charged with countervailing duties upon importation from Ireland into Great Britain, and from Great Britain into Ireland, reſpectively, according to the ſixth article of Union.

(A.) *On Importation into Great Britain from Ireland.*

Beer.—For every barrel conſiſting of thirty-ſix gallons, Engliſh beer meaſure, of Iriſh beer, ale, or mum, which ſhall be imported into Great Britain directly from Ireland, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, to be paid by the importer thereof, 8*s.* exciſe.

Bricks and Tiles.——For every thouſand of Iriſh bricks, 5*s.* exciſe.

For every thouſand of Iriſh plain tiles, 4*s.* 10*d.* exciſe.

For every thouſand of Iriſh pan or ridge tiles, 12*s.* 10*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred of Iriſh paving tiles, not exceeding ten inches ſquare, 2*s.* 5*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred of Iriſh paving tiles exceeding ten inches ſquare, 4*s.* 10*d.* exciſe.

For every thouſand of Iriſh tiles, other than ſuch as are hereinbefore enumerated and deſcribed, by whatſoever name or names ſuch tiles are or may be called or known, 4*s.* 10*d.* exciſe.

Candles.——For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh candles of tallow, and other candles whatſoever (except wax and ſpermaceti), 1*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh candles, which may be made of wax or ſpermaceti, or which are uſually called or ſold either for wax or ſpermaceti, notwithſtanding the mixture of any other ingredient therewith, 3½*d.* exciſe.

Chocolate, &c.—For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh cocoa, cocoa paſte, or chocolate, 2*s.* exciſe.

Cordage

Cordage; videlicit.—To be uſed as ſtanding rigging, or other cordage made from topt hemp, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight, 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* cuſtoms.

Of any other ſort, cable yarn, packthread, and twine, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight, 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* cuſtoms.

Cyder and Perry.—For every hogſhead, conſiſting of ſixty-three gallons Engliſh wine meaſure, of Iriſh cyder and perry, which ſhall be imported as merchandize or for ſale, and which ſhall be ſent or conſigned to any factor or agent to ſell or diſpoſe of, 19*s.* 2*d.* exciſe.

Glaſs.—For every ſquare foot ſuperficial meaſure of Iriſh plate glaſs, 2*s.* 2¼*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred weight of Iriſh flint, enamel, ſtained, paſte, or phial glaſs, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred weight of Iriſh ſpread window glaſs, commonly called broad glaſs, 8*s.* 1*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred weight of Iriſh window glaſs (not being ſpread glaſs) whether flaſhed or otherwiſe manufactured, and commonly called or known by the name of *crown glaſs*, or *German ſheet glaſs*, 1*l.* 9*s.* 9d. exciſe.

For every hundred weight of veſſels made uſe of in chemical laboratories, and of garden glaſſes, and of all other veſſels or utenſils of common bottle metal, manufactured in Ireland, common bottles excepted, 4*s.* 0½*d.* exciſe.

For every hundred weight of any ſort or ſpecies of Iriſh glaſs, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, 2*l.* 2*s.* exciſe.

Bottles of common green glaſs, the dozen quarts, 9*d.* cuſtoms.

Hops.—For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh hops 1$\frac{12}{20}$*d.* exciſe.

Leather, unmanufactured.—For every pound weight avoirdupois of hides, of what kind ſoever, and of calf ſkins, kips, hog ſkins, dog ſkins, and ſeal ſkins, tanned in Ireland, and of ſheep ſkins and lamb ſkins ſo tanned for gloves and bazils, which ſhall be imported in the whole hide or ſkin, and neither cut nor diminiſhed in any reſpect whatſoever, 1*d.* exciſe.

For every dozen of goat ſkins tanned in Ireland to reſemble Spaniſh leather, 4*s.* exciſe.

For every dozen of ſheep ſkins tanned in Ireland for roans, being after the nature of Spaniſh leather, 2*s.* 3*d.* exciſe.

For

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides or ſkins not herein before enumerated and deſcribed, and of all pieces and parts of hides or ſkins which ſhall be tanned in Ireland, 6*d.* exciſe.

For all hides of horſes, mares, and geldings, which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, for each and every ſuch hide, 1*s.* 6*d.* exciſe.

For all hides of ſteers, cows, or any other hides of what kind ſoever (thoſe of horſes, mares, and geldings excepted) which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, for each and every ſuch hide, 3*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all calf ſkins, kips, and ſeal ſkins, which ſhall be ſo dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain, in the whole ſkin, neither cut nor diminiſhed in any reſpect whatever, 1½*d.* exciſe.

For every dozen of ſlink calf ſkins which ſhall be ſo dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſetawed with the hair on, in Ireland, 3*s.* exciſe.

