

COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.

LETTER

FR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

An account of changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, &c.

JANUARY 11, 1845.

Read, and laid upon the table.

JANUARY 29, 1845.

Ordered, that 5,000 extra copies be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before Congress, in compliance with the act of August 16, 1842, an account of such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, by treaties, duties on imports and exports, and other regulations, as have come to the knowledge of the department since the date of the last annual report.

J. C. CALHOUN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

December 31, 1844.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Order prohibiting British subjects from trading at any other than the five ports in the empire of China.

An order of her Britannic Majesty in council, under date of the 24th of February, 1843, by virtue of authority granted by an act of the 3d and 4th William IV, entitled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," prohibits, under penalties, her subjects from resorting; for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China, than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghaee, or than may be in the occupation of her Majesty's forces.

General order relating to vessels subject to quarantine.

The lords of her Majesty's council having had under consideration the great inconvenience experienced by the shipping interest upon the arrival of vessels from the Mediterranean, in consequence of the delay occasioned by their being under the necessity (more particularly on the coast of Ireland) of anchoring at a distance from their ports of destination, and waiting for the visit of the medical officer, have directed that from and after the 11th of October, 1843, all vessels arriving under the following circumstances, may be released immediately by the visiting quarantine officer or tide surveyor, after having received replies to the quarantine questions: provided that all persons on board are in good health, and free from any suspicion as to any infectious disease having prevailed on board during the voyage, viz:

No. 1. All vessels with clean bills of health, having non-enumerated goods only on board, coming from any ports or places in the Mediterranean under the dominion or protection of Great Britain, or under the dominion of France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Sardinia, or Greece, or vessels arriving from West Barbary, including Tangier.

No. 2. All vessels arriving with clean bills of health from any of the ports or places as above described, having on board any of the following enumerated goods, viz: cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, hair, carpets, leather, skins, hides, sponges, ostrich feathers, cotton yarn, mohair yarn, rags: provided the masters of such vessels shall produce certificates or declarations to prove that such goods are not the produce of Turkey or of Africa, within the straits, or that they are the produce of some other country; and a certificate, if any rags are on board, that they have been cleansed.

No. 3. Vessels with clean bills of health, arriving from any of the acknowledged lazaret ports within the straits, viz: Malta, Ancona, Venice, Trieste, Messina, Genoa, Leghorn, and Marseilles, having enumerated goods on board: provided the master of the vessel shall declare upon oath that he received the goods on board in free pratique from the shore at such lazaret port.

RATES OF PILOTAGE OF THE FALMOUTH DISTRICT.

Table of the rates of pilotage for piloting ships within the Falmouth district. (The district is limited from the Dodman to the Lizard, and vice versa, and to and from, and into and out of, all ports and places within those limits.)

N. B. No master of a vessel is compelled to take a pilot within this district, except going in or coming out of Falmouth or Helford harbors.

From	To	8 feet and under.	8 to 10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Sea, and vice versa	Carrick roads, Falmouth, and St. Mawes' harbor, and St. Just pool	24	30	35	42	46	50	55	60	67	75	84	94	105	120
Sea, and vice versa	Helford harbor	21	24	27	30	34	38	42	47	52	60				
Carrick roads, and vice versa.	Falmouth and St. Mawes' harbors and St. Just pool.	} 1s. 6d. per foot of the draught of water.													

If masters of vessels choose to take a pilot at sea, they are to pay—
 For putting a pilot on board without a line drawn from the Manacles to the Dodman - - - - - \$10 08
 Do., from the entrance of Helford harbor to the Gull rock - - - - - 5 04
 Do., a mile without the Shag rock, or Pendennis point - - - - - 2 52
 Do., off the Lizard, or in a parallel of the Lizard, on meeting a vessel there, and running before her, not being able to put a pilot on board, provided the master of the vessel consents to receive a pilot at that distance - - - - - 15 12

All vessels belonging to the port of Truro, bound to or from foreign parts, are to pay no more than one-half of the above rates of pilotage when navigating within the limits of this port, on their passage to or from Truro; otherwise to pay the usual rates.

NOTE.—All vessels putting into this port, wind-bound, to repair damages, being short of provisions or water, or any other unavoidable cause, are not chargeable with any light duties, Ramsgate or Dover dues. The only charge of any description, in addition to the pilotage, being 2s. 6d. per vessel for anchorage.

MALTA.

Quarantine regulation.

By the following extract, from the records of the proceedings of the board of health of this island, it will be seen that the quarantine on American vessels coming from Baltimore, or from any port to the northward of Maryland, has been abolished. The detention of five days has therefore been removed.

Vessels coming from any southern port will be subjected to such a term as the board of health may decide,—the term depending on the bill of health exhibited at the time of arrival.

[EXTRACT.]

VALLETTA, April 29, 1844.

The board of health has directed that vessels coming from the northward of Baltimore, United States of America, provided with a clean bill of health, be at all seasons admitted to free pratique.

ST. HELENA.

Imports.

By an order in council of her Britannic Majesty, dated the 11th day of July, 1839, it is ordered, that upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the island of St. Helena for consumption, there shall be levied the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively set forth in the following table:

Spirits, (excepting Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardente, which are prohibited to be imported,) per gallon	\$2 40
Wine in bottles, the dozen quart bottles	60
Wine, not in bottles, per gallon	22
Beer, in bottles, the dozen quart bottles	12
Beer, all other sorts, the hogshead	2 40
Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tea, pepper, spices, sugar, sugar candy, tobacco, cheroots, cigars, curry powder, sauces, sago, dried fruits and other groceries, preserves and confectionary, drugs, woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures, toys, ivory manufactures, wood, wearing apparel of all sorts, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of places in Europe or America not under the dominion of her Majesty, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of all places to the eastward thereof	10 per cent. ad valorem.
All other goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of places not under the dominion of her Majesty	6 per cent. ad valorem.
All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or the British possessions in Europe or America, and imported therefrom	3 per cent. ad valorem.

Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further ordered, That no such duty shall be levied on the following goods, viz: grain, rice, flour, bran, horses and live stock, natural curiosities, green fruit, and goods on account of her Majesty's service, wearing apparel and clothing for her Majesty's troops, and passengers' wearing apparel.

And it is hereby further ordered, That there shall be raised, levied, and collected, and paid to her Majesty, the following sums of money: for port, water, and other dues, as the same are respectively set forth in figures, in the tables hereinafter contained, upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into, or on ships anchoring or having intercourse with, the island of St. Helena.

Table of wharfage.

Every pipe, puncheon, or butt, and every cask equal in size or larger than a pipe	- - - - -	24 cents
Every half pipe or hogshead, and every other description of cask of the size and measure of ten gallons and upwards	- - - - -	12 "
Every case, box, chest, trunk, crate, bale, or other package whatever, measuring in size equal to, or larger than, a six-dozen wine chest	- - - - -	12 "
Every package of whatever description of a less size	- - - - -	6 "

Exceptions.

Goods imported on account of her Majesty's service, passengers' wearing apparel, clothing of her Majesty's troops, horses, live stock, natural curiosities, and green fruit.

Table of crannage, water dues, and other fees.

For every tun of water supplied to shipping	- - - - -	\$0 72
Crane boat hired per day	- - - - -	5 64
Each boat using the crane for landing or shipping goods, 5s., or for each hoist	- - - - -	12
Entry fee on every ship or vessel landing goods	- - - - -	1 20
Clearance fee on every ship or vessel anchoring, or having intercourse for water or other supplies, or landing goods	- - - - -	1 20
Additional fee for every ship paying clearance fee, for time ball	- - - - -	84
Declaration to ship's manifest in writing off goods landed or inserting goods shipped at St. Helena	- - - - -	2 40
All permits for goods being landed	- - - - -	24
All permits for wines and spirits, or either of them	- - - - -	1 20

Table of warehouse rent.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt, or cask of any kind, equal in size, or larger than a pipe, per month	- - - - -	\$0 12
Every half pipe, hogshead, or other description of cask or keg, equal in size to, or larger than, a ten gallon cask; and every keg, cask, case, box, chest, trunk, crate, bale, or other package whatever, measuring in size equal to, or larger than, a six-dozen wine chest, per month	- - - - -	8
Every package of whatever description of a less size in measurement than the foregoing, per month	- - - - -	4

A table of prohibitions and restrictions.

Gunpowder, arms, ammunition, or utensils of war, prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession.

Tea prohibited to be imported, except from the Cape of Good Hope, and places eastward of the same, to the straits of Magellan, or from the United Kingdom.

Fish, dried or salted, oil, blubber, fins or skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession, or unless taken by British ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some British possession, and brought in from the fishery, and except herrings from the Isle of Man, and cured by the inhabitants thereof.

Base or counterfeit coin, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardeute.

Books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported.

CAPE COLONY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

An ordinance, "*relating to merchant vessels arriving in the ports of this colony*," was enacted by the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the legislative council thereof, on the 30th January, 1844; the principal new feature of which is the exemption from the payment of any port dues, anchorage dues, light-house dues, or any other description of port charge whatever, of all vessels, whether British or foreign, arriving in any of the ports of this colony.

The following is an abstract of the ordinance:

1. Repeals the law of 27th November, 1827, entitled "Ordinance of his honor the lieutenant governor in council, for making regulations for the conduct and proceedings of the masters and crews of merchant vessels arriving in the ports of this colony," and establishes the provisions of this act in lieu thereof.

2. Exempts all vessels arriving in any of the ports of this colony from the payment of any port dues, anchorage dues, light-house dues, or any other description of port charge whatever.

3. Imposes a penalty of £20 for every offence upon any vessel arriving at any port or place in the colony communicating otherwise than by signal before such vessel shall have received pratique from the port captain, or person authorized; and £100 should any malignant disease of a contagious or infectious nature be proved to have been prevalent on board such vessel at the time.

4. Imposes a penalty of £20 upon any person (except the officers authorized) communicating with any vessel arriving before having received pratique.

5. Provides that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel arriving coastwise from any other port or place in this colony.

6. Orders pratique to be granted to every vessel arriving with a clean bill of health. Every vessel arriving shall be furnished with a printed declaration according to the form A, hereunto annexed.

7. Imposes penalties on wilful misrepresentations with regard to the declaration of health to be given upon arrival.

8. Ship's register and ship's papers to be produced, upon demand, for inspection; and a list of passengers, with description of rank, sex, and occupation, together with a list of any deaths or removals that may have occurred during the voyage, to be delivered; and a penalty of £50 imposed for every false account or refusal to deliver.

9. All public mails and loose letters intended for this colony to be delivered to the port captain, or government resident at the time of boarding by such officer, and imposes penalties for refusal.

10. No vessel allowed to shift or change its berth after having come to anchor in the anchorage ground, without permission of the port captain, or unless in case of emergency.

11. Requires that within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel at either of the ports of Cape Town, Simons Town, or Port Elizabeth, unless prevented by sickness or stress of weather, bond shall be given, with one approved surety in £100, for the fulfilment of the provisions of this ordinance, under a penalty of £100 for omission or refusal.

12. Vessels arriving at any other of the ports or harbors of this colony, if required by the government resident, or person duly authorized, shall give bond in like sum, subject to the same penalty.

13. Requires all guns on board of any vessel entering any of the ports of this colony to be unshotted, under a penalty of £5; and imposes, for the discharge of any fire-arm on board or on the beach, a penalty of £2.

14. Requires the suspension of all other work on board of any vessel whilst shipping or unshipping gunpowder in any of the ports of this colony, and the extinguishment of all fire and light before the opening of the magazine of any vessel containing gunpowder, under penalty of £50.

15. Provides that no stones, gravel, or ballast shall be cast into the water (below high-water mark) of any of the bays, rivers, or harbors of this colony, from any vessel or boat, unless by permission, under penalty of £10.

16. Requires the death of any of the crew or passengers on board of any vessel to be reported, under penalty of £5.

17. Requires the respective port captains of the ports of Cape Town, Simons Town, and Port Elizabeth, upon the arrival of any vessel between sunrise and sunset, to board her immediately, in order to designate for her a proper berth, unless prevented by quarantine regulations; in which case, he shall point out for her a proper berth, under the circumstances.

18. Requires every vessel arriving to be furnished with a copy of this ordinance, and every infected vessel with a copy of the quarantine regulations at the time in force in this colony.

19. Requires every assistance and service to be rendered to any of her Majesty's ships or vessels, or any national ship belonging to any foreign state, arriving in any of the ports of this colony.

20. Provides for the recovery by the port captain of all anchors and cables which may have been parted with by vessels riding at anchor at any of the ports of Cape Town, Simons Town, and Port Elizabeth, and fixes rates to be paid by the owners for the recovery of the same, according to the schedule hereunto annexed, marked B.

21. Provides that three days shall be allowed to the master of any vessel which may have parted from an anchor or cable, to recover the same by his own boat, before the port captain shall proceed to recover the same.

22. Enacts that if the salvage due in respect of such anchor or cable be not paid within seven days, publication of their recovery shall be made, and stating that if the salvage due be not paid within seven days, the same shall be publicly sold.

23. Enacts that if the salvage, together with the necessary expenses, be not paid within the time prescribed, the said anchor or cable, or other articles, shall be sold at auction.

24. Provides for the payment to the port captain of all arrearages due in respect to salvage, if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient after the payment of the necessary charges.

25. Designates the duty of the port captains, after having boarded or communicated with any vessel arriving in the ports of this colony.

26. Imposes restrictions upon all port captains, except the present port captain of the port of Cape Town.

27. Excepts the present port captain of the port of Cape Town from the restrictions imposed by section 26, and permits him to exercise and enjoy the right of supplying anchors or cables to vessels, or of recovering anchors or cables parted with, or of employing his launch or other boats in such services.

28. Renders it unlawful for any port captain, or any of his crew, to take off in the government boat any person connected with the shipping interests, and to recommend to the master of any vessel arriving, for employment, any person whatsoever.

29. Prohibits port captains from making charges or receiving money on the ground of pilotage, or acting as a pilot.

30. Prohibits unlicensed persons from acting as pilots, under penalty, except in case of distress.

31. Provides for the licensing of persons to act as pilots.

32. Makes it discretionary with the master of a vessel to employ a pilot, or not; and declares that the government shall incur no risk or responsibility whatever in respect to any licensed pilot whom the master shall employ.

33. Enacts that there shall be no fixed or specific rates of pilotage, but leaves remuneration to pilots for services to be agreed upon or regulated between the master and the pilot themselves.

34. Permits pilots to board vessels without being previously boarded by the port captain, if their services are desired.

35. Requires all boats in this colony engaged in the transport of merchandise, or fishing, or any purpose whatever, to be licensed, under penalty of £5.

36. Requires bond to be given by the proprietors of such boats before being licensed.

37. Requires all boats so licensed to be numbered and registered.

38. Prohibits all boats belonging to individuals in this colony from boarding any vessel arriving, until such vessel shall have hoisted the health flag, under penalty of £10.

39. Prohibits, under penalties, the proprietors of boats so licensed from selling wines or spirituous liquors to any vessel lying at anchor in any of the ports of this colony, without the consent of the master of such vessel.

40. Provides for the punishment of the frequent infraction of the foregoing section.

41. Enacts that upon the transfer of any boat licensed as aforesaid, the license shall become void.

42. Empowers the governor to remit or mitigate any fine or forfeiture incurred under this ordinance.

43. Provides for the cognizance of all contraventions of this ordinance, and the further proceedings thereon.

44. Enacted to prevent any misconstruction of the terms and expressions used in this ordinance.

Form A, (to which this ordinance refers.)

*Declaration of health.**Questions.**Answers.*

1. Name of vessel and master?
2. From what port, and whither bound?
3. When sailed?
4. At what intermediate port or places touched on the voyage, and date of sailing thence?
5. Any troops or convicts on board, and what number?
6. With what vessel communicated during the voyage?
7. Date or dates of such communication?
8. Has any person on board suffered any illness of any kind during the voyage? If so, what are the symptoms of the complaint?

I do hereby solemnly and truly declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the vessel under my command is in a perfectly healthy state; and that during the voyage, neither measles, small-pox, cholera morbus, or any other malignant disease of a contagious or infectious nature, have made their appearance on board; and that I have not touched at any port, except as above mentioned, or been boarded by, or communicated with, any vessel having, to my knowledge and belief, any of the above diseases on board; and I am ready to make this declaration on oath, whenever I may be called upon so to do.

Given under my hand this day of

18

Master.

Schedule B, (to which this ordinance refers.)

Tariff of salvage charges payable for the recovery of anchors or cables parted with, and also for searching for the same.

For every anchor or cable having a buoy attached thereto—for every British hundredweight thereof	\$1 20
For every anchor or cable not having a buoy attached thereto—there shall be paid, in addition to the above rate, the following further charges for the services of the port captain and his crew, and for the use of the boat and tackle employed in searching or sweeping for the same, viz:	
For the superintendence of the port captain each day so employed	1 20
For each man of the crew	60
For the use of the boat and tackle	2 40

But in no case shall the above daily charges be made for any greater period than three days, unless with the previous sanction of the governor.

Order relating to importations.

The following order of her Majesty in council, permitting the importation of certain articles, hitherto prohibited, was proclaimed by the governor of the colony, and went into operation on the 23d day of February, 1844 :

At the court at Windsor, the 2d day of October, 1843. Present: The Queen's most excellent Majesty in council.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an order of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, in council, dated the 22d day of February, 1832, and of an act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his said late Majesty, intituled "An act to amend the laws relating to the customs," by which certain doubts with regard to the continuance of the said order were removed, the following goods are prohibited to be imported, or brought into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; that is to say :

Beef, } fresh or salted, except from the United Kingdom, or from
Pork, } some other British possession ;

Fish, dried or salted ;

Train oil, *blubber*, *fins*, or *skins*, the produce of creatures living in the sea, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession; or unless taken by British ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some British possession, and brought in from the fishery; and except herrings from the Isle of Man, taken and cured by the inhabitants thereof;

And such goods, if imported or brought into the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope, contrary to the said prohibitions, are, by the said order, declared to be forfeited :

And whereas, by an act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," it was, among other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders in council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possession on or near the continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter, (excepting the possessions of the said company,) as to his Majesty in council should appear most expedient and salutary; anything in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding :

And whereas it is expedient that the prohibitions hereinafter mentioned should be discontinued, and that the said articles so prohibited, as aforesaid, should henceforth be permitted to be imported into the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope, either to be warehoused, or for consumption—subject, nevertheless, if for consumption, to such duties as the same may, for the time being, be liable to; and that the several articles specified in the table herein contained should be subject, on importation into the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope, when entered for home consumption, to the duties hereinafter set forth, in lieu of the duties (if any) now payable thereon :

Now, therefore, her Majesty doth, with the advice of her privy council, and in pursuance and exercise of the power so vested in her Majesty, as aforesaid, by the said lastly hereinbefore recited act of Parliament, order, and it is hereby ordered—

That so much of the said recited order in council as prohibits the importation and bringing into the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope the articles hereinbefore described, and as declares the same to be forfeited if imported or brought contrary to such prohibitions, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked.

And it is hereby further ordered, that, upon the articles mentioned in the table of duties hereinafter contained, imported into the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope, there shall be levied upon the entry thereof, for consumption, the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the said table, in lieu of the duties, if any, to which the same articles are liable under or by virtue of any order in council now in force in the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the duties set forth in the said table shall be levied, paid, received, and appropriated, in like manner as if the same had been imposed and set forth by and in the certain orders in council bearing date respectively the 22d day of February, 1832, and the 11th day of March, 1842, imposing duties upon the importation of goods into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

And it is hereby further ordered, that this order shall come into operation from the time when the same shall be made known in the said colony, by the proclamation of the governor of the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Table of customs duties.

<i>Meat</i> , salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	\$0 72
<i>Meat</i> , salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	30
<i>Oil</i> , train, and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) -	14 40
<i>Oil</i> , spermaceti, of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) -	36 00
<i>Fish</i> , dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking -	- 12 per ct.

Port Natal declared a free port.

A proclamation of his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of her Majesty's settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, dated September 28, 1843, declaring Port Natal to be an open port, and placing it under the same regulations of trade and customs duties which exist in the other ports of this colony, has been received at this department.

The following are the several articles of the proclamation :

1. The port of Natal shall be an open port for the purposes of trade.
2. Articles exported from the said port shall not be subject to any duty upon exportation.

3. The trade between the said port and the several ports of this colony shall be regulated in all respects by the principles which regulate the trade between each other of separate British possessions.

4. Every article imported into the said port from any place shall be subject to the same rate of duty as the like article would be subject to if imported from the same place into any of the ports of this colony.

5. Every article exempt from customs duties in the ports of this colony shall, in like manner, be exempt from customs duties at the port aforesaid.

6. The several regulations and prohibitions contained in his late Majesty's order in council of the 22d February, 1832, or of any act of Parliament, in respect of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be applied in like manner to the port aforesaid.

7. A port due or charge of three shillings per British ton, upon their registered burden, shall be paid by all vessels, whether British or foreign, entering the said port, except vessels belonging to her Majesty.

8. No duty, due, or charge of any description whatsoever, shall be taken or demanded at the said port, except only the customs duties and the port due or charge hereby established.

9. The provisions herein contained shall take effect in this colony and at the port aforesaid, from the present date, except as to vessels already cleared out from either place to proceed to the other.

And it is hereby further declared and made known, that a proper officer, with such assistants as shall be necessary, will be forthwith appointed; which officer shall collect and pay over, according to the instructions which he shall in that behalf receive, the customs duties and the port due or charge aforesaid, and generally conduct the business appertaining to the customs department in a British port.

THE MAURITIUS, OR ISLE OF FRANCE.

Table of duties which took effect the 6th July, 1843.

Rum or arrack, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of rum or arrack, the produce of any foreign country, is prohibited—per gallon, 4 shillings, (96 cents.)

Other articles, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined table of exemptions, 6 per centum ad valorem.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, viz :

Wine, in cask, 6 per centum ad valorem.

Salt, the cwt., 1 shilling, (24 cents.)

Other articles, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined table of exemptions, 10 per centum ad valorem.

If any goods not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries, be imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback, *such goods shall be charged with the same duties only as are levied on the like British goods when imported from the United Kingdom.*

Goods, the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, when imported from such islands into Mauritius, *to be admitted to entry upon payment of the same duties as are payable upon the like goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America.*

Table of exemptions.

Coin and bullion.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock.

Hay and straw.

Rice.

Corn and grain unground, including beans, peas, and dhol.

Fresh meat.

Fresh fish.

Fish, dried, salted, or pickled.

Fruits and vegetables, fresh.

Manures of all kinds.

Leeches.

Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of her Majesty's land and sea forces.

Government stores of every description.

Books and school materials for the use of free schools, and for religious instruction.

Objects of natural history.

Ice.

Kitchen garden seeds.

Wearing apparel and baggage, instruments, and books (except such as are prohibited to be imported) intended for professional use, the property of and accompanying persons arriving in this colony, *whether British or foreign.*

Flour.

Ploughs and harrows.

Steam and water engines, and other articles of machinery calculated directly to diminish manual labor.

All goods upon which the full amount of duty shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence and afterwards returned; provided such goods appear on the dockets, clear-

ance, or other proper documents granted at the port where such goods may be reshipped, to be the identical goods so exported from the Mauritius; and provided the property in such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported, and that such re-importation takes place within three years from the date of exportation; *the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries.*

Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius.

Meat, salted or cured, (except hams, tongues, and bacon,) the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions, or of the island of Madagascar.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Abstract of the "act for granting colonial duties of import for the support of her Majesty's government within this province, and for promoting the agriculture, commerce, and fisheries thereof."

Provides that this act shall come into operation on the 31st day of March, 1844, and shall remain and continue in operation until the 31st day of March, 1845, and no longer:

Imposes duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported or brought into the province, by sea or inland carriage or navigation, according to the table of duties hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of colonial impost duties:—"

Enacts that the several duties thus imposed shall be in addition to the imperial duties under the act of Parliament 5th and 6th Victoria:

Establishes duties upon all rum and other spirituous liquors manufactured in the province, according to the table hereinafter contained:

Enacts that the duty on all spirituous liquors, except rum or spirits manufactured or distilled in this province, shall be paid, wherever such spirituous liquors shall be of the strength of five per centum or upwards above proof, as denoted by Sykes's hydrometer:

Enacts that all goods, wares, and merchandise in the said table, marked "duty free," shall respectively be free of any colonial duties.

Provides that all goods derelict, *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and wrecked, brought or coming into this province, shall be subject to the same duty as goods imported into this province. That any allowance for damage shall be made under the regulations and conditions of the board of revenue:

Provides that all colonial duties shall be collected according to the British weights and measures now in use in this province:

Enacts that the duties arising from this act shall be applied as required by the acts of the General Assembly:

Provides that all goods remaining in warehouse when this act goes into operation shall be charged with the colonial duties hereby imposed:

Provides that a drawback shall be allowed upon the exportation of goods from this province, upon which duty is imposed by this act:

Provides for the payment of drawback upon goods charged with duty under any prior act or acts :

Directs that all duties imposed by this act, and all drawbacks, shall be under the management of the board of revenue :

Duties to be paid into the treasury quarterly :

And to be drawn therefrom by warrant :

Provides for the payment and collection of all duties under any previous act or acts, and of all penalties and forfeitures already incurred :

Provides for the reduction of all the duties imposed by this act into the currency of this province :

Provides that all such duties shall be paid and received in doubloons, in British sovereigns, and British silver coins :

Provides that any animal imported to improve the breed, shall be free from any duty imposed by this act :

Provides for alterations and amendments to this act.

Table of colonial impost duties, referred to in the foregoing act.

Articles.	Colonial duty, in federal currency.
Anchors and grapnels, and anchor palms	Free.
Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel	96 cents.
Ashes, to wit : pot ashes and pearl ashes	Free.
Bacon, per cwt.	\$1 44.
Baggage and apparel not intended for sale	Free.
Barley, unground	"
Barilla	"
Beans	"
Beef, salted, of all sorts, per cwt.	\$1 20.
fresh, brought by land or inland navigation, or otherwise imported, per cwt.	\$24.
Biscuit or bread, per cwt.	40 cents.
fine, called crackers or cakes, per cwt.	80 cents.
Books prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom	Prohibited.
not prohibited	Free.
Bullion, gold or silver	"
Burr stones	"
Butter, per cwt.	96 cents.
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substance, and of iron	Free.
Candles, wax, spermaceti, or composition, for every pound weight	6 cents.
of tallow, for every pound weight	2 cents.
Carriages of travellers, not for merchandise, or intended to be sold	Free.
Cattle, viz : asses and mules	"
horse, mare, or gelding, each	\$9 60.

Table of colonial impost duties—Continued.

Articles.	Colonial duty, in federal currency.
Cattle, neat cattle, viz: oxen or other neat cattle, three years old or upwards, each - - -	\$7 20.
cows and cattle under three years old, each - - -	\$2 40.
sheep, each - - - - -	72 cents.
hogs, over 100 pounds weight - - - - -	\$4 80.
of 100 pounds weight and under - - - - -	48 cents.
Chocolate, or cocoa paste, for every pound weight - - -	2 cents.
Coal - - - - -	Free.
Cocoa, used in the manufacture of chocolate - - -	"
Coffee, green, per cwt. - - - - -	\$1 04.
roasted, burned, or ground, for every pound weight - - -	4 cents.
Clocks of all kinds, each - - - - -	\$2 40.
all wheels, machinery, and materials for manufacturing clocks - - - - -	20 per cent.
Corkwood - - - - -	Free.
Coin, base or counterfeit - - - - -	Prohibited.
gold and silver coins, and British copper coins - - -	Free.
Copper, viz: copper ore, or in pigs or bricks - - -	"
in plates, sheets, bars, or bolts, for shipbuilding - - -	"
wrought or cast, for machinery, pure or with other metal - - - - -	"
copper castings of every description, for machinery, for mills, or steamboats; copper and composition nails and spikes, for shipbuilding - - -	"
old or worn, or fit only to be remanufactured - - -	"
Corn, viz: wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, (unground,) barley meal, rye meal, oat meal, Indian meal, buckwheat meal, peas, beans, and calavances - - - - -	"
Cordage, tarred or untarred - - - - -	"
Fish, viz: fresh, salted, dried, or pickled - - - - -	"
Fish hooks - - - - -	"
Fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter, and blubber - - - - -	"
fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, taken or caught by the crews of British ships - - - - -	"
not taken or caught by British subjects, or the crews of British ships, imported otherwise than from the United Kingdom, or a British possession - - -	"
Flax - - - - -	"
Fruit, fresh, not otherwise charged with duty - - -	5 per cent.
dried, viz: currants and figs - - - - -	10 per cent.
raisins, in boxes, for every pound weight - - -	1 cent.
in other packages, for every pound weight - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Table of colonial impost duties—Continued.

Articles.	Colonial duty, in federal currency.
Hay and straw - - - - -	20 per cent.
Hemp - - - - -	Free.
Hides or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried, or dressed - - - - -	"
Horns - - - - -	"
Iron, viz: In bars or pigs, unwrought or pig iron - - - - -	"
ores of iron of all kinds - - - - -	"
castings for machinery, for mills, for steam engines, and for other purposes, and cast or wrought pipes or tubes - - - - -	"
sheet iron intended to be used in manufacturing cut nails - - - - -	"
iron rails for railroads, boilers, plates, and plough moulds - - - - -	"
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	\$1 92.
Leather, sole leather, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor, for every pound weight - - - - -	2 cents.
upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor, for every pound weight - - - - -	4 cents.
boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all sorts - - - - -	10 per cent.
Lentils - - - - -	Free.
Lime and limestone - - - - -	"
Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds - - - - -	"
Maps and charts - - - - -	"
Machinery, or parts of machinery, for steam-engines or carding machines, or agricultural purposes - - - - -	"
Meat, fresh - - - - -	10 per cent.
Nets, fishing nets, and seines of all kinds - - - - -	Free.
Oats, unground - - - - -	"
Oakum - - - - -	"
Onions, per cwt. - - - - -	60 cents.
Ores of all kinds - - - - -	Free.
Paintings - - - - -	"
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel - - - - -	96 cents.
Pitch - - - - -	Free.
Plate of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be remanufactured - - - - -	"
Plants, shrubs, and trees - - - - -	"
Pork, salted, of all kinds, per cwt. - - - - -	72 cents.
fresh, brought by land or inland navigation, or otherwise, per cwt. - - - - -	96 cents.
Potatoes - - - - -	Free.
Poultry of all sorts, dead - - - - -	10 per cent.
Rags, viz: old rags, old rope, junk, and old fishing nets - - - - -	Free.

Table of colonial impost duties—Continued.

Articles,	Colonial duty, in federal currency.
Rice, unground - - - - -	Free.
Rosin - - - - -	"
Sails or rigging saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of the province - - - - -	"
Sailcloth of all kinds, canvass included - - - - -	"
Salt - - - - -	"
Seeds of all kinds - - - - -	"
Skins, furs, pelts, or tails, undressed - - - - -	"
Spirits, viz : brandy, gin, rum, or other spirituous liquors, (save and except rum or spirits distilled from molasses, grain, or fruit,) which, by any way or method whatsoever, shall be manufactured, compounded or extracted, distilled or made within this province, the gallon - - - - -	32 cents.
if 5 per cent. over proof, the gallon - - - - -	44 cents.
rum or spirits distilled in this province from molasses, grain, or fruit, the gallon - - - - -	2 cents.
brandy, whiskey, geneva, cordials, and other spirits, except rum, the gallon - - - - -	40 cents.
rum, the gallon - - - - -	36 cents.
shrub or santee, the gallon - - - - -	32 cents.
Stone, unmanufactured, not otherwise charged with duty	Free.
Sugar, viz : of maple - - - - -	"
refined, per cwt. - - - - -	\$1 92.
crushed, per cwt. - - - - -	\$1 44.
called bastard facings, per cwt. - - - - -	96 cents.
brown or Muscovado, not refined, per cwt. - - - - -	48 cents.
Tar - - - - -	Free.
Tea, viz : Souchong, Congou, Pekoe, Bohea, Pouchong, and all other black teas, for every pound weight	3 cents.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, and other green teas, for every pound weight - - - - -	6 cents.
Twines and lines used in the fisheries - - - - -	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, (except snuff and cigars,) for every pound weight - - - - -	3 cents.
cigars and snuff - - - - -	15 per cent.
unmanufactured - - - - -	Free.
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per cwt. - - - - -	\$1 44.
Tow - - - - -	Free.
Turpentine - - - - -	"
Whale, fin or bone - - - - -	"
Wines, viz : Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, Claret, (called Lafitte, Latour, Margeaux, or Hautbrian,) the gallon - - - - -	72 cents.

Table of colonial impost duties—Continued.

Articles.	Colonial duty, in federal currency.
Wines, Madeira and Port, the gallon	60 cents.
Sherry wine, of which the first cost is £20 per pipe, or upward, the gallon	60 cents.
other Claret wines, Barsac, Sauterne, Vin-de-grave, Moselle, and other French wines, and Lisbon and German wines, the gallon	30 cents.
all other Sherry wines, Teneriffe, Marsala, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other wines, the gallon	30 cents.
all wines the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, except Constantia, the gallon	30 cents.
Wood, viz: of all sorts, (except the manufactures of wood next hereafter enumerated)	Free.
manufactures of, viz: chairs, tables, and other household furniture and utensils, carriages of all sorts, carts, wagons, cabinetmaker's work, carpenter's work, wheelwright's work, of all kinds	10 per cent.

New Edinburgh constituted a free port.

