

employment, and be incapable of any employment under His Majesty.

If any Officer of the Customs in Great Britain or of the Revenue in Ireland; take, or knowingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, or sign any cocket or sufferance for the shipping or exporting of any of the said tools, or knowingly suffer the same to be done, he shall forfeit ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be recovered as aforesaid, and also forfeit his office, and be incapable of any office under His Majesty.

One moiety of the forfeitures shall be applied to the use of His Majesty, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue for the same.

Statutes 14, 21, 25, and 26 of George III.

BY these Statutes the like penalties and forfeitures as above-mentioned are extended to persons packing or putting on board any vessel, not bound directly for some port in Great Britain or Ireland, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatsoever, used in or proper for the working or finishing of the cotton, steel, or iron manufactures of this kingdom, or any part or parts of such machines or implements, or any models or plans thereof; and all Captains, of ships and other persons receiving or being in possession of any such articles, with an intent to export the same to foreign parts, and all Custom-house Officers suffering an entry to be made thereof, are respectively liable to the like penalties as are above-mentioned, in the case of tools and utensils used in the woollen and silk manufactures.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend the laws for the prevention of Smuggling," after reciting (among other things) that His late Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, dated the first day of January 1801, was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and appoint what ensign or colours should be borne at sea by merchant ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, thereby charging and commanding all His Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they should not presume to wear in any of their ships or vessels His Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, nor any pendants nor any such colours as are usually worn by His Majesty's ships, without particular warrant for their so doing from His Majesty, or His High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral for the time being; it is enacted, that if any person or persons shall presume to hoist, carry, or wear, in or on board any ship or vessel, fishing-boat, or other vessel, or boat whatever, belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, whether the same be merchant or otherwise, His Majesty's Jack, com-

monly called the Union Jack, or any pendant or colours such as are commonly worn by His Majesty's ships, or any Jack, flag, pendant or colours whatever made in imitation of or resembling those of His Majesty, or any kind of pendant whatever, without such warrant as aforesaid, or any other ensign or colours than the ensign or colours prescribed by the said Proclamation to be worn, the master or other person having charge of such ship, vessel or boat, or the owner or owners thereof being on-board the same, and every other person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £500, to be recovered with costs of suit as in the said Act is mentioned; and whereas His Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, a Jack made in resemblance thereof, hath been the usual signal displayed and kept flying for pilots to come on board merchant ships and vessels on the coasts of this United Kingdom: we do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority so reposed in us, hereby warrant and empower every master or other person having the charge and command of any merchant ship or vessel to hoist and keep flying His Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, or a Jack resembling the same, as a signal for a pilot whenever and so often as the same may be necessary.

Given under our hands this 16th day of September 1822.

J. OSBORN.
G. COCKBURN.

By command of their Lordships,
JOHN BARROW.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the forty-third year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees, of any of the goods, wares, or merchandise, enumerated or described in the table thereunto annexed, marked (E), and which shall have been legally imported or brought into the port of London, to lodge and secure in a warehouse or warehouses to be provided for that purpose, any such goods, wares, or merchandise, under the joint locks of the crown and the merchant, without payment at the time of the first entry of the duties of customs due on the importation thereof: and it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that if the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them shall deem it expedient, that the provisions of the said Act should be extended to any goods, wares, and merchandise, not enumerated or described in either of the tables annexed thereto, and should cause a list of such goods, wares, and merchandise, to be published in the London Gazette, then and from thenceforth, all and every the provisions, regulations, and restrictions, of the said Act, shall extend to such goods, wares, and merchandise, in every respect in as full and ample a manner as if the same had been inserted and enume-