For every dozen of ſlink calf ſkins which ſhall be ſo dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed without hair, in Ireland, and for every dozen of dog ſkins and kid ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, 1*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of buck and doe ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, and which ſhall be imported in the whole ſkin, and neither cut nor diminiſhed in any reſpect whatever, 6*d.* exciſe.

For every dozen of goat ſkins and beaver ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, 2*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of ſheep ſkins and lamb ſkins which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, and which ſhall be imported in the whole ſkin, and neither cut nor diminiſhed in any reſpect whatever, 1¼*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and ſkins, not herein-before enumerated and deſcribed, and of all pieces

or

or parts of hides or ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in allum and ſalt, or meal, or otherwiſe tawed in Ireland, 6*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all buck, deer, and elk ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in oil in Ireland, and imported in the whole ſkin, and neither cut nor diminiſhed in any reſpect whatever, 1*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all ſheep and lamb ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in oil in Ireland, 3*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and ſkins, and parts and pieces of hides and ſkins, which ſhall be dreſſed in oil in Ireland, 6*d.* exciſe.

For every dozen of Iriſh vellum. 3*s.* 5½*d.* exciſe.

For every dozen of Iriſh parchment, 1*s.* 8¾*d.* exciſe.

Leather, manufactured into goods and wares:

For every pound weight avoirdupois of tanned leather, manufactured and actually made into goods or wares in Ireland, 1½*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh made boots and ſhoes, and gloves, and other manufactures made of tawed or dreſſed leather, 1*d.* exciſe

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all buck and deer ſkins, and elk ſkins, dreſſed in oil and manufactured into goods and wares in Ireland, 1*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all ſheep and lamb ſkins, dreſſed in oil and manufactured into goods or wares in Ireland, 3*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and ſkins, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, dreſſed in oil and manufactured into goods or wares in Ireland, 6*d.* exciſe.

Mead or Metheglin.—For every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of Iriſh mead or metheglin, 1*s.* 0½*d.* exciſe.

Paper.-For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh paper, fit or proper, or that may be uſed for or applied to the uſe or purpoſes of writing, drawing, and printing, or either of them, and of all Iriſh elephant papers and cartridge papers, 2½*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh coloured papers and whited brown papers (other than and except elephant and cartridge papers) fit and proper for the uſe and purpoſe of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper or capable of being uſed

uſed for or applied to the purpoſes of writing, drawing and printing, or either of them, 1*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh brown paper, fit and proper for the uſe and purpoſe of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper or capable of being uſed for or applied to the uſes and purpoſes of writing, drawing, and printing, or either of them, 0½*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of every ſort or kind of Iriſh paper, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, ſheathing, or button paper and button board excepted, 2½*d.* exciſe.

For every one hundred weight of Iriſh paſteboard, millboard, and ſcaleboard, 10*s.* 6*d.* exciſe.

For every one hundred weight of Iriſh glazed papers for clothiers and hot preſſers, 6*s.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of books, bound or unbound, and of maps or prints, which ſhall be imported into Great Britain directly from Ireland, 2*d*, exciſe.

Printed Goods.—For every yard ſquare of Iriſh printed, painted, or ſtained papers, to ſerve for hangings, or other uſes, 1¾*d.* exciſe.

For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of foreign callicoes and foreign muſlins, which ſhall be printed, painted, ſtained, or dyed in Ireland (except ſuch as ſhall be dyed throughout of one colour), over and above any duty of cuſtoms payable on the importation of foreign callicoes and muſlins, 7*d.* exciſe.

For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of all Iriſh printed, painted, ſtained, or dyed Iriſh-made callicoes, muſins, linens, and ſtuffs, made either of cotton or linen, mixed with other materials, fuſtains, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured ſtuffs, made of cotton and other materials, mixed or wholly made of cotton wool (except ſuch as ſhall be dyed throughout of one colour only), 3½*d.* exciſe.

For every yard in length, reckoning yard-wide, of all Iriſh printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed Iriſh made ſtuffs not before enumerated or deſcribed (except ſuch as ſhall be dyed throughout of one colour only and except ſtuffs made of woollen, or whereof the greateſt part in value ſhall be woollen), 3½*d.* exciſe.

For every yard in length, reckoning half yard-wide, of all Iriſh printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed ſilks, (ſilk handerchiefs excepted)

excepted) over and above any duty of cuſtoms payable on the importation of ſilk, 1*s.* 1¾*d.* exciſe.

For every yard ſquare of Iriſh printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed ſilk handkerchiefs, and ſo in proportion for wide or narrow ſilk handkerchiefs, over and above every duty of cuſtoms payable on ſilk, 4½*d.* exciſe.

Salt.—For every buſhel, conſiſting of fifty-ſix pounds weight avoirdupois, of Iriſh ſalt, or Iriſh Glauber or Iriſh Epſom ſalt, 10*s.* exciſe.

For every buſhel, conſiſting of ſixty-five pounds weight avoirdupois of Iriſh rock ſalt, 10*s.* exciſe.