By an order of her Majesty in council of the 4th of March, 1844, and by virtue of in exercise of the powers in her vested by an act of the third and fourth years of William IV, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," the port of New Edinburgh, in St. Mary's bay, Nova Scotia, was constituted a free port from and after the 1st day of May then next; and all the privileges and advantages conferred by the said recited act upon the free ports therein mentioned, and all provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained, (subject to the limitations and restrictions therein provided,) are ordered to extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to the said port of New Edinburgh as fully and effectually as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said table of free ports at the time of the passing of the said act.

BRITISH GUIANA.

A new tariff for British Guiana, taking effect on the 1st day of July, 1844, has been received.

The following are the only changes appearing on comparison with the tariff of this colony contained in the last annual report:

Articles on which there has been a change of duty.			Duty under old tariff.	Duty under new tariff.
Rice	- - -	per 100 lbs. Eng.	\$0 75	
	up to 1st October, 1844	- do	-	\$0 75
	and from and after that period	do	-	50
Oats	- - -	per bushel	10	
	up to 1st October, 1844	- do	-	10
	and from and after that period	- do	-	5
Fish	- - -	per 112 lbs. Eng.	56	50
Cocoa	- - -	per 100 lbs. Eng.	5 00	1 00
Chocolate	- - -	do	6 00	4 00
White pine lumber	- - -	per M	2 00	
Spruce and white pine lumber	- - -	do	-	2 00
Horses	- - -	per head	7 00	
Mules	- - -	do	5 00	

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Whale ships.—The department has been advised by the United States consul at this port, under date of October 1, 1843, of the promulgation of an order from the British Colonial Secretary of State, allowing American and other foreign whalers to sell their oil for colonial consumption, at a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, for whatever supplies or repairs they may require in the colonial ports; also, permitting the transshipment of their cargoes on board vessels of their own nation within the harbors of the colony.

A considerable reduction in the charges on foreign whale ships visiting this port for refreshment and supplies has taken place.

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Table of duties on certain specified articles imported into this colony.

Spirits.—The produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British colonies or possessions, a duty of nine shillings per gallon of hydrometer proof; and of any greater degree of strength, an additional duty in proportion thereto;

The produce or manufacture of foreign possessions, twelve shillings per gallon, hydrometer proof; and of any greater degree of strength, an additional duty in proportion thereto.

Wines.—Fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco.—On all tobacco, one shilling and six pence per pound.

Cordials, &c.—All strong waters whatsoever, and cordials of every denomination, shall be decreed to be spirits, within the meaning of this act.

Sundries—Foreign goods.—On all teas, sugars, and other goods, wares,

and merchandise imported, (except as aforesaid,) not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of New South Wales or its dependencies, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

Port charges and navigation dues.

PILOTAGE DUES.

The following are the rates of pilotage :

					Inwards.	Outwards.	
For every vessel drawing 10 feet and under	-	£3	1	0	£2	7	6
“ “ 11 “	-	3	3	6	2	9	6
“ “ 12 “	-	3	8	3	2	13	6
“ “ 13 “	-	3	15	6	2	18	9
“ “ 14 “	-	4	5	6	3	6	6
“ “ 15 “	-	5	10	0	3	17	9
“ “ 16 “	-	5	17	0	4	11	0
“ “ 17 “	-	7	1	6	5	10	0
“ “ 18 “	-	8	13	0	6	14	9
“ “ 19 “	-	10	14	6	8	6	10
“ “ 20 “	-	13	3	3	10	4	9

TONNAGE DUES.

Sixpence per ton.

American and foreign whalers are exempt from the payment of tonnage dues.

LIGHT DUES.

Inwards and outwards, twopence per ton.

HARBOR DUES.

Harbor-master's attendance, mooring, one penny per ton.

Harbor-master's attendance, unmooring, one penny per ton.

For every remove, one penny per ton.

The foregoing rates for the port of Hobart Town are also fixed for every other port and harbor in the colony.

Customs agents' charges.

For entering and clearing a ship with cargo	-	-	£3 3 0
" " a whale ship	-	-	1 1 0
" " a vessel coastwise	-	-	1 1 0

		s.	d.
For entry to land goods (short)	- - - - -	1	6
“ “ (long)	- - - - -	2	6
“ “ (very long)	- - - - -	5	0
For bonding entry	- - - - -	5	0
For certificate to receive drawback	- - - - -	2	6

THE BERMUDAS.

An error occurred in the last annual report under the above head. A “Schedule of colonial duties taking effect on April 5, 1843,” was embraced, whereas no tariff for this colony has yet been received at the department.

THE BAHAMAS.

Schedule of colonial duties which took effect April 5, 1843.

Articles.	Duties.
Wheat flour - - - - - per barrel of 196 lbs.	\$0 72
Meal, or flour, except wheat flour - - - - - per barrel of 196 lbs.	50
Biscuit and bread - - - - - per cwt.	48
Corn and grain, unground - - - - - per bushel	12
Peas and beans - - - - - per bushel	12
Rice - - - - - per cwt.	36
Cigars - - - - - per M	1 00
Brandy - - - - - per gallon	48
Rum, gin, other spirits and cordials - - - - - per gallon	36
Lumber, including white and yellow pine boards and scantling - - - - - per 1,000 ft.	2 40
Lard and butter - - - - - per cwt.	96
Cheese - - - - - per cwt.	72
Soap - - - - - per cwt.	96
Candles, tallow - - - - - per cwt.	1 20
Potatoes - - - - - per bushel	4
Tobacco - - - - - per cwt.	1 44
Tobacco, manufactured, other than cigars - - - - - per cwt.	1 92
Raisins, currants, and figs - - - - - per cwt.	1 20
Tea - - - - - per lb.	4
Coffee - - - - - per cwt.	1 12
Sugar, unrefined - - - - - per cwt.	72
refined - - - - - per cwt.	1 20
Meat, salted or cured - - - - - per cwt.	48
Oxen, bulls, and cows - - - - - each	4 80
Calves - - - - - each	1 20

Schedule of colonial duties—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
Horses, mares, and geldings - - - - each	\$4 80
Colts, foals, mules, and asses - - - - each	2 40
Sheep and lambs - - - - each	48
Swine - - - - each	1 00
Poultry of all kinds - - - - per dozen	48
Wine, whether bottled or not, Madeira, Burgundy, and Champagne - - - - per gallon	50
Sherry, Port, Hock, and Teneriffe - - - - per gallon	24
all other kinds - - - - per gallon	12
Drugs and medicines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Cotton, linen, woollen, and leather manufactures; hardware, clocks and watches, corks, oakum, cordage and rigging, hats, almonds and nuts, fruits preserved in sugar or brandy; iron in bars or rods, wrought, unwrought, and pig; marble, rough and worked; olives, oil of olives, and of almonds; ochres, pickles, sausages, tar, pitch, resin, and turpentine, 8 per cent. ad valorem.	
Glass and silk manufactures, spermaceti oil, blubbers, fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, 5 per cent.	
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the subjoined table of exemptions, 11 per cent. on the value at the place of exportation.	

Table of duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Channel islands, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

Articles.	Duties.
Wheat flour - - - - per barrel of 196 lbs.	\$0 48
Fish, dried or salted - - - - per cwt.	24
pickled - - - - per barrel	48
Meat, salted or cured - - - - per cwt.	48
Butter, cheese, and lard - - - - per cwt.	48
Coffee - - - - per cwt.	1 12
Sugar, unrefined - - - - per cwt.	24
refined - - - - per cwt.	1 20
Tea - - - - per lb.	4
Lumber and scantling - - - - per 1,000 ft.	1 20
Potatoes - - - - per bushel	4
Rum of 22 degrees proof, or stronger - - - - per gallon	36

Schedule of colonial duties—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
Rum of lower proof - - - - per gallon	\$0 30
Whiskey, and other spirits - - - per gallon	36
Articles not enumerated or included in the subjoined table of exemptions, 5 per cent. ad valorem on the value at the place of exportation.	

Table of exemptions.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; tallow and raw hides; fresh meat and fresh fish; dye wood and stuffs; mahogany, lignum vitæ, cedar, and yellow wood; shingles, wax, cocoa, and molasses; tamarinds, hemp, flax and tow, and cotton wool; tortoise shell; manures of all kinds; printed books and pamphlets; seeds and trees imported for planting; old copper and iron, fit only to be manufactured; provisions and stores of every kind, imported or supplied for the use of her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the governor or officer administering the government for the time being.

Articles imported or supplied for the use of the colonial service—such as materials for the building or repairs of public buildings, roads, &c., or for the militia of the colony.

Articles enumerated, or mentioned in the table of exemptions, not liable to colonial duty.

Table of duties on exports.

Articles.	Duties.
Salt - - - - - per bushel	\$0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pine-apples - - - - - per dozen	4
Oranges (called China oranges) - - - per thousand	48
Forbidden fruit and grape fruit - - - per thousand	1 92
Shaddocks - - - - - per hundred	2 04
Limes, or lemons - - - - - per thousand	16

ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

New tariff which went into operation on the 1st January, 1844.

Articles.	Colonial duties.	Imperial duties.
Ale, beer, cider, porter, or perry, in bulk, per tun	\$15 12	4 per cent.
Ale, beer, cider, porter, or perry, bottled, for every dozen quart bottles	12	4 per cent.
Asses - - - - - per head	2 40	Free.
Beef and pork, salted or cured, and all cured meats, foreign - - - per barrel	3 60	72 cents per cwt.
Beef and pork, salted or cured, and all cured meats, the produce of the United Kingdom, or any British possession - - - per barrel	3 60	Free.
Bread or biscuit - - - - - per cwt.	96	Free.
Bricks - - - - - per 1,000	96	4 per cent.
Butter - - - - - per firkin of 64 lbs.	96	\$1 92 per cwt.
Candles, wax, sperm, or composition, per box of 56 lbs.	84	15 per ct.
Candles, tallow - - - - - per box of 56 lbs.	36	7 per cent.
Cattle, neat - - - - - per head	5 76	Free.
Coals, on every ton, (those for the Royal Mail Company excepted) - - - - -	12	4 per cent.
Cocoa - - - - - per cwt.	-	24 cents.
Coffee, the produce of any British possession, per cwt.	4 80	Free.
Cheese - - - - - per cwt.	1 20	\$1 20.
Flour, wheat - - - - - per barrel	96	48 cents.
Wheat - - - - - per bushel	12	Free.
Rye - - - - - per bushel	6	Free.
Fish, dried or salted - - - - - per cwt.	48	48 cents.
Fish, pickled, of foreign taking or curing, per bbl.	96	96 cents.
Fish, salmon, wet or salted - - - per barrel	1 92	96 cents.
Fish, herrings, smoked - - - - - per box	24	48 cents per cwt.
Fish, smoked salmon - - - - - per cwt.	2 40	48 cents.
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried tongues, per cwt.	1 92	72 cents.
Horses, mares, and geldings - - - per head	9 60	Free.
Lard - - - - - per firkin of 60 pounds	72	4 per cent.
Meal or other flour, not wheat, foreign, per barrel	72	
Molasses, the produce of any British possession - - - - - per cwt.	72	
Meal or other flour, production of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, per bbl.	12	Free.
Mules - - - - - per head	7 20	Free.
Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing - - - - -	4 per cent.	15 per ct.

New tariff of 1844—Continued.

Articles.	Colonial duties.	Imperial duties.
Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of British fishing	4 per cent.	Free.
Peas, beans, calavances, barley, oats, or Indian corn	\$0 06	Free.
Rice	96	Free.
Salt	18	Free.
Sheep and goats	48	Free.
Soap	48	7 per cent.
Spirits, brandy, and all other foreign spirits and cordials, except rum	1 44	24 cents.
Spirits, rum, the produce of any British possession	1 92	Free.
Spirits, British, and compounds	48	Free.
Sugar, unrefined, the production of any British possession	2 40	Free.
Sugar, refined, the produce of, and refined in, foreign countries	4 per cent.	20 per ct.
Sugar, refined from foreign sugar in bond in the United Kingdom	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Tea, unless imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or any British possession	\$0 48	2 cents.
Tea imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, per lb.	48	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured	25 per cent.	7 per cent.
Tobacco, leaf, or unmanufactured	20 per cent.	4 per cent.
Wines, not in bottles	\$46 80	7 per cent.
Wines, bottled	46 80	7 per cent.
And further, for every dozen quart bottles of wine, except such as may be bottled in the United Kingdom	60	
Wines, bottled in the United Kingdom, per doz.	24	
Wood, for every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, of one inch thick	2 88	Free.
Wood, for every 1,000 feet of white pine or other lumber, per superficial measure, one inch thick	1 92	Free.
Wood, shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length	1 92	Free.
Wood, cedar and Boston chips	96	Free.
Wood, hoops	24	Free.
Wood, red or white oak staves and heading, per 1,000	48	Free.
And after those rates, for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.		

New tariff of 1844—Continued.

Articles.	Colonial duties.	Imperial duties.
Glass manufactures, silk manufactures - - -	4 per cent.	15 per ct.
Cotton, linen, woollen, leather, paper manufactures, hardware, clocks and watches, corks, cordage, and oakum - - - - -	4 per cent.	7 per cent.
On all goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation supplies, clothing, and effects of every description not previously enumerated - - -	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Except the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under this act, viz: coin, bullion, diamonds, fruit and vegetables, fresh hay and straw, mulberry and other plants, cotton, wool, ice, fresh fish, turtle, poultry, and printed books and papers.		
Raw hides, tallow, hemp, flax, and tow - - -	4 per cent.	Free.
Fresh meats, drugs, leeches, gums, resins, tortoiseshell, guano and other manures, specimens of natural history - - - - -	Free	Free.

BARBADOES.

Tonnage duties.

The department has been advised that on the 9th of August, 1844, the tonnage duty of two shillings (48 cents) per ton on vessels trading to this island was reduced to one shilling and sixpence sterling (36 cents) per ton.

RUSSIA.

Regulations for the re-exportation of foreign merchandise.

The following rules, established by the Minister of Finance, have been transmitted to the custom-houses of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Riga, and Archangel, which, in execution of the ukase of the 8th of January, 1843, have received orders to permit the re-exportation of foreign merchandise on which the duties of import have not been paid, conformably with the dispositions of the said ukase.

1. As the authorization to re-export foreign merchandise does not include the abolition of the general laws on custom-houses, it will be obligatory, as before, upon the importers of all foreign merchandise, to present detailed declarations, within the periods of time prescribed, in strict exe-

cution of the rules established in articles 547 to 578 of the code of laws and regulations for the custom-houses.

2. The merchandise admitted into the warehouses of the crown, or deposited under the inspection of the custom-house, are alone admitted to re-exportation. In cases where a merchant, after giving the detailed declaration of certain goods, should desire, from any cause, to re-export them in the same vessel which brought them, and without discharging them in the store-houses of the custom-house, the custom-house must obtain the decision of the department of foreign commerce on the subject.

3. It is permitted to re-export not only goods which have not been examined by the custom-house, but also those which, at the request of the owners, have been examined for the payment of the import duties, and then declared for re-exportation.

4. The re-exportation of goods is allowed only by sea, through the same port by which they entered, and within the period fixed for their remaining in warehouse.

5. If the goods are placed under sequestration at the request of a court or board of administration, they cannot be re-exported until the removal of the sequestration; this circumstance does not, however, free them from the general laws concerning goods on which the duties of import have not been paid within the prescribed periods.

6. For re-exporting goods, the owners must give to the custom-house special declarations, on the same paper as for the declaration of goods for importation at the custom-house, designating these goods in general terms, as done in invoices.

7. When, on the entry of goods at the warehouse, the owners declare, even verbally, that it is their intention to re-export them, those goods must, as soon as possible, be stored apart from the others, in order that they may be more easily found at the time of the re-exportation.

8. On the re-exportation of goods, a detailed examination shall not be made of them, unless for particular reasons; but if strong suspicions should be entertained that the packages destined for re-exportation contain prohibited goods, or goods allowed, but of which the quantity or quality does not agree with the declarations made, the custom-house shall examine those packages in the presence of the owner or his legal representative, execute the laws against prohibited goods, and only allow the re-exportation of the admissible goods on receipt of the fines prescribed in cases of non-conformity.

9. When declaration is made of intention to re-export goods already examined at the custom-house, and on the examination of which, differences subjecting the importer to penalties have been discovered, the re-exportation of these goods shall not be authorized until after the acquittal of those penalties, or security has been given for them.

10. The owners shall not be subject to any claims on account of inaccuracies in the lists of goods of which the re-exportation has been allowed.

11. On the re-exportation of goods, care shall be taken that the crown warehouse duties be paid; but it is understood, that at Archangel warehouse duties can only be required on the goods re-exported, and that, as heretofore, goods which have paid the import duty cannot be subject to the others. In like manner, warehouse duties are not to be levied at Riga on goods stored in private warehouses under the inspection of the

custom-house; nor at Archangel on those deposited in the stores depending on the custom-house, and leased out by the crown. As to Cronstadt, where the right of warehousing does not exist, and where there are not custom-house warehouses enough, the warehouse duties there shall be levied only on the re-exportation of goods which arrived at Cronstadt under particular circumstances.

12. Impost duties which have been paid shall not be restored on the re-exportation of the goods on which they were paid.

13. After having levied, agreeably to the second article of the above-mentioned ukase, the warehouse duties in the warehouses of the crown, on goods destined for re-exportation, the custom-house shall deliver passports for their shipment, according to which the packages are to be transported, under its inspection, as far as the most distant custom-house station. The packages of manufactured goods are to be leaded by the custom-house; other articles, such as colonial goods, &c., are to be leaded in the most convenient manner. At the most distant station the leads shall be removed, to be returned to the custom-house with the passports, on which the inspector shall note the fact of the re-exportation of the goods. This passport shall be preserved as a document in support of the registers.

The appendix contains a statement of the navigation, and the principal exports from St. Petersburg to the United States for various years.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

No information has been received at the department, during the present year, of any changes in the French commercial systems.

The tariff of duties of France, prepared with all the modifications up to the 1st of January, 1844, is herewith submitted, and is as follows:

General tariff of duties on imports into, and exports from, France.

[Arranged in tables, classifying each subject and article according to the *generic* order of each, with all the modifications up to the 1st of January, 1844.]

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
CLASS I.					
<i>Animals, living.</i>					
Asses	Each	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Bees' hives, with living swarms	do	4	6.5		
Cattle, viz: beeves, oxen	do	18	6		
bulls	do	9	30		
cows	do	2	79		
heifers	do	4	65		
calves	do	2	32 5		
Dogs for the chase, and large dogs	do	55	8		
Game, poultry, and turtles	do	93			
Goats	Ad valorem	2	per cent.		
kids	Each	27	9		
Hogs	do	4	6.5		
sucking pigs	do	2	23 2		
Horses, stallions	do	7	4.4		
geldings and mares	do	4	65		
colts	do	4	65		
Mules, male and female	do	2	79		
Sheep, rams, ewes, and wethers	do	93			
lambs	do	5	5.8		
Wild animals, as lions, tigers, &c.	Ad valorem	1	per cent.		

11

Blood of animals, other than dried	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	18 6		20 4.6	
of bucks	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
of bucks, dried	-	-	-	do	5 76 6	6	34 2.6	
Butter, fresh	-	-	-	do	55 8		61 3.8	4 6.5
salt -	-	-	-	do	93		1 02 3	
Cheese	-	-	-	do	2 79	3	06 9	
Ears of animals, for making glue	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
Eggs of poultry, and game	-	-	-	do	9 3		9 3	37 2
of silkworms	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
Entrails of animals	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
Feathers, for dress, white, unwrought	-	-	-	do	74 40	77	56 2	
prepared -	-	-	-	do	111 60	114	76 2	
black, unwrought	-	-	-	do	37 20	39	43 2	
prepared -	-	-	-	do	74 40	77	56 2	
other, unwrought	-	-	-	do	18 60	19	90 2	
prepared -	-	-	-	do	55 80	58	96 2	
for beds, swan, goose, or duck	-	-	-	do	37 20	39	43 2	
eider, or eider-down, cleaned	-	-	-	2.2 lbs. net	93	1	02 3	
not cleaned	-	-	-	do	23 2.5		24 1.8	
other, not cleaned	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	11 16	12	09	
quills, unprepared, including crow quills	-	-	-	do	7 44	8	18 4	
prepared, including crow quills	-	-	-	do	44 64	47	24 4	4 6.5
Glue, of fish, from French Guiana	-	-	-	do	7 44	Prohibited.		
from elsewhere	-	-	-	do	29 76	31	62	
strong ordinary	-	-	-	do	4 65	5	02 2	
Grease, or fat, of mutton, and tallow, lard, &c.	-	-	-	do	1 86	2	41 8	
horse, bear, or of beeve's feet	-	-	-	do	3 53 4	3	89 6.7	
the residuum of soaperies	-	-	-	do	1 86	2	41 8	
of skins, of countries out of Europe	-	-	-	do	7 44	10	41 6	
from the entrepots of Europe	-	-	-	do	8 92 8	10	41 6	
Hair, horse, uncombed	-	-	-	do	46 5		50 2.2	
combed and prepared	-	-	-	do	93	1	02 3	
human	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
camel's, ostrich, and seal's	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	
hogs and wild boar's, in masses	-	-	-	do	93	1	02 3	
assorted	-	-	-	do	3 72	4	09 2	
cow's	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	1 4.88
rabbit, hare, castor, otter, and badger	-	-	-	do	18 6		20 4.6	4 6.5

General tariff of duties—Continued.

32

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.			Export duties.
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Honey from the Isle of Bourbon	220½ lbs.	2 46 4.5	Prohibited.	}	4 6.5
from French West Indies	do	3 06 9	Prohibited.		
from the East Indies	do	5 11 5	6 97 5		
from other places than Europe	do	5 58	6 97 5		
from places in Europe	do	6 51	6 97 5		
Manure	do	1 8.6	1 8.6	}	4 6.5
Meats, fresh, butcher's	do	3 34 8	3 68 2.8		
game and poultry	do	9 3	9 3		
salted pork	do	6 13 8	6 75 1.8		
other pork	do	5 58	6 13 8		
extracts of, such as sausages, &c.	do	18 6	20 4.6	}	13 9.5
Muscles of animals	do	18 6	20 4.6		
Peltries, viz: rabbit skins, dressed and undressed	do	18 6	18 6		
badger, dressed and undressed	Each	2 7.9	2 7.9		
castor or beaver, dressed and undressed	do	6 5.1	6 5.1		
hare, undressed	100 pieces	18 6	18 6	}	13 9.5
dressed	do	74 4	74 4		
seal, long hair partly taken off	1 piece	1.86	3 7.2		
other, fish	do	3 7.2	3 7.2		
long hair partly taken off	do	55 8	55 8		
dyed	do	18 6	55 8	}	13 9.5
castorin, undressed	100 pieces	55 8	55 8		
long hair taken off	do	2 79	2 79		
dyed	do	4 65	4 65		
camel, panther, tiger, leopard, ounce, giraffe, and jaguar	Each	23 3.2	}		
bear and cub	do	19 5.3			
lion, lioness, and zebra	do	11 1.6			
fox, black, silver, or stained	do	44 6.4			

Doc. No. 45.

striped or patched	do	16	7.4						
white, yellow, or silver gray, of Virginia	do	3	7.2						
dyed	do	44	6.4						
other	do	1	8.6						
jackal, chinchilla, and weasel	do	1	8.6						
lamb, of Astracan and careajo	do	3	7.2						
otter	do	8	3.7						
hyena, wolf, and lynx	do	7	4.4						
goat, of Angora	do	6	5.1						
raccoon, vulture, glutton, marten, eider, and swan	do	2	7.9						
cat and tiger	do	2	7.9						
cat, wild and tame	100 pieces	55	8						
civet-cat and polecat	do	55	8						
marmoset and goose	do	1	11	6					
dog, muskrat, weasel, squirrel, and mole	do	37	2						
ermine, Russian weasel, and chikakois	do	69	7.5						
backs and bellies of weasels, foxes, hares, martins, &c.	do	One-half the duty on skins.							
tails of squirrels, ermines, polecats, &c., &c.	do	4	6.5						
necks of ducks, weasels, &c.	do	37	2						
tails of carcajoes, wolves, martens, and foxes	do	37	2						
Rennet	220½ lbs.	1	8.6			9	3		4 6.5
Silk, in cocoons	do	18	6			20	4.6		37 2
raw, unfolded by merely hot-water process	2.2 lbs.		9.3				9.3		55 8
organzine	do	1	8.6			1	8.6		37 2
dyed, in bobbins	do	56	9			61	3.8		18 6
for sewing on bobbins not weighing more than 1 ounce	do	56	9			61	3.8		1 8.6
all other	do	56	9			61	3.8		11 6
tow of, or bourre, in masses, raw	220½ lbs.	18	6			20	4.6		37 2
dyed	2.2 lbs.	15	2.5			16	7.4		37 2
carded, in wadding	220½ lbs.	11	53	2		12	46	2	37 2
all other, raw	2.2 lbs.	15	2.5			16	7.4		37 2
spun, <i>Neurel</i> , raw	do	15	2.5			16	7.4		9.3
dyed	do	56	9.1			61	3.8		9.3
marine, or fibres attached to the shells of pearl oysters	220½ lbs.	18	6			20	4.6		4 6.5
detached from the shells	2.2 lbs.		9.3				9.3		4 6.5
Skins, undressed and undried, large, as ox, cow, horse	220½ lbs.	18	6			20	4.6		2 97 6
sheep, with wool	Ad valorem	10 per cent.				11 per cent.			8 55 8
small fresh lamb, weighing more than 2.2 lbs.	do	10 per cent.				11 per cent.			per 220½ lbs.
small dried lamb, weighing less than 2.2 lbs.	220½ lbs.	18	6			20	4.6		3 72
									per 220½ lbs.
									3 72

Same duties.

¼ per cent. ad val.

per 2.2 lbs.

per 220½ lbs.

per 220½ lbs.

General tariff of duties—Continued.

34

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.					
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.			Export duties.		
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.				
			Dolls.	cts. mills.		Dolls.	cts. mills.
Skins, goat - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	18	6	20	4.6	3	72
other similar small skins - - - - -	do - -	18	6	20	4.6	3	72
large, undressed and dried, from French Senegal - - - - -	do - -	18	6	Prohibited.			
from Brazil, in Brazilian vessels - - - - -	do - -	-	-	93		4	65
from other countries out of Europe - - - - -	do - -	93		2	79	4	65
from the entrepots in Europe - - - - -	do - -	1	86	2	79	4	65
small dried sheep, with wool - - - - -	Ad valorem - -	13	per cent.	14	per cent.	13	02
lamb, dried, weighing more than 2.2 lbs. - - - - -	do - -	13	per cent.	14	per cent.	per 220½ lbs. 3	72
weighing less than 2.2 lbs. - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	18	6	20	4.6	per 220½ lbs. 3	72
other small dried skins - - - - -	do - -	18	6	20	4.6	3	72
Wax, not clarified, from French Senegal - - - - -	do - -	55	8	Prohibited.			
yellow, from countries out of Europe - - - - -	do - -	93		2	79		
from the entrepots in Europe - - - - -	do - -	1	86	2	79		
residuum of - - - - -	do - -	93		1	02 3		
white - - - - -	do - -	11	16	12	18 3		
Wool, in masses - - - - -	Ad valorem - -	20	per cent.	22½	per cent.	4	6.5
combed - - - - -	do - -	30	per cent.	30	per cent.		
dyed, of all sorts - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	55	80	59	05 5		
refuse - - - - -	do - -	18	6	20	4.6		
CLASS III.							
Animal substances, viz: Produce of fisheries.							
Fish, fresh water, fresh - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	9	3	9	3	Free.	
preserved - - - - -	do - -	7	44	8	18 4	Free.	

Doc. No. 45.

of the sea, fresh, dry, salt, or smoked—French fisheries	do	Free	8 14 4	Free.
foreign fisheries	do	7 44	8 14 4	Free.
prepared with oil	do	18 60	19 20 2	Free.
roes of codfish and mackerel	do	Free	9 3	Free.
lobsters	do	Free	20 4.6	1.86
oysters, fresh	2,205 lbs.	Free	93	4 6.5
pickled	220½ lbs.	4 65	5 11 5	18 9.72
muscles, and other shell-fish	do	Free	20 4.6	
blubber of, from French fisheries	do	2 7.9	Prohibited.	
from countries out of Europe	do	7 4.4	10 41 6	
from entrepôts in Europe	do	8 9.2	10 41 6	
spermaceti, from French fisheries	do	3 7.2	Prohibited.	
from foreign fisheries, unprepared	do	7 44	8 18 4	4 6.5
pressed	do	11 16	12 18 3	
refined	do	18 60	29 76	
whale's fins	do	5 58	6 51	
coral, unprepared	do	18 6	4 09 2	
fine pearls	3.2 oz., troy	9 30	9 30	

CLASS IV.

Animal substances, viz: Used in medicines and perfumery.

Ambergris	2.2 lbs.	11 53 2	12 55 5	
Antales, and other shells proper for medicines	do	1 30 2	1 41 3.6	
Bezoar, or gall stones	220½ lbs.	45 57	48 17 4	
Bones of stag's heart	do	7 62 6	8 37	
Bones of the cuttle-fish, (<i>sepia officinalis</i>)	do	93	1 02 3	
Cantharides	do	11 53 2	12 57 3.6	4 6.5
Castoreum	do	34 22 4	36 40	
Civet	2.2 lbs.	22 87 8	24 47 7	
Cloporte, dried insects	220½ lbs.	11 53 2	12 57 3.6	
Crab's eyes	do	3 16 2	3 47 8	
Deer's marrow	do	2 41 8	2 65 9	
Elk's feet	100 pieces	27 9	27 9	¼ per cent.
Goats' blood, dried	220½ lbs.	5 76 6	6 34 2	
Hartshorn	do	93	1 02 3	4 6.5
scrapings of	do	1 67 4	1 84 1.4	
Ivory, scrapings of	do	3 90 6	4 29 6.6	
Leeches	1,000	18 6	18 6	9 3
Musk, pure	2.2 lbs.	18 60	19 95 5	4 6.5
full vesicles of	do	12 09	13 15 9.5	per 220½ lbs.

General tariff of duties—Continued.

36

Articles.	Units.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
		Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Musk, empty vesicles of	2.2 lbs.	1 86	2 04 6	4 6.5	
Musk-rats, tails of	do	4 65	5 11 5	per 220½ lbs.	
Sponges, fine	220½ lbs.	37 20	39 52 5	4 6.5	
common	do	11 16	12 18 3	4 6.5	
Vipers	100	1 86	1 86 1.86	18 6	
CLASS V.					
<i>Animal substances, viz: Teeth, horns, bones, and shells, as materials for manufactures.</i>					
Elephants' teeth, entire, or sawed into pieces of more than 2.2 lbs., from					
Senegal	220½ lbs.	4 65	Prohibited.		
from India	do	6 51	13 02		
from Africa, except Senegal	do	7 44	13 02		
from all other places	do	10 23	13 02		
sawed into pieces of 2.2 lbs. or less, from Senegal	do	9 30	13 02	4 6.5	
from India	do	13 02	26 04		
from Africa, except Senegal	do	14 88	26 04		
from all other places	do	20 46	26 04		
grinders	do	1 27 7.8	1 62 7.5		
Horns of cattle, raw	do	1 8.6	1 8.6	3 76 6.5	
prepared	do	4 65	5 11 5	3 76 6.5	
in sheets, 7.48 to 9.45 inches by 7.48 to 8.66 inches	104 sheets	1 48 8	1 48 8		
5.51 to 6.3 inches by 4.33 to 5.51 inches	do	1 11 6	1 11 6		
4.33 to 5.51 inches by 4.33 inches	do	74 4	74 4		
under 4.33 inches	do	55 8	55 8	½ per cent.	
Hoofs of animals	do	1 8.6	1 8.6		

Doc. No. 45.

Mother of pearl, unwrought, viz: in shells, from India	220½ lbs.	3 72	9 30	} 4 6.5
from elsewhere	do	6 51	9 30	
sawed or separated from the crust, from India	do	7 44	18 60	
from elsewhere	do	13 02	18 60	
Tortoise-shell, from India	do	18 60	55 80	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	27 90	55 80	
from other places	do	37 20	55 80	
Tortoise claws, entire, from India	do	9 30	27 90	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	13 95	27 90	
from entrepôts in Europe	do	18 60	27 90	
clippings, from India	do	4 65	13 95	
from countries out of Europe	do	6 88 2	13 95	
from Europe	do	9 30	13 95	
Wolves' teeth	do	93	1 02 3	

CLASS VI.

Vegetable substances, viz: Farinaceous food.

Biscuit, sea	same as on flour	of the same sort.	} 4 6.5
Gingerbread	2 41 8	2 65 9.8	
Mavious and chestnuts, and their flour	1 48 8	1 63 6.8	
Chillet	1 86	2 04 6	
Pearl barley, grots, and other feculæ	1 30 2	1 43 2.2	
Pastes, Italian, and other similar to	3 72	4 09 2	
Potatoes	9 3	9 3	
Rice, from countries out of Europe	46 5	1 67 4	
from ports of first shipment in Europe	74 4	1 67 4	
from entrepôts in Europe	1 11 6	1 67 4	
from Piedmont, by land	-	1 11 6	
Sago and arrowroot	7 62 6	8 38 8.6	
Tapioca	3 72	4 09 2	
Vegetables and other fruits, dried	1 86	2 04 6	

CLASS VII.

Vegetable substances.

