

dominions of the Crown of Great Britain; and all tools so seized shall, after condemnation, be publicly sold to the best bidder; and one moiety of the produce shall be to the use of His Majesty, and the other moiety to the officer who shall seize and secure the same.

If the Captain of any vessel in Great Britain or Ireland knowingly permit any of the said tools, prohibited to be exported, to be put on board his vessel, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit **ONE HUNDRED POUNDS**, to be recovered as the penalties inflicted upon persons exporting the tools; and, if the vessel belongs to His Majesty, the Captain shall not only forfeit **ONE HUNDRED POUNDS**, but shall also forfeit his 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, on 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.

January 22, 1823.

WHEREAS a Convention was concluded at London, on the 28th day of July, 1817, between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, for preventing the illegal traffic in slaves, wherein it is provided, among other things, by the ninth article of the said Convention, that "His Majesty, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 22d January 1815, engaged to grant, in the manner hereafter explained, sufficient indemnification to all the proprietors of Portuguese vessels and cargoes captured by British cruisers, between the 1st of June 1814 and the period at which the two

Commissions pointed out in article eight of the present Convention shall assemble at their respective posts."

"The two High Contracting Parties agree, that all claims of the nature hereinafore mentioned shall be received and liquidated by a mixed Commission to be held at London, and which shall consist of an equal number of the individuals of the two nations, named by their respective Sovereigns; and upon the same principles stipulated by the eighth article of this additional Convention, and by the other acts which form an integral part of the same. The aforesaid Commissioners shall commence their functions six months after the ratifications of the present Convention, or sooner if possible."

And whereas it is fit, that a time should be limited for the receiving of claims under the said Convention; notice is hereby given by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the said Convention under authority from their respective Governments, that all persons resident in Europe, who may be claimants under the ninth article of the said Convention of the 28th of July 1817, are required to deliver their claims, and titles in support thereof, at the Office of Commission under the said Convention, at No. 53, in Parliament-street, London, within nine months from the date of this notice: and all persons resident in any other parts of the world, claimants under the said ninth article of the said Convention, are required to deliver in their claims and titles in support thereof, at the said Office, within twelve months from the date of this notice, or they will not be received.

Wm. Rothery, Registrar.

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

WHEREAS by His late Majesty's Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 1st day of January 1801, and by divers Statutes now in force, His Majesty's subjects are prohibited from hoisting, carrying, or wearing in any of their ships or vessels, His Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack; or any pendants, or 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:

And whereas it has been represented to us that the Union-Jack hoisted at the top-mast head (or fore-top-mast-head of vessels having more than one mast), is a general and well understood signal for a pilot, which it would be inexpedient at present to alter:

We do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, hereby warrant and authorize all His Majesty's subjects to hoist the Union Jack at the top-mast-head of their ships or vessels where there is but one mast, or at the fore-top-