Silk.—Manufactures of ribbons and ſtuffs of ſilk only, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 5*s.* cuſtoms.

Note, Two-thirds of the weight of gauze and one-third of the weight of crape, is to be deducted for gum and dreſs.

Silk and ribbonds of ſilk, mixed with gold or ſilver, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 6*s.* 8*d.* cuſtoms.

Silk ſtockings, ſilk gloves, ſilk fringe, ſilk laces, ſtitching or ſewing ſilk, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 3*s.* cuſtoms.

Silk, manufactures of, not otherwiſe enumerated or deſcribed, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 4*s.* cuſtoms.

Stuffs of ſilk and grogram yarn, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 1*s.* 2*d.* cuſtoms.

Stuffs of ſilk mixed with incle or cotton, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 1*s.* 8*d.* cuſtoms.

Stuffs of ſilk and worſted, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 10*d.* cuſtoms.

Stuffs of ſilk mixed with any other material, the pound, containing ſixteen ounces, 1*s.* 3*d.* cuſtoms.

Soap.—For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh hard, cake, or ball ſoap, 2¼*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight of Iriſh ſoft ſoap, 1¾*d.* exciſe.

Spirits Britiſh.—For every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of ſpirits, Aqua Vitæ, or ſtrong waters, which ſhall be diſtilled or made in Ireland, and imported at a ſtrength not exceeding one to ten over hydrometer proof, 5*s.* 1¼*d* exciſe.

Note —Spirits above the ſtrength of one to ten will be charged in proportion: and on ſweetened or compounded ſpirits, the duty will be computed upon, the higheſt degree of ſtrength at which ſuch ſpirits can be made.

Starch.—For every pound weight of Iriſh ſtarch or hair powder, of what kind ſoever, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ exciſe.

Sugars.—Refined; *videlicet*, called *Baſtards*, whole or ground, the hundred weight, 18*s.* 2*d.* cuſtoms.

Lumps, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 14*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ cuſtoms.

Single loaf, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* cuſtoms.

Powder loaf and double loaf, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* cuſtoms.

Sugar candy, brown, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 14*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ cuſtoms.

Sugar candy, white, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* cuſtoms.

Sugar, refined, of any other ſort, the hundred weight, 1*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* cuſtoms.

Sweets.—For every barrel, conſiſting of thirty-one gallons and a half, Engliſh wine meaſure, of Iriſh ſweets, or other Iriſh liquor, made by infuſion, fermentation, or otherwiſe, from fruit or ſugar, or from fruit or ſugar mixed with any other materials or ingredients whatſoever, commonly called *ſweets*, or called or diſtinguiſhed by the name of *made wines*, 2*l.* 2*s.* exciſe.

Tobacco and Snuff.—For every pound weight avoirdupois of unmanufactured tobacco, of the growth or produce of Ireland, over and above any duty of cuſtoms, 1*s.* 1*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured ſhort cut tobacco, or tobacco manufactured into what is commonly called or known by the name of Spaniſh, 1*s.* 7*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured ſhag tobacco, 1*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured roll tobacco, 1*s.* 7*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured carrot tobacco, 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of every other ſort of Iriſh manufactured tobacco, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, 1*s.* 7*d.* exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured rapee ſnuff, 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured Scotch ſnuff, 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ exciſe.

For

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured brown Scotch ſnuff, 1*s*. $3\frac{3}{4}$*d*. exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh manufactured tobacco ſtalk flour, 1*s*. 9*d*. exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of every other ſort or kind of Iriſh manufactured ſnuff, or ſnuff-work, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, 1*s*. $10\frac{1}{2}$*d*. exciſe.

Tobacco unmanufactured, the pound, $6\frac{6}{12}$*d*. cuſtoms.

Verjuice.—For every hogſhead conſiſting of ſixty-three gallons, Engliſh wine meaſure, of Iriſh verjuice, 7*s*. 8*d*. exciſe.

Vinegar.—For every barrel conſiſting of thirty-four gallons, Engliſh beer meaſure, of Iriſh vinegar, 12*s*. $8\frac{1}{4}$*d*. exciſe.

Wire—For every ounce troy weight of Iriſh gilt wire, $9\frac{1}{2}$*d*. exciſe.

For every ounce troy of Iriſh ſilver wire, 7*d*. exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire ſpun upon ſilk, 7*s*. 8*d*. exciſe.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of Iriſh ſilver thread, ſilver lace, or ſilver fringe, made of plate wire ſpun upon ſilk, 5*s*. 9*d*. exciſe.

(B.) *On Importation into Ireland from Great Britain.*

Beer.—For and upon every barrel containing thirty-two gallons, imported from Great Britain, 4*s*. 6*d*.

Glaſs Bottles.—For and upon each reputed quart, o$\frac{1}{4}$*d*.