Fruits for the table, viz:				} 4 6.5
fresh lemons, oranges, and their varieties	220½ lbs.	1 86	2 04 6	
fresh cocoa-nuts	do	1 86	2 04 6	
fresh carroba beans, (St. John's head)	do	93	1 02 3	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

38

					DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.			Export duties.			
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.					
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>				
Fruits, fresh, not otherwise specified	220½ lbs.	1 48	1 63 6.8	4 6.5				
dry, as pistachio nuts, unbroken	do	8 92 8	9 82 0.8					
broken or crushed	do	26 78 4	28 58 8.2					
dry, not otherwise enumerated	do	2 97 6	3 27 3.6					
Fruits, preserved, or comfits, viz:								
cucumbers, large and small	do	3 16 2	3 47 8.2	4 6.5				
olives, large and small	do	6 69 6	7 36 5.6					
capers, large and small	do	11 16	12 18 3					
myrobalans, large and small	do	11 53 2	12 57 3.6					
preserved in brandy or spirits, all sorts	do	18 22 8	19 60 4.4					
oleaginous, viz: almonds	do	3 73	4 09 2	37 2				
in shell	do	1 48 8	1 63 6.8	37 2				
walnuts, hazel-nuts, filberts, and beech-nuts	do	1 48 8	1 63 6.8					
seed of Palma Christi	do	2 79	3 06 9					
flaxseed	do	18 6	27 9	4 6.5				
for distilling, viz: aniseed	do	3 72	4 09 2					
juniper berries	do	18 6	20 4.6					
seed for sowing, viz: garden and flower	do	18 6	20 4.6	18 6				
pastel and spikewood	do	18 6	20 4.6	37 2				
cotton	do	18 6	20 4.6					
madder	do	18 6	20 4.6	4 6.5				
grass	do	18 6	20 4.6					
CLASS VIII.								
Vegetable substances—colonial produce, &c.								
Ammonium seed	220½ lbs.	22 87 8	24 47 7.6	4 6.5				

Doc. No. 45.

Bonbons, from Bourbon	do	11	16	Prohibited.
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe	do	12	36 9	Prohibited.
from India	do	14	88	19 53
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	15	81	19 53
from entrepôts in Europe	do	17	67	19 53
Cassia, from French colonies	2.2 lbs.		3 9.6	Prohibited.
from India	do		6 1.38	18 6
from elsewhere	do		12 2.76	18 6
Cinnamon, from French colonies	do		12 0.9	
from India	do		18 6	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do		37 2	
Cloves, flowers, from Bourbon	do		9 3	
from French Guiana	do		11 1.6	55 8
from Martinique and Guadeloupe	do		13 9.5	
from India	do		18 6	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do		33 4.8	
from entrepôts in Europe	do		37 2	
stalks, from Bourbon	do		2 2.32	
from French Guiana	do		2 7.9	Prohibited.
from Martinique and Guadeloupe	do		3 3.48	
from India	do		4 6.5	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do		8 3.7	55 8
from entrepôts in Europe	do		9 3	
Cocoa, from Bourbon	220 1/2 lbs.	7	44	
from French Guiana	do	7	44	
from Martinique and Guadeloupe	do	7	44	
from India and countries west of Cape Horn	do	9	30	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	10	23	
from entrepôts in Europe	do	17	67	19 53
Coffee, from Bourbon	do	9	30	
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe	do	11	16	
from India and Senegal	do	14	50 8	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	17	67	
from entrepôts in Europe	do	18	60	
Ginger	do	3	72	4 09 2
Molasses, from French colonies	do	3	58 05	
from elsewhere	do	4	18 05	Prohibited.
Nutmegs, without shells, from Bourbon and French Guiana	2.2 lbs.		18 6	
from India	do		27 9	74 4
from elsewhere	do		46 5	74 4
with shells, from Bourbon and French Guiana	do		18 6	49 4.76
from India	do		18 6	49 4.76

General tariff of duties—Continued.

40

Articles.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
	Units.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Nutmegs, with shells, from elsewhere - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - - -	30 8.76	49 4.76	
Pepper, from French colonies - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	1 86	Prohibited.	
from India, and countries west of Cape Horn - - -	do - - -	7 44	19 53	
from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - -	14 88	19 53	
Pimento, from French colonies - - - - -	do - - -	1 86	Prohibited.	
from India, and countries west of Cape Horn - - -	do - - -	8 37	21 39	
from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - -	16 74	21 39	
Preserves, dry or in fluids, or in sirups, of all kinds—				
from Bourbon - - - - -	do - - -	7 16 1	Prohibited.	
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadaloupe - - -	do - - -	8 37	Prohibited.	
from India - - - - -	do - - -	14 88	} 19 53	
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - -	15 81		
from entrepôts in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	17 67		
Sugar, raw, not white, from Bourbon - - - - -	do - - -	7 16 1	Prohibited.	
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guada-				
loupe - - - - -	do - - -	8 37	Prohibited.	
from India - - - - -	do - - -	11 16	} 15 81	
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - -	12 09		
from entrepôts in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	13 95		
white, from Bourbon - - - - -	do - - -	8 55 6	Prohibited.	
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadaloupe - - -	do - - -	9 76 5	Prohibited.	
from India - - - - -	do - - -	14 88	} 19 53	
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - -	15 81		
from entrepôts in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	17 67		
Sugar, clayed, of all kinds, without distinction or mode of preparation—				
from Bourbon - - - - -	do - - -	11 16	Prohibited.	
from French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadaloupe - - -	do - - -	12 36 9	Prohibited.	4 6.5

Doc. No. 45.

General tariff of duties—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
		Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Liquorice - - - - -	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. -	8 92 8	9 82 0.8		
Bird lime - - - - -	do -	2 79	3 06 3		
Citron, or lemon, under 30 degrees	do -	18 6	18 6		
concentrated, 30 to 35 degrees -	do -	1 48 8	1 50 2.88		
Oils, volatile, rose, rhodes, or rose-wood, mace, nutmegs, cloves, sassafras, valerian, cinnamon, bitter almonds, anise, fennel, and camomile -	2.2 lbs. -	93	1 02 3		
lemon, orange, and their varieties -	do -	74 4	81 8.4		
all other volatile -	do -	13 9.5	14 8.8		
refined, as olive oil, from country of production	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. -	4 65	5 58		
from other places -	do -	5 20 8			
laurel - - - - -	do -	5 20 8			
pineapple, or castor oil -	do -	4 65			
palm, or cocoa-nut oil, from country of production	do -	2 32 5	2 79	4 6.5	
from other countries -	do -	2 79	2 79		
of oil seeds, as linseed, rapeseed -	do -	4 65	5 58		
all other refined seed oils, viz. pure -	do -	4 65	4 65		
aromatic -	do -	18 60	27 90		
Resins, indigenous, raw, by exudation, soft or concrete, or prepared by combustion, concrete or liquid, as pitch and tar	do -	93	1 02 3		
refined turpentine, liquid -	do -	5 76 6	6 34 2.6		
compact, or resin of turpentine -	do -	1 48 8	1 63 6.8		
distilled, or spirits of turpentine -	do -	4 65	5 11 5		
Exotic scammony - - - - -	do -	27 90	29 76		
Jalap - - - - -	do -	22 87 6	24 47 7.6		
Laudanum, concrete or liquid -	do -	17 11 2	18 43 2.6		
other, from India -	do -	9 30	23 25		

elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -

do - - - 16 74
do - - - 18 60

23 25
23 25

4 6.5
4 6.5

CLASS X.

Vegetable substances, viz.—Medicinal roots, barks, leaves, and flowers.

Barks, of lemon and orange trees, and their varieties - - - - -
quinquina, from places west of Cape Horn - - - - -
from all other places - - - - -
all other kinds - - - - -
Balrushes, odoriferous - - - - -
Flowers for medicinal purposes, as lavender and orange flowers - - - - -
Fruits, husks of, unprepared - - - - -
from Bourbon - - - - -
preserved, as comfits, from the French West Indies - - - - -
from India - - - - -
from other places out of Europe - - - - -
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -
tamarinds, husk or pulp - - - - -
preserved, husk or pulp - - - - -
Anise - - - - -
Mustard seed - - - - -
Worm seed - - - - -
Senna seed, from French Senegal - - - - -
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -
All other medicinal fruits - - - - -
Herbs, oak, mistletoe - - - - -
mint, or absinthe - - - - -
all other kinds - - - - -
Leaves, orange and ivy - - - - -
betel and cloves - - - - -
senna, from French Senegal - - - - -
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -
all other medicinal leaves - - - - -
Lichens, except those for dyeing - - - - -
Roots, ipecacuanha, from countries out of Europe - - - - -
from elsewhere - - - - -
rhubarb and micheacan, from India - - - - -
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -

220½ lbs. - - -

3 16 2
4 65
9 30
8 92 8
7 62 6
93
4 65
9 11 4
10 78 8
10 23
11 16
13 02
7 44
11 53 2
11 16
93
11 16
3 72
9 30
13 95
6 51
18 6
93
5 58
18 6
7 62 6
3 72
9 30
13 95
5 58
2 81 9.7
18 60
37 20
13 95
18 60

3 47 8.2
18 60
18 60
9 82 0.8
8 38 8.6
1 02 3
5 11 5
Prohibited.
Prohibited.
17 67
8 18 4
12 57 3.6
12 18 3
1 02 3
12 18 3
Prohibited.
18 60
18 60
7 16 1
20 4.6
1 02 3
6 13 8
20 4.6
8 38 8.6
Prohibited.
18 60
18 60
6 13 8
3 06 9
55 80
55 80
32 55
32 55

4 6.5

General tariff of duties—Continued.

44

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Roots, rhubarb, from entrepots in Europe - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	27 90	32 55	} 4 6.5	
sarsaparilla, from Senegal - - - - -	do - - -	7 44	Prohibited.		
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - -	13 95	23 25		
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	18 60	23 25		
ginseng - - - - -	do - - -	34 22 4	36 40 0.2		
jalap - - - - -	do - - -	18 60	19 99 5		
Florence flowers, or iris - - - - -	do - - -	11 16	12 18 1.3		
liquorice - - - - -	do - - -	2 79	3 06 9		
all other kinds - - - - -	do - - -	3 72	4 09 2		
CLASS XI.					
<i>Vegetable substances—common wood.</i>					
Wood, common fire-wood, in sticks - - - - -	35.3 cub. feet - -	4 6.5	4 6.5	} Prohibited.	
in fagots - - - - -	100 pieces - - -	4 6.5	4 6.5		
charcoal - - - - -	22 gals. - - -	9.3	9.3		
building wood, for civil, military, or naval purposes, round, or simply hewed - - - - -	35.3 cub. feet - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	}	
pine and fir, sawed above 3.14 inches thick - - - - -	328 feet - - -	2 7.9	2 7.9		
from 1.23 to 3.14 inches thick - - - - -	do - - -	18 6	18 6		
less than 1.23 inch thick - - - - -	do - - -	18 6	18 6		
other woods, hewed or round - - - - -	35.3 cubic feet - -	1 8.6	1 8.6		
sawed, more than 3.14 inches thick - - - - -	do - - -	2 7.9	2 7.9		
from 1.23 to 3.14 inches thick - - - - -	328 feet - - -	18 6	18 6		
less than 1.23 inch thick - - - - -	do - - -	18 6	18 6		
masts, of 15.74 inches diameter and upwards - - - - -	Each - - -	1 39 2	1 39 2		6 97 5

Doc. No. 45.

spars, of 9.84 inches inclusive, to 15.74 inches exclusive	-	do	-	55	8	55	8	2	79
of 5.9 inches inclusive, to 9.84 inches exclusive	-	do	-	13	9.5	13	9.5	69	7.5
of 4.33 inches inclusive, to 5.9 inches exclusive	-	do	-	3	7.2	3	7.2	18	6
poles, of 2.36 inches inclusive, to 4.33 inches exclusive	-	do	-	1	8.6	1	8.6	9	3
rods or mop handles	-	do	-		3.72		3.72	1	8.6
in small pieces, or split	-	1,000 pieces	-	37	2	37	2	‡	per cent.
hop poles 6.56 feet long	-	do	-	9	3	9	3		9 3
of 6.56 feet to 13.12 feet inclusive	-	do	-	37	2	37	2		37 2
of 13.12 ft. and upwards	-	do	-	1	86	1	86	1	86
staves of oak, of 51.17 inches and upwards in length	-	do	-	37	2	37	2		37 2
of 38.44 inches to 51.17 inches exclusive	-	do	-	27	9	27	9		27 9
under 38.44 inches	-	do	-	18	6	18	6		18 6
other than oak, same duty as on oak	-	do	-		-		-	‡	per cent.
osiers, in bundles, unwrought, peeled, or split	-	220½ lbs.	-	9	3	9	3	} 4 6.5	
brush brooms, unprepared	-	do	-	18	6	18	6		
prepared	-	do	-	1	86	2	04 6		
corkwood, in sheets, unprepared	-	do	-	1	11 6	1	22 7		
in small squares, unprepared	-	do	-	2	23 2	2	45 5.2		
in sheets, dressed	-	do	-	1	67 4	1	84 1.4		
in small squares, dressed	-	do	-	3	34 8	3	68 2.8		
manufactured	-	do	-	10	04 4	11	01 1.2		

CLASS XII.

Vegetable substances, viz: exotic, furniture, and dyewoods.

Boxwood, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 11.81 inches thick, from all places	-	220½ lbs.	-	93		93		} 4 6.5	
sawed to 11.81 inches or less, if imported from other than countries of production	-	do	-	5	58	11	99 7		
Cedar, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 11.81 inches thick, from countries out of Europe	-	do	-	46	5	1	48 8		
from entrepots in Europe	-	do	-	93		1	48 8		
sawed to 11.81 inches or less, from countries of production	-	do	-	46	5	1	48 8		
from elsewhere out of Europe	-	do	-	1	39 3	4	46 4		
from entrepots in Europe	-	do	-	2	79				
Ebony, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 11.81 inches thick, from out of Europe	-	do	-	74	4	1	95 3		
from entrepots in Europe	-	do	-	1	39 3				
sawed to 11.81 inches thick, or less, from countries of production	-	do	-	74	4	1	95 3		

General tariff of duties—Continued.

46

Articles.		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.				
		Units.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
			In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
			<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Ebony, for cabinet work, sawed, from elsewhere out of Europe	220½ lbs.	-	2 23 2	}	5 85 9	
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	4 18 5			
Guaiacum, or lignum vitæ, for cabinet work, in billets or sawed, and more than 11.81 inches thick, from countries out of Europe	do	-	37 2	}	1 30 2	
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	74 4			
from French Senegal and Guiana, without distinction as to thickness	do	-	18 6	Prohibited.		
Mahogany, and all other furniture woods not enumerated, sawed or in billets, and more than 11.81 inches thick, from India	do	-	1 86	}	2 04 6	
from other places out of Europe	do	-	2 79			
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	3 44 1	}	3 99 9	
sawed to 11.81 inches, or less, from places of production in India	do	-	1 86			
from other places in India	do	-	5 58	}	11 99 7	
from elsewhere out of Europe, from places of production not places of production	do	-	2 79			
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	8 37	}	3 99 9	
	do	-	10 32 3			
Dyewoods, viz:						
Nicaragua and Sapan wood, from countries west of Cape Horn	do	-	13 9.5	}	1 11 6	
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	-	27 9			
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	55 8	}	2 23 2	
Brazil and Pernambuco dyewoods, from countries out of Europe	do	-	93			
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	1 48 8	}	Prohibited.	
all other dyewoods, from French colonies	do	-	14 8.8			
from other countries out of Europe	do	-	27 9	}	1 11 6	
from entrepots in Europe	do	-	55 8			
of all kinds, ground	do	-	3 72	}	4 09 2	

Doc. No. 45.

CLASS XIII.

Vegetable substances—Filaments to be manufactured.

Bamboos and rushes, from India	220½ lbs.	14 88	37 20
from elsewhere	do	29 76	37 20
Calibashes, empty	do	2 41 8	2 65 9.8
Cocoa-nut shells	do	55 8	61 3.8
Cotton, in wool, from India	do	1 86	6 51
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	3 72	6 51
from entrepôts in Europe	do	5 58	6 51
from French colonies	do	93	Prohibited.
from Algiers	do	2 79	4 65
from Turkey	do	2 79	4 65
carded and gummed	do	18 60	19 90 2
Filaments of linden tree, or bark, for cordage	do	1 8.6	1 8.6
Flax, in stalks, raw, green	do	9 3	9 3
dry	do	11 1.6	11 1.6
steeped	do	13 9.5	14 8.8
heckled, and tow of	do	93	1 02 3
combed	do	2 79	3 06 9
Hemp, in stalks, raw, green, dried, or steeped	do	7 4.4	7 4.4
heckled, and tow of	do	1 48 8	1 63 6.8
combed	do	2 79	3 06 9
Kernels, hard and unprepared	do	2 23 2	2 45 5.2
Reeds of small calibre, from India	do	2 79	5 58
from elsewhere	do	4 65	1 63 6.8
Rushes and reeds, (the growth of Europe,) of entire stalks	do	1 48 8	2 25 0.6
in tubes without joints	do	2 04 6	3 68 2.8
split, for weaving combs	do	3 34 8	20 4.6
all other	do	18 6	

CLASS XIV.

Dyeing and tanning stuffs.

Acacia, husks of, from Senegal and Guiana	220½ lbs.	4 6.5	Prohibited.
from India	do	37 2	1 30 2
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	55 8	1 30 2
from entrepôts in Europe	do	93	1 30 2
Bark, pine, not ground	do	1 8.6	1 8.6
ground	do	18 6	20 4.6
fir, not ground	do	1 8.6	1 8.6

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
Bark, fir, ground or tan	220½ lbs.	Dolls. cts. mills. 9 3	Dolls. cts. mills. 9 3	} Prohibited.	
other kinds of bark for dyeing or tanning, not ground	do	1 8.6	1 8.6		
pomegranate, and black alder bark	do	9 3	69 3		
Broom, holly, walnut tops, leaves of, and similar vegetable dye stuffs	do	18 6	20 4.6		
Buckthorn berries	do	18 6	20 4.6	} 4 6.5	
Carthams, flower of the carthamus tinctoria	do	93	1 39 5		
Galls, nut, heavy, from countries out of Europe	do	2 79	3 06 9		
from entrepots in Europe	do	93	2 23 2		
light	do	1 30 2	2 23 2	} 18 6	
Laurel root	do	9 3	9 3		
Lichens tinctorious	do	18 6	20 4.6		
Madder, green, roots of	do	18 6	20 4.6		
dry, or alisari	do	93	1 02 3	} 9 3	
ground, or in fibre	do	2 23 2	2 45 5.2		
Orcanett, red root	do	5 58	6 13 8		
Quercitron, from countries out of Europe	do	93	1 39 5		
from entrepots in Europe	do	74 4	1 67 4	} 4 6.5	
Saffron, stigma of the crocus flower	do	1 30 2	1 67 4		
Sawwort, (<i>servicula tinctoria</i>)	do	93	93 9.3		
Sumach, bark, leaves, &c.	do	93	1 04 1.6		
ground	do	18 6	20 4.6	} 4 6.5	
Turmeric, in roots, from India	do	2 79	3 06 9		
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	2 79	9 30		
from entrepots in Europe	do	2 79	9 30		
in powder	do	6 69 6	9 30	} Prohibited.	
Woad and weld, walnut shells, pastel roots, and leaves, &c.	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
		18 6	20 4.6		

CLASS XV.

Sundry vegetables, and their produce.

Agaric, material for tinder, raw	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	18 6	20 4.6
prepared	-	-	-	-	do -	-	2 41 8	2 65 9.8
of larch	-	-	-	-	do -	-	3 16 2	3 47 8.2
Alkali plants, (fucus)	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 8.6	1 8.6
Bulbous roots	-	-	-	-	do -	-	93	1 02 3
Earths, lumps of, for burning	-	-	-	-	100 pieces	-	2 7.9	2 7.9
Forage, hay, straw, grass	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	1 8.6	1 8.6
bran, of all sorts of grain	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 3	9 3
Hops	-	-	-	-	do -	-	11 16	12 20 1.6
Mushrooms, fresh	-	-	-	-	do -	-	2 79	3 06 9
dried or salted	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 30	10 23
Plants of trees	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 3	9 3
Rags, old	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 8.6	1 8.6
Truffles, fresh and salted	-	-	-	-	do -	-	13 76 4	14 91 7.2
dry	-	-	-	-	do -	-	7 62 6	8 38 8.6
Turf	-	-	-	-	do -	-	Free	1 8.6
Vegetables, green	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 3	9 3
salted or preserved	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 67 4	1 84 1.4
dried, and flour of	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 86	2 04 6

Prohibited.

4 6.5

CLASS XVI.

Stones, earths, and other fossils.

Agates, unwrought	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	2 79	3 06 9
polished, not mounted	-	-	-	-	do -	-	3 72	4 09 2
others, not mounted	-	-	-	-	2.2 lbs. -	-	37 2	40 9.2
Alana, yellow argil, colored by iron oxide	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	93	1 02 3
Argils or ochres, charged with oxide, red, yellow, or green, and all others	-	-	-	-	do -	-	37 2	40 9.2
Bitumen, solid, viz: sea-coal, from the frontier of Spain to the Sables d'Olonne, and by the coasts of the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	do -	-	5 5.8	14 8.8
from the Sables d'Olonne to Dundalk, inclusive	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 3	18 6
by land from the sea to Halluin, inclusive	-	-	-	-	do -	-	9 3	9 3
by the river Meuse	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 8.6	1 8.6
by the frontier of the department of the Moselle	-	-	-	-	do -	-	1 8.6	1 8.6
by all other frontiers	-	-	-	-	do -	-	2 7.9	2 7.9
coke, or carburetted coal	-	-	-	-	do -	-	13 6	20 4.6

4 6.5

General tariff of duties—Continued.

50

Articles.	Units.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
		Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Bitumen, other bitumen, solid—jet, amber, yellow, or sea-amber -	220½ lbs. -	6 88 2	7 57 0.2	}	4 6.5
others, from mineral bitumens -	do -	37 2	40 9.2		
liquid coal tar -	do -	1 8.6	1 8.6		
petroleum, naphtha -	do -	1 30 2	1 43 2.2		
Buck ashes -	do -	1 8.6	1 8.6	}	3.72
Chalk -	do -	9.3	9 3		
calcined -	do -	3 7.2	9 3		
Earth of Lemnos and Armenian bole -	do -	1 67 4	1 84 1.4		
Emery, in stones -	do -	37 2	40 9.2	}	4 6.5
in powder -	do -	1 48 8	1 63 6.8		
Ferruginous ores -	do -	93	1 02 3		
Fire stones, other than agates -	do -	1 67 4	1 84 1.4		
Fuller's earth and pipe clay -	do -	1 8.6	1 8.6	}	1.86
Gems, diamonds, unwrought -	3.21 oz. troy -	9 3	9 3		
cut -	do -	18 6	20 4.6		
other, unwrought -	do -	4 6.5	4 6.5		
cut -	2.2 lbs. -	9 3	9 3	}	18 6 4 6.5
Glass, broken -	do -	2 79	3 06 9		
Groison, or white leather tanning earth -	do -	93	1 02 3		
Marble, white, other than statuary marble, blue, Turkey, flowered, &c., viz:					
unwrought, in blocks, or sawed, above 6.3 inches in thickness	220½ lbs. -	93	1 02 3	}	
sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of from 1.18 inch to 6.3 inches -	do -	1 67 4	1 76 7		
sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 1.18 inch or less	do -	2 51 1	2 61 8.88		
white, statuary, Sienna, serpentine, viz:					
unwrought, in blocks, or sawed, above 6.3 inches in thickness	do -	1 86	2 04 6		

Doc. No. 45.

sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of from 1.18 inch to 6.3 inches -	do - - -	2 79	3 06 9	
sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 1.18 inch, or less	do - - -	4 09 2	4 50 1.2	4 6.5
Genoa green, and all other kinds, viz:				
unwrought, in blocks, or sawed, above 6.3 inches in thickness	do - - -	46 5	50 2.2	
sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of from 1.18 inch to 6.3 inches -	do - - -	63 2.4	68 8.2	
sawed in slabs only, and of the thickness of 1.18 inch, or less	do - - -	93	1 02 3	
sculptured, moulded, polished, or otherwise worked, without distinction as to the kind of marble -	do - - -	7 44	8 18 4	
fragments, without distinction of marble -	do - - -	2 79	3 06 9	
antique marble, or sculptured by the French students at Rome -	Ad valorem	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
alabaster, unwrought	220½ lbs. -	74 4	81 8.4	9.30
sculptured, moulded, or polished -	Ad valorem	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	1 per cent.
Marl -	220½ lbs. -	1 8.6	1 8.6	3.72
Materials for building, viz:				
plaster, in lumps -	do - - -	1 8.6	9 3	
prepared, ground, or calcined -	do - - -	2 7.9	9 3	
slates for roofing, viz:				
by sea and from sea to Baisieux, above 10.62 inches -	1,000 pieces -	8 55 6	8 55 6	
from 8.66 to 10.62 inches -	do - - -	5 58	5 58	
from 7.48 to 8.66 inches -	do - - -	2 60 4	2 60 4	
from all other frontiers, of all dimensions -	do - - -	1 39 5	1 39 5	
of 7.48 inches, and under -	do - - -	37 2	37 2	
in slabs or tables -	100 pieces -	5 58	5 58	
bricks -	1,000 pieces -	74 4	74 4	
tiles, flat -	do - - -	74 4	74 4	
arched -	do - - -	1 86	2 04 6	4 6.5
ridged -	do - - -	4 65	4 65	
square -	do - - -	1 86	1 86	
sand, common, for mortar -	220½ lbs. -	1.86	1.86	
lime, in stone -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
calcined -	do - - -	5 5.8	5 5.8	
unhewn fragments and pieces of stones -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
all other fragments and pieces of stones -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
Porcelain earth, or Kaolin -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
Pumice stone -	do - - -	93	1 02 3	
Sand for glass and earthenware -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
Spash and cashline -	do - - -	18 6	27 9	
Stone for lithography -	do - - -	37 2	40 9.2	
Stones for paving, building stones, hewn or sawed	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
prepared for building -	Ad valorem	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	1 per cent.

General tariff of duties—Continued.

52

Articles.	Units.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
		Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	
Stones cut in fragments - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	1 86	2 04 6		4 6.5
mill-stones of more than 76.83 inches in diameter - - -	Each - - -	1 39 5	1 39 5	1 86	
from 51.18 to 76.83 inches, inclusive, in diameter - - -	do - - -	93	93	1 11 6	
less than 51.18 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	41 8.5	-	55 8	
grindstones of more than 47.95 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	93	93	40 9.2	
from 47.95 to 42.63 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	46 5	46 5	32 5.5	
from 42.63 to 36.32 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	32 5.5	32 5.5	18 6	
from 36.32 to 26.65 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	18 6	18 6	7 4.4	
from 26.65 to 21.29 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	7 4.4	7 4.4	3 7.2	
from 21.29 to 15.98 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	3 7.2	3 7.2	1 8.6	
less than 15.98 inches in diameter - - -	do - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6		
Sulphur, mineral, of first extraction, mixed with its earth - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	4 6.5	4 6.5		
worked in masses, not purified - - -	do - - -	13 9.5	27 9		
worked in rolls, or otherwise purified - - -	do - - -	93	1 02 3		
sublimated in powder, or flour of sulphur - - -	do - - -	2 48 8	2 65 9.8	4 6.5	
Touchstones - - - - -	do - - -	93	1 02 3		
Whetstones, rough - - - - -	do - - -	37 2	40 9.2		
cut - - - - -	do - - -	93	1 02 3		
CLASS XVII.					
Metals.					
Antimony, ore of - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	18 6	20 4.6		
sulphuretted - - - - -	do - - -	2 04 6	2 25 0.6		
metal of - - - - -	do - - -	4 83 6	5 31 9.6		
Arsenic, white - - - - -	do - - -	1 48 8	1 63 6.8		

Doc. No. 45.

metallic	do	3 16 2	3 47 8.2	
Bismuth, raw, from India	do	9 3	74 4	
from elsewhere	do	37 2	74 4	
hammered, in plates	do	11 16	12 18 3	
Brass, first fusion of copper and zinc, in blocks, plates, and bars, viz:				
from countries beyond Europe	do	18 6	55 8	
from entrepots in Europe	do	37	55 8	
rolled, drawn, or in spikes, for ship's fastenings	do	9 30	10 23	4 6.5
hammered	do	14 88	16 08 9	
wire, polished	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
polished, or not polished, for chords for musical instruments	do	18 60	19 99 5	
to be used in embroidery	do	53 19 6	56 33	
Cobalt, ore of	do	93	1 02 3	
metal of	do	3 16 2	3 47 8.2	
roasted safre, or oxide of cobalt	do	9 3	9 3	
vitrified, in masses, or smalt	do	37 2	55 8	
in powder, azure, pulverized smalt	do	5 58	6 13 8	
Copper, mineral, or ore of	do	1 8.6	1 8.6	1 8.6
pure, or in a state after first fusion, in blocks, plates, bars, &c.,				
from countries beyond Europe	do	18 6	55 8	
from entrepots in Europe	do	37 2	55 8	
rolled, drawn, or spikes for ship's fastenings	do	9 30	10 23	
hammered	do	14 88	16 08 9	4 6.5
wire, gilded to imitate gold	do	53 19 6	56 33	
not gilded or colored to imitate gold	do	18 60	19 99 5	
coin	do	3 7.2	3 7.2	
Gold, mineral or ore containing gold	do	18 6	20 4.6	
unwrought, in bars, ingots, dust, broken ornaments, &c.	3.21 oz. troy	4 6.5	4 6.5	
in leaf	do	5 58	6 13 8	
wire, drawn or hammered	do	1 86	2 04 6	7.44
on silk	do	1 86	2 04 6	
coins	do	1.86	1.86	1.86
Iron, ore, and chromate of	220 lbs.	1 8.6	1 8.6	Prohibited.
cast, in pigs weighing not less than 55 lbs.	do	1 30 2	1 32 0.6	Prohibited.
by land frontiers from the sea to Blanc Messouroun, exclusive	do	-	1 30 2	
by land from Blanc Messouroun to Saporgne, inclusive	do	-	74 4	4 6.5
by other frontiers	do	-	1 11 6	
purified cast-iron, (or Mazee)	do	2 32 2	2 45 5.2	
cast, or moulded into projectiles of war	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
moulded in any other form	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	4 6.5
forged in blocks or prisms	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

54

Articles.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.				
	Units.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	
Iron, drawn, or rolled with mineral coal, in plates, bars, or rods, viz:					
plates of 18 inches in breadth, multiplied by the thickness -	220 lbs. -	3 48 7.5	3 83 1.6		
of 8.385 to 18 inches, exclusive -	do -	5 02 2	5 52 4.2		
of less than 8.385 inches -	do -	6 97 5	7 66 3.2		
bars, of 0.866 of an inch or more on each square -	do -	3 48 7.5	3 83 1.6		
of 0.59 of an inch to 0.866 of an inch on each square -	do -	5 02 2	5 52 4.2		
under 0.59 of an inch on each square -	do -	6 97 5	7 66 3.2		
rods, 0.59 of an inch and above in diameter -	do -	5 02 2	5 52 4.2		
under 0.59 of an inch in diameter -	do -	6 97 5	7 66 3.2		
Iron, in plates, bars, and rods, imported by land, pays the same duty as if imported by sea in French vessels.					
Iron, forged, with charcoal, and hammered, viz:					
plates of 18 inches and above -	do -	2 79	3 06 9	4 6.5	
of 8.385 inches to 18 inches, exclusive -	do -	4 65	5 12 5		
of 8.385 inches and under -	do -	7 44	8 18 4		
bars, of 0.866 of an inch and above on each square -	do -	2 79	3 06 9		
of 0.59 of an inch, inclusive, to 0.866 of an inch, exclusive, on each square -	do -	4 65	5 11 5		
under 0.59 of an inch on each square -	do -	7 44	8 18 4		
rods, of 0.59 of an inch or more in diameter -	do -	4 65	5 11 5		
under 0.59 of an inch in diameter -	do -	7 44	8 18 4		
sheet iron—also, plates of -	do -	7 44	8 18 4		
tinned -	do -	13 02	14 13 6		
wire, tinned or not -	do -	11 16	12 18 3		
Lead, mineral of lead, of every denomination -	do -	65 1	70 6.8		
mixed with antimony -	do -	4 83 6	5 31 9.6		
unworked, or cast -	do -	93	1 30 2		

Doc. No. 45.

balls, or shot, for guns and pistols	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
hammered, or in sheets	-	-	-	do	-	4 46 4	4 91 0.4	
black-lead	-	-	-	do	-	93	1 02 3	
Manganese	-	-	-	do	-	18 6	20 4.6	
Mercury, or quicksilver	-	-	-	do	-	6 97 5	7 90 5	
Nickel, metallic, unwrought, raw	-	-	-	do	-	93	94 8.6	
unwrought, but fused with zinc, lead, or copper	-	-	-	do	-	9 30	10 23	
Silver, unwrought, in masses, ingots, broken works, &c.	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	9.30	9.30	
beaten, drawn, hammered, or spun	-	-	-	do	-	5 58	6 13 8	
coin	-	-	-	do	-	1.86	1.86	
scrapings, or waste parts of jewelry	-	-	-	do	-	9.30	9.30	
Steel, or carbonated iron, hammered, in bars or plates	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	11 16	12 18 3	4 6.5
drawn, or wire	-	-	-	do	-	13 02	14 13 6	
cast, in bars	-	-	-	do	-	22 32	23 90 1	
in plates, or drawn	-	-	-	do	-	26 04	27 80 7	
scraps, and filings of iron	-	-	-	do	-	1 8.6	1 8.6	
old iron, and broken manufactures of iron	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited	Prohibited.	
dross of iron or steel	-	-	-	do	-	26 0.4	28 6.44	
Tin, or white iron, not wrought or hammered, or in plates	-	-	-	do	-	13 02	14 13 6	
Zinc, calamine, stones	-	-	-	do	-	1 8.6	1 8.6	
ground	-	-	-	do	-	1 8.6	1 8.6	
fused into masses or ingots, sheets or bars	-	-	-	do	-	1 8.6	1 8.6	
drawn and laminated	-	-	-	do	-	9 30	10 23	

CLASS XVIII.

