CAP. XCI.

An Act to explain Doubts that have arisen respecting the Stamp Duty payable by Freemen of Corporations entitled by virtue of Trade and Residence in the Corporate Towns and Counties of Cities and Towns in *Ireland*. [7th *August* 1832.]

'WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Parliament of *Ireland* in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, whereby a Stamp Duty of Sixpence each was imposed upon the Admissions of all Freemen into Corporations, whether claiming by Right or Favour, which said Duty was increased to One Shilling each by another Statute passed in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of the Reign of His said late Majesty, and was further increased to Two Shillings each by a Statute passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His said late Majesty: And whereas at the Time of or immediately before the Legislative Union between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by a certain other Statute passed in the Parliament of *Ireland* in the Fortieth Year of His said late Majesty King *George* the Third, the Duty payable on the Admission of all Freemen into any Corporation or Company in *Ireland*, whether entitled by Right or Favour, was fixed and settled at Ten Shillings each: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His said late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal the several Stamp Duties in* Ireland, *and also several Acts for the Collection and Management of the said Duties, and to grant new Stamp Duties in lieu thereof, and to make more effectual Regulation for collecting and managing the said Duties*, the Stamp Duty payable by Freemen of Corporations was still further increased, (that is to say,) for the Entry or Memorandum of Admission in the Court Book of the Corporation, where the Admission shall be in respect of Birth, Apprenticeship, or Marriage, One Pound each, and where the same shall be on any other Ground, Three Pounds each: And whereas at all Times since the Enactment of the said last-mentioned Statute, Alien and Foreigner, and His Majesty's Subjects, who by virtue of being engaged in any Trade, Mystery, or Handicraft are, by any Charter, Bye Law, Usage, or Statute, entitled to claim or take up the Freedom of any Corporation or Company in *Ireland* as of Right, have been universally deemed, reputed, and considered as Persons claiming or taking up Freedom by Right of Apprenticeship, and by reason thereof have been uniformly admitted to their Freedom on Payment of the Duty of One Pound each: And whereas Doubts have lately arisen as to the Right of such Persons who, by virtue of being engaged in any Trade, Mystery, or Handicraft, are so entitled to claim or take up their Freedom as aforesaid, being entitled to claim or take up such Freedom upon the same Terms and Conditions and subject to the same Duty as Freemen claiming by Right of Apprenticeship as aforesaid: And whereas, for the better Collection of His Majesty's Revenue, and the more liberal Enjoyment of the said Franchise or Privilege, it is expedient that the said Doubts should

56 G. 3. c. 56.

'be

'be removed:' Be it therefore 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 present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Strangers and Aliens, and His Majesty's Subjects, who, in virtue of being engaged in any Trade, Mystery, or Handicraft, are or shall be, by any Charter, Bye Law, Usage, or Statute, entitled to claim or take up the Freedom of any Corporation or Company in *Ireland* as of Right, shall be admitted to such Freedom upon Payment of the same Duty as all other Freemen by Right are admitted to their Freedom, (that is to say,) on Payment of the Duty of One Pound only for the Registry, Entry, Minute, or Memorandum thereof in the Court Book, Roll, or Record of any Corporation, Guild, or Company; any thing contained in the said hereinbefore recited Statute passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Third, or any other Statute or Law, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Persons who, by virtue of being engaged in any Trade in Cities and Towns in Ireland, can claim the Freedom thereof, may be admitted to such upon Payment of the same Stamp Duty as other Freemen.

II. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That in default of Payment of such Sum as aforesaid the Freemen entitled under this Act shall be subject to the same Penalties to which Freemen in right of Birth, Marriage, or Service are or would be liable.

Freemen under this Act subject to same Penalties as others.

CAP. XCII.

An Act for transferring the Powers of the High Court of Delegates, both in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, to His Majesty in Council.

[7th *August* 1832.]

'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, and intituled *The Submission of the Clergy and Restraint of Appeals*, it is (amongst other things) provided, that for Lack of Justice at or in any of the Courts of the Archbishops of this Realm, or in any of the King's Dominions, it should be lawful to the Parties grieved to appeal to the King's Majesty in the King's Court of Chancery; and that upon every such Appeal a Commission should be directed under the Great Seal to such Persons as should be named by the King's Highness, His Heirs or Successors, like as in case of Appeal from the Admirals Court, to hear and definitively determine such Appeals, and the Causes concerning the same; which Commissioners so by the King's Highness, His Heirs or Successors, to be named or appointed, should have full Power and Authority to hear and definitively determine every such Appeal, with the Causes and all Circumstances concerning the same; and that such Judgment and Sentence as the said Commissioners should make and decree in and upon any such Appeal should be good and effectual, and also definitive, and that no further Appeals should be had or made from the said Commissioners for the same; and that all Manner of Provocations and Appeals thereafter to be had, made, or taken, from the Jurisdiction of any Abbots, Priors, or other Heads and Governors of Monasteries, Abbeys, Priories, and other Houses and Places exempt,

25 H. 8. c. 19.