Leather, unmanufactured.—For and upon each pound in every hide or ſkin, or piece of any ſuch hide or ſkin of what kind or denomination ſoever, other than ſuch as herein-after mentioned and deſcribed, 1*d*.

For and upon each hide of horſes, mares, or geldings, 1*s*.

For and upon all ſkins, called veal ſkins, and all ſkins of hogs, for every dozen ſkins thereof, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs quantity, 3*s*.

For and upon all ſkins for ſhoes and other like purpoſes, and all ſeal ſkins, for every dozen thereof, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs quantity. 2*s*. 6*d*.

For and upon all ſkins for book-binders uſe, for every dozen thereof, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs quantity, 1*s*.

For and upon all goat ſkins tanned with ſhumack, or otherwiſe to reſemble Spaniſh leather, and all ſheep ſkins tanned for roans, being after the nature of Spaniſh leather, for every pound weight avoirdupois, 1*d.*

For and upon all ſheep and lamb ſkins tanned for gloves and baſils, for every pound weight avoirdupois, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, o½*d.*

Leather, dreſſed in oil.—For and upon every hide and ſkin, and piece of ſuch hide and ſkin, other than ſuch as are hereinafter mentioned or deſcribed, for every pound weight avoirdupois, 2*d.*

For and upon all deer ſkins, goat ſkins, and beaver ſkins, for every pound weight thereof avoirdupois, 3*d.*

For and upon all calf ſkins, for every pound weight thereof avoirdupois, 2*d.*

For and upon all ſheep and lamb ſkins, for every pound weight avoirdupois, o½*d.*

Vellum and Parchment.—For and upon every dozen ſkins of vellum, 6*d.*

For and upon every dozen ſkins of parchment, 3*d.*

Leather, manufactured into goods and wares.—For and upon all tanned leather manufactured into goods and wares, whereof leather is the moſt valuable part, the following duties; *videlicet.*

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of tanned leather, manufactured and actually made into goods and wares in Great Britain, of leather only, or of which leather makes the moſt valuable part, 1*d.*

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of tawed or dreſſed leather, manufactured and actually made in Great Britain, of leather only, or of which leather makes the moſt valuable part, 1*d.*

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of all buck and deer ſkins, and elk ſkins, dreſſed in oil, and manufactured into goods and wares into Great Britain, of leather only, or of which leather makes the moſt valuable part, 3*d.*

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of all ſheep and lamb ſkins dreſſed in oil, and manufactured into goods and wares in Great Britain, of leather only, or of which leather makes the moſt valuable part, o½*d.*

For

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of all other hides and ſkins, not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, dreſſed in oil, and manufactured into goods and wares in Great Britain, of leather only, or of which leather makes the moſt valuable part, 2*d.*

Paper.—For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of paper, fit or proper for, or that may be uſed for or applied to the uſes or purpoſes of writing, drawing, or printing, or either of them, and all elephant paper, and all cartridge paper, 2½*d.*

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all coloured paper, and whited-brown papers, other than and except elephant and cartridge paper, fit or proper for the uſes or purpoſes of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper, or capable of being uſed for or applied to the uſes or purpoſes of writing, drawing, or printing, or either of them, and alſo except paper hangings, 1*d.*

For every pound weight avoirdupois of brown paper, fit and proper for the uſe or purpoſe of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper or capable of being uſed for or applied to the uſes or purpoſes of writing, drawing, or printing, or either of them, 0½*d.*

For and upon every one hundred weight of glazed paper for clothiers and hotpreſſers, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, 5*s.*

For and upon every hundred weight of paſteboard, millboard, and ſcaleboard, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, 10*s.*

For and upon every pound weight of every ſort or kind of paper, not herein before particularly enumerated or deſcribed, other than and except papers commonly called or known by the names of ſheathing paper, and button paper or button board, and paper hangings, 2½*d.*

Stained Paper.——For and upon every ſquare yard of printed, painted, or ſtained paper, for hangings or other uſes, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, 1*d.*

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of books bound or unbound, and of maps or prints, which ſhall be imported into Ireland from Great Britain, 2*d.*

Cards.

Cards.—For and upon every pack of printed, painted, or playing cards, made or manufactured in Great Britain, 1*s.* 5*d.*

And a further duty of 2½*d.* per pound weight.

Dice.—For and upon every pair of dice made or manufactured in Great Britain, 10*s.*

Wrought Plate.—For and upon every ounce troy weight of gold or ſilver plate, which ſhall be wrought, made, or manufactured in Great Britain, and imported into Ireland.