Manufactures—chemical products, viz :

Acids, sulphuric, (oil of vitriol)	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	7 62 6	8 38 8.6	
nitric, (aqua fortis)	-	-	-	do	-	16 85 1.6	18 33 9.6	
nitro-muriatic, phosphoric, and muriatic	-	-	-	do	-	11 53 2	12 57 3.6	
arsenious, white arsenic	-	-	-	do	-	1 48 8	1 63 6.8	
benzoic, flower of benzoin	-	-	-	do	-	22 32	23 90 1	
tartaric, oxalic	-	-	-	do	-	13 02	14 13 6	
citron juice, concentrated, from 30 to 35 degrees	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	1 4.88	1 4.88	
citric, crystalized or concentrated, above 35 degrees	-	-	-	do	-	27 9	29 7.6	4 6.5
under 30 degrees	-	-	-	do	-	1.86	1.86	
boric	-	-	-	do	-	4 6.5	4 6.5	
all others, not enumerated	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited	Prohibited.	
Acetate of potash and soda	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	13 02	14 13 6	
of iron	-	-	-	do	-	7 44	8 18 4	
of lead	-	-	-	do	-	13 02	14 13 6	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

56

Articles.	Units.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
		Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Acetate of copper, not crystalized, humid	220½ lbs.	2 48 8	2 65 9.8		
verdigris, dry	do	5 76 6	6 34 2.6		
crystalized	do	7 44	8 38 8.6		
Arseniate of potash	do	13 02	14 13 6		
Alkalies, potashes, from ports out of Europe	2.2 lbs.	2 79	3 90 6		
from entrepots in Europe	do	3 48 8	3 90 6		
soda of all sorts, and salts of soda	do	2 11 9	2 34 3.6		
ashes of Sicily	do	1 20 9	1 32 0.6		
of live wood	do	18 6	20 4.6		
leys of ashes	do	1 8.6	1 8.6		
Borax, raw, from India	220½ lbs.	9 30	23 25		
from other places	do	18 60	23 25		
half refined, from India	do	12 09	30 22 5		
from other places	do	24 18	30 22 5		
refined	do	33 48	35 61 9		
Chromate of lead or iron	do	13 95	15 10 3.2		
of potash	do	27 90	29 75		
Carbonate of potasses	-	same as potashes	same as potashes.		
of magnesia	do	37 20	39 52 5		
of native barytes	do	1 86	2 04 6		
of lead, pure or mixed	do	3 72	4 09 2		
of white-lead, pure	do	5 58	6 13 8		
very pure, (silver white)	do	6 51	7 16 1		
Oxides of iron and tin	do	1 86	2 04 6		
of yellow lead, (massicot)	do	6 88 2	7 57 0.2		
of red lead, (minium)	do	4 46 4	4 91 0.4		
of orange lead	do	6 51	7 16 1		

Doc. No. 45.

of litharge - - - - -	do - - - - -	1 86	2 04 6	} 4 6.5
of white zinc - - - - -	do - - - - -	2 41 8	2 69 7	
of gray zinc, or ash color - - - - -	do - - - - -	1 8.6	1 8.6	
of copper - - - - -	do - - - - -	1 30 2	1 43 2.2	
Salts, marine, of marshes, or salines	- - - - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
gem, or fossil, (rock salt) - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - - - - -	7 44	8 18 4	
ammoniac, raw - - - - -	do - - - - -	9 3	9 3	
refined, in loaves - - - - -	do - - - - -	18 6	20 4.6	
nitrate of potash, of soda, and of iron, rough or refined, from India	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
and ports of Europe - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - - - -	2 79	4 65	
nitrate, of every degree of purity, from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - - - -	3 72	4 65	} 4 6.5
muriate of potash - - - - -	do - - - - -	5 58	6 13 8	
Sulphates of potash and soda - - - - -	- - - - -	same as on potash	same as on potash.	
of magnesia, (Epsom salts) - - - - -	do - - - - -	13 02	14 13 6	
of alumine, burnt or calcined - - - - -	do - - - - -	16 62 8.4	18 07 9.2	
all other sorts - - - - -	do - - - - -	4 65	5 20 8	
of barytes - - - - -	do - - - - -	27 9	29 7.6	
of iron, or green copperas - - - - -	do - - - - -	1 11 6	1 22 7.6	
of copper, or blue vitriol - - - - -	do - - - - -	5 76 6	6 34 2.6	
of zinc, or white copperas - - - - -	do - - - - -	5 76 6	6 34 2.6	
compound of iron and copper, called Saltzburg vitriol - - - - -	do - - - - -	3 44 1	3 77 5.8	} 4 6.5
oxalate acid of potash, very impure liquid - - - - -	- - - - -	18 6	20 4.6	
dried oxalate acid of potash, leys of wine - - - - -	- - - - -	18 6	20 4.6	
impure tartar - - - - -	- - - - -	same as on potash	same as on potash.	
pure tartar - - - - -	do - - - - -	5 58	6 13 8	
crystal of tartar - - - - -	do - - - - -	4 65	5 11 5	
acetate of potash, vegetable salt - - - - -	do - - - - -	13 02	14 13 6	
of soda and potash - - - - -	do - - - - -	13 02	14 13 6	
Sulphurs of arsenic, yellow, in masses - - - - -	do - - - - -	2 79	3 06 9	
of mercury, in stones, natural or artificial, (cinnabon) - - - - -	do - - - - -	27 90	29 76	} 4 6.5
pulverized, (vermilion) - - - - -	do - - - - -	37 20	39 52 5	
Chemical products, not enumerated - - - - -	do - - - - -	Prohibited	Prohibited.	

CLASS XIX.

Manufactures—prepared dyes.

Cochineal, from countries out of Europe - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - - - - -	13 9.5	27 9	} 4 6.5
from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - - - -	18 6	27 9	
Extracts from dye-woods - - - - -	- - - - -	Prohibited	Prohibited.	
Indigo, from India, or from other countries of its growth out of Europe	do - - - - -	9 3	74 4	
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - - - -	37 2	74 4	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

58

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels,	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	
Indigo, from entrepots in Europe - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - - -	55 8	74 4	} 4 6.5	
preparations of, as <i>indiguo</i> , or stone blue, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	same as on indigo	same as on indigo.		
Kermes, grains of - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	18 6	20 4.6		
in powder, from countries out of Europe - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - - -	74 4	1 11 6		
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	93	1 11 6		
Lac, natural, or resin of lac, from India - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	26 0.4	1 06 0.2		
from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - -	74 4	1 06 0.2		
prepared, from India - - - - -	do - - -	9 30	18 60		
from elsewhere - - - - -	do - - -	13 95	18 60		
Maurelles, rags impregnated with a blue color - - - - -	do - - -	4 6.5	4 78 0.2		
Orchela, natural, tinctorial lichens, violet, or cudbear - - - - -	do - - -	37 20	39 52 5		
ashy blue, or tournesol, in paste - - - - -	do - - -	18 60	19 99 5		
Paste of woad - - - - -	- - - - -	same as on indigo	same as on indigo.		
Prussian blue, of all qualities - - - - -	do - - -	27 90	29 76		
Prussiate of potash, crystalized - - - - -	do - - -	39 66	41 47 8		
Roucou, from French Guiana - - - - -	do - - -	1 32 0.6	Prohibited.		
from elsewhere out of Europe - - - - -	do - - -	2 79	4 65		
from entrepots in Europe - - - - -	do - - -	3 72	4 65		
grains of - - - - -	do - - -	25 1.1	26 0.4		
CLASS XX.					
Ablettes, shells of - - - - -	220½ lbs. - - -	93	1 02 3	} 4 6.5	
Ashes, blue or green, (<i>vert d'schweifurt</i>) - - - - -	do - - -	30 50 4	39 49 4.2		
Black, shoe blacking - - - - -	do - - -	22 87 8	24 36 6		
ivory - - - - -	do - - -	11 53 2	12 57 3.6		
bone, (<i>noir animal</i> ,) or charcoal of bones - - - - -	do - - -	1 30 2	1 43 2.2		

Doc. No. 45.

for printing engravings	-	-	-	-	do	-	1	30	2	1	43	2.2
Spanish, (<i>liege brules</i>)	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	79		3	06	9
lampblack	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	23	2	2	45	5.2
natural mineral blacking	-	-	-	-	do	-	1	86		2	04	6
or earth of Cologne, Cassel, or Sienna	-	-	-	-	do	-		93		1	02	3
Carmine, fine	-	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	10	78	8	11	79	2.4
common	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	6	13	8	6	78	9
Crayons, common, of stone	-	-	-	-	do	-	1	86		2	04	6
lead, in sheaths of white wood	-	-	-	-	do	-	18	60		19	99	5
of cedar	-	-	-	-	do	-	37	20		39	52	5
Ink, for drawing, in cakes	-	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-		18	6		20	4.6
for writing or printing, liquid	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	11	16		12	18	3
Marine, ultramarine, of which lapis lazuli is the base	-	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	11	53	2	12	57	3.6
Mountain green, (carbonate of copper)	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	5	76	6	6	34	2.6
Still mountain green, yellow paste of clay and shamnus	-	-	-	-	do	-	4	65		5	11	5
Varnish of all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	15	25	2	16	47	9.6
Vermilion, compound varnish	-	-	-	-	do	-	7	62	6	8	38	8.6
All other colors, dry or liquid	-	-	-	-	do	-	6	51		7	16	1
in paste or humid	-	-	-	-	do	-	3	25	5	3	58	0.5

CLASS XXI.

Various compositions.

Candles, of spermaceti	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	40	92		43	43	1
of yellow wax	-	-	-	-	do	-	9	30		10	23	
of white pine wax	-	-	-	-	do	-	15	81		17	05	6.2
of tallow	-	-	-	-	do	-	4	65		5	11	5
Chicory, ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.			Prohibited.		
Chocolate and cocoa, not manufactured, but simply crushed or bruised	-	-	-	-	do	-	27	90		29	76	
Gunpowder	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.			Prohibited.		
Medicaments, compound, distilled waters, with alcohol	-	-	-	-	do	-	27	90		29	76	
without alcohol	-	-	-	-	do	-	18	60		19	99	5
Perfumery, scented waters, alcoholic	-	-	-	-	do	-	27	90		29	76	
without alcohol	-	-	-	-	do	-	18	60		19	99	5
vinegars, perfumed and prepared	-	-	-	-	do	-	18	60		19	99	5
pastes, liquid or in cakes, of almonds or pineapples	-	-	-	-	do	-	4	65		5	11	5
soaps, liquid, in powder, cakes, or balls	-	-	-	-	do	-	30	50	4	32	49	4.2
hair powder	-	-	-	-	do	-	4	65		5	11	5
scented or cypress powders	-	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	1	67	4	1	84	1.4
all other perfumed powders	-	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	34	22	4	33	40	0.2
pomatus of all sorts	-	-	-	-	do	-	22	87	8	24	47	7.6

4 6.5

4 6.5

General tariff of duties—Continued.

60

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Paints for the face or skin, white	220½ lbs.	18 22 8	19 60 4.4	}	
rouge, (red)	2.2 lbs.	3 16 2	3 47 8.2		
Pastiles, odoriferous, for burning, viz:					
from India	220½ lbs.	9 30	} 23 25		
from elsewhere out of Europe	do	16 74			
from entrepots in Europe	do	18 60			
Quinquina, extract and powder of, and all other powders not enumerated		Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Soaps, white, red, marbled, or black		Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Spices, prepared—mustard, in flour, or prepared	do	4 65	9 30		} 4 6.5
all other prepared spices	2.2 lbs.	37 2	40 9.2		
Starch	220½ lbs.	3 90 6	4 29 6.6		
Sugar, refined, in loaves, or crushed or candied		Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Tobacco, manufactured or prepared		Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
juice of, or prais	do	18 6	20 4.6		
Wax, yellow, from countries out of Europe	do	1 48 8	2 79		
from entrepots in Europe	do	1 86	2 79		
white	do	11 16	12 18 3		
Whalebone, or whale fins, prepared and dressed	do	11 16	12 18 3		
CLASS XXII.					
<i>Manufactures—drinks.</i>					
Distilled spirits, from wine, even annis, (pure alcohol)	22 gallons	9 30	9 30	} 4 6.5	
from cherries, (kirschwasser)	do	37 20	37 20		
from molasses—as rum, taffia, from French colonies	do	3 72	3 72		

Doc. No. 45.

	from elsewhere -	-	do -	-	37 20	37 20	}	
	from rice, or arrack -	-	do -	-	37 20	37 20		1 8.6
	from grain, potatoes, gentian	-	do -	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
	cordials, from Martinique	-	do -	-	18 60	18 60		18 6
	from elsewhere -	-	do -	-	27 90	27 90		18 6
Fermented wines, viz:								
ordinary, in casks, by land -	-	-	do -	-	-	2 79		1.86
by sea -	-	-	do -	-	6 51	6 51		1.86
in bottles, by land -	-	-	do -	-	-	2 79		5.58
by sea -	-	-	do -	-	6 51	6 51		9.30
liqueurs, in casks -	-	-	do -	-	18 60	18 60		1.86
in bottles -	-	-	do -	-	18 60	18 60		9.30
vinegar, of wine, in casks -	-	-	do -	-	1 86	1 86		1.86
in bottles -	-	-	do -	-	1 86	1 86		9.30
of beer, cider, pears, and potatoes	-	-	do -	-	37 2	37 2		1.86
cider, perry, and verjuice -	-	-	do -	-	37 2	37 2		9.30
beer -	-	-	do -	-	1 11 6	1 11 6	}	
mead, or hydromel -	-	-	do -	-	4 65	4 65		2 7.9
orange juice -	-	-	do -	-	4 65	4 65		
Mineral waters (gazeuze) in earthen jugs	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	18 6	20 4.6		4 6.5
other -	-	-	do -	-	9 3	9 3		4 6.5

CLASS XXIII.

Manufactures—glass, pottery, &c.

Glasses and crystals, viz:			Ad valorem -	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	
mirrors, of more than 0.116 of an inch thick -	-	-	do -	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	½ per cent.	
of 0.116 of an inch thick, or less -	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	18 60	19 99 5		
small, without regard to thickness -	-	-	do -	-	37 20	39 43 2		
for watches, spectacles, and clocks, cut and polished	-	-	do -	-	1 86	2 13 9		
rough -	-	-	do -	-	2 7.9	2 7.9		4 6.5
bottles, full, besides the duty on liquid contained	-	-	1.76 pint -	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
empty -	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
glassware of all other kinds -	-	-	-	-	55 8	61 3.8		1.86
vitricification, in masses or tubes, not cut	-	-	2.2 lbs. -	-	1 11 6	1 22 7.6		3.72
cut in stones for jewelry -	-	-	do -	-	18 6	20 4.6		1.86
in grains or hollow beads -	-	-	do -	-	37 2	40 9.2		
in grains for embroidery -	-	-	do -	-	37 2	40 9.2		4 6.5
enamel -	-	-	do -	-	1 11 6	1 22 7.6		4 6.5
Pottery, common—as jars of common clay	-	-	220½ lbs. -	-	9 11 4	10 02 5.4		9 3
earthenware, or fayence -	-	-	do -	-				

General tariff of duties—Continued.

DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	
Pottery, stoneware, (<i>gris</i>) common, rude utensils of	220½ lbs.	1 86	2 04 6	4 6.5	
table and kitchen ware	do	2 79	3 06 9	4 6.5	
fine stoneware	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	-	
porcelain, common	do	30 50 4	32 49 4.2	18 6	
fine	do	60 82 2	64 07 7	18 6	
CLASS XXIV.					
<i>Threads.</i>					
Thread, of cotton twist, unbleached, of No. 143 and under	2.2 lbs.	1 30 2	1 43 2	} 4 6.5	
twisted	do	1 48 8	1 63 6.8		
all other cotton thread	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
of cows' hair and others	220½ lbs.	1 67 4	1 84 1.4		
of goats' hair	do	3 72	4 09 2		
of dogs' hair	do	18 6	20 4.6		
*Woollen yarn, merely divested of grease, combed or twisted, or twisted	-	-	-		
into one or more threads	2.2 lbs.	1 30 2	1 39 5		
white, bleached	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
dyed	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
threads and yarns of all other wools or hair	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Wicks, of tow	220½ lbs.	1 86	2 04 6	} Same duty as in French vessels.	
Works of hair, other than tissues	2.2 lbs.	37 2	40 9.2		
Yarn, of flax or hemp, without distinction, and including tow yarns, viz:	-	-	-		
single, not twisted—	-	-	-		
1st class, 6,521 yards to 2.2 lbs., or less, not bleached	220½ lbs.	7 06 8			
1st class, bleached in any degree	do	10 04 4			
1st class, dyed in any degree	do	10 78 8			

2d class, above 6,561 yards, and not above 13,123 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	8	92	8	}	Same duties as in French vessels.	4	6.5				
2d class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	12	27	6								
2d class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	13	02									
3d class, above 13,123 yards, and not exceeding 26,247 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	14	88									
3d class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	19	71	6								
3d class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	19	71	6								
4th class, above 26,247 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	23	25									
4th class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	30	31	6								
4th class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	29	76									
Yarns, double and twisted—																
1st class, 6,561 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	8	18	4	}	Same duties as in French vessels.	4	6.5				
1st class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	11	34	6								
1st class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	13	02									
2d class, above 6,561 yards, and not above 13,123 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	11	16									
2d class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	15	06	6								
2d class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	15	99	6								
3d class, above 13,123 yards, and not above 26,247 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	19	34	4								
3d class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	25	29	6								
3d class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	24	92	2								
4th class, above 26,247 yards to the 2.2 lbs., not bleached	-	-	-	do	-	31	06	2								
4th class, bleached in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	39	99									
4th class, dyed in any degree	-	-	-	do	-	38	13									
CLASS XXV.																
Manufactures.																
Bark, tissues, or bast filaments, the square metre	-	-	-	39.37 inches	-	8	3.7		}		40	45	5			
worked or ornamented with glass beads	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	37	50									
Cotton manufactures, viz:																
all woven, knit, or worked cottons	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.		Prohibited.	}		4	6.5				
with the following exceptions:				-	-											
nankeens, imported direct from India	-	-	-	do	-	93 00		Prohibited.								
from elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.		Prohibited.								

* The common worsted yarn, though not prohibited, can only be imported by the ports of Calais and Boulogne, in order to be forwarded under leads, (*sous plomb*,) and under *acquit à caution* to the custom-house at Paris, in order to be there verified, marked, and the duty paid. By all other frontiers, this kind of yarn continues to be prohibited.

General tariff of duties—Continued.

Articles.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Cotton manufactures, viz:				
lace, worked by hand and with spindles, and applications of cotton thread, worked on tulle, or net work - - - - -	Ad valorem - -	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Felt manufactures, viz:				
hats, fine and common, and even silk - - - - -	Each - -	27 9	27 9	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
schakos, not lined or mounted - - - - -	do - -	55 8	55 8	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
lined and mounted with leather - - - - -	- - - - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
felts for sheathing vessels - - - - -	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - -	18 60	19 90 2	
of common vegetable substances - - - - -	do - -	2 79	3 06 9	
other works of felt, as felts for filtering, soles, &c. - - - -	do - -	74 40	77 65 5	
Hair, tissues or cloths of hair, viz:				
cashmere shawls and stuffs - - - - -	- - - - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
made out of Europe, 180 metres square, and above	Each - -	18 60	18 60	
under 180 metres square - - - - -	do - -	9 30	9 30	
coverlids, or carpets of hair - - - - -	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - -	9 30	10 23	
bonneterie, or hosiery of castor or beaver hair - - - - -	do - -	83 70	86 97 5	
of other hair - - - - -	do - -	37 20	39 52 5	
all other without exception - - - - -	- - - - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Linen manufactures, viz:				
plain and unbleached linen cloth, of less than 8 threads - -	do - -	11 16		
of 8 threads - - - - -	do - -	14 88		
from 8 to 12, exclusive - - - - -	do - -	23 43 6		
of 12 threads - - - - -	do - -	26 78 4		
from 12 to 16 threads, exclusive - - - - -	do - -	37 38 6		
of 16 threads - - - - -	do - -	49 66 2		
of 17 threads - - - - -	do - -	53 38 2		
of 18 and 19 threads - - - - -	do - -	55 24 2		

	of 20 threads	do	63	61	2
	of all above 20 threads	do	86	86	2
bleached or half bleached, or printed, viz:					
of less than 8 threads		do	16	74	
of 8 threads		do	21	57	6
of 8 to 12 threads, exclusive		do	35	52	6
of 12 threads		do	40	73	4
of 12 to 16 threads, exclusive		do	56	09	6
of 16 threads		do	77	56	2
of 17 threads		do	85	00	2
of 18 and 19 threads		do	88	72	2
of 20 threads		do	105	46	2
of all above 20 threads		do	151	96	2
dyled, of less than 8 threads		do	16	74	
of 8 threads		do	21	57	6
from 8 to 12 threads, exclusive		do	27	15	6
of 12 threads		do	31	06	2
of 12 to 16 threads, exclusive		do	40	17	6
of 16 threads		do	53	75	4
of 17 threads		do	58	96	2
of 18 and 19 threads		do	61	19	4
of 20 threads		do	70	68	
of all above 20 threads		do	99	88	2
for mattresses, or bed tick, without distinction of threads		do	39	43	2
waxed oilcloth, viz:					
of less than 8 threads		do	13	02	
of 8 to 13 threads, exclusive		do	22	32	
of 13 to 20 threads, exclusive		do	31	62	
of 20 threads to all above		do	40	92	
painted or colored for furniture hangings, without distinction		do	34	22	4
twilled tickings, striped, for furniture or bedding		do	39	43	2
drills, for apparel		do	58	03	2
handkerchiefs, (the same duty as linens of like quality.)					
table linen worked, less than 16 threads		do	49	66	2
16 threads and more		do	According to fineness.		
damasked		do			
bleached		do			
cambric and lawn	2.2 lbs.		55	80	59 05 5
bonneterie, or linen hosiery	220½ lbs.		4	65	5 11 5
lace	220½ lbs.		37	20	39 52 5
tulle, or silk net	Ad valorem		5	per cent.	5 per cent.
rubans au jour, open, or linen net-work	Prohibited.		93	00	96 25 5
	220½ lbs.				

Same duties as in French vessels.

36	40	6.2
39	43	2
58	03	2
49	66	2
59	05	5
5	11	5
39	52	5
5	per cent.	
96	25	5

4 6.5

General tariff of duties—Continued.

66

Articles.	Units.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.		
		Import duties.		Export duties.
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Linen manufactures, viz:				
tissues, thick, for foot carpets, dyed, of less than 8 threads to 5 millimetres	220½ lbs. -	13 95	13 95	
passementerie, as tapes, &c., of linen, unbleached	do -	14 88	10 08 9	
bleached or half bleached	do -	22 32	23 80 1	
dyed	do -	27 90	29 76	
Silk, <i>tissues of spun silk, tissues de fleur</i> , viz:				
plain cloth of	2.2 lbs. -	1 30 2	1 43 0.2	
mixed with gold or silver, fine	do -	1 86	2 05 4.6	
imitation of, or of cashmere		Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
blankets of	220½ lbs. -	37 94 4	40 30 6.2	
carpets of, with thread, and without any other material	do -	56 91 6	60 07 8	
hosiery of	do -	111 60	122 76	
small wares of, and ribands	do -	148 80	151 96	
tissues of pure silk, viz:				4 6.5
Foulard's pocket handkerchiefs, not dyed or printed, viz:				
from India	2.2 lbs. -	1 11 6	1 48 8	
from elsewhere	do -	1 30 2	1 48 8	
dyed or printed, from India	do -	2 23 2	2 79	
from elsewhere	do -	2 79	2 79	
cloths, or tissues of pure silk, plain	do -	2 97 6	3 27 3.6	
glazed, watered, damasked, or figured	do -	3 53 4	3 88 7.4	
figured, or worked with pure gold or silver	do -	5 76 6	6 34 2.6	
with artificial gold or silver	do -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
coverlids of	220½ lbs. -	37 94 4	40 30 6.2	
carpets or tapestry, mixed with linen thread, or not	do -	56 91 6	60 17 1	
gauze, of pure silk	2.2 lbs. -	5 76 6	6 35 7	

Doc. No. 45.

mixed with thread	-	-	-	do	-	3 16 2	3 47 8.2	}	4 6.5
mixed with pure gold or silver	-	-	-	do	-	11 53 2	12 57 3.6		
mixed with artificial gold or silver	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
crape	-	-	-	do	-	6 32 4	6 95 6.4		
tulle	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	}	4 per cent.
lace of, (called blonde lace)	-	-	-	Ad valorem	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		
of fine gold	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	37 20	39 52 3		
of fine silver	-	-	-	do	-	18 60	19 99 5		
of artificial gold or silver	-	-	-	do	-	4 65	5 11 5		
hosiery of	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	223 20	226 45 5		
lace work, and small wares of gold or silver, fine	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	5 58	6 13 8		
of artificial gold or silver	-	-	-	do	-	5 55 8	6 21 3.8		
small wares of, unmixed	-	-	-	do	-	2 97 6	3 27 3.6		
mixed with fine gold or silver	-	-	-	do	-	4 65	5 11 5		
mixed with artificial gold or silver, or with other materials	-	-	-	do	-	1 48 8	1 63 6.8	}	4 6.5
ribands, of velvet or silk	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	148 80	152 05 5		
Woollens, or tissues of wool, of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
except—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
blankets	-	-	-	do	-	37 20	39 52 3		
carpets, half wool and half linen	-	-	-	do	-	46 50	46 50		
knotted, one side presenting a face of linen, as Brussels carpets	-	-	-	do	-	55 80	59 05 5		
all other carpets	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Zurich crape	-	-	-	do	-	37 20	39 52 3		
cloth, made for, and to be used in, paper-mills	-	-	-	do	-	37 20	39 52 3		
hosiery, of wool, all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	}	
lace work, of pure wool, white	-	-	-	do	-	35 34	37 57 2		
dyed	-	-	-	do	-	40 92	43 71		
mixed with thread, wool, and hair	-	-	-	do	-	46 50	49 29		

CLASS XXVI.

Manufactures—paper, and its applications.

Books, in the dead or in foreign languages	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	1 86	2 04 6	}	4 6.5
in French, scientific memoirs	-	-	-	do	-	9 30	10 23		
other works published abroad	-	-	-	do	-	18 60	19 99 5		
reprinted from French editions	-	-	-	do	-	27 90	29 76		
printed in France, and reimported within 5 years	-	-	-	do	-	18 6	20 4.6	}	Prohibited.
French works pirated	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
cards, playing	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		

General tariff of duties—Continued.

68

		DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
Articles.	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	Dolls. cts. mills.	
Charts, geographical	220½ lbs.	55 80	59 05 5	} 18 6	
Engravings, lithographic, prints, &c.	do	55 80	59 05 5		
Engraved music	do	55 80	59 05 5		
Paper, wrapping	do	14 88	16 08 9		
white, or ruled, for music, or for registers or lists	do	27 90	29 76	} 4 6.5	
colored, in reams or quires, for binding	do	16 74	18 04 2		
painted, in rolls, for hanging	do	23 25	24 86 8.2		
silk, in imitation of Chinese	do	18 60	19 99 5		
Pasteboard, to press cloth, in sheets	do	14 88	16 08 9	} 18 6	
in sheets, sized and pressed, and other pasteboards in sheets	do	27 90	29 76		
moulded, or <i>papier maché</i>	do	37 20	39 52 5		
cut, and sewed together	do	18 60	19 99 5		
CLASS XXVII.					
<i>Manufactures of various materials.</i>					
Arms for the war service, viz:					
cannon, muskets, side-arms, and all other, and all munitions of war	220½ lbs.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
for the chase or amusement, viz: side-arms	do	74 40	77 65 5	} 9.3	
fire-arms	do	37 20	39 52 5		
pocket-pistols	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Basket work, of whatever vegetables, rough	do	2 79	3 06 9	} 4 6.5	
peeled	do	4 65	5 11 5		
cut	do	6 51	7 16 1		
Carriages, with springs; ornamented and painted	Ad valorem	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	} ¼ per cent.	
wagons, and carts, &c.	do	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		

Doc. No. 45.

Cordage, of hemp	220½ lbs.	4 65	5 11 5	4 6.5
of bark, sparte, coir, or hair	do	93	1 02 3	
of other vegetable substances	do	37 2	40 9.2	
yarns, prepared to be worked up, and fishing nets	do	4 65	5 11 5	
Coral, cut, but not mounted	2.2 lbs.	1 86	2 04 6	4 per cent.
Cutlery	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Clock and watch work—mounted gold watches, ordinary make	Each	57 6.6	57 6.6	
gold repeaters	do	81 8.4	81 8.4	
all others	do	1 11 6	1 11 6	4 per cent.
silver watches, ordinary movement	do	20 4.6	20 4.6	
repeaters, and all others	do	33 4.8	33 4.8	
movements of all sorts, without cases	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
furniture for clocks and watches	2.2 lbs.	93	1 02 3	4 per cent.
wooden clocks	Each	18 6	18 6	
Fancy wares, (<i>ouvrages des modes</i>)	Ad valorem	12 per cent.	12 per cent.	
of cotton or wool	do	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Goldsmith's work, in gold or vermilion	3.2 oz. troy	1 86	2 04 6	4 6.5
in silver	do	55 8	61 3.8	
jewelry, in gold, ornamented with fine pearls or precious stones, and all other kinds set in gold	do	3 72	4 09 2	
in silver, ornamented with fine pearls and stones, and all other kinds set in silver	do	1 86	2 04 6	
Hats, of straw, bark, &c., coarse	Each	3 7.2	3 7.2	4 6.5
fine, plaits sewed	do	18 6	18 6	
plaited entire	do	23 2.5	23 2.5	
of palmetta fibre, coarse	do	4 6.5	4 6.5	
fine	do	13 9.5	13 9.5	4 6.5
plaiting, or tresses of straw, bark, and sparte, and more than three plaits, coarse	220½ lbs.	37 2	40 9.2	
plaiting, or tresses of straw, bark, and sparte, and more than three plaits, fine	2.2 lbs.	93	1 02 3	
plaiting, of white chip-wood, of more than 0.275 of an inch	220½ lbs.	13 02	14 13 6	
of 0.275 of an inch, or less	do	35 34	40 92	4 6.5
coarse, of straw, bark, &c., of three plaits, or fit for cordage	do	37 2	40 9.2	
tissues, in sheets of straw, &c., per square of	39.37 inches	8 3.7	8 3.7	
Household wares in use, viz:				4 6.5
table linens, damasked or otherwise, the same duty as on cloths of which the same are made, with 10 per cent. in addition.				
clothing, &c., for the use of travellers, if new	Ad valorem	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	
household wares, &c., having been used	220½ lbs.	9 48 6	10 41 6	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

70

Articles.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.			
	Unities.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Instruments of agriculture and tools, viz:				
scythes	220½ lbs	27 90	29 76	4 6.5
sickles, and all other agricultural tools	do	14 88	16 08 9	
files and rasps, coarse-cut, called common	do	14 88	16 08 9	
to polish, called fine, 6.7 inches long, and over	do	37 20	39 52 5	
less than 6.7 inches long	do	46 50	49 29	
saws of 57.48 inches in length, and circular saws	do	26 04	27 80 7	
of less than 57.48 inches in length	do	37 20	39 52 5	
tools of iron	do	9 30	10 23	
of iron and steel	do	26 04	27 80 7	
of pure steel	do	37 20	39 52 5	
of copper or brass	do	27 90	29 76	
optical, for calculation and observation	Ad valorem	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	½ per cent.
of surgery and chemistry	do	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
musical, viz:				
fifes and flageolets	Each	11 7.18	11 7.18	
flutes and triangles	do	13 9.5	13 9.5	
sistres, mandolins, psalterions, tambourines, drums, and	do	27 9	27 9	
dulcimers	do	55 8	55 8	
altos, viols, violins, bassoons, guitars, lyres, horns, bird-	do	74 4	74 4	
organs, serpents, and trumpets	do	93	93	
clarionets and hautboys	do	1 39 5	1 39 5	
simple vielles	do	3 34 8	3 34 8	
basses and contre-basses	do	7 06 8	7 06 8	
harmonica, spinnets, and portable organs	do	55 80	55 80	
harps	do			
pianofortes, square	do			

Doc. No. 45.

long, or organ shape	-	-	-	do	-	74 40	74 40	
church organs	-	-	-	do	-	74 40	74 40	
other instruments pay the same duty as the instruments they resemble.	-	-	-					
wool, cotton, or flax cards, hackles, weaving shuttles, and materials for making the same	-	-	-	Ad valorem	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
steam-engines	-	-	-	do	-	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	
all others, including locomotives for railways	-	-	-	do	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	
Money, or coin, viz: gold	-	-	-	3.2 oz. troy	-	1.86	1.86	
silver	-	-	-	2 lbs. 8 oz. 3 dwt.	-			1.83
	-	-	-	2 grs., troy	-	1.86	1.86	
of pure copper	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	3 7.2	3 7.2	
of copper and silver, mixed	-	-	-	do	-	18 6	20 4.6	
<i>Mercerie</i> , haberdashery, common	-	-	-	do	-	5 58	8 90 5	4 6.5
fine	-	-	-	do	-	6 04 5	8 90 5	
of cotton and wool	-	-	-	do	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Peltries, worked or prepared	-	-	-	Ad valorem	-	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	¼ per cent.
Plated works, in common metals, varnished, gilt, or plated	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Printing types (new) in the French character	-	-	-	do	-	37 20	39 52 5	
in the German character	-	-	-	do	-	9 30	10 23	4 6.5
in all other characters	-	-	-	do	-	18 60	19 99 5	
(old) unfit for use	-	-	-	do	-	4 83 6	5 31 9.6	
Saddlery, coarse pack-saddles	-	-	-	Each	-	9 3	9 3	9.3
covered with leather, and all others	-	-	-	Ad valorem	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	¼ per cent.
Ships, vessels, or boats, for sea service	-	-	-	Ton	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	37 2
river boats	-	-	-	do	-	3 72	3 72	37 2
materials of vessels, (except the following)	-	-	-	Ad valorem	-	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
sails	-	-	-	do	-	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	¼ per cent.
iron cables for mooring ships	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	6 97 5	10 23	
anchors of 550 lbs., and under	-	-	-	do	-	2 79	3 06 9	
above 550 lbs.	-	-	-	do	-	1 86	2 04 6	4 6.5
anchors and cables dragged up from the sea	-	-	-	do	-	18 6	18 6	
Skins, prepared or worked, (all except the following)	-	-	-		-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
lamb and goat skins, preserved in hair	-	-	-	100 skins	-	46 5	46 5	
tanned	-	-	-	do	-	55 8	55 8	¼ per cent.
Russia calf, tanned and odoriferous, for bookbinders	-	-	-	Each	-	93	93	
parchment and vellum, undressed	-	-	-	220½ lbs.	-	18 6	20 4.6	
dressed	-	-	-	do	-	4 65	5 11 5	
swan, goose, or lamb, dressed	-	-	-	do	-	113 83 2	117 08 7	
large thick hides, tanned, for sole leather only	-	-	-	do	-	13 95	15 10 3.2	4 6.5
Tabletterie, viz: billiard balls of ivory	-	-	-	2.2 lbs.	-	74 5.86	81 8.4	
combs of ivory	-	-	-	do	-	74 4	81 8.4	

General tariff of duties—Continued.