Silk Manufacture.—For and upon all ſilks being of the manufacture of Great Britain, and imported directly from thence, the following duties; *videlicet.*

For and upon all ribbons and ſtuffs of ſilks only, for every pound weight thereof containing ſixteen ounces, 2*s.* 1*d.*

For and upon all ſilks and ribbons of ſilk, mixed with gold or ſilver, for every pound weight thereof, containing ſixteen ounces, 2*s.* 9*d.*

For and upon all ſilk ſtockings, ſilk gloves, ſilk fringe, ſilk laces, ſtitching and ſowing ſilk, for every pound weight thereof containing ſixteen ounces, 1*s.* 3*d.*

For and upon all manufactures of ſilk not otherwiſe enumerated or deſcribed, for every pound weight thereof containing ſixteen ounces, 1*s.* 8*d.*

For and upon all ſtuffs of ſilk and grogram yarn, the pound weight containing ſixteen ounces, 6*d.*

For and upon all ſtuffs of ſilk mixed with incle or cotton, the pound weight containing ſixteen ounces, 9d.

For and upon all ſtuffs of ſilk and worſted mixed, the pound weight containing ſixteen ounces, 4*d.*

For and upon all ſtuffs of ſilk mixed with any other material, the pound weight containing ſixteen ounces, 6½*d.*

Spirits.——For and upon every gallon of ſpirits, being of the manufacture of Great Britain, and imported from thence, a duty of 3*s.* 7*d.*

Sugar, refined—of the manufacture of Great Britain, and imported directly from thence, the following duties, *videlicet.*

For and upon all ſugar called baſtards, white or ground, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 19*s.* 8*d.*

For

For and upon all ſugar called lumps, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 1*l.* 16*s.* 10$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

For and upon all ſugar called ſingle loaf ſugar, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

For and upon all ſugar called powder loaf and double loaf, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

For and upon all ſugar called ſugar candy, brown, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

For and upon all ſugar called ſugar candy, white, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

For and upon all ſugar refined of any other ſort, the hundred weight containing 112 pounds, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Sweets.—For and upon every barrel, containing thirty-two gallons wine meaſure, of Britiſh ſweets, or other Britiſh liquor made by infuſion, fermentation, or otherwiſe, from fruit or ſugar, or from fruit or ſugar mixed with any other material or ingredients whatſoever, commonly called ſweets, or called or diſtinguiſhed by the name of made wines, 10*s.*

For and upon every gallon of mead or metheglin, 4*d.*

For and upon every barrel, containing thirty-two gallons, of vinegar 3*s.*

Tobacco and Snuff.—For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of unmanufactured tobacco, of the growth or produce of Great Britain, over and above any duty of cuſtoms now payable, 5*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured ſhort cut tobacco, or tobacco manufactured into what is commonly called or known by the name of Spaniſh, 1*s.* 0$\frac{7}{10}$*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured ſhag tobacco cut, 11*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured roll tobacco, 1*s.* $\frac{7}{10}$*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured carrot tobacco, 11*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of every other ſort of Britiſh manufactured tobacco not herein-before enumerated or deſcribed, 1*s.* 0$\frac{7}{10}$*d.*

For

For and upon every pound weight avoirdupois of Britiſh manufactured rappee ſnuff, 10¼*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured ſnuff called Scotch ſnuff, 1*s.* 4*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured ſnuff called brown Scotch ſnuff, 9¾*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of Britiſh manufactured ſtalk flour, 1*s.* 3*d.*

For and upon every pound weight of every other ſort or kind of Britiſh manufactured ſnuff, or ſnuff work, not hereinbefore enumerated or deſcribed, 1*s.* 4d.

SCHEDULE. No. II.

Of the articles charged with the duties ſpecified upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, according to the ſixth article of Union.

Apparel - - - - -	Ten pounds *per cent.* on the true value.
Braſs, wrought - - - -	
Cabinet ware - - - -	
Coaches and other carriages - - - -	
Copper, wrought - - - - -	
Cottons, other than callicoes and muſlins - -	
Glaſs - - - - - -	
Haberdaſhery - - - - -	
Hats - - - - - -	
Tin plates, wrought Iron and hard ware - -	
Gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver thread, bullion for lace, pearl, and ſpangles - - -	
Millinery - - - - -	
Paper ſtained - - - - -	
Pottery - - - - - -	
Saddlery and other manufactured leather - -	
Silk manufacture - - - - -	
Stockings - - - -	

Art. VII. That it be the ſeventh article of union, that the charge ariſing from the payment of the intereſt, and the ſinking fund for the reduction of the principal, of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the Union, ſhall continue to be ſeparately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, except as herein-after provided :

That for the ſpace of twenty years after the Union ſhall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, towards the expenditure of the united kingdom in each year, ſhall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two parts for Ireland ; and that at the expiration of the ſaid twenty years, the future expenditure of the united kingdom (other than the intereſt and charges of the debt to which either country ſhall be ſeparately liable) ſhall be defrayed in ſuch proportion as the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall deem juſt and reaſonable upon a compariſon of the real value of the exports and imports of the reſpective countries, upon an average of the three years next preceding the period of reviſion ; or on a compariſon of the value of the quantities of the following articles conſumed within the reſpective countries, on a ſimilar average ; viz. beer, ſpirits, ſugar, wine, tea, tobacco, and malt ; or according to the aggregate proportion reſulting from both theſe conſidertions combined ; or on a compariſon of the amount of income in each country, eſtimated from the produce for the ſame period of a general tax, if ſuch ſhall have been impoſed on the ſame diſcription sof income in both countries ; and that the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall afterwards proceed in like manner to reviſe and fix the ſaid proportions according to the ſame rules, or any of them, at periods not more diſtant than twenty years, nor leſs than ſeven years from each other ; unleſs, previous to any ſuch period, the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall have declared, as herein-after provided, that the expenditure of the united kingdom ſhall be defrayed indiſcriminately, by equal taxes impoſed on the like articles in both countries : that, for the defraying the ſaid expenditure according to the rules above laid down, the revenues of Ireland ſhall hereafter conſtitute a conſolidated fund, which ſhall be charged, in the firſt inſtance, with the intereſt of the debt of Ireland, and with the ſinking fund applicable to the reduction of the ſaid debt,

and the remainder ſhall be applied towards defraying the proportion of the expenditure of the united kingdom, to which Ireland may be liable in each year: that the proportion of contribution to which Great Britain and Ireland will be liable, ſhall be raiſed by ſuch taxes in each country reſpectively, as the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall from time to time deem fit: provided always, that in regulating the taxes in each country, by which their reſpective proportions ſhall be levied, no article in Ireland ſhall be made liable to any new or additional duty, by which the whole amount of duty payable thereon would exceed the amount which will be thereafter payable in England on the like article: that, if at the end of any year any ſurplus ſhall accrue from the revenues of Ireland, after defraying the intereſt, ſinking fund, and proportional contribution and ſeparate charges to which the ſaid country ſhall then be liable, taxes ſhall be taken off to the amount of ſuch ſurplus, or the ſurplus ſhall be applied by the parliament of the united kingdom to local purpoſes in Ireland, or to make good any deficiency which may ariſe in the revenues of Ireland in time of peace, or be inveſted, by the commiſſioners of the national debt of Ireland, in the funds, to accumulate for the benefit of Ireland at compound intereſt, in caſe of the contribution of Ireland in time of war; provided that the ſurplus ſo to accumulate ſhall at no future period be ſuffered to exceed the ſum of five millions: that all monies to be raiſed after the Union, by loan, in peace or war, for the ſervice of the united kingdom by the parliament thereof, ſhall be conſidered to be a joint debt, and the charges thereof ſhall be borne by the reſpective countries in the proportion of their reſpective contributions; provided that, if at any time in raiſing their reſpective contributions hereby fixed for each country, the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall judge it fit to raiſe a greater proportion of ſuch reſpective contributions in one country within the year than in the other, or to ſet apart a greater proportion of ſinking fund for the liquidation of the whole or any part of the loan raiſed on account of the one country than that raiſed on account of the other country, then ſuch part of the ſaid loan, for the liquidation of which different proviſions ſhall have been made for the reſpective countries, ſhall be kept diſtinct, and ſhall be borne by each ſeparately, and only that part of the ſaid loan be deemed joint

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and common, for the reduction of which the reſpective countries ſhall have made proviſion in the proportion of their reſpective contributions: that, if at any future day the ſeparate debt of each country reſpectively ſhall have been liquidated, or, if the values of their reſpective debts (eſtimated according to the amount of the intereſt and annuities attending the ſame, and of the ſinking fund applicable to the reduction thereof, and to the period within which the whole capital of ſuch debt ſhall appear to be redeemable by ſuch ſinking fund) ſhall be to each other in the ſame proportion with the reſpective contributions of each country reſpectively; or if the amount by which the value of the larger of ſuch debts ſhall vary from ſuch proportion, ſhall not exceed one hundredth part of the ſaid value; and if it ſhall appear to the parliament of the united kingdom, that the reſpective circumſtances of the two countries will thenceforth admit of their contributing indiſcriminately, by equal taxes impoſed on the ſame articles in each, to the future expenditure of the united kingdom, it ſhall be competent to the parliament of the united kingdom to declare, that all future expence thenceforth to be incurred, together with the intereſt and charges of all joint debts contracted previous to ſuch declaration, ſhall be ſo defrayed indiſcriminately by equal taxes impoſed on the ſame articles in each country, and thenceforth from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to impoſe and apply ſuch taxes accordingly, ſubject only to ſuch particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland, and in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as circumſtances may appear from time to time to demand: that, from the period of ſuch declaration, it ſhall no longer be neceſſary to regulate the contribution of the two countries towards the future expenditure of the united kingdom, according to any ſpecific proportion, or according to any of the rules herein before preſcribed; provided nevertheleſs, that the intereſt or charges which may remain on account of any part of the ſeparate debt with which either country ſhall be chargeable, and which ſhall not be liquidated or conſolidated proportionably as above, ſhall, until extinguiſhed, continue to be defrayed by ſeparate taxes in each country: that a ſum, not leſs than the ſum which has been granted by the parliament of Ireland on the average of ſix years immediately preceding the firſt day of January, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, in premiums for the internal encouragement