72

Articles.	DUTY, IN FEDERAL MONEY.				
	Units.	Import duties.		Export duties.	
		In French vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.		
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
Tabletterie, viz: combs of shell - - - - -	2.2 lbs. - -	93	1 02 3	}	4 6.5
all other works in ivory, shell, horn, mother-of-pearl, or nacre - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Toys, children's, wood or bone toys, or Nuremberg toys - - - - -	do - -	14 88	16 08 9		
Umbrellas and parasols, of silk cloth - - - - -	Each - -	37 2	37 2	}	½ per cent.
of linen, waxed - - - - -	do - -	13 9.5	13 9.5		
with cotton covers - - - - -	do - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Wrought articles, viz:					
of cast metal - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	}	4 6.5
as iron plates, tin, and steel - - - - -	do - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
of copper, brass, and bronze - - - - -	do - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
of lead - - - - -	do - -	4 46 4	4 91 0.4		
of pewter - - - - -	do - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
of zinc - - - - -	do - -	Prohibited.	Prohibited.		
Wood work, viz:					
empty casks, wooden hoops - - - - -	22 gallons - -	4 6.5	4 6.5	}	½ per cent.
iron hoops - - - - -	do - -	40 9.2	40 9.2		
shooks - - - - -	Ad valorem - -	10 per cent.	10 per cent.		
brooms of birch, heath, &c. - - - - -	100 - -	4 6.5	4 6.5	}	4 6.5
boxes of white wood - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	5 76 6	6 34 2.6		
button moulds - - - - -	do - -	2 41 8	2 65 9.8		
oars and sweeps, rough, in length - - - - -	Per 39.37 inches - -	3.72	7.41	}	1.86
dressed - - - - -	do - -	9.30	1 1.16		
wooden shoes, not lined with fur, common - - - - -	220½ lbs. - -	2 23 2	2 45 5.2		
painted or varnished - - - - -	do - -	4 65	5 11 5	}	4 6.5
measures and dishes - - - - -	do - -	74 4	81 8.4		
household wares and other wooden wares - - - - -	Ad valorem - -	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		
articles not objects of trade, but of collection for museums, &c. - - - - -	do - -	1 per cent.	1 per cent.		½ per cent.

Doc. No. 45.

Explanation of certain terms in the foregoing tariff, viz :

Mercerie.—This term includes many articles which are, and others which are not, included in the term *haberdashery*. *Mercerie* is divided into *mercerie fine* and *mercerie commune*. The importation of articles of *mercerie* made of cotton, wool, and metals, not specially enumerated, is prohibited. (See tariff.)

Mercerie fine includes needles, pins, ribands of all kinds, sewing threads, and tapes, bobbins of all kinds, necklaces of artificial stones and pearls, threads for embroidery, and almost all articles required for the toilet; buttons of thread, strings for musical instruments, fans, masks, purses ornamented with beads, steel and copper pens; spa ware, as ornamented boxes, &c., of wood, varnished and painted; portfolios, &c., of morocco, leather, and the like; dolls, or wax-work figures, &c.

Mercerie commune includes a countless variety of objects, most of which are confounded with small wares, or *passementerie*, and with *tableterie*, or articles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, &c. The articles comprehended under this term are: knitting-needles of iron and common metals, (not steel,) buckles and spurs; all kinds of small wares, except the leather used for making saddles, harness, and bridles; iron, copper, brass, or tin candlesticks and snuffers; small rings of brass, copper, or lead; brooms, brushes, boxes of wood, varnished or painted; tea-caddies, fiddle or other musical cases, small wax tapers, wadding for guns, braces other than cotton or India-rubber, small padlocks, clasps, knife-cases, bird-cages; pasteboards, pressed or stamped to resemble Leghorns, plaits, or bonnets; shoemakers' and saddlers' tacks, malles and trunks covered with skins, wooden spoons, dice of wood or bone, common and coarse wood engravings for children, &c., writing cards, &c., called *dominoterie*, including patterns for embroidery, &c., inkstands of bone, wood, or horn; Meerscham pipes, horse-whips, powder-horns and flasks, sword-sheaths, eye-screens, jingles, and musical bells; tassels, elastic gaiters, small magic lanterns, fishing lines and tackle, common spectacles and opera glasses, common metal chains and rings for ornaments, &c., handles for knives and tools, of boxwood, bed-chamber lamps, (common,) sun-dials, moulds for casting balls for fusils or pistols, small articles of boxwood, fancy wares of straw and the like materials, paper cutters of bone or wood, wafers, pepper and coffee mills, works of bone and of boxwood, combs of horn, artificial trinkets and gems, wooden shoes ornamented with fur, common hand fire-bellows, common corkscrews, &c.

Bimbeloterie, (toys).—This denomination includes all the playthings and articles of wood, tin, glass, hair, leather, and small articles of porcelain found in toy-shops; they are called Nuremberg wares. The duty of \$14 88 per 220½ lbs. amounts almost to a prohibition.

Modes, or fancy goods, include chiefly fancy articles of ladies' dress, as ostrich and other ornamental feathers, embroidery, &c., for export. The import of fancy works of cotton, wool, &c., being prohibited.

Passementerie, or small wares, includes fringes, galloons, garters, &c.; many articles of this denomination are confounded with those of *mercerie*, and the importation is generally prohibited.

Quincaillerie, (hardware).—This denomination is not admitted in the French customs tariff as a term for declaring or entering goods, although in constant use as descriptive of various hardwares, such as works of iron,

steel, and copper; files, rasps, &c.; plaited works, varnished metals, &c., and various articles which are enumerated as belonging to the class *mercerie*. With the exception of the hardware stated in the tariff, the importation of all other articles of *quincaillerie* is prohibited.

Taillanderie.—Coarse knives of iron and steel, such as are whetted on common grindstones, and common kitchen utensils. These articles are generally prohibited.

Tabletterie includes generally articles of mother-of-pearl and ivory, as ivory billiard-balls, and other ivory balls, umbrella frames, ivory spoons and dice, checkers, ivory inkstands, dressing cases, &c., for travellers' use. All articles of *tabletterie*, as well as all other manufactures not denominated, are prohibited.

Weights and measures.

The metrical system, based upon the metre as a point of unity, was introduced by the National Assembly in 1791. The distance between the equator and the pole was divided into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts is the length of a metre. By simple decimal multiplication or division, all other measures are determined. Messrs. Delambre and Mechain ascertained, by measuring an arc of the meridian between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, that the distance from the equator to the pole was equal to 5,130,740 French toises. This distance divided by ten millions is the metre = 36.941328 French inches. The metre being the measure of length, the arc, or 100 square metres, was adopted for the measurement of surfaces, and the litre as the measure of capacity, or cubic measure; the litre being the cube of one-tenth of a metre.

The *gramme* was adopted for weight, and made equal to the actual weight, carefully ascertained, of the one-hundredth part of a cubic metre of water at the freezing point.

The following proportions, to elucidate the comparison between English and French weights and measures, are taken from L'Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes.

Weights.

English.			French.	
Troy grain	is equal to	-	0.06477	of a gramme.
Pennyweight	"	-	1.55456	gramme.
Ounce	"	-	31.0913	grammes.
Pound	"	-	0.3730956	of a kilogramme.
Avoirdupois dram	"	-	1.7712	gramme.
Ounce	"	-	28.3384	grammes.
Pound imperial	"	-	0.4534148	of a kilogramme.
Hundred-weight	"	-	50.78246	kilogrammes.
Ton	"	-	1015.649	kilogrammes.

French.			English.	
Gramme	is equal to	-	15.438	grains, troy.
		-	0.643	of a pennyweight.
		-	0.03216	of an ounce, troy.
Kilogramme	"	-	2.68027	pounds, troy.
		-	2.20548	" avoirdupois.

Long measure.

English.				French.
Inch	is equal to	-	-	2.539954 centimètres.
Foot	"	-	-	3.0479449 décimètres.
Yard	"	-	-	0.91438348 of a mètre.
Pole or perch	"	-	-	5.02911 mètres.
Furlong	"	-	-	201.16437 mètres.
Mile	"	-	-	1609.3149 mètres.

French.				English.
Millimètre	is equal to	-	-	0.03937 of an inch.
Centimètre	"	-	-	0.393708 "
Décimètre	"	-	-	3.937079 inches.
				39.37079 inches.
Mètre	"	-	-	3.2808992 feet.
				1.093633 yard.
Myriamètre	"	-	-	6.2138 miles.

Liquid and dry measure.

French.				English.
Litre	is equal to	-	-	1.760773 pint.
Décalitre	"	-	-	0.2200967 of a gallon.
Hectolitre	"	-	-	2.2009667 gallons.
				22.009667 gallons.

Land measure.

French.				English.
Mètre carré	is equal to	-	-	1.196033 square yard.
Acre	"	-	-	0.098845 of a rood.
Hectare	"	-	-	2.47361 acres.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Exports.

The following general regulations concerning exportations went into effect in all the ports of this island on the first day of January, 1844.

1. Every box of sugar, exported under the national flag, to pay a duty of five reals, (62½ cents.) Under a foreign flag, six reals, (75 cents.)

2. Every quintal of coffee, exported under the Spanish flag to a Spanish port, to pay a duty of three reals, (37½ cents.) Under the Spanish flag to a foreign port, four reals, (50 cents.) Under a foreign flag to a foreign port, four reals and a half, (56¼ cents.)

3. Molasses and rum are declared to be free of export duty.

4. Vessels departing with entire cargoes of molasses to be exempted from the payment of tonnage duty.

5. Foreign vessels which take on board more than one thousand boxes of sugar, to pay a duty of six reals (75 cents) per ton, register measurement; Spanish vessels, two reals and a half ($31\frac{1}{4}$ cents) per ton.

6. The same modification of tonnage duty will be made in favor of vessels that take more than two thousand bags of coffee, or more than three hundred pipes of rum.

Privileges of the ports of Cardenas, Mariel, and Sagua la Grande.

By a decree of the 24th of November, 1843, the ports of Cardenas, Mariel, and Sagua la Grande, were declared ports of entry. The following concessions have been made in their favor, as provisional measures, subject to such alterations as experience may show to be necessary.

Privileges for the ports of Mariel and Cardenas.

1. Spanish vessels from Spanish ports, or registered in national ports, may enter at said ports, discharge their cargoes and load with produce, under the existing regulations.

2. Vessels of any other nation coming in ballast, to load with sugar and other productions, may also be admitted.

3. Spanish and foreign vessels, coming from foreign ports with the following articles, may also be admitted, viz: joists, boards, plank, staves, hoops, empty hogsheads, hogshead heading and shooks, barrels, shingles, sugar-box shooks; iron, tin, or zinc moulds for claying sugar; hempen, linen, or hemp bags; rope of ditto; salt beef, salt pork, salt and codfish, alewives and mackerel, iron nails, steam-engines for sugar grinding, machinery for ditto, spare pieces for ditto, boilers and tanks for ditto, bricks.

4. The said vessels, bringing other articles than those above mentioned, cannot enter the said ports without having first discharged, in the established ports of the island, the articles, the direct importation of which is prohibited in the ports here named.

Privileges of the port of Sagua.

This port being open for the exportation of produce only, under any flag and for any destination, vessels may enter in ballast, to load with the productions of the country.

NOTE.—Further concessions have been made to the above-named ports, as will be seen hereafter.

Decree reducing the duties of import on certain articles of consumption, &c.

The following are the several articles of a decree issued by the government of the island, in consequence of the great drought and scarcity of provisions, on the 7th of June, 1844.

1. The duties which, according to the tariff now in force, are paid under a national or foreign flag upon *Indian corn, Indian meal, beans, potatoes, and rice*, shall be reduced one-half, from the 10th of July next until the end of the present year, in all the qualified ports of the island; and during the same period, *sweet potatoes, yams, and plantains*, shall remain perfectly free from duty.

2. For the introduction of either of these articles, during an equal period, the ports of Cardenas, Mariel, and Sagua la Grande, are qualified; and into which jerked beef and salt fish may also be imported, on payment of the duties established in the tariff. Surgidero del Batabano is also opened for the importation of *sweet potatoes, yams, and plantains*.

Privileges for the port and city of Havana.

A decree of the government of the island, issued on the 7th of October, 1844, in consequence of the damage and destruction caused by a hurricane—

1. Concedes absolute freedom from duty to the importation of the following articles, viz: *Boards, joists, beams, shingles, and tiles, and all other kinds of building materials of wood.*

2. Concedes the same freedom from duty, for six months from the 8th of October, to *Indian corn, Indian meal, beans, potatoes, and rice*, which, by the decree of the 7th of June last, pay but half duties; and that the regulation by said decree concerning *sweet potatoes, yams, and plantains*, shall be continued for the same term of six months; it being understood to apply to this port only, and that it is reserved to extend said advantage to any other port where required by the same necessity.

3. Establishes that the reduction of the duties of consumption upon cattle, granted on the 9th of last month, in the following terms, shall go into effect in this city after the 15th of October:

Neat cattle, such as oxen and cows, shall pay but \$3 50 per head, instead of the \$4 now collected, and which shall continue imposed upon calves.

Hogs, without distinction, shall pay according to their weight, to wit: from 1 to 4 arrobas, inclusive, 4 reals (50 cents) per arroba; from 4 to 8 arrobas, 3 reals per arroba; and exceeding 8 arrobas, 2½ reals per arroba.

Ports of Matanzas and Cardenas.

Translation of an order conceding the same alleviation of duties to these two ports.

The injury which the people of Matanzas and of Cardenas have sustained from the consequences of the same hurricane which we have experienced, in conformity with the decree of the 7th of the present month, his excellency the superintendent has ordered that the alleviation of duties conceded to Havana shall be extended to these two ports.

JOAQUIN CAMPUZANO,
Secretary.

HAVANA, October 9, 1844.

Nationalization of foreign vessels.

Translation of a decree of the superior authorities of the island relating to the nationalization of foreign vessels.

The board of superior authorities to-day assembled to consider the means which ought to be adopted to repair, in some measure, the damages caused by the hurricane of the 5th present, among other subjects has given particular attention to the method of replacing the small vessels lost in, or rendered useless by the late tempest, which were employed in the coasting trade, particularly in the transportation of domestic produce, and have unanimously concurred: That, notwithstanding the royal orders now in force prohibiting the nationalization of foreign vessels, their action shall be suspended, and the masters of said coasting vessels shall be authorized to replace those which they may have lost with foreign vessels, which shall be admitted without other formality than properly authenticated proof of the former existence of the vessel to be replaced, and that it was so rendered useless in consequence of the disastrous effects of the hurricane; which resolution the board have also decided shall be immediately published for the benefit of those interested, that they may proceed forthwith to effect the replacement.

MANUEL MARIA PANIAGUA.

HAVANA, October 11, 1844.

Port of Baracoa.

By a royal decree of the Spanish government, the port of Baracoa is exempted for the term of five years, commencing on the first day of August, 1844, from paying on all her exportations more than half duties—that is, half the amount paid at the other ports of the island.

PORTO RICO.

Vessels bound to Porto Rico.

The Spanish consul-general at Philadelphia, under date of August 22, 1844, published the following notice:

“I hereby notify all shippers, owners, and captains of vessels bound to the island of Porto Rico, that the manifest roll of equipage, and all invoices, must be certified by the Spanish consul resident at the port of their departure; and without these requisites, the captains, supercargoes, or consignees of the vessels, will be compelled to give security in 10 per cent. of the value of the vessel and cargo, until the presentation of said consular documents. Vessels touching at St. Thomas, or the adjacent islands, are not exempt from this regulation, for the enforcement of which the strictest orders have been issued.”

BALEARIC ISLANDS.—MINORCA.

Touching of vessels at the ports of Minorca.

The following order, respecting vessels touching at the ports of Minorca, has been received from the consul of the United States at Port Mahon:

I, Don Bartoleme Sancho y Pons, sub delegate of the national revenue in this island of Minorca, hereby make known that—

His excellency the Intendent of the province communicated to me the following dispositions, under date of the 8th instant:

“From the general direction of custom-houses I receive the following, dated the 27th of April.

“The prohibition established by the 3d article of the custom-house law extends to all vessels, whether Spanish or foreign, measuring less than 200 tons, which may endeavor to enter our ports with articles of prohibited commerce on board, and to declare them as for transit to ports of America, whether foreign, or those formerly Spanish and now considered foreign; and the custom-houses of these islands will, therefore, apply the said article to vessels touching at their ports with prohibited goods on board, in order to complete their cargoes for foreign ports in America; preventing the entrance or stay of such (unless they be forced to enter) in any anchorage or port except those designated by law, and proceeding against those who infringe this regulation before the court of the intendency.

“As regards vessels of 200 tons or more, which may also bring prohibited goods intended for foreign ports in America, and abuse their right by landing them fraudulently, no other legal means of preventing this remains than by vigilance on the part of the persons employed in the custom-house, and the watch watching them, so as to be certain, on their departure, that they have these prohibited goods on board; all of which I make known to you, that you may take measures accordingly.”

The 63d article of the law above-mentioned says, articles of prohibited commerce cannot be allowed to enter the ports of the kingdom, as for transit to foreign ports, except in vessels measuring more than 200 tons of 20 quintals of Castile each.

BARTOLOME SANCHE.

MAHON, May 30, 1843.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Quarantine.

Information has been received at this department from the minister of the United States at Madrid, in Spain, that the following modifications of the quarantine laws of the Canary islands, in regard to the shipping of the United States, having been approved by the supreme junta of health, orders had been issued to carry them into immediate operation.

The modifications alluded to are as follows:

1st. That all vessels arriving from ports of the United States north of Cape Hatteras, and bringing clean bills of health, countersigned by the

Spanish consul resident in the port of departure, or the collector of the same, shall be admitted to immediate pratique.

2d. That every vessel subject to quarantine shall be permitted to perform it at the port of her destination.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Port of Manilla.

PORT REGULATIONS AND NAVIGATION DUES.

Regulations of the port of Manilla, and of the anchorage ground.

The following regulations, published at Manilla on the 15th of July, 1842, by the captain general of the Philippine isles, were immediately put in force.

ART. 1. Every vessel, on entering the bay, is bound to hoist its flag at the island of Corregidor, and to allow itself to be reconnoitred by the government crafts, which, for this purpose, are stationed at the island. These crafts hand over to the captain directions to the anchorage ground, viz: the present regulations—the chart of the bay, if necessary.

If the captain, without being prevented by the weather, avoids the reconnoitring by the vessels of the State, when announced by firing a gun, he pays, as a forfeit, double the value of the powder used. In sight of Manilla and Cavita, vessels are to hoist their flag.

2. No vessel entering the bay can communicate with any body, without having received the sanitary visit, and without having been admitted into free intercourse. Until then, the vessel must hoist, at its mizen-mast head, the quarantine flag, or any other signal flag.

According to the sanitary regulations, the captain is responsible for any intercourse taking place before the visit and admission to free intercourse. He pays for every infraction of the law \$250. In case of distress, the prohibition of all communication extends to the vessels which give assistance.

3. At the time of the visit, the captain must produce the bill of health of the port from whence he came; and, in default of this, a declaration, signed by himself, whether there was a contagious disease at the port from whence he came, the state of health of all the individuals with whom he went to sea, and the incidents of the voyage. The crew and the passengers are to be assembled on deck, to pass inspection, and to answer the questions which the deputy of health shall deem necessary to put to them.

The captain must also hand over, on board, the register or papers of the ship, so that one may know the vessel's name—the nation to which it belongs—the name of its captain—its tonnage—its national act; with the designation of the date of departure—of the stay in port—of the destination—of the arms on board—of the cargo—of the name of the trustee—and of all the remarkable incidents of the voyage.

He must also give the list of the passengers and crew, signed by himself, with their rank, profession, and passports.

To avoid all delay or mistake, the captain must commit to writing the state of his health, that of the crew and passengers, and the *muster* of crew and passengers, before the visit of the port.

For every inaccuracy in this declaration in the number of individuals described in the muster, in the indication of their rank or profession, he forfeits each time \$250.

If the captain, at the time of the visit, has not committed to writing the above-mentioned subjects, the vessel cannot enter the port without a renewed visit.

All letters and despatches must be transmitted to the assistant of the post-office, who is always present at the visit. The captain receives from the post-office the charges for carrying the said letters and despatches, according to a tariff given to him on payment.

4. Every vessel performing quarantine, and not being allowed any communication, must conform to the instructions which are handed to the master, and retain at its mizen-head the yellow flag or signal. Every contravention is adjudged according to the laws, and the captain fined \$500, even though it has no bad consequences.

5. At the time of debarkation, the captain is bound to present himself before the captain of the port, to be sent with his passengers before the authorities. Persons of distinction are not obliged to accompany the captain. The customs of the island are made known to them at the time of the visit.

6. At the anchorage-ground, it is not permitted to retain the guns loaded, nor to fire them, except in cases of distress, or on previous authorization. Transgressors are fined \$20 as a forfeit, and \$10 for every gun fired.

7. Every captain must present to the government or trustee a caution of \$500, as a guarantee for the observation of the present regulations, and that within thirty hours after the visit at Manilla, and within forty-eight at Cavita or Cañacao. If he exceeds these delays, he pays a fine of \$50, and is reprimanded.

8. In order to discharge or take on board ballast, the captain must have the permission of the captain of the port. The omission of this formality, throwing into the sea ballast, excrements, or any submergible matter, subjects him to a fine of \$100 in the bay, and \$200 in the ports of Cavita and in the river of Manilla.

9. Persons are condemned to a fine of \$25, who communicate with vessels with which intercourse is forbidden; and captains to \$50.

10. After 10 o'clock at night, vessels are not allowed to perform any commercial operation on the anchorage-ground, unless previous permission has been obtained, or unless there is any urgent necessity. The captain of any merchant vessel, or the proprietor of any banca, who breaks this regulation, is liable to a fine of \$25. Ships at anchor may stop any suspected banca which accosts them after 10 o'clock at night. Sailors discovered ashore at untimely hours are taken and punished, according to the laws, for any disorderly acts they may have committed.

11. On entering the river, the vessels must deposite their gunpowder in closed and marked packages. Captains are fined \$1 for every pound of powder they retain on board, contrary to this regulation.

12. After eight at night, no fires are allowed on the river, and no light carried about without a lantern—fine of \$5. It is specially ordered that

no pitch, tar, or grease, or any inflammable substance, be melted down or heated on board a ship—penalty of \$25.

13. It is also ordered that the captain is not to land the whole or any part of the arms on ship-board, on pain of a forfeiture or a punishment, which is fixed for such cases.

14. Nobody has a right to punish a native or resident for any fault committed by him in working by the day at the careening of vessels, or at any other labor on or about vessels. The punishments appertain to the captain of the port.

15. No native, notwithstanding his own wish, may remain on board after working hours.

16. The captain is not to admit on board any passenger without a passport from the government, on a penalty of \$250. Nor is he to land any passenger from on board his vessel by stealth—penalty, \$100. Passengers can only land by regular permission from the captain of the port.

To prevent desertions, the transferring of the crew from one vessel to another is not allowed without previous notice to the port captain—penalty, \$10.

The trustees and securities are responsible, during the length of the stay, and until the vessel is out of port, for the men authorized to be on land, belonging to the crew of the vessel, for false reports of health, or for any other transgression.

Captains are condemned to an amount of \$10, in case of the desertion of any of their men, if they do not immediately inform the captain of the port, so that the latter may order the arrest of the deserters. If the desertion takes place at the time of the departure, the trustees are responsible for the expenses occasioned by the deserters, from the time of their arrest to that of their leaving the country.

17. In case of death, on board, of any individual, the captain must give notice of it to the port captain, in writing, informing him of the cause of death, and demanding permission for burial.

Casting the body of the deceased into the sea without authorization, is punished by a fine of \$24, without prejudice to the proceedings to which the non-declaration must occasion on the part of the civil and sanitary authority.

18. To obtain a permit to depart, in ordinary circumstances, captains are to present themselves to the government two days beforehand, with their muster-roll, signed by the captain of the port.

The office of the said captain will deliver them their despatches, on the presentation of certificates stating that they have conformed to the laws of the government of the custom-house and of the post-office.

Every vessel departing without its despatches is fined \$2 per ton.

Vessels departing must, beforehand, hoist a signal flag at the head of their mainmast.

19. In every special circumstance, the captains must assist at the extraordinary visits which the civil authorities of the port, treasury, or health may exact.

20. The captain is not to allow any of the men of his crew to land, without he is a guarantee for all debts which they may incur.

21. When a vessel has sailed, the dispositions of the present *regula-*

tion are applicable to the securities, until the fulfilment of the given guarantees.

22. The forfeitures are doubled in case of *recidination*.

23. All regulations anterior and contrary to the present are revoked.

Anchorage police.

When anchoring, the captains must take care not to drop their anchors on the moorings of other vessels, and not to embarrass their movements: they are bound to alter their position as soon as either case is made known to them. If the position taken by vessels is not convenient for their security, or to the police, the captains are also bound to alter it, according to the instructions of the port captain.

Once at anchor, no vessel can remove from its position without previous permission, except in case of compulsion, of which the captain must give notice to the office of the captain of the port, when circumstances will permit it.

To enter or to depart from the river, the captains must demand the authorization of the captain of the port, who will transmit to them the necessary instructions, and give them a pilot, and the help they demand.

At the anchorage-ground off the bar of Manilla, (or, when the weather is fine, a part of the crew generally land; and, where accidents happen, which prevent the return on board,) vessels will always have to drop an anchor.

Vessels entered and anchored, in cases hereafter mentioned, or in analogous cases, may make the following signals to their proprietors or trustees; and if the said proprietors and merchants cannot answer, the demanded assistance is brought to them by the authority of the port every time that the circumstances will permit of it. The guns may be repeated at intervals, the vessels having still their flags hoisted. The flag to be hoisted is the national flag; and, if necessary, two flags may be hoisted—one, a signal of some kind, and, in default, a flag of tarred cloth, &c.

Assistance asked for.	Flags.	Guns.
Moorings - - - -	1 at bowsprit - - -	1
Anchor - - - -	1 at shrouds of mizen - - -	1
Moorings and anchor - - -	{ 1 at bowsprit - - -	} 1
	{ 1 at shrouds of mizen - - -	
Shalop - - - -	2 at mizen - - -	1
Mutiny on board - - -	1 at shrouds of main - - -	1
Fire - - - -	2 at head of mainmast - - -	2

Manifest of cargo.

According to the regulations of 1837, the captains or supercargoes of Spanish or foreign vessels must, at Manilla, during the thirty hours which follow the entrance visit, and at Cavita during the forty-eight

hours, present the general manifest of their cargo, with the indications of the packages, their mark and number, and of the weight or number of articles which are not enclosed in packages.

The administrator then delivers immediately the permission for unloading the Spanish vessels.

The permission for the unloading of foreign vessels he delivers twenty-four hours later. The reason of this delay is to allow the captains or supercargoes to present, in a special manifest, the packages, with their marks and numbers, or the weight of the merchandise which they may wish to declare for transit.

The administrator authorizes, by a distinct permit, the unloading of the luggage which is to be presented to the custom-house to be expedited; except always clothing apparel, which may be contained in a handkerchief or open envelope, and the desk and portfolio of the captain or passengers of the cabin, when they have been previously verified on board.

The unloading being completed, those interested must immediately present a list of the packages which they intend for *entrepôt*, with a clear and precise designation of their contents, or of the weight or number of articles, and with the indications of the merchandise which they introduce for consumption.

Before the custom-house proceeds with the expedition and the remittance of the merchandise, the debtors must furnish, for the payment of the duties, a guarantee, which is accepted by the administrator.

If the twenty-four hours expire without a declaration for *entrepôt* having been made, the whole of the merchandise will be considered as declared for consumption.

National or foreign vessels which have departed from the port with a cargo of the produce of the soil, and of the industry of the country, or with a cargo of any other produce whatever, if they are compelled to put back again, without having touched at a foreign port, may unload and land such part of the said cargo as they may think proper, without paying any duty—so as to be able to re-export them, without paying any additional duties to those they had paid at the first exportation; the said merchandise to be deposited in the magazines of the custom-house, or in any other magazine pointed out by the administrator, under the necessary superintendence.

The merchandise taken out of *entrepôts* by the vessel in question may be re-entered or deposited in other magazines, with the prescribed formalities, until the said vessels can put to sea again, without being obliged to pay any entrance or departure duty.

Vessels putting back for the anchorage-ground may land the whole or part of their cargo, according as their repairs obliges them, in depositing it, until the end of the operation, in a magazine under the superintendence of the custom-house, without paying any duty; but if the captain prefers putting them in *entrepôt*, the packages are admitted, according to their kind, on the usual conditions, with a lesser duty of one per cent., to be paid at their being taken out only, according to the declaration of the manifest.

Navigation.

The tonnage duties have been maintained at the following rates by the regulation of 1837:

Foreign vessels and champans of China, loading or unloading in port, per ton	- - - - -	25 cents.
Foreign vessels and champans of China, entering and departing in ballast, per ton	- - - - -	12½ "
Foreign vessels and champans of China, on putting back for victuals, water, or for anchorage at-sea, per ton	- - - - -	12½ "

The following are not reputed as articles of cargo for the application of the first duty :

- On entering, the specie, and articles of the first necessity ;
- On departure, ship provisions.

The tonnage duty is settled by the gauge fixed by the patent, or by the roll of matriculation presented to the administrator of the customs, by the captain or trustee of the vessel.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

PORTUGAL.

Importation of foreign grain and corn.

The following are the provisions of the "law in relation to the importation of breadstuffs into Portugal and the Algarves," now in force :

The importation of foreign corn, grain, flour, biscuit, and potatoes, into Portugal and the Algarves, either for home consumption or for the purpose of being warehoused, is prohibited.

But should the harvest not have yielded a sufficient supply for the home consumption, the government is authorized to admit such quantities of foreign corn and grain as may meet the deficiency. In such case, the quantity, description, and quality of the grain to be admitted shall be made known by a public declaration of the government to that effect.

Such importation of foreign corn and grain can only be made at the maritime ports of Lisbon, Oporto, and Faro.

The following are the duties to be paid on foreign corn and grain admitted under the provisions of this law :

Articles.	At Lisbon.	At Oporto and Faro.
	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
On hard wheat, such as is generally brought from the Baltic and Black seas, per bushel	553	393
On soft wheat, such as grown in the United States, per bushel	326	393
On rye, per bushel	286	393
On Indian corn, per bushel	500	606
On barley and oats, per bushel	180	233

In addition to the foregoing, there will be a charge of 80 reis per bushel at the corn market.

The importation of breadstuffs into Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores, is to be regulated by the laws in force in those islands prior to the 10th of January, 1837.

The piece of 200 reis equals 22.6 cents.

PORT OF LISBON.

By a decree of the 22d of March, 1834, Lisbon was declared a free port, or a port with warehousing privileges, and for the admission of the vessels of all nations not at war with Portugal.

Port regulations.

1. The present limits of the port of Lisbon extend to Paço d'Arcos, where vessels are to submit to the customs police and sanitary regulations. Before passing the bar, vessels must heave to, in order to receive on board a customs officer.

2. When the latter is taken on board, a flag must be hoisted by his order, to denote the same to the customs.

3. When the vessel has been visited at Paço d'Arcos, the captain must pursue his course direct for Lisbon, unless stopped for sanitary reasons; in which case, he will receive the necessary instructions how to act.

4. Each captain must have his manifest in duplicate, signed by him, and certified by the Portuguese consular agent, or, in his absence, by the local authorities at the port from which the vessel sailed. The manifest must contain the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel; the port from which it sailed; the names of the merchants who consigned the cargo, and those to whom the goods may be consigned; with the quantity and kind of the articles; with marks and numbers on the margin.

5. When the customs officers are once on board, and present the captain with a copy of these regulations, he is then bound to deliver them one of his manifests; with all the other papers referring to the character of his cargo; with a sworn declaration of his crew, passengers, and their luggage, and of his remaining provisions. The officer is then to inform him that he may, if necessary, amend his manifest, under the penalty of any article omitted being seized.

6. All letters must also be delivered to the officer of customs, or pay nine times the amount of postage.

7. The entry being then regularly made, all passengers' luggage shall, as soon as possible, be taken to the custom-house to be examined.

8. If the captain should delay giving his manifest, after the prescribed time of twenty-four hours, he shall pay double port dues. Other fines shall be levied for omissions in the manifest of goods found on board.

9. If a captain brings no manifest, but makes the entry otherwise regularly, he shall, in addition to the regular duties, pay only 2 per cent. ad valorem on goods.

10. The captain is obliged to anchor his vessel where directed by the anchorage or port officer.

11. Each contravention of anchoring will subject him to a fine equal to half the port dues.

12. Exceptions are drawn from anchors, &c., driven by force of weather.

Other necessary regulations will be given to the captain by the port officer.

No one can go on board a vessel loading or discharging, without the permission of the customs officer.

The usual time allowed to discharge is six days; four days more, in case of need, may be accorded. The regulations of the port are translated into different languages, and the copy delivered to any captain will be in the language of his country, in order that he may not plead controversion in ignorance.

Port charges.

The port charges, including tonnage duties, on a vessel of 300 tons amount to about \$50. Vessels sailing without a cargo pay for lights 200 reis per cent., instead of 50 reis, in order to encourage the export trade. Commission $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and *del credere* $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

OPORTO.

Pilotage regulations.

Oporto is situated on the Douro, nearly two miles from its mouth. The pilotage regulations for this river were published at Oporto in 1841. They declare that the navigation over the bar of the Douro must be conducted by pilots regularly appointed, and their number shall be nineteen of the first and second classes, besides supernumerary pilots.

The outward and inward pilotage of every vessel over the bar to be confined to the nineteen pilots of the first and second classes; the pilotage in the river by the supernumerary pilots.

Pilots are prohibited to stipulate for the sum to be received when they board vessels in distress, and are bound to give immediate assistance, under pain, in case of the slightest delay, of suspension from their functions; or, in case of misconduct, to more severe punishment.

The pilots are obliged to reside at St. Joã de Foz; and all vessels, except small craft, are bound to take over the bar a supernumerary pilot.

When a supernumerary pilot is on board a vessel exercising his functions, and cannot bring it into port, he must remain on board such vessel; the master or owner of which to pay him the whole of his due, and a ration per day, until he is landed at Oporto. In case of dispute, the Portuguese consuls are required to make the foreign master fulfil the above regulation.

The pilotage rates for the entrance or the departure of vessels, in ordinary cases, are fixed as follows:

	Reis.	Dolls.	Cts.
Small crafts	-	-	800 = 90
Fishing boats,	-	-	1,200 = 1 36
Steam vessels	-	-	2,400 = 2 71
Sloops	-	-	3,500 = 3 96

	Reis.	Dolls.	Cts.
Three-masted schooners and brigs	-	-	4,000 = 4 52
Also to each pilot boat (including the crew)	-	-	2,400 = 2 71
To each supernumerary pilot boat	-	-	1,200 = 1 36
To each pilot, per day, outside the bar	-	-	800 = 90

The gratifications to pilots are optional. The remuneration due, in extraordinary cases, to pilot boats outside the bar, to be rated in accordance to the difficulty of the pilotage and the danger incurred.

The first pilot, and, in his absence, the second, will be charged to hold council with the others as to the possibility of the entrance or the departure of the vessels, and decide by the majority of voices. A pilot who, in the execution of the decision of the council, does not conform to such decision, will immediately be suspended from his functions, and be responsible for all indemnifications, and subject also to corporeal punishment.

When an accident happens on account of a pilot refusing to conform to the above results, the pilot cannot demand, for his defence, the opposition of the captains or proprietors of vessels to the free exercise of his functions, except this opposition was manifested with violence; in which case, the pilot must immediately protest, so as to cover his responsibility.

The first pilot is bound to sound the bar at least every fourteen days, and to make known the result to the intendant of the marine, as well as any change that may have taken place in the river.

Any pilot losing a vessel, in consequence either of intemperance or incapacity, will be punished according to the full extent of the law. Every pilot is bound to have by him the regulations of signals appropriated for the service of the Douro.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS ABROAD.

Decree designating the ports of those possessions into which foreign vessels may be admitted, and relating to importations into said possessions.

The Portuguese government, considering it necessary to declare into what ports of the provinces, beyond sea, vessels belonging to nations which are allowed by treaty to trade with those provinces may be admitted; and likewise considering it necessary to declare what merchandise and articles the importation of which into said possessions is entirely prohibited, and what merchandise and articles are admitted, when of Portuguese production imported in Portuguese vessels, have, under date of 5th June, 1844, decreed as follows:

Decree.

ARTICLE 1. British vessels shall, according to the stipulations of the treaty of July 3, 1842, between the two powers, be admitted into the Portuguese ports designated in the following Table I.

The commerce of the other ports not mentioned in said table shall be confined to coasters, and thus shall be carried on in Portuguese vessels only.

ART. 2. The importation into the Portuguese possessions of the articles set forth in Table II is prohibited; as, also, of articles produced in those possessions, and which are commonly exported, *except* goods produced in adjoining countries, and imported by land.

ART. 3. The goods and merchandise stated in Table III shall be admitted into the Portuguese possessions, if they be the produce of Portuguese dominions, and be imported in Portuguese vessels.

ART. 4. Vessels and goods coming from the possessions of the British East India Company shall be subjected, in the Portuguese possessions, to an increase of duty equal to that paid by Portuguese vessels and goods in the possessions of that company.

ART. 5. British vessels are allowed to export to foreign ports all the productions of the Portuguese possessions, except orchilla; and all other productions the administration of which is, or may become, the property of the State by contract, and which can only be exported in national vessels. These productions shall all be subject to the duties on exportation now established, or which may hereafter be established.

ART. 6. In the ports named in Table I shall be admitted the vessels of the various nations with which stipulations for trade with the Portuguese possessions shall have been stipulated by treaty.

ART. 7. All laws to the contrary are revoked.

TABLE I.—*Ports of the Portuguese possessions into which foreign vessels may be admitted.*

Archipelago of Cape Verde.—In the island of St. Jago, the port of Villador Praia. In the island of Maio, Port Inglez. In the island of Boa Vista, the port of Sal-rei. In the island of Sal, the port of Madama, or Port Martins.

Coast of Guinea.—The ports of Bissau and Cacheu.

Islands of St. Thomas and Principe.—In Principe, the port of Baia das Agulhas, or any other to which that custom-house may be transferred. In St. Thomas, the port of Cidade.

Angola and Benguela.—The ports of Loanda and Benguela.

Mozambique coast.—The port of Mozambique.

Portuguese possessions in the East Indies.—The ports of Goa, Diu, and Damao.

Archipelago of Zoolor and Timor.—In Timor, the port of Delly.

TABLE II.—*Merchandise, the importation of which into the Portuguese possessions is prohibited in general.*

Artillery and projectiles.

Incendiary mixtures.

TABLE III.—*Merchandise which may be imported into the Portuguese possessions, if of Portuguese production brought in Portuguese vessels.*

Powder, fire-arms, swords, &c.; salt, soap, snuff, and tobacco of all sorts in leaf.

Wine of all kinds, except Champagne.

Liqueurs, brandy, vinegar, olive, cocoa and palm oils.

Blue calico.

Scythes and reap-hooks, nails, plated ware, linens, smoked and salted pork, wooden furniture of all kinds, clothes and hose made up, and all other articles the importation of which into Portugal is prohibited by the tariff law.

Rum may, however, be admitted, until a regulation is made to the contrary.

BELGIUM.

During the present year, the Belgian tariff has been remodeled, and a scale of differential duties on colonial and other raw material adopted.

The general execution of this law is provided for by a royal decree of the same date and promulgation.

A royal decree assimilating the flag of the United States to the Belgian flag was at the same time promulgated.

A law modifying the duties on tobacco was adopted on the 27th of June last. This law, and the article tobacco in the law of differential duties, are embraced in the royal decree fixing the tariff on tobacco, which comprises all the duties to be paid upon the introduction of this article into the kingdom.

All of the above are herein contained in their appropriate order.

Law modifying the custom-house duties on tobacco.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be added to the amount of duties established, or which may hereafter be established, on the introduction of tobacco :

Tobacco in leaf or in rolls—

1. Of Europe, without distinction*	- - -	the 220½ lbs.	\$1 39.5
2. Varinas	- - -	do	1 86.0
3. Of Porto Rico, Havana, Columbia, St. Domingo, the Great Indies, and Oronoko	- - -	do	1 86.0
4. Of other countries out of Europe	- - -	do	1 39.5
5. Stems	- - -	do	1 39.5

Tobacco manufactured—

6. In carrots, powder, cut, or otherwise manufactured	- - -	do	93.0
7. Cigars	- - -	do	18 60.0

ART. 2. The present law shall be in force from the date of its publication.

BRUSSELS, June 27, 1844.

* Particular disposition—The government may, however, forbid the introduction of European tobacco through certain barrier custom-houses.

Law of differential duties.

LEOPOLD,* KING, ETC.

We have, by common accord with the Chambers, decreed, and do order as follows :

ARTICLE 1. The tariff of customs duties shall be modified conformably to the following table :

General observation.—The lowest differential duties, in certain cases, for importations from ports situated beyond the straits of Gibraltar,* and of the sound, shall be applicable only to vessels of the country from whence the merchandise is imported. The same will be the case for importations under a foreign flag from transatlantic places, other than those of production, not situated beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Ashes (potashes, pearlashes, kalis)—				
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar,* and of the sound	per 220½ lbs.	9 3	37 2	9 3
from other places, or otherwise	do	55 8	55 8	
Brimstone, raw—				
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do	1 8	11 2	
from other places, or otherwise	do	27 9	27 9	
Cacao, in shells—				
directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond Cape Horn	do	93	1 39 5	
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do	1 39 5	1 86	
from other places	do	2 32 5	2 32 5	
shells, of every production	do	11 7	11 7	
Cachou and terra japonica—				
directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	1 8	23 2	
from other places	do	37 2	37 2	

* By places situated beyond the straits of Gibraltar, must be understood productions coming from the Mediterranean, not comprising those from Gibraltar.

Law of differential duties—Continued.

92

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Cinnamon—				
of China, and cassia lignea, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 220½ lbs.	2 60 4	3 72	
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do	3 72	4 83 6	
from other places	do	5 58	5 58	
of Ceylon and other places, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 2.2 lbs.	9 3	18 6	9.3
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do	18 6	27 9	
from other places	do	37 2	37 2	
Coffee—				
directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 220½ lbs.	1 67 4	2 13 9	
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do	2 13 9	2 51 1	
from other places	do	2 88 3	2 88 3	
Copper ore—				18 6
imported by sea	do	9.3	37 2	
otherwise imported	do	37 2	37 2	
Cotton, raw—				
of the East Indies, directly from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	1.8	31 8	
from other places, by sea, by rivers, and by canals	do	31 8	31 8	
by land	do	74 4	74 4	
all other kinds, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do	1.8	31 8	9.3
from other places, by sea, by rivers, and by canals	do	41 8	41 8	
by land	do	74 4	74 4	
Distilled spirits—				
Rum and arrack, in hoops, by sea, and directly from the countries of production across the Atlantic, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 22 gallons	79 5	1 20 9	
from other places, or otherwise	do	1 48 8	1 48 8	
in bottles of 116 and more to the 22 gallons	per 100 bottles	2 23 2	2 23 2	

Doc. No. 45.

Brandy, gin, and liquors of every kind, in hoops—			
imported by sea -	per 22 gallons -	79 5	1 02 3
otherwise -	do -	1 30 2	1 30 2
in bottles of 116 and more to the 22 gallons	per 100 bottles -	2 23 2	2 23 2
alcoholic liquids whatsoever, not subject to the excise, containing			
in mixture or in solution substances which alter the degree -	do -	present tariff.	present tariff.
Fish, not coming from the national fishery—			
Stockfish, by sea, and directly from the countries of fishery -	per 220½ lbs. -	18 6	46 5
from other places, or otherwise -	do -	55 8	55 8
*Herring, in pickle, or in dry salt—			
by sea -	per ton of 330½ lbs. -	2 41 8	2 79 0
otherwise -	do -	2 97 6	2 97 6
dried, smoked, or reddened—			
by sea -	per 1,000 -	1 48 8	1 86 0
otherwise -	do -	2 04 6	2 04 6
fresh and dried plaice—			
by sea -	do -	1 48 8	1 86 0
otherwise -	do -	2 04 6	2 04 6
†Oysters and lobsters—			
imported by sea -	ad valorem -	12 per cent.	16 per cent.
otherwise imported -	do -	16 per cent.	16 per cent.
‡Fruits of every kind, to wit—			
Almonds, without distinction, by sea, and directly from the coun-			
tries of production -	per 220½ lbs. -	2 60 4	3 16 2
from other places, or otherwise -	do -	3 53 4	3 53 4
Figs, by sea, and directly from the countries of production -	do -	93 0	1 20 9
from other places, or otherwise -	do -	1 67 4	1 67 4
Plums and prunes, by sea, and directly from the countries of pro-			
duction -	do -	1 76 7	2 13 9
from other places, or otherwise -	do -	2 51 1	2 51 1

9.3

1-20 of 1 per ct.

9.3

* Government may change the period fixed by the law of the 12th of March, 1818, for the opening of the herring fishery, as well as the period during which, by the terms of the 3d section of the 10th article of the law of the 25th of February, 1842, all salt herring imported into the kingdom are considered as fish coming from foreign fisheries.

Government may also, under such conditions and restrictions as it may judge necessary, levy, in whole or in part, the protection provided by the 33d article of the same law of the 12th of March, 1818.

From the 1st of June to the 31st of July, the duties of import on herring in pickle and in dry salt, shall be quadrupled. During the month of August, they shall be tripled.

† The duty of 12 and 16 per cent. shall be applicable only to oysters and lobsters which are not destined for the oyster and lobster preserves of the country.

For oysters and lobsters having this latter destination, the duty of 6 per cent. is maintained. Government will determine the formalities and conditions under which they will be admitted at the duty of 6 per cent.

‡ Government is authorized to grant *entrepôt fictif* for the trade in fruits, under conditions to be determined by itself.

Law of differential duties—Continued.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
*Fruits of every kind—continued:				
Citrons, oranges, and lemons, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	ad valorem	14 per cent.	20 per cent.	1-20 of 1 per ct.
from other places, or otherwise	do	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	
Corinthian, and other currants, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	per 220½ lbs.	1 48 8	1 86 0	9.3
from other places, or otherwise	do	2 23 2	2 23 2	
Filberts, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	do	74 4	1 02 3	
from other places, or otherwise	do	1 30 2	1 30 2	
Fruit, not specified—				
green, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	ad valorem	9 per cent.	15 per cent.	1-20 of 1 per ct.
from other places, or otherwise	do	17 per cent.	17 per cent.	
dry, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	do	13 per cent.	13 per cent.	
from other places, or otherwise	do	18 per cent.	18 per cent.	
Ginger—				
dry, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 220½ lbs.	3 72 0	4 65 0	9.3
from other places	do	5 58 0	5 58 0	
preserved, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	6 51 0	7 44 0	
from other places	do	9 30 0	9 30 0	
Grain, to wit—				
Beans, imported by sea	per 2,205 lbs.	1 86 0	2 60 4	1 8
otherwise imported	do	2 60 4	3 34 8	
Vetches, imported by sea	do	2 60 4	3 34 8	
otherwise imported	do	3 34 8	3 34 8	
Groats, or pearled barley—				
imported by sea	per 220½ lbs.	1 20 9	1 30 2	
otherwise imported	do	1 39 5	1 39 5	
Grease—				
Tallow, hog's lard, etc., by sea, and directly from a country out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar, and of the sound	do	9 3	46 5	12 1
from other places, or otherwise	do	66 1	65 1	

Hair, human hair, horse-hair, and hair of animals—							
† raw hair, directly from a country out of Europe	-	-	do	-	46 5	74 4	} 6 32 4
from other places	-	-	do	-	1 11 6	1 11 6	
curled, or otherwise prepared	-	-	do	-	5 58 0	5 58 0	
Hemp—							9.3
en masse, comprising the stems or flax of the banana tree, the aloe, the hemp of Manilla, the phormium tenax and other filaments of the same nature, not specified, from a port out of Europe, or beyond the straits of Gibraltar and of the sound.				do	9 3	37 2	} Present duty.
from other places				do	65 1	65 1	
Hides and skins, (great skins,†) raw and undressed—							
green, salted or not salted, from countries out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar				do	9.3	27 9	} 93
from other places				do	41 8	41 8	
dry, salted or not, from countries out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar				do	9.3	37 2	} 2 23 2 5
from other places				do	65 1	65 1	
Cuttings of leather ‡—							} Prohibited.
green, directly from a country out of Europe				do	9.3	9 3	
from other places				do	14	14	
dried, directly from a country out of Europe				do	1 8	18 6	
from other places				do	27 9	27 9	
manufactured articles of hides and of skins				ad valorem	18 per cent.	18 per cent.	
Honey—							
by sea, and directly from the countries of production				per 220½ lbs.	1 76 7	2 13 9	} 9.3
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production				do	2 13 9	2 51 1	
from other places, or otherwise				do	2 88 3	2 88 3	

* Government is authorized to grant *entrepot fictif* for the trade in fruits, under conditions to be determined by itself.

† The tails of horned cattle shall be assimilated to raw horse-hair.

‡ By *great skins* are to be understood the skins of horses, oxen and steers, bulls and bullocks, buffaloes, bisons, cows and heifers, asses and mules, elephants; also, the skins of seals and other large marine animals.

|| These duties shall be one-half only on hides originally from bordering countries, and subject in those countries to an export duty; government will take the necessary measures for verifying their origin.

§ The duty of \$2 23.2 per 220½ lbs. shall be applicable not only to hides and skins (great skins) above designated, but also generally to hides and skins of every other kind, dry, salted, or not, considered as raw or undressed. For the skins of rabbits and of kids in the case, fresh or dried, raw or not prepared, the export duty shall be 9.3 cents per 220½ lbs. It shall be triple for the same skins prepared or dressed.

¶ It is reserved to the government to permit the exportation of cuttings of leather, through certain *bureaux*, under payment of duties, (law of December 24, 1829.)

Law of differential duties—Continued.

96

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Horns and tips of horns— of oxen, cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, &c., directly from a country out of Europe	ad valorem	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	} 3 per cent.
from other places	do	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	
Indigo— directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 2.2 lbs.	9 3	1 8	} 9.3
from other places	do	1 8	1 8	
Lead, raw, or in pigs, and old lead— by sea, of every production	per 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	9 3	27 9	} 9.3
otherwise	do	27 9	27 9	
Oils—Olive oil, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	per 22 gallons	2 41 8	2 79	} 1 8
from other places, or otherwise	do	3 16 2	3 16 2	
fit to be used only in manufactures—by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do	18 6	46 5	} 1 8
from other places, or otherwise	do	65 1	65 1	
Palm and cocoa oil, and oil of Toulouconna and Ellipée— directly from countries out of Europe	per 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	18 6	46 5	} 1 8
from other places	do	65 1	65 1	
Fish oils—whale, seal, cachalot, and spermaceti— of the national fishery	do	Free.	Free.	} 1 8
not of the national fishery, directly from transatlantic countries	per 22 gallons	2 23 2	2 60 4	
from other places	do	2 97 6	2 97 6	} 9.3
Fish-liver oil— of the national fishery	do	Free.	Free.	
not of the national fishery, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	do	18 6	46 5	} 9.3
from other places, or otherwise	do	65 1	65 1	
Pepper and pimento— directly from the countries, of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	per 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 23 2	2 79	} 9.3
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do	2 79	3 16 2	
from other places	do	2 53 4	3 53 4	

Doc. No. 45.

Quercitron—					
directly from the countries of production	do	4 6	27 9	}	9.3
from other places	do	37 2	37 2		
Ratans, reeds, rushes, and bamboos—					
exotics, rough or not dressed, by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	18 6	46 5	}	9.3
from other places, or otherwise	do	65 1	65 1		
Resins—					
crude, not specified, by sea	do	13 9	23 2	}	9.3
otherwise	do	27 9	27 9		
Rice*					
of the East Indies, in the husk, or rough rice, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	27 9	55 8	}	9.3
from other places	do	74 4	74 4		
not in the husk, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do	93	1 39 5	}	9.3
from other places	do	1 76 7	1 76 7		
all other, rough or in the husk—					
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do	46 5	65 1	}	9.3
from other places, or otherwise	do	93	93		
not in the husk—					
by sea, and directly from the countries of production	do	1 48 8	1 76 7	}	9.3
from other places, or otherwise	do	2 04 6	2 04 6		
Saltpetre, (crude,) to wit:					
nitrates of potash and of soda, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope	do	1 8	37 2	}	9.3
from other places { nitrate of soda	do	55 8	55 8		
{ nitrate of potash	do	37 2	37 2	}	9.3
refined	do	1 86	1 86		
Seed, to wit—					
Colewort, rape, hempseed, or water-hemp, linseed and sesamum, cameline, and all oleaginous seed not denominated in the tariff, by sea, and directly from a country out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar and of the sound.	} per last of 30 hec- tolitres, or 82½ bushels.	27 9	79	}	2 23 2
from other places, or otherwise		93	93		

* Government is authorized to permit the husking of rice in *entrepot*, under conditions to be determined by itself.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Seed, to wit—				
Riga flaxseed, for sowing, (from the 1st of August to the 1st of April,) imported by sea directly from Riga, with justification of origin - - - - -	per last of 24 bbls.	1 8 8	55 8	} 93
from other places, or otherwise - - - - -	do	1 86	1 86	
Skins and hides—(see Hides.)				
Soaps—				
hard, by sea, and directly from a port situated beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -	per 220½ lbs.	2 79	3 16 2	} 9.3
from other places, or otherwise - - - - -	do	3 53 4	3 53 4	
Spices—				
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, mother-cloves, and others not specially tariffed, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	ad valorem	12 per cent.	15 per cent.	} 1-20 of 1 per cent.
from other places - - - - -	do	13 per cent.	13 per cent.	
Stone—				
Marble, rough, and in blocks or slabs, by sea, of every production otherwise - - - - -	do	1-20 of 1 per cent.	3 per cent.	} 1-20 of 1 per cent.
polished, sculptured, moulded, or sawed - - - - -	do	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	
	do	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	
Sugar, (of cane)—				
raw, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	per 220½ lbs.	1 8	31 5	} 9.3
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production - - - - -	do	31 5	46 5	
from other places, by sea - - - - -	do	51 1	79 5	
by every other way - - - - -	-	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
Sumach, (bark, leaves, and boughs)—				
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -	do	1 8	13 9	} 9.3
from other places, or otherwise - - - - -	do	18 6	18 6	
Tar—				
directly from the countries of production - - - - -	per 4,410 lbs.	1 8	41 8	
from other places - - - - -	do	41 8	41 8	

Teas—					
directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	- - - - -	per 220½ lbs.	5 58	11 16	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	18 60	18 60	
Tin, unwrought—					
directly from a port beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope	- - - - -	do	1 8	37 2	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	55 8	55 8	
Tobacco, in leaf and in rolls—					
of Europe, without distinction	- - - - -	do	93	93	}
Varinas, without distinction of production	- - - - -	do	4 65	4 65	
of Porto Rico, Havana, Colombia, and Oronoko, directly from the countries of production	- - - - -	do	93	1 20 9	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	1 39 5	1 39 5	
of other countries out of Europe, directly from the countries of production	- - - - -	do	46 5	74 4	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	93	93	
Stems, directly from the countries of production	- - - - -	do	74 4	1 02 3	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	1 20 9	1 20 9	
Cigars, directly from countries out of Europe	- - - - -	do	18 60	22 32	}
from other places	- - - - -	do	26 04	26 04	
Turpentine, (oil of)—					
by sea	- - - - -	do	37 2	65 1	}
otherwise	- - - - -	do	65 1	65 1	
Whalebone—					
of the national fishery	- - - - -		Free	Free	}
of foreign fisheries, directly from transatlantic countries	- - - - -	do	2 23 2	2 60 4	
from other places	- - - - -	do	4 65	4 65	}
cut and prepared	- - - - -	do	11 16	11 16	
*Wood—					
Not sawed—every kind of wood, unhewn, or not sawed, fit for civil and naval construction, imported directly by sea	- - - - -	per ton	37 2	74 4	}
the same, otherwise imported	- - - - -	do	93	93	
Oak, curved, unhewn, or not sawed, fit for naval construction	- - - - -	do	18 6	18 6	}

* For wood, on which the duties are fixed *per ton*, government will determine the mode of proving the quantities. In every case, the importer may release himself from the real cubature, by paying the duty calculated on the legal capacity of the vessel, with the addition of 10 per cent. This disposition is applicable only to the interior lading of the vessel. The lading upon deck shall always be submitted to cubage. The restitution of three-fourths of the duty paid shall be allowed to wood which shall be employed in naval construction; also, to wood intended for lining the shafts of coal-mines, according to formalities to be determined by the government. Vine-props, poles, rods, and all other plants, being neither in leaf, nor fit to be worked into hoops or hoops, shall continue to pay 6 per cent. on their introduction.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Import duties.		Export duties.
		National flag.	Foreign flag.	
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Wood—				
*Sawed, boards, rafters, and joists, beams, plank, and every other kind of sawed wood, cut through or not, including staves, by sea - - - - -	per ton - - -	1 67 4	2 04 6	} 9.3
otherwise imported - - - - -	do - - -	2 23 2	2 23 2	
Box, cedar, and lignum vitæ, from the countries of production, from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -	per 220½ lbs. -	9 3	27 9	} 9.3
from other places - - - - -	do - - -	37 2	37 2	
Cabinet woods, other than those above named, excepting walnut, by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	do - - -	27 9	55 8	} 9.3
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production -	do - - -	55 8	83 7	
from other places - - - - -	do - - -	1 11 6	1 11 6	
sawed in boards or leaves of a centimetre, (0.3937 of an inch,) or less - - - - -	do - - -	5 58	5 58	} 9.3
sawed to a greater thickness - - - - -	do - - -	2 79	2 79	
Furniture of every kind, and works of wood - - - - -	ad valorem -	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1-20 of 1 per cent.
Dyewoods of every kind, unground, excepting Brazil wood, directly from a transatlantic country - - - - -	per 220½ lbs. -	1.8	13	} 9.3
from other places - - - - -	do - - -	18 6	18 6	
Brazil wood, directly from the countries of production - - -	do - - -	37 2	74 4	
from other places - - - - -	do - - -	93	93	

* For wood sawed of 1.96854 inch (5 centimetres) and less in thickness, the duties shall be increased 50 per cent.

† Beams shall be treated as wood sawed, only when they shall be entirely sawed, and to square edges. In the contrary case, they shall be treated as wood not sawed.

ART. 2. Those articles of raw material hereafter enumerated, regarding which the present duties are augmented, shall be liable to one-half of these augmentations only, during the first year, viz :

Ashes.	Oils, to wit :
Brimstone.	Of palm, cocoa, &c.
Cachou.	Of fish and fish liver.
Copper ore.	Quercitron.
Cotton, raw.	Ratans.
Grease.	Resins.
Hemp.	Rice, rough.
Hides and skins, and cuttings of leather.	Saltpetre, raw.
Horns and tips of horns.	Seed.
Horse-hair, raw.	Stone, (marble, rough.)
Lead, raw.	Sumach.
Oils, to wit :	Turpentine, oil of.
Of olive, for manufacture.	Woods: cabinet, dye, and Brazil.

The augmentation of the duties on raw sugars imported by the Belgian flag from European *entrepôts* shall receive its application by the quarter part, from year to year.

ART. 3. During the first year which shall follow the promulgation of the present law, and, if the government shall deem it advantageous, during the second year, in whole or in part :

1st. For the seven following articles :

Ashes ;
 Brimstone, raw ;
 Cotton, raw, of the East Indies, or of the Levant ;
 Oil, olive, for manufacture ;
 Rice, rough, of the East Indies, or of the Levant ;
 Sumach ;
 Woods : cedar, *lignumvitæ*, and box ;

coming from beyond the straits of Gibraltar, and for ashes coming from beyond the sound, shall be assimilated to those of the places of production, as well for the Belgian flag as for the flag of the place from whence the merchandise is imported.

2d. For the three following articles :

Grease ; hemp, *en masse* ; seed, coming from beyond the straits of Gibraltar and of the sound ; and for hides, green and dry, coming from beyond the straits of Gibraltar, shall be assimilated to productions coming from countries out of Europe, as well for the Belgian flag as for the flag of the country from whence the merchandise is imported.

3d. Independently of the importations which shall be made in reality directly from the place of production, there may be admitted, in vessels of Belgium or of Holland, through custom-houses to be designated by the Belgian government, a quantity (amounting annually to seven millions of kilogrammes) of coffee, originally from the Dutch East India colonies, at the duty applicable to productions coming direct from the place of production under the Belgian flag, with the addition of 11 per cent.

There may, moreover, be imported, as well by the Bois le Duc canal to Maestricht as by the Meuse, 180,000 kilogrammes of tobacco other

than that of Europe, at the duty of productions coming direct under the Belgian flag.

The dispositions which precede shall cease their effect with regard to the countries for whose benefit they are established, if in those countries there occur any changes of tariff or other dispositions prejudicial to Belgian commerce or industry.

ART. 4. The deduction of 10 per cent. sanctioned by the 10th article of the law of 26th August, 1822, shall be no longer allowed to the importation of manufactured articles, saving the exceptions to be designated by royal decree.

These articles imported by sea, under a foreign flag, and by rivers and canals, under any flag, shall pay 10 per cent. over and above the tariff in force.

Other importations by sea, under the national flag, which shall not be favored by a special disposition of the tariff, shall continue to enjoy this deduction. It shall be extended to 20 per cent. for such of these importations as shall be made from places situated beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

ART. 5. Belgian vessels coming from transatlantic countries, or from places situated beyond the straits of Gibraltar, may, without losing the benefit of direct importation, and by complying with the conditions prescribed by government, touch at an intermediate port to receive advices; provided that there they do not enter into any commercial operation of loading or unloading.

Foreign vessels coming from the same places, and which shall be provided with bills of lading, and ship's papers duly *viséed* by the Belgian consuls, in the name of Belgian houses, and in destination for Belgian ports, shall be admitted to the same privilege.

The bill of lading may be to order; provided that it be shown that the cargo is despatched from transatlantic places on Belgian account, either as ownership or as consignment, made directly from these places to a house in Belgium.

In whatever concerns Belgian vessels, the government may modify the interdiction to sell, to load, and to unload.

ART. 6. The products of Asia, of Africa, and of America, arriving directly in Belgium, under the flag of the country of which they are originally, and from whence they are imported, may be admitted on the same footing as under the Belgian flag, when the latter shall not be subject in those countries to any other or higher duties than the national flag.

The government is authorized to take, by royal decree, the measures necessary to this effect.

ART. 7. Arrivals by canals and rivers, under the flag of a State where the Belgian flag would be aggrieved by the same method of differential duties, shall be subject, in Belgium, to additional taxes of navigation, or of equivalent customs.

The government is authorized to take, by royal decree, the measures necessary to this effect.

ART. 8. During the eighteen months which shall follow the promulgation of the present law, the government may, in consideration of the payment of a duty of 30 francs per ton, accord nationalization to foreign

vessels judged, by viewers to be appointed by itself, to be of good quality, and in a perfect state of navigability. The burden shall be established as if for the collection of tonnage duty.

The government is authorized to remit this duty on condition that, for each vessel nationalized, there shall be constructed in Belgium, in a specified time, a vessel of at least an equal capacity.

May be exempted from the duty of 30 francs per ton, vessels of Belgian origin, now navigating under a foreign flag; for which, within three months from the promulgation of the present law, there shall be demanded the national flag, and which shall fulfil the conditions prescribed.

Captains and mates, who shall obtain naturalization within three years from the promulgation of the present law, shall be exempt from the duty exacted by the first section of the first article of the law of 15th February, 1844.

ART. 9. The government may exact justification of the procedance, or of the origin of merchandise, and determine the form and the nature of this justification.

It will determine by royal decree the periods in which the present law shall be executed according to its provisions.

Merchandise designated in the present law, which, at the date of the promulgation thereof, shall be in *entrepôt*, shall be subject to the new *régime* established with regard to them.

ART. 10. If, following, or by occasion of the present law, measures are taken by any foreign nation to promote the position of Belgian commerce or industry, the government may, in the interval of the sessions, increase the encouragements of procedance and of flag.

The dispositions taken by the government, by virtue of the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted for the approbation of the Chambers at their next session.

ART. 11. There shall be established, under the protection of the government, funds for the benefit of mariners navigating under the Belgian flag, &c.

ART. 12. From the date of a period to be fixed by the government, Belgian and foreign mariners may be admitted in the quality of captains, or of first and second lieutenants, in the Belgian merchant marine, only after having undergone an examination of capacity.

The government will make the necessary regulations to this effect.

Given at Paris, July 21, 1844.

TOBACCO.

Royal decree fixing the tariff on tobacco.