ment of agriculture or manufactures, or for the maintaining inſtitutions for pious and charitable purpoſes, ſhall be applied, for the period of twenty years after the Union, to ſuch local purpoſes in Ireland, in ſuch manner as the parliament of the united kingdom ſhall direct: that, from and after the firſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and one, all public revenue ariſing to the united kingdom from the territorial dependencies thereof, and applied to general expenditure of the united kingdom, ſhall be ſo applied in the proportions of the reſpective contributions of the two countries.

Art. VIII. That it be the eighth article of the Union, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all the courts of civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain as now by law eſtabliſhed within the ſame, ſubject only to ſuch alterations and regulations from time to time as circumſtances may appear to the parliament of the united kingdom to require; provided that all writs of error and appeals, depending at the time of the Union or hereafter to be brought, and which might now be finally decided by the Houſe of Lords of either kingdom, ſhall, from and after the Union, be finally decided by the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom; and provided that, from and after the Union, there ſhall remain in Ireland an inſtance court of admiralty, for the determination of cauſes, civil and maritime only, and that the appeal from ſentences of the ſaid court ſhall be to his majeſty's delegates his court of chancery in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and that all laws at preſent in force in either kingdom, which ſhall be contrary to any of the proviſions which may be enacted by any act for carrying theſe articles into effect, be from and after the Union repealed.

And whereas the ſaid articles having, by addreſs of the reſpective houſes of parliament in Great Britain and Ireland, been humbly laid before his majeſty, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to approve the ſame; and to recommend it to his two houſes of parliament in Great Britain and Ireland to conſider of ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for giving effect to the ſaid articles: in order, therefore, to give full effect and validity to the ſame, be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and

and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſaid foregoing recited articles, each and every one of them, according to the true import and tenor thereof, be ratified, confirmed, and approved, and be and they are hereby declared to be the articles of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the ſame ſhall be in force and have effect for ever, from the firſt day of January, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and one; provided that, before that period an act ſhall have been paſſed by the parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect in the like manner, the ſaid foregoing recited articles.

II. And whereas an act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the "Mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the "Commons, to ſerve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom "on the Part of Ireland, ſhall be ſummoned and returned to "the ſaid Parliament," has been paſſed by the parliament of Ireland; the tenor whereof is as follows: an act to regulate the mode by which the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, to ſerve in the parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, ſhall be ſummoned and returned to the ſaid parliament. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of Union, that four lords ſpiritual of Ireland, by rotation of ſeſſions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, elected for life by the peers of Ireland, ſhall be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland in the Houſe of Lords of the parliament of the united kingdom; and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city Cork, one for the College of the Holy Trinity of Dublin, and one for each of the thirty-one moſt conſiderable cities, towns, and boroughs) be the number to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland in the Houſe of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom; be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this parliament aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, that the ſaid four lords ſpiritual ſhall be taken from among the lords ſpiritual of Ireland in the manner following; that is to ſay, that one of the four archbiſhops of Ireland, and three of the eighteen biſhops of Ireland, ſhall ſit in the

the Houſe of Lords of the united parliament in each ſeſſion thereof, the ſaid right of ſitting being regulated as between the ſaid archbiſhops reſpectively by a rotation among the archiepiſcopal ſees from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, and in like manner that of the biſhops by a like rotation among the epiſcopal ſees: that the primate of all Ireland for the time being ſhall ſit in the firſt ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom, the archbiſhop of Dublin for the time being in the ſecond, the archbiſhop of Caſhel for the time being in the third, and the archbiſhop of Tuam for the time being in the fourth, and ſo by rotation of ſeſſions for ever, ſuch rotation to proceed regularly and without interruption from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, notwithſtanding any diſſolution or expiration of parliament: that three ſuffragan biſhops ſhall in like manner ſit according to rotation of their ſees, from ſeſſion to ſeſſion in the following order; the Lord Biſhop of Meath, the Lord Biſhop of Kildare, the Lord Biſhop of Derry, in the firſt ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom; the Lord Biſhop of Raphoe, the Lord Biſhop Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, the Lord Biſhop of Dromore in the ſecond ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom; the Lord Biſhop of Elphin, the Lord Biſhop of Down and Connor, the Lord Biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore, in the third ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom; the Lord Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, the Lord Biſhop of Cloyne, the Lord Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, in the fourth ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom: the Lord Biſhop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, the Lord Biſhop of Kilmore, the Lord Biſhop of Clogher, in the fifth ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom; the Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, the Lord Biſhop of Killala and Achonry, the Lord Biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, in the ſixth ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom; the ſaid rotation to be nevertheleſs ſubject to ſuch variation thereform from time to time as is herein-after provided: that the ſaid twenty-eight lords temporal ſhall be choſen by all the temporal peers of Ireland in the manner herein-after provided; that each of the ſaid lords temporal ſo choſen ſhall be entitled to ſit in the Houſe of Lords of the parliament of the united kingdom during his life; and in caſe of his death, or forfeiture of any of the ſaid lords temporal, the temporal peers of Ireland ſhall, in the manner herein-after provided, chooſe another peer out of their own number to ſup-