LEOPOLD, King, &c. :

Seeing the article *tobacco* of the law in date of this day :

Revising the law of the 27th June last, which indicates the sums to be added to the tariff of differential duties :

On the proposition of our ministers of the interior and of finance,

We have decreed and do decree :

From and after the execution of the law of this day, the duties to be collected on tobacco shall be as follows:

Designation.	Basis of duties.	Duties of import.				Duties of export.
		National flag.		Foreign flag.		
<i>Tobacco, in leaf and in rolls.</i>						
Of Europe, without distinction - -	220½ lbs.	Dolls. c.	m.	Dolls. c.	m.	9.3
Varinas, without distinction of production	do	2	32 5	2	32 5	
Of Porto Rico, Havana, Colombia, St. Domingo, the East Indies, and Oronoko—		6	51	6	51	
directly from the countries of production - - - -	do	2	79	3	06 9	
from other places - - - -	do	3	25 5	3	25 5	
Of other countries out of Europe—						
directly from the countries of production - - - -	do	1	86	2	13 9	
from other places - - - -	do	2	32 5	2	32 5	
Stems—						
directly from the countries of production - - - -	do	2	13 9	2	41 8	
from other places - - - -	do	2	60 4	2	60 4	
<i>Tobacco, manufactured.</i>						
In carrots, powder, cut, or otherwise manufactured—						
without distinction of production -	do	6	51	6	51	
Cigars—						
directly from countries out of Europe	do	37	20	40	93	
from other places - - - -	do	44	64	44	64	

Particular disposition relating to the tariff.

The government may interdict the importation of European tobacco through certain *bureaux* of the land frontier.

Given at Paris the 21st July, 1844.

Abstract of the royal decree relating to the general execution of the law of differential duties, and providing for the execution of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 12 of said law.

CHAPTER I.

PARTIAL REMISSION OF THE DUTIES OF IMPORT ON WOOD, HIDES, LINSEED, OYSTERS, AND LOBSTERS.

SECTION I.

Remission of three-fourths of the duties of import on wood employed in naval construction, or in lining the shafts of coal-mines.

ARTICLE 1, Provides for the determination, by the ministers of finance and of the interior, of the formalities and conditions under which the

remission of three-fourths of the duties shall be granted to wood, sawed or not sawed, to be employed as above specified.

SECTION II.

ARTICLE 2, Provides for the reduction of half the duties on the introduction into Belgium of hides originally from bordering countries, (France, Holland, and the Zoll Verein states,) conformably to disposition of the tariff.

SECTION III.

ARTICLE 3, Provides for the justification of the origin of Riga flaxseed for sowing.

SECTION IV.

ARTICLES 4 and 5, Provide for the partial remission of the duties of import on oysters and lobsters destined for the beds or preserves of the country, and the formalities and conditions respecting their introduction, and the construction of preserves, &c.

CHAPTER II.

Progressive application of the augmentations of duties on certain raw materials.

PROGRESSIVE TARIFF.

ARTICLE 6. The augmentations of the duties on the merchandise designated in the 2d article of the law of this day, shall be enforced in conformity with the following table:

Table.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Duties of import, first year.		
		National flag.	Flag of the place from whence the merchandise is imported.	Foreign flag.
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Ashes, (potashes, pearlashes, kalis)—				
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar, and of the sound	220½ lbs. - -	9 3	34 4	34 4
from other places,* or otherwise	do - -	- -	43 7	- -
Brimstone, raw—				
by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do - -	1 -	9 5	9 5
from other places,* or otherwise	do - -	- -	17 09	- -
Cachou and terra japonica—				
directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do - -	1 8	15 8	15 8
from other places*	do - -	- -	26 -	- -
Cotton, raw—				
of the East Indies, directly from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do - -	1 8	31 6	31 6
from other places, by sea, by rivers, and by canals	do - -	- -	31 6	- -
by land	do - -	- -	53 -	- -
all other kinds, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar	do - -	1 8	31 6	31 6
from other places, by sea, by rivers, and by canals	do - -	- -	36 7	- -
by land	do - -	- -	53 -	- -
Grease, tallow, hog's lard, &c.—				
by sea, and directly from a country out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar, and of the sound	do - -	9 3	39 -	48 3
from other places,* or otherwise	do - -	- -	48 3	- -
Hemp—				
<i>en masse</i> , comprising the stems or flax of the banana tree, the aloe, Manilla hemp, the phormium tenax, and other filaments of the same nature, not specified, from a port out of Europe, or beyond the straits of Gibraltar, and of the sound	do - -	9 3	21 4	45 3
from other places*	do - -	- -	45 3	- -

Hides and skins, (great skins,) raw and undressed—

Green, salted, or not, from countries out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -

do - - - - - 9 21 2 28 2

from other places - - - - -

do - - - - - 28 2

Dry, salted, or not, from countries out of Europe, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -

do - - - - - 9 23 6 37 6

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 37 6

Cuttings of leather—green, directly from a country out of Europe - - - - -

do - - - - - 9 5 6 8

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 8

dried, directly from a country out of Europe - - - - -

do - - - - - 1 8 11 2 15 8

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 15 8

Horns and tips of horns—

of oxen, cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, &c., directly from a country out of Europe - - - - -

Ad valorem - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 2 per cent.

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 2 per cent.

Lead—

Raw, or in pigs, and old lead, by sea, of every production - - - - -

220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - - - - 7 7 18 8 18 8

otherwise - - - - -

do - - - - - 18 8

Oils—

Olive oil, fit only for manufactures, by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -

22 gallons - - - - - 18 6 42 9 42 9

from other places,* or otherwise - - - - -

do - - - - - 52 2

Palm, cocoa, Toulouconna, and Illipée, directly from countries out of Europe - - - - -

220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - - - - 18 6 39 4 48 8

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 48 8

Fish oil—whale, seal, cacholet, and spermaceti, of the national fishery - - - - -

- - - - - Free. Free. Free.

not the production of the national fishery, directly from transatlantic countries - - - - -

22 gallons - - - - - 2 23 2 2 44 6 2 63 2

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 2 63 2

Fish-liver oil, of the national fishery - - - - -

- - - - - Free. Free. Free.

not the production of the national fishery, by sea, and directly from the countries of production - - - - -

do - - - - - 13 28 1 28 1

from other places,* or otherwise - - - - -

do - - - - - 37 4 37 4

Quercitron—

directly from the countries of production - - - - -

220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - - - - 4 3 16 3 16 3

from other places* - - - - -

do - - - - - 21 7

* Importations from other places, by sea, and under the national flag, (excepting those of raw sugar,) may enjoy the reduction of duties mentioned in the 3d paragraph of the 4th article of the law of this day.

Table—Continued.

108

Doc. No. 45.

Designation of merchandise and productions.	Basis of duties.	Duties of import, first year.		
		National flag.	Flag of the place from whence the merchandise is imported.	Foreign flag.
		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
Ratans, reeds, rushes, and bamboos—				
exotics, rough or undressed, by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	220½ lbs. -	18 6	36 3	36 3
from other places,* or otherwise	do -	-	45 6	-
Resins—				
crude, not specified, by sea	do -	13 9	19 5	19 5
otherwise	do -	-	21 8	-
Saltpetre, crude, to wit:				
Nitrate of potash and of soda, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope	do -	1 8	37 2	37 2
from other places { nitrate of soda	do -	-	47 6	-
{ nitrate of potash	do -	-	37 2	-
Sugar, of cane—				
raw, directly from the countries of production, or from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope	do -	1 8	31 6	31 6
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production	do -	17 7	39	79
from other places, by sea, 1st year	do -	15 6	79	79
2d year	do -	27 6	79	79
3d year	do -	39 4	79	79
4th year	do -	51 2	79	79
Sumach—				
Bark, leaves, and boughs, by sea, and directly from the countries of production	do -	1 8	10 9	10 9
from other places,* or otherwise	do -	-	13 2	-
Turpentine, oil of—				
by sea	do -	36 3	52 3	52 3
otherwise	do -	-	52 3	-

Wood—

Box, cedar, and lignum vitæ, from the countries of production,
from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or from a port
beyond the straits of Gibraltar - - - - -
from other places* - - - - -
Cabinet woods, other than those above-named, not including wal-
nut, by sea, and directly from the countries of production, or
from a port beyond the Cape of Good Hope - - - - -
from transatlantic countries, other than those of production - -
from other places* - - - - -
Dyewood, of every kind, unground, (excepting Brazil wood,) di-
rectly from a transatlantic country - - - - -
from other places* - - - - -
Brazil wood, directly from the countries of production - - - -
from other places* - - - - -

do	-	-	8 7	18 6	18 6
do	-	-	-	23 2	
do	-	-	22 3	37 2	37 2
do	-	-	36 3	51 2	65 1
do	-	-	-	65 1	
do	-	-	1 8	13	17 7
do	-	-	-	17 7	
do	-	-	37 2	74 4	74 4
do	-	-	-	85 7	

* Importations from other places, by sea, and under the national flag, (excepting those of raw sugar,) may enjoy the reduction of duties mentioned in the 3d paragraph of the 4th article of the law of this day.

CHAPTER III.

Deduction of 10 and of 20 per cent. in favor of the national flag.

ARTICLE 7, Provides that the deduction of 10 per cent. mentioned in article 10 of the law of the 26th August, 1822, shall continue to be allowed on the importation by sea, and under the Belgian flag, of all merchandise not favored by a special disposition of the tariff, with the exception of the following articles :

1. Iron, hammered, drawn, rolled, or wired, and works of iron and of cast iron, including mechanical machines of every description, carding machines, cutlery ; tinned iron, rough or worked ; also brass, hammered, rolled, wired, or otherwise worked.

2. Thread of flax, silk, cotton, and wool.

3. Earthen-works of every description.

4. Fabrics of every material, pure or mixed, comprising hosiery, (*la bonneterie*,) laces, (*la passementerie*,) ribandry, (*la rubannerie*,) carpets, and tapestry.

In conformity with the 2d paragraph of the 4th article of the law of this day, the import duties on the merchandise denominated in the present article shall be augmented 10 per cent., when the importation may be made by sea under a foreign flag, and by rivers and canals under any flag.

ARTICLE 8, Provides that the deduction of 20 per cent., accorded by the 3d paragraph of the 4th article of the said law, to merchandise imported by sea and under the Belgian flag from places situated beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, is subordinated to the condition of direct importation, saving the case of putting into a port permitted by chapter 5th hereafter.

CHAPTER IV,

Provides for the importation of 7,000,000 kilogrammes of coffee, and 180,000 kilogrammes of foreign tobacco, at the duties fixed by the 3d article of the said law of this day.

CHAPTER V.

Touching of vessels at intermediate ports.

ARTICLE 10, Provides that Belgian and foreign vessels coming from transatlantic places, or from ports situated beyond the straits of Gibraltar, shall continue to be permitted to touch at an intermediate port without losing the benefit of direct importation, and without being constrained to any formality, to wit :

Until the 1st of October, 1844, for arrivals from beyond the straits of Gibraltar ;

Until the 1st January, 1845, for arrivals from transatlantic countries, and this side the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn ; and

Until the 1st July, 1845, for arrivals from beyond the capes.

ARTICLE 11, Provides that at the expiration of these periods, Belgian and foreign vessels touching at a port on their route shall preserve the

benefit of direct importation, conformably to the 1st section of the 5th article of the said law of this day, only by the accomplishment of the formalities and conditions hereafter set forth.

SECTION I.

Of Belgian vessels.

ARTICLE 12, Provides that the captain shall be bound—

1st. To exhibit the ship's books and papers, and especially the manifest or charter-party, the passport, and bills of lading. The manifest or charter-party, and the passport, shall be invested with the *visa* of the Belgian consul; or, in his default—that is to say, should there be no Belgian consul at the port of shipment—with that of the consular agent of a friendly power.

2d. To produce a certificate from the Belgian consul at the port of stoppage, or, in his default, from the chief of the local custom-house, attesting that there has been no loading or unloading of merchandise, nor any commercial operation in that port, excepting what is provided for by the following paragraph.

3d. Belgian vessels coming from countries out of Europe are permitted to land a part of their cargo in foreign ports, without losing the benefit of direct importation for the balance; provided the captain furnishes to the Belgian custom-house, independently of the justifications required by the first paragraph of the present article, a certificate from the Belgian consul at the port of stoppage, or, in his default, the chief of the local custom-house, certifying that the residue of the cargo imported into Belgium has not quitted the vessel's side.

Government reserves to itself the right to permit, should there be occasion, the embarkation of merchandise at intermediate ports, under formalities and conditions to be determined.

ARTICLE 13, Provides that, independently of the delivery of the documents required by the preceding article, the captain shall be bound, if it be required of him, to produce a log to the principal *employé* of the custom-house of the port of importation, which shall be forthwith verified by the depositions, and, if need be, by the examination of the crew; it shall be distinct from that required by the commercial code.

SECTION II.

Of foreign vessels.

ARTICLE 14, Provides that the captain shall be bound to furnish the same justifications as those required for Belgian vessels by the first paragraph of the preceding article. These shall, moreover, establish that the cargo has been made for Belgian destination, and on account of a Belgian house.

ARTICLE 15, Provides that when, in conformity with the third paragraph of the fifth article of the said law of this day, the bill of lading shall be to order, the ship's papers, and especially the charter-party or manifest, must establish to the consul at the port of embarkation, and to the officers of the custom-house at the port of importation, that the cargo

has been actually despatched on Belgian account, either as the property of a house in Belgium, or as consignment made directly to this house.

In default of this proof, the consul shall refuse to *visé* the ship's papers, and the custom-house shall refuse to admit the cargo as direct importation, unless the accomplishment of the formalities and conditions which precede are duly justified.

ARTICLE 16, Provides that when the vessel shall have touched at an intermediate port, or in the roadstead of that port, it shall lose the benefit of direct importation, unless the captain proves that he was compelled to put in by *superior force*, and unless he produces to this effect, on his arrival at the port of importation, a certificate from the Belgian consul at the port of stoppage, attesting the circumstances of navigation which forced him to put in.

Before giving this certificate, the consul shall be assured, as far as it is possible, of the causes of the stoppage. He may, if need be, to justify to himself the circumstance of navigation, demand from the captain the inspection of his journal, duly verified by the examination of the crew.

CHAPTER VI,

Provides for the nationalization of foreign vessels.

CHAPTER VII,

Provides for the justification of the origin and of the procedance of merchandise.

ARTICLE 24. For the merchandise designated in the following table, the countries there named shall be lawfully considered as the places of production.

Designation of articles.	Countries to be considered as the places of production.
Ashes - - - - -	{ United States Baltic, ports of the Danube, ports of the Russia Tuscany
Brimstone, (raw) - - - - -	{ The Two Sicilies
Cachou and terra japonica - - - - -	{ The East Indies
Cinnamon - - - - -	{ The East Indies
Cacao, (in shell) - - - - -	{ Southern and Central America Brazil Colombia
Coffee - - - - -	{ Cuba Brazil Hayti Laguayra, (Venezuela) Porto Rico

TABLE—Continued.

Designation of articles.	Countries to be considered as the places of production.
Cotton, (raw,) other than that of the East Indies - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil Cuba Egypt United States Hayti East Indies Porto Rico Turkey in Asia
Distilled spirits in hoops { Rum - Arrack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antilles East Indies Sweden and Norway
Fish, (stock fish) - - -	
Fruits—	
Almonds - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Sicilies Barbary States Spain French ports of the Mediterranean Portugal
Figs - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Sicilies Spain Portugal Turkey in Asia
Plums and prunes, citrons and oranges - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> France Two Sicilies Spain Portugal
Corinthian - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ionian isles The Lipari islands
Other - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messina Spain Turkey in Asia
Filberts - - -	The Two Sicilies
Ginger - - -	The East Indies
Indigo - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central America Guatemala The East Indies Mexico
Olive oils—	
Comestible - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austria Spain France Sardinia The Two Sicilies Spain
Manufacturing - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece Turkey in Asia Turkey in Europe

TABLE—Continued.

Designation of articles.	Countries to be considered as the places of production.
Oil of fish liver - - -	Sweden and Norway
Pepper - - -	{ Cayenne, for Cayenne pepper The East Indies
Pimento - - -	{ Jamaica Mexico Tobago
Quercitron - - -	The United States
Ratans, reeds, rushes, and bamboos, (exotics) - - -	{ Spain The East Indies
Rice, other than of the East Indies	The United States
Saltpetre, crude - - -	{ Chili The East Indies
Spices - - -	The East Indies
Sugar, raw, of cane - - -	{ Brazil Cuba The East Indies Porto Rico
Sumach - - -	{ Austria The Two Sicilies Spain
Tar - - -	{ Russia Sweden
Tobacco, in leaf and in rolls—	
Colombia - - -	Colombia
Havana - - -	Havana
Oronoko - - -	Oronoko
Porto Rico - - -	Porto Rico
Varinas - - -	Varinas
Tobacco, other than European - - -	The East Indies
Tobacco stems - - -	The United States
Wood—	
Box - - -	{ Ottoman empire France Cuba
Cedar - - -	{ United States Turkey in Asia The Antilles Guatemala
Lignum vitæ - - -	{ Islands of the Gulf of Mexico New Orleans
Cabinet woods, other than those denominated above, except walnut—	
Mahogany - - -	{ Cuba Guatemala Hayti Honduras

TABLE—Continued.

Designation of articles.	Countries to be considered as the places of production.
Cabinet woods, &c.—Continued.	
Ebony : - - - -	{ Africa
	{ America
	{ Asia
Fustic - - - -	{ The Antilles
	{ Tobago
Violet ebony, (Santa Lucia) -	{ Brazil
	{ The East Indies
Dye woods—	
Sapan - - - -	{ The Antilles
	{ The East Indies
Sandal - - - -	{ The East Indies
Brazil - - - -	{ Brazil

ARTICLE 25, Provides that importers who shall claim the benefit of the diminution of duties, for which the application is subordinated to the condition of the origin, or of the procedance, shall be bound to justify to these circumstances in the following manner :

Of the origin.—For merchandise declared to proceed from places of production not designated, but lawfully recognised as such by virtue of the preceding article, the origin shall be established, independently of the justifications of procedance and of direct arrival, by a certificate obtained at the port of loading ; containing, besides the exact description of the merchandise, the weights and measures, also the number and marks, if there are any. This certificate shall be given by the Belgian consul, and, in his default, by the consul of a friendly power, or by the chief of the custom house of the place of departure. In the last case, the signature shall be legalized by the competent local authority.

Of the procedance.—The procedance shall be established by the representation of the charter party, or of the manifest *viséé* by the Belgian consul, and, in his default, by the consul of a friendly power, or by the chief of the custom house of the place of departure.

In every case, the custom-house at the port of importation may inspect all the ship's books and papers, and require from the captain a log, which shall forthwith be verified by the depositions, and, if need be, by the examination of the crew, and shall be distinct from that required by the commercial code.

In the case provided in the 3d section of the 5th article of the said law of this day, the proof that the cargo is despatched for Belgian account shall be furnished by the charter party ; or if that is wanting, by a declaration upon the bill of lading from the Belgian consul, or from the consular agent of a friendly power at the port of loading.

CHAPTER VIII.

Periods in which the differential duties shall be applicable.

ARTICLE 26, Provides for the periods in which the modifications in the tariff of customs, resulting from the said law of this day, shall be applicable, counting from its promulgation, to wit:

Duties of import.

For wood sawed or not sawed, other than oak, curved, unhewn, fit for naval construction, and cabinet woods, the 30th day.

For raw sugars imported from European entrepôts by sea under the Belgian flag, the 270th day.

For all other merchandise imported by sea, the 7th day; otherwise imported, the 6th day.

At the expiration of these periods merchandise shall be subject to the duties of import in force, to wit: Those imported by sea, at the time of the declaration, in bulk; those imported in any other way, at the time of the declaration, in detail; and those in *entrepôt*, at the time they are put out for consumption.

Duties of export.

The modifications to the duties of export, resulting from the same law, shall be applicable the 6th day from its promulgation.

CHAPTER IX.

General dispositions.

ARTICLE 27, Provides that all merchandise for which the justifications of origin, of procedance, or of direct transportation, shall not be produced, in conformity with the dispositions of the present decree, shall be excluded from the advantages accorded by reason of the accomplishment of these conditions.

ARTICLE 28, Provides that false declarations of origin, of procedance, or of direct transport, shall be punished in conformity with the dispositions of the 1st article of the law of the 6th of March, 1818, without prejudice to the penalties of the general law of the 26th of August, 1822.

ARTICLE 29, Provides that from and after the execution of the said law of this day, merchandise of the same kind, but liable to different duties of import, by reason of the place of production, or of procedance, or of the mode of improbation, shall not be admitted into the same magazine of the public *entrepôt*, or into the same particular or fictitious *entrepôt*, (*entrepôt particulier ou fictif*.)

ARTICLE 30, Provides that from and after the same period, the merchandise comprised in the tariff of differential duties established by the said law of this day, shall be admitted to enjoy the favor of fictitious *entrepôt* (*entrepôt fictif*) only so far as they can avail of the precautionary measure designed by disposition D of the 92d article of the general law of the 26th of August, 1822, or of any other measure offering sufficient guarantees.

CHAPTER X,

Provides for the exemption of captains and mates of vessels from the naturalization duty.

Given at Paris the 21st of July, 1844.

Royal decree relating to the assimilation of the flag of the United States to the Belgian flag.

LEOPOLD, King, &c. :

Referring to article 6th of the law of this day thus conceived :

"The products of Asia, of Africa, and of America, arriving directly in Belgium under the flag of the country of which they are originally, and from whence they are imported, may be admitted on the same footing as under the Belgian flag, when the latter shall not be subject in those countries to any other or higher duties than the national flag :

"The government is authorized to take, by royal decree, the measures necessary to this effect :"

Our Minister of the Interior having placed before us tables [hereunto annexed] of the commerce and navigation between Belgium and the United States of America, from whence it results,—

1. That the mean of the importations into Belgium from the United States exceeds annually twenty millions of francs, consisting almost entirely in products of the soil and of the industry of those States :

That during the last three years, the annual average number of 76 vessels belonging to the United States, of an average and total capacity of 27,486 tons, have entered into Belgian ports ; to which remission of all the additional dues of navigation and of pilotage have been made, and also restitution of the Scheldt toll :

2. That the mean of the importations from Belgium to the United States but little exceeds two millions of francs ; and that during the last three years an average of 7 Belgian vessels only, measuring together 2,237 tons, have visited the ports of the United States :

Considering, likewise, the tariffs of the two countries, whence it results that if American vessels have not enjoyed the deduction of 10 per cent. reserved to the Belgian flag by the terms of the 10th article of the law of the 26th of August, 1822, it is to be considered that the present tariff of Belgium is very little elevated for all products imported from the United States, and, generally, for all articles of maritime commerce ; whilst the American tariff assails with very heavy duties the products which Belgium exports, or wishes to export, to the United States :—

The same minister having shown us,—

1. That the new tariff, resulting from the law of this day, reduces still, and sometimes to *one centime*, for the flag assimilated and for the Belgian flag, the duties on the products of the United States ; that especially for raw cottons, resins, potashes and pearlshes, grease and tallow, &c., which enter for about ten millions of *francs* into the annual importations from the United States into Belgium, the import duties have been reduced, for the Belgian flag and the assimilated flag, to simple duties of balance by the new tariff :

2. That, in case of assimilation, the American vessel will no longer bear the additional tax actually resulting from the deduction of 10 per cent., secured to the Belgian flag alone, since the law of 1822:

3. That yet, notwithstanding the unsuccessful result of two negotiations, the government of the United States has made, in favor of the Belgian commerce and marine, all which the actual state of its legislation permits to it, in admitting, particularly without additional tax, neither differential duty of customs nor of navigation, under the Belgian flag, the products of the soil and of the industry of Belgium, and those which habitually borrow the Belgian territory to go to the United States:

Desiring to maintain and extend the relations between Belgium and the United States, and to leave it to time to show the advantages which the law in date of this day offers to the United States, in awaiting the result of new negotiations:

On the proposition of our Ministers of the Interior and of Finance,
We have decreed, and do decree:

ARTICLE 1. Vessels of the United States of America, (duly enregistered as vessels of those States, and which shall justify in this character,) arriving directly in Belgium from ports of the United States with the products of the soil and of the industry of their country, shall not pay in Belgium other nor higher duties of customs than the duties which, in the same case, shall be applicable to Belgian vessels and their cargoes.

Shall be lawfully considered as products of the United States, cedar and ebony woods, raw cotton, tobacco of Maryland and Virginia, and that of North America generally, including tobacco stems, resins, ashes, (pot-ashes, pearlshes, and kalis,) rice of the United States, whale, spermaceti, and seal oils, whalebone; also grease, tallow, &c., and quercitron.

For all other products which shall be presented as originally of the United States, their origin shall be justified in the form determined by our decree of this day, which regulates the execution of the law aforesaid.

ARTICLE 2. Moreover, vessels of the United States shall be, in every case, whatsoever may be their procedance or their destination, assimilated to Belgian vessels for tonnage, manifest, and pilotage dues, and generally for all dues or charges whatsoever of navigation.

The Scheldt toll shall continue to be reimbursed in favor of vessels of the Union.

ARTICLE 3. The present decree shall be null and void the day wherein, on the part of the United States, the navigation and commerce of Belgium shall be treated less favorably than at to day's date.

ARTICLE 4. Our Ministers of the Interior and of Finance are charged, each one in that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Paris, the 21st of July, 1844.

*Statement of the navigation between Belgium and the United States
during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843.*

Years.	Arrivals of vessels in Belgium under the flag of the United States.		Departures of Belgian vessels for the United States.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1841 - - - -	73	25,904		
1842 - - - -	65	23,436	14	4,319
1843 - - - -	89	31,119	8	2,393
Average - - - -	76	27,486	7	2,237

Importations into Belgium from the United States—1842.

Merchandise.	Unities.	Importations. (General commerce.)				For consumption. (Special commerce.)			
		Amount.	Value.	Value.		Amount.	Value.		
				By Belgian vessels.	By foreign vessels.		Material necessary to industry.	Articles of consumption, unmanufactured.	Articles of consumption, manufactured.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Kilogrammes	6,195,545	8,683,513	612,695	8,070,818	6,501,492	9,142,136		
Raw cotton	do	3,694,034	6,279,858	376,412	5,903,446	3,858,958	6,560,229		
Resins	do	858,678	2,060,826	358,437	1,702,389	592,422	1,421,812		
Potashes and pearlashes	do	2,669,155	1,708,260	456,837	1,251,423	2,230,028	1,427,218		
Rice	do	2,403,327	1,201,663	240,995	960,668	2,160,636		1,080,317	
Fish oil	Hectolitres	13,689	958,263	199,605	758,658	9,130	639,066		
Coffee	Kilogrammes	207,417	290,384	75,152	215,232	207,417		290,384	
Dyewood	do	972,290	192,688	33,887	158,801	720,161	139,281		
Raw sugar	do	181,785	127,250		127,250	205,397		143,778	
Provisions	do	101,287	105,440	47,145	58,295	4,028		6,648	
Tea	do	7,435	74,355	7,400	66,955	6,335		63,350	
Indigo	do	4,548	74,269		74,269	4,548	74,269		
Whalebone, in slates	do		72,450	43,550	28,900		10,650		
Raw lead	Kilogrammes	200,042	68,014	18,452	49,562	200,042	68,014		
Fat, suet, tallow, and hog's lard	do	65,660	65,660	57,043	8,617	57,500	57,500		
Cabinet wood	do		65,569	31,630	33,939		46,289		
Honey	Kilogrammes	70,061	61,654	8,838	52,816	70,061		61,654	
Pepper and pimento	do	47,836	47,066		47,066	3,341		3,832	
Hides, dry, and skins not dressed	Divers		39,208	35,908	3,300		11,593		
Wool	Kilogrammes	9,413	37,652		37,652	9,413	37,652		
Cinnamon of China	do	17,882	35,764		35,764	5,667		11,334	
Dyestuffs and colors, not specified	do		30,800	2,300	28,500		8,000		
Wax, crude	Kilogrammes	10,039	28,812	13,624	15,188	10,039	28,812		
Tobacco, manufactured	do	3,697	28,609	12,505	16,104	2,214			23,620
Other articles	do		205,819	78,628	127,191		60,742	40,184	41,785
Total			22,543,846	2,711,043	19,832,803		19,733,263	1,701,481	65,405
							21,500,149		

Exportations from Belgium to the United States—1842.

Merchandise.	Unities.	Belgian and foreign merchandise. (General commerce.)				Belgian merchandise. (Special commerce.)			
		Amount.	Value.	Value.		Amount.	Value.		
				By Belgian vessels.	By foreign vessels.		Material necessary for industry.	Articles of consumption, unmanufactured.	Articles of consumption, manufactured.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cloths - - - - -	Kilogrammes	49,548	1,090,067	920,689	169,378	43,976	-	-	967,472
Fabrics of silk - - - - -	do	6,490	713,856	702,746	11,110	90	-	-	9,900
Glass and glasswares - - - - -	do	359,896	395,770	123,238	270,532	359,842	-	-	393,552
Zinc - - - - -	do	182,403	218,134	-	218,134	182,403	218,134	-	-
Arms - - - - -	-	-	113,595	46,945	66,650	-	-	-	113,545
Fabrics of cotton - - - - -	Kilogrammes	6,057	76,395	69,355	7,040	-	-	-	-
Fabrics of wool and of hair - - - - -	do	3,056	67,042	52,306	14,736	2,944	-	-	64,888
Refined sugars - - - - -	do	54,258	65,109	64,615	494	54,258	-	65,109	-
Stone coal - - - - -	do	3,941,520	59,123	57,008	2,115	3,636,000	54,540	-	-
Coffee - - - - -	do	38,629	54,081	-	54,081	-	-	-	-
Linens and other fabrics of flax, hemp, and tow - - - - -	do	6,082	43,008	35,002	8,006	5,818	-	-	40,756
Dresses - - - - -	-	-	40,963	36,602	4,361	-	-	-	2,975
Spices, not specified - - - - -	-	-	38,941	38,941	-	-	-	-	-
Ribands, other than of pure silk - - - - -	-	-	27,575	27,575	-	-	-	-	-
Hides tanned, and skins dressed - - - - -	Kilogrammes	4,183	27,380	5,983	21,397	2,825	19,623	-	-
Fur, of hares, rabbits, and beaver - - - - -	do	3,721	26,047	2,660	23,387	3,611	25,277	-	-
Watches - - - - -	Pieces	259	25,760	25,760	-	-	-	-	-
Madder - - - - -	Kilogrammes	23,915	23,915	14,580	9,336	1,595	1,595	-	-
Paintings and pictures - - - - -	-	-	20,235	12,900	7,335	-	-	-	20,235
Mercery - - - - -	-	-	15,034	10,406	4,628	-	-	-	8,650
Wines and distilled liquors - - - - -	Hectolitres	148	13,087	3,725	9,362	4	-	331	-
Provisions - - - - -	Kilogrammes	12,058	12,735	3,825	8,910	-	-	-	-
Gum, shellac - - - - -	do	3,077	12,308	-	12,308	-	-	-	-
Buttons - - - - -	-	-	10,181	2,381	7,800	-	-	-	-
Other articles - - - - -	-	-	99,514	54,570	44,944	-	18,387	2,714	25,339
Total - - - - -	-	-	3,287,855	2,311,821	976,034	-	337,556	68,154	1,647,312
							2,053,022		

Pilotage on the Scheldt.

The Belgian government has published notice of the establishment of a new system of pilotage for the river Scheldt, from Flushing in and out to sea, and from Flushing up and down to Antwerp or Ghent, for the use of all ships bound to or from Belgium.

The new Belgian pilot-boats will be found cruising outside of all dangers, between Westkappel and Schowen for the northeast channel, and between Blankenburg and Nieuport for the Wielingen or French channel. They are cutter rigged, painted all black, and wear the name *Antwerpen* in their mainsail. They carry at the mast-head a red flag, with their number in white.

The Belgian pilots may be known by a silver medal containing the arms of the kingdom, their number, and the station to which they belong; they are also provided with a license from the government.

Captains making use of a Belgian pilot will be enabled to pay the pilotage dues in Antwerp or Ghent, their place of destination, by which they will avoid any stoppage at Flushing, and free themselves from the expensive employment of an agent at that place.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

ISLAND OF CURACAO.

American whalers.

The following is a translation of a government ordinance relating to American whalers frequenting this island:

[Translation.]

American whalers frequenting Curaçao, for the purpose of refitting, replenishing stores, and refreshing their crews, shall hereafter be released from the payment of any port charges or harbor dues of whatever nature, excepting pilotage; and in case of a necessity to sell any part of their cargoes to defray their outlays or expenses, they shall then be liable to pay the duties of imported goods only (one per cent. on the value thereof) for that portion so sold; and even then, they shall be released from the usual port charges.

JULY 9, 1844.

ISLAND OF JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Port charges and regulations.

The regulations affecting the commerce of the United States with this colony are dependent entirely upon the will of the home government;

but, in its commercial intercourse, all foreign nations enjoy the same privileges, and labor under the same restrictions.

The port charges levied on all foreign vessels amount to about two guilders per ton. National vessels pay one guilder per ton.

The transhipment of goods in vessels of the United States to another port in this colony is not permitted; but such vessel may discharge a part of her cargo in this port, and proceed to and discharge the remainder at the two seaports Samarang and Surabaya. Transhipment to a foreign port is allowed without privilege or restrictions, excepting the transit duty of one per cent, usually paid by the merchant, and the usual surveillance of the custom-house officers.

The *moneys, weights, and measures* are the same as those established by the supreme law of the mother country; therefore the standard for the currency is the Dutch guilder.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

A royal cabinet order was issued on the 14th of June, modifying the duties on iron, under letters *a, b, and c*, No. 6, of the Zoll-Verem tariff, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, of the 18th of October, 1842.

The following are the duties imposed by the said order, which went into effect on the 1st of September, 1844:

Articles.	Duty, per centner of 110 lbs. avoirdupois.			
	Prussian currency.		Federal currency.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
(a) Raw iron of all sorts, filings, scraps, and scales - - - -	<i>R. thaler gro.</i> 10	<i>R. thaler gro.</i> 7½	<i>Dolls. cts.</i> 23	<i>Dolls. cts.</i> 18.4
(b) Forged and rolled iron, not manufactured into articles, in bars of half a Prussian inch square size, or larger, such as bar iron, railroad rails, raw and cement steels, cast and refined steels - - - -	1 15	-	1 03.5	
(c, 1) Forged and rolled iron, not manufactured, in bars of less than half a Prussian inch square - - -	2 15	-	1 72.5	
(c, 2) Manufactured iron in bars, such as the rough irons of machines and wagons—axes, tires, &c., roughly finished; weighing, each piece, a centner or more; iron plates, anchors, and iron cables - -	3	-	2 07	

Order relating to sugar.

A royal cabinet order was issued on the 1st of July, 1844, to take effect on the 1st of September following, and to continue in force until the year 1847, imposing new import duties on foreign sugar and sirup, according to the following table :

Articles.	Duty, per centner of 110 lbs. avoirdupois.		
	Duty in Prussian currency.	Duty in Federal currency.	Tare per centner, or 100 lbs. Prussian.
1. Sugar—	<i>R. thaler gro.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts.</i>	
(a) Lump and mould, candied, broken, and crushed white sugar.	10	6 90	14 in casks with heavy oak staves; 10 in other casks; 13 in cases.
(b) Raw and Muscovado sugar	8	5 52	13 in casks with heavy oak staves; 10 in other casks; 16 in cases above 8 centners; 13 under; 10 in foreign cannisters; 7 in other baskets; 6 in bales.
(c) Raw sugar for home refining, under stipulations and control - -	5	3 45	11 in casks.
2. Sirup - - -	4	2 76	

AUSTRIA.

Modifications of the Austrian tariff.

The government of Austria, on the 1st day of July, 1844, published a decree, making alterations in the tariff of 1838, on certain enumerated articles, both of import and export, which went into effect on the day the decree was promulged.

It will be seen that cotton yarn, cotton thread, and coffee, are the principal articles upon which a reduction of duties has been made; they will hereafter come in at about one-third less than the rates of 1838.

[Translation of the decree]

Circular.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty has been pleased to order, by a decree of the Ministry of Finance of the 4th of June of this year, $\frac{22\ 33\ 7}{5\ 5\ 6}$, that a change should be made in the duties of import and export on certain articles of merchandise, in the commerce between the Austrian imperial provinces and foreign countries, and with those provinces of the empire lying without the regular line of custom-houses; and at the same time that the restrictions in reference to the importation of certain articles should be abolished.

The new regulations concerning the aforesaid articles are contained in the annexed tariff, which is to come in force, with the exceptions therein noted, from the day of the publication thereof, and the regulations mentioned in the tariff of the 1st of November, 1838, under Nos. 11, 24, 25,

316, 317, 361, 423, 482, 483, 485, 486, 585, and that in relation to time-pieces, No. 212, and the prohibitions and remarks thereon, are abolished; whereas those of the former tariff, Nos. 217, 218, and 654, with regard to cotton yarn and cotton thread, remain in force until the 1st of August of this year, and will only then be replaced by the new regulations.

With regard to the intermediate commerce with Hungary and Transylvania, the general existing principles are to be applied to the new duties, as no particular regulations are given in the annexed tariff.

VIENNA, *July 1, 1844.*

Modifications of the Austrian tariff.

Numbers.	Articles.	Import.				Export.		
		Weight.	Duty.	Where paid.	Duty under the former tariff of 1838.	Weight.	Duty.	Where paid.
			<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
1	Ammonia and sal ammoniac - - - -	1 lb., gross	2 4	At the undercustom-houses.	7 2	1 lb., gross	2	At the chief custom-house.
2	Cotton yarn, white— from Sept. 1, 1844, to the end of Feb., 1845	1 centner,* net	6 60	do	7 20	1 centner, gross	20	do
	afterwards - - - -	do	4 80	do	-	do	20	do
	Hungarian white cotton, on good proof of its identity - - - -	-	duty free	-	-	do	20	do
3	All dyed cotton yarn, including red Turkish, from Sept. 1, 1844, to the end of Feb., 1845	do	12 00	do	14 40	do	20	do
	afterwards - - - -	do	9 60	do	-	do	20	do
	NOTE—1. On weighing the cotton yarn, the papers, covers, and strings may be taken off. 2. The authorities connected with the administration of the customs are authorized, according to circumstances, to allow commercial custom-houses to receive duties on cotton yarn to the amount of 1 centner.							
4	Cotton thread, viz.— (a) White, from Sept. 1, 1844, to the end of February, 1845 - - - -	1 lb., net	9 6	-	14 4	1 lb., gross	2	do
	afterwards - - - -	do	7 2	do	-	-	2	do
	(b) Dyed, from Sept. 1, 1844, to the end of February, 1845 - - - -	do	13 2	do	14 4	do	2	do
	afterwards - - - -	do	12	-	-	-	2	do
	from Hungary - - - -	do	1 6	do	-	do	2	do

5	Cotton goods, viz: bobbinet and tulle— (a) Plain, without pattern - - -	do	1 20	At the chief custom-house.	2 40	do	2	do
	(b) With a woven pattern - - -	do	2 40	do	5 76	do	2	do
	(c) With an embroidered pattern - - -	do	4 80	do	5 76	do	2	do
	Bobbinet from Hungary - - -	do	4	-	-	do	2	do
6	Coffee - - -	1 centner, net	6 00	At the under custom-houses.	10 08	1 centner, gross	4 0	do
NOTE.—The commercial custom-houses may receive duties on coffee when the quantity does not exceed 50 pounds.								
7	Substitutes for coffee, made from chickory, &c., rye, and other grain burnt, roasted, or powdered - - -	do	6 00	do	5 76	do	4	do
8	Copper caps - - -	1 lb., gross	48	do	1 28	1 lb., gross	2	do
	from Hungary - - -	do	12	do	-	-	2	do
9	Nitrate of soda - - -	1 centner, gross	4	do	1 60	1 centner, gross	4	do
10	Saltpetre, raw and crystalized - - -	1 centner, net	1 60	do	1 80	do	4	do
11	Saltpetre, refined - - -	do	2 40	do	4 32	do	4	do
NOTE.—1. The import and export of saltpetre are only allowed under a special permit; which, in the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, is granted by the treasury officers; and, in the other provinces, by the artillery department.								
2. The regulations in force concerning the import of saltpetre are not changed in reference to the duty to be paid for a license, besides the other duty in general.								
12	Salts, acids, and spirits, viz.— Sulphuric acid, white and brown, called oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid - - -	1 centner, gross	80	do	2 40	do	4	do
13	Sugar of lead, boracic acid, chloride of lime, acetate of lime, muriatic acid, and blue nitric acid - - -	do	2 40	do	2 40	do	4	do
14	Benzoic acid, oxalic acid, and all other salts, acids, spirits, alkalies, mordants, &c., for whatever use they may be destined, where no duty is specially affixed to them - - -	do	4 80	do	7 20	do	4	do

* The Austrian centner is equal to 123½ pounds avoirdupois.

Modification of the Austrian tariff—Continued.

Numbers.	Articles.	Import.				Export.		
		Weight.	Duty.	Where paid.	Duty under the former tariff of 1838.	Weight.	Duty.	Where paid.
			<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>	
15	Watches and clocks, of every description, except wooden clocks, viz.— (a) Watches, with or without cases - - (b) Clocks—eight-day clocks, to hang up or stand; travelling clocks, with or without cases - - - -	per piece	48	At the under custom-houses.	60 per cent.	per piece	4	At the chief custom-house.
16	Principal parts of the same, without distinction, which are neither polished nor gilt, and in an unfinished state; watch-key barrels, of steel - - - -	do	1 44	do	60 per cent.	do	8	do
		For every florin of the value	2 4	do	4 8	For every florin of the value	2	do

One hundred pfunds, or pounds, equal 1 centner.
The Austrian florin is equal to 48 cents.

New Quarantine Regulations for the Littoral Austrian Illyrian ports.

A. *With a foul bill of health*, (plague,) from whatever place, the following periods of quarantine are fixed, to wit:

For vessel and crew, including the three days quarantine of observation	- 24 days.
For susceptible merchandise, after landed in the lazaretto	- 30 "
For passengers, masters, and mates, when they land in the lazaretto immediately on arrival	- 24 "
When they go through the spoglio within 12 hours after the quarantine is declared	- 18 "
If only towards the end of the quarantine	- 20 "
Vessels of war, having susceptible goods, after discharging the same	- 20 "

B. *With a suspected bill of health*, (plague,) from whatever place:

For vessel and crew	- 15 days.
For susceptible merchandise, as above	- 22 "
Passengers, as above	- 16 "
" going through the spoglio on arrival	- 12 "
" if only towards the end of quarantine	- 14 "
Vessels of war, as above	- 12 "

C. *With a clean bill of health*:

I. *From Turkey*:

1st region.—From all the Turkish maritime provinces in Europe and Asia; that is to say, from Asia Minor, Turkey in Europe, and from the Turkish Archipelago:

Vessel and crew	- 11 days.
For merchandise, as above	- 17 "
Passengers, as above	- 9 "
" taking the spoglio on arrival	- 6 "
" towards the end of quarantine	- 8 "
For vessels of war, as above	- 8 "

2d region.—Syria, Tarso, and Adana:

For vessel and crew	- 14 days.
Merchandise, as above	- 20 "
Passengers, as above	- 12 "
" going through the spoglio on arrival	- 9 "
" towards the end of quarantine	- 11 "
Vessels of war, as above	- 12 "

3d region.—Egypt:

Vessel and crew	- 16 days.
Merchandise, as above	- 21 "
Passengers, as above	- 14 "
" taking the spoglio on arrival	- 11 "
" towards the end of quarantine	- 13 "
Vessels of war, as above	- 15 "

II. *From Greece, the Ionian islands, and Algiers.*—Vessels arriving with clean bills of health, corroborated by consular certificate, will be admitted to free *pratique*, except part of the cargo should consist of rags; in which case, the rags must be landed and ventilated in the lazaretto, and, with the passengers, perform a quarantine of 7 days.

III. Vessels arriving from Christian ports in the *Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, and mouths of the Danube*, to be subject to the same restrictions as are already in force.

IV. *The east and west coasts of Africa, the south and east coasts of Asia, as well as the ocean*, will continue to enjoy free *pratique* as before, provided vessels coming from these regions have clean bills of health given by an authority belonging to some European power, and being actually a dependency of the same; otherwise, coming with a clean bill of health given by a regency not European, they shall be subjected to a quarantine of 5 days, and to the susceptible part of the cargo being ventilated on board.

As regards quarantine against yellow fever, the following regulations are to be observed in future:

With a clean bill of health, to be admitted, as before, to free <i>pratique</i> .	
With suspected bill of health, a quarantine of	5 days.
With foul bill of health, susceptible goods to be landed in lazaretto, with a quarantine of	10 “
Foul bill of health, under aggravated circumstances, susceptible goods to be landed in lazaretto	15 “

MAY 24, 1844.

TRIESTE.

PORT REGULATIONS.

Notification of the imperial royal government of the Austrian and Litoral province concerning the disciplines to be observed in the free port of Trieste by Austrian and foreign mercantile ships.

Notwithstanding that the disciplines prescribed by the edict of navigation of the year 1774, for the exact observance of those seamen who visit this free port, have been republished by several circular orders, it has been observed by this government that they have been transgressed by many captains and commanders of vessels, under pretext of ignorance or oblivion of the ordinances given on that subject: government, therefore, has judged it proper to collect the principal disciplines determined by the said edict, and other ordinances, for the direction of those anchoring in this port, who, in future, shall have no excuse for ignorance; the less so, as, in the mean time, it has been disposed that, at their arrival, they shall duly be advertised thereof, both by the imperial royal captain of the port, and by the consuls of the nation they belong to.

1st. All captains and commanders of vessels, both national and foreign, must pay a ready and dutiful obedience to the captain of the port, both in taking their berth in the port, and in anchoring. It will be their duty to moor and back the anchors, as much as possible, with cables; and to have always a spare cable ready, to remedy occasional losses, which may possibly happen to their vessel or ship by furious blasts of wind, which might suddenly arise in this port. All ships mooring at the Dolphins must be fastened all around the Dolphin, and not merely to a part of it, as the neglect of that order might easily cause the Dolphin being entirely

broken to pieces, the ill-fastened ship lost, and others also damaged or ruined, against which she might drift.

2d. No captain or commander of vessel is allowed to keep gunpowder on board, but must report it, and deposite it at the place appointed for it; nor, without having complied with that regulation, enter the lazaretto or canal, or advance into the port. On the ship's leaving the port, as soon as she is in the roads, she may take her powder on board again, presenting a permission in writing from the captain of the port. Cannons and all fire-arms must be unloaded of shot while in port.

3d. Every captain and commander of a vessel must keep on board in the night-time a watchman; and the abuse of keeping watch-dogs on deck in the night-time is forbidden.

4th. From sunset to sunrise all fires on board and all open lights are prohibited; it is also prohibited to kindle any stoves on board of any vessel while stationing in this port. No fires, unless moderate, and in case of need, in day-time, and calm weather only, may be kindled on the quay, and then always at the distance of 12 feet from the holdings or moorings of vessels, that their solidity may not thereby be damaged.

5th. Firing of cannons, muskets, &c. is also prohibited in the night, unless to call for assistance in case of extraordinary emergency. Guns may be fired in day-time, for the purpose of saluting or solemnizing some festival; but the permission of the captain of the port must previously be obtained.

6th. Careening vessels, or breaming their bottoms, is not allowed unless in the place appointed, and then only under the inspection of an officer of the captain of the port.

7th. Vessels of any description are forbidden, while in the canal, to load or discharge hemp, tar, firewood, and charcoal, or any other combustible liable to catch fire. Every captain or commander of vessel whatever, national or foreign, neglecting one of the regulations contained in these above-mentioned articles, will be fined to 50 florins to be exacted for the benefit of the marine institution. He will, moreover, be obliged to indemnify any damage caused by his disobedience.

8th. It is forbidden to throw into the port any kind of ballast, stones, sand, puzzolan earth, coal, potashes, or any other heavy rubbish, as they may damage the anchorage. Loading or discharging such goods is to be done using a sail or tarpaulin large enough for receiving those parts which, in casting, might be scattered and fall into the sea, and fill the quay, the port, and neighboring canals. The transgression of these regulations shall be punished with a fine of 50 florins for the benefit of the marine institution, and the indemnification of the damages thereby occasioned.

9th. No quantity of ballast may be loaded or discharged, or transported from board to board, without previously declaring such removal to the captain of the port, nor without its being inspected by an assistant appointed by that officer. Every tax for that assistance is abolished and prohibited. No quantity of ballast may be loaded or discharged, or passed over from board to board, unless in day-time, and with a convenient number of hands. Nobody may discharge ballast on shore, unless he deposite it in the place of the port appointed for it. Any ballast discharged at another place will instantly be confiscated for the profit of the imperial royal captain of the port. The captains anchoring in the port, and all others, may discharge their own ballast in said depository, leave it there, and re-

take it gratuitously; but the ballast must be thrown into that spot of the depository, and in such manner, as will be pointed out by the captain of the port. The captains of vessels anchoring in this port may leave the ballast there, while remaining in port with their ships; other private individuals, for the space of a month only. If the ships should have sailed off, or if the month should have elapsed without the owners having retaken their deposited ballast, it becomes all the property of the imperial royal captain of the port, who, nevertheless, is obliged to sell it at a discreet price to vessels anchoring in port, at their request. The transgressor will be fined to 50 florins, to be paid to the marine institution.

10th. Every and whatever article discharged, be it merchandise, building material, or any other thing, must be carried away from the quays as soon as it is discharged; and in the same manner, if it had been brought there to be shipped, it must be instantly received on board, that the merchandise and other goods may not lie exposed over night on the quays, on no account or pretext whatsoever, save on particular occasions, for which the concerned person should have obtained the necessary permission of the captain of the port. Every transgression against that disposition, both by the owners or receivers of those goods in carrying them away, and by the captains and commanders of vessels in loading them, will be fined 25 florins, for the benefit of the marine institution, for the first time, and 50 florins for the second time; besides it, if circumstances should render it necessary, the captain of the port shall provide, at the cost and peril of the transgressors or owners, for the transport of the goods, if they should neglect doing so themselves upon the first summons.

11th. In order to facilitate the operation of discharging and overfilling the oil, the commanders of vessels and receivers are allowed to make use of that quay which will be pointed out to them to that purpose, by the captain of the port; but only for the space of eight running days, with express injunction of immediately carrying away the evacuated and empty butts. Every transgression will be punished and treated as in the preceding section 9.

12th. The mole-head for landing salt having been constructed for the use of the imperial royal salt office, and for loading and discharging merchandise, the following materials are prohibited to be loaded or discharged there,—as stones, lime, sand, earth, puzzolan, coal, ballast, hay, and wood; it is also prohibited for coopers to place there and fill their butts, to make them sound. It will be allowed to them, with the previous consent of the captain of the port, to make such operations exclusively on the side quays at the abovementioned salt mole, and on the new quays not yet inhabited, at the extremity of the Josephine suburb, and under obligation immediately to clear that portion of the quay any time it should be wanted for loading or discharging vessels or flatboats, which always must have the preference.

13th. For the greater facilitation of commerce, it is also allowed to weigh merchandise on the salt mole, but never without using the correspondent planks, both under the tugs of the scalebeams and under the weights, to prevent damaging the pavement. The transgressor shall be fined to ten florins the first, and twenty the second time, for the benefit of the marine institution.

14th. It is rigorously prohibited encumbering or damaging the quays of the port, fixing iron stakes or treenails in it, or any other way. The

transgressors, besides that they must indemnify the damage, shall be fined to fifty florins to the marine institution.

15th. To prevent disorders sometimes occasioned by sailors strolling about the streets and in public-houses in the night, and by their singing causing intolerable inconvenience to families who retire to rest at the usual hour, it is ordered: That all national and foreign commanders of vessels shall oblige their respective crews to be on board at the hour of gun-fire; after which time, being found ashore, they will indistinctively be arrested by the patrols and guards, and fined twelve florins each, and, in default of payment, be imprisoned for three days; and in case of a second offence, the punishment shall be doubled. The cost of their living while in prison must be paid by their respective captains or commanders. If the captain or commander thinks proper to permit any individual or individuals of his crew to remain on shore after the time of gun-fire, he must furnish him or them with his permission in writing, which must be also legalized by the captain of the port. Every time any sailor or sailors do not come on board at the appointed time, or absent himself or themselves during the whole night, the captain or commander must make immediate report thereof to the captain of the port, that the prescribed punishment may be inflicted on such transgressors.

16th. Whenever any vessel is lying in the roads, at least two-thirds of the crew must always remain on board, for the security of the ship; as vessels in that station are supposed to be ready to sail, and are generally riding at a single anchor only.

17th. Captains or commanders of vessels are forbidden, under the most severe responsibility, to warm on board the smallest quantity of any bituminous substance, such as pitch, tar, &c., as in case of transgression the most fatal consequences may ensue; and, besides the pecuniary penalty of fifty florins, to which the transgressor shall be submitted, he shall be proceeded against at law, by the respective authorities constituted to that purpose.

18th. If, unfortunately, any ship should be on fire in any part of this port, notice will be given of it by quick firing of two guns from the imperial royal guard-ship; and then every captain or commander is expected to proceed immediately to assistance, with their crews, and with everything useful in such emergency; and the more zeal and activity they will show in so unhappy an occasion, the more they will be worthy of the gratitude and superior approbation.

TRIESTE, August 20, 1842.

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

GENOA.

NAVIGATION DUES.

Port charges confined to the vessels of foreign nations with whom there is a treaty of commerce existing.

Health office dues on getting pratique	\$1 12½
Tonnage duty for measuring (about 250 tons)	1 10
Light dues, per ton	1½

Anchorage duty, per ton	-	-	-	-	\$0 11
Health office bill, without muster-roll and interpreter	-	-	-	-	2 06 ⁷ / ₁₀
Ditto with muster-roll and interpreter	-	-	-	-	3 00 ⁷ / ₁₀
Health office permit for landing cargo	-	-	-	-	37 ¹ / ₂
Guard boat permit	-	-	-	-	9 ³ / ₁₆

Port charges imposed on the vessels of foreign nations with whom there is no treaty of commerce.

Health office dues on getting pratique	-	-	-	-	\$1 68 ³ / ₄
Measuring of about 250 tons (smaller in proportion)	-	-	-	-	1 10

The measure of a vessel stands for three years, on condition of her name and captain not being changed.

Anchorage duty, per ton	-	-	-	-	21 ³ / ₄
Light dues	-	-	-	-	1 ³ / ₄
Bill of health, with muster-roll and interpreter	-	-	-	-	3 94 ⁷ / ₁₀
Ditto without muster-roll and interpreter	-	-	-	-	1 96 ¹ / ₁₆

More or less in proportion to size of vessel.

Health office permit for landing the whole or a part of the cargo	-	-	-	-	37 ¹ / ₂
Guard boat permit	-	-	-	-	18 ¹ / ₁₆

Harbor dues, without distinction of flag.

2 to 20 tons, per month, after the first 15 days	-	-	-	-	\$0 10 ³ / ₄
20 to 30 " " " "	-	-	-	-	16 ¹ / ₂
30 to 40 " " " "	-	-	-	-	22 ³ / ₁₀
40 to 50 " " " "	-	-	-	-	33
50 to 100 " " " "	-	-	-	-	44 ³ / ₄
100 to 200 " " " "	-	-	-	-	66 ³ / ₁₀
200 and over " " " "	-	-	-	-	89 ³ / ₁₆

In cases of quarantine, the expenses of a guard are to be added.

Goods are conveyed from the ship to Porto Franco by custom-house boats:

Flat-bottomed boats per day	-	-	-	-	56 ¹ / ₁₀
Pinnaces	-	-	-	-	1 23 ¹ / ₂

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES.

Notice to mariners.

Information has been received from our consul at Naples that the military mole in that harbor has been prolonged so far that its foundations cross the direct line which vessels have been in the habit of taking from the great entrance (*bocca grande*) of Capri to the light-house on the mole; and they should be careful to avoid the new obstacle thus created.

PORT OF ANCONA.

Vessels of war arriving from suspected places are subject to 5 days quarantine.

NOTE.—Arrivals from America, (except the island of Cuba,) when furnished with clean bills of health, and with a certificate of the Papal consul, and, in his absence, of any other European consul, certifying the place of shipment, as well as the places adjacent, to be free from contagious disease, particularly from yellow fever, are admitted to free pratique.

Raw cotton arriving here, although it may have been transhipped in ports of free pratique, unaccompanied by original clean bills of health, shall be landed at the lazaretto, there to undergo a quarantine of 14 days; but should such raw cotton be accompanied by a declaration of having already undergone quarantine in any lazaretto, or proving that it has been in free pratique, circulation, and commerce, in any market of free pratique, for the space of 14 days, in such case it will be admitted without undergoing quarantine.

Navigation dues.

Anchorage dues.—Vessels belonging to and coming in direct from countries with whom there is a reciprocity of port custom dues, and laden with the produce or manufacture of their respective countries, or in ballast, pay 3 cents per ton; coming from foreign countries, and laden with foreign produce or manufacture, said vessels pay 12 cents per ton; vessels belonging to countries with whom there is no reciprocation of port custom dues, pay 12 cents per ton. (Vessels belonging to the United States, France, and England, are admitted on a reciprocity of customs dues.)

Pilotage dues.—Pilotage in and out of the harbor is not enforced by the authorities. Vessels wanting the assistance of the pilot of the port boat pay him 80 cents, and 20 cents for each man, [10 men,] besides a boat charge of 60 cents.

Should the vessel be off the line of anchorage, the charge for pilotage in such case is fixed at 30 cents per mile for each man, \$1 for the pilot, and 60 cents for boat charge, if employed for any time under six hours, and \$1 20 for a longer time.

Towage dues.—The charges for towing a vessel, when required, by the port long-boat, if in free pratique, amount to from \$8 to \$10; if in quarantine, from \$10 to \$12. These charges are, however, generally regulated according to circumstances.

Ballast dues.—Ballast is a government monopoly. The ballast dues for vessels of from 20 to 40 tons amount to \$1 33½, and 50 cents for each additional 20 tons; a charge of 40 cents is levied in every case for a government officer.

Moorage dues.—The mooring of a vessel after arrival is regulated by the pilot of the port, who receives a fee of 60 cents for his own services, and 25 cents for each of the port boatmen when their services are required. The same fees are exacted for *unmooring*.

Health office dues on foreign vessels are as follows:

For declaration on arrival from ports of free pratique	-	\$0 80
For declaration on arrival from ports in quarantine	-	3 00
For bill of health on clearing laden, and in free pratique	-	2 00
For bill of health on clearing in ballast, and in free pratique	-	1 60
For permit for clearance in both cases	-	20
For health office clerk's fee	-	5
For a bill of health on a ship's clearance under quarantine, either laden or in ballast	-	3 00

Vessels entering the harbor, or going out of their own accord, for any purposes, without discharging or loading, landing or embarking any passenger or passengers, or transacting any commercial operation whatever, pay one-half of the above charges.

Vessels entering in consequence of boisterous weather, or for repairing or taking in provisions, pay only ($\frac{1}{5}$) one-fifth of the anchorage dues, \$1 for *viséing* the bill of health, and 10 cents for clearance permit.

The whole amount of port charges on a vessel of 300 tons would be as follows :

If in free pratique :

Declaration	\$0 80
Mooring	60
Anchorage, (3 cents per ton)	9 00
Bill of health	2 00
Clearance permit and fee	25
	<hr/>
	12 65
Ballast, if required, about	6 00
	<hr/>
Total	18 65

If in quarantine :

Declaration	\$3 00
Mooring	60
Guardian	40
Anchorage, as above	9 00
Bill of health	3 00
Clearance permit and fee	25
	<hr/>
	16 25
Ballast, if required, about	6 00
	<hr/>
Total	22 25

Putting in without transacting commercial operations :

In free pratique	\$6 37½
In quarantine	8 12½

Driven in by stress of weather, or for repairing, &c. :

Anchorage	\$1 80
Viséing of bill of health	1 00
Clearance permit	10
	<hr/>
Total	2 90

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

The following translation of a new regulation in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles, has recently been received from the minister resident of the United States at Constantinople :

[Translation.]

When vessels endeavor to pass the Dardanelles after 11 o'clock, (6 o'clock 15 minutes) a. m., one unshot gun is fired, for the purpose of bringing her to ; and when this proves ineffectual, a second is fired, charged with ball. This is in execution of an ancient custom ; but, as every one knows that the guns are not fired with the intention of striking the vessel, it is useless. Besides this, a quantity of powder and ball is wasted ; to obviate which, the following regulation has been determined on, viz :

When vessels attempt to pass the Dardanelles after the aforementioned hour, red, green, and yellow flags will be displayed before the guard-houses ; and at night, large lights will be hung out in front of them ; and if no notice is taken of these, then a cannon will be fired, and the expense of the same, be the vessel whatever it may, be charged to it.

This regulation has been notified to his excellency the Pacha, governor of the castles of the Dardanelles, as well as to the other necessary authorities ; the same to commence at the expiration of the said term, (one month) ; and the present official note is now written and sent to your excellency, with the particular request that you will be so good as to have the regulation also made known to the captains of the merchant vessels of the American government, and take such necessary steps as will require them to act in conformity to it.

JULY 7, 1844.

SMYRNA.

Quarantine regulations of the port of Smyrna.

[Translated from the Turkish.]

In all well-regulated states or communities, there exists a law which imposes upon all men the duty of being furnished with individual passports in going from one country to another. In the said passport, the sanitary state of the place of departure must be made known, as well as that where the bearer may have sojourned on the way, his profession, and the route which he may have taken. Although this law has for several years existed in the Ottoman empire, and by virtue of which every Ottoman subject must be bearer of a "teskaray," it sometimes happens that he is not provided therewith. In this case, the health officer, ignorant as to the place from whence he comes, is forced to consider him as *suspected*, and consequently to subject him to the quarantine of infected places. If, during the purgation of the said quarantine, he be unable to produce any proof as to the place from whence he comes, and that at the time of his departure thence there existed no contagious sickness whatever, in the latter case, after having allowed such person free pratique, he will be placed in the hands of the competent authority, to be punished in an exemplary manner ; it being well understood that this measure is intended for foreigners likewise.

During the last several years, the health office at Smyrna has given free pratique to the steamers arriving during the night-time ; and this usage seems to have become the law. Now, by these means, not only have the sanitary regulations been violated, but the sanitary condition of

the country has risked every moment to become compromised ; inasmuch as, on the arrival of these steamers, the Smyrna boatmen hurry on board before the boat from the office. The competent authorities are now requested to give their strict attention to a final cessation of this abuse, (entirely contrary to the quarantine regulations,) by communicating to the different steamboat companies the fact that, henceforward, no boat arriving after sundown will be allowed free pratique, as will be the case also with regard to all other vessels. The health office will, on their arrival, furnish them with two guards, which the captain must immediately receive on board, and retain there until morning ; when he will come to the office, accompanied by one of the said guards, to undergo the usual interrogatories.

The steamers and other vessels arriving in the harbor of Smyrna, after having selected a good berth, shall send their boats to the health office, with the captain or mate, where they are to exhibit their bill of health and crew list, and to undergo an interrogatory, in which they will be held to declare faithfully the sanitary condition of the crew, as well as to the communications which they may have had with any intermediate place or places on the way, or with other vessels which they will have encountered on the voyage. This interrogatory ended, and signed by the captain, the person designed to demand the bill of health, &c., will see that the captain be retained at the office until an officer from the health office be sent on board to count the crew. The said officer, in so counting them, and on finding them to agree with the bill of health already exhibited, will then apprise the overseer of the fact. The captain, after having gone through all these formalities, will return to the vessel to land his passengers ; but the caiques or boats of the country, which convey these to shore, will be obliged to land them at such place as shall be expressly fixed upon by the health office, and where, after having exhibited their individual bill of health, and gone through the accustomed interrogatory by the overseer of the office, they will immediately be allowed free pratique ; provided their said document, upon examination, be found in due order.

If the persons arriving on board the steamers and sailing vessels after sundown be desirous to give or receive any article whatever from their friends or relatives or shore, they will have to come to the health office for the purpose ; they can there, at the same time, converse with them, &c. : all other manner of effecting the same is very expressly forbidden by the sanitary regulations.

The steamers and other vessels, with troops or passengers on board, entering the harbor of Smyrna after sundown, and coming to an anchor off the health office, are held to announce their arrival by firing a gun, or by a light hoisted at the mast-head, in order that the office may thereby be informed of their arrival, in order to put on board the guard which captains are obliged to receive, and to retain on board until the morrow.

It is expressly forbidden to go alongside, or to board vessels arriving in the harbor of Smyrna, previous to the visit which is beforehand to be made by one of the health officers, in charge of that duty. If any person, either aware or ignorant of this regulation, should attempt to infringe it, it will be the duty of the captain to prevent it. In case of contravention, the delinquent shall be arrested at the health office, without respect of person or quality, and he shall be thence handed over to the

competent authority to receive his punishment; after having, in the first place, purged his quarantine, if compromised.

In order to prevent ill conduct between the city and vessels newly arrived, the said vessels must henceforward hoist a yellow flag at the mizzenmast-head, so as to make known their sanitary condition, and to prevent communication with or from the shore. Boatmen of the place are expressly forbidden to approach these vessels whilst the flag is so hoisted. In case of contravention, the delinquent shall be punished severely by the competent authority.

It has been the usage here for purveyors of the shipping, accompanied by a guard from the health office, to go to the rencounter of vessels coming into port. If by this means any commercial benefit is to be derived, it will be necessary for the consignee so to prove it; otherwise it will be expressly forbidden the said purveyors to go off to a vessel which shall not have first anchored, and have been put into free pratique. In case of contravention, they shall be punished by the competent authority.

By virtue of the sanitary regulations, captains of steamers and other vessels are obliged to exhibit their bill of health, in which is to be specified the state of the health of the place where delivered, as well as the number of the crew and passengers. Notwithstanding this regulation, commanders of steamers are in the habit of receiving passengers on board, at all times and at any moment, without including them in the bill of health or list of crews. This irregularity may also occasion regrettable accidents and inconveniences; and we have, consequently, to beg it of the competent authority to set it to rights; because, if this said irregularity should cause any such accident or inconvenience, the health office will hold itself in no way responsible therefor.

Passengers arriving at Smyrna, either by land or sea, are obliged to present themselves immediately at the health office to undergo an interrogatory, and to exhibit their own bill of health, delivered to them by the sanitary inspector, physician, or other competent officer, at the place from whence they come. The document must specify the state of the health of such place, and where the bearer may have sojourned on the way, as well as the route by which he will have arrived.

The health office must immediately be informed of the fact where there shall be any suspected sick person.

As certificates from the different consulates will be required of the captains before granting them the necessary bill of health, it is expected, in like manner, that the said consulates should require of the captains the certificate from the health office, by which it may be seen that they will have gone through and complied with the quarantine regulations.

BARBARY STATES.

MOROCCO.

Notice to mariners.

In consequence of several boats' crews having landed lately, from shipping of various nations, on the coast of Morocco or West Barbary, it is supposed in search of water or other provision, the Moorish authorities

are desirous that all persons be cautioned that it is not only against the law of the land, and against the sanitary regulations, to disembark on any part of the coast, in places where there is not a port open for their reception, but that, in consequence of strict injunctions given to the people of this country by their government to prevent any persons whatever setting on land, or approaching near to it on the open coast, the lives of those who