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ply the place ſo vacant. And be it enacted, that of the one hundred commoners to ſit on the part of Ireland in the united parliament, ſixty-four ſhall be choſen for the counties, and thirty-ſix for the following cities and boroughs, viz. for each county of Ireland two; for the city of Dublin two; for the city of Cork two; for the College of the Holy Trinity of Dublin one; for the city of Waterford one; for the city of Limerick one; for the borough of Belfaſt one; for the county and town of Drogheda one; for the county and town of Carrickfergus one; for the borough of Newry one; for the city of Kilkenny one; for the city of Londonderry one; for the town of Galway one; for the borough of Clonmell one; for the town of Wexford one; for the town of Youghall one; for the town of Bandon Bridge one; for the borough of Armagh one; for the borough of Dundalk one; for the town of Kinſale one; for the borough of Liſburne one; for the borough of Sligo one; for the borough of Catherlough one; for the borough of Ennis one; for the borough of Dungarvan one; for the borough of Downpatrick one; for the borough of Colraine one; for the town of Mallow one; for the borough of Athlone one; for the town of New Roſs one; for the borough of Tralee one; for the city of Caſhel one; for the borough of Dungannon one; for the borough of Portarlington one; for the borough of Enniſkillen one. And be it enacted, that in caſe of the ſummoning of a new parliament, or if the ſeat of any of the ſaid commoners ſhall become vacant by death or otherwiſe, then the ſaid counties, cities, or boroughs, or any of them, as the caſe may be, ſhall proceed to a new election; and that all the other towns, cities, corporations, or boroughs, other than the aforeſaid, ſhall ceaſe to elect repreſentatives to ſerve in parliament; and no meeting ſhall at any time hereafter be ſummoned, called, convened, or held, for the purpoſe of electing any perſon or perſons to ſerve or act, or be conſidered as repreſentative or reprſeentatives of any other place, town, city, corporation, or borough, other than the aforeſaid, or as repreſentative or repreſentatives of the freemen, freeholders, houſeholders, or inhabitants thereof, either in the parliament of the united kingdom or elſewhere, (unleſs it ſhall hereafter be otherwiſe provided by the parliament of the united kingdom;) and every perſon ſummoning, calling, or holding any

any ſuch meeting or aſſembly, or taking any part in ſuch election or pretended election, ſhall, being thereof duly convicted, incur and ſuffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the ſtatute of proviſion and præmunire, made in the ſixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second. For the due election of the perſons to be choſen to ſit in the reſpective houſes of parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, be it enacted, that on the day following that on which the act for eſtabliſhing the Union ſhall have received the royal aſſent, the primate of all Ireland, the Lord Biſhop of Meath, the Lord Biſhop of Kildare, and the lord biſhop of Derry, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be the repreſentatives of the lords ſpiritual of Ireland in the parliament of the united kingdom, for the firſt ſeſſion thereof; and that the temporal peers of Ireland ſhall aſſemble at twelve of the clock on the ſame day as aforeſaid, in the now accuſtomed place of meeting of the houſe of Lords of Ireland, and ſhall then and there proceed to elect twenty-eight lords temporal to repreſent the peerage of Ireland in the parliament of the united kingdom, in the following manner; that is to ſay, the names of the peers ſhall be called over according to their rank, by the clerk of the crown, or his deputy, who ſhall then and there attend for that purpoſe; and each of the ſaid peers, who, previous to the ſaid day, and in the preſent parliament ſhall have actually taken his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords of Ireland, and who ſhall there have taken the oaths, and ſigned the declaration, which are or ſhall be by law required to be taken and ſigned by the lords of the parliament of Ireland before they can ſit and vote in the parliament hereof, ſhall, when his name is called, deliver, either by himſelf or by his proxy, (the name of ſuch proxy having been previouſly entered in the books of the Houſe of Lords of Ireland, according to the preſent forms and uſages thereof) to the clerk of the crown or his deputy (who ſhall then and there attend for that purpoſe), a liſt of twenty-eight of the temporal peers of Ireland; and the clerk of the crown or his deputy ſhall then and there publicly read the ſaid liſts, and ſhall then and there caſt up the ſaid liſts, and publicly declare the names of the twenty-eight lords who ſhall be choſen by the majority of votes in the ſaid liſts, and ſhall make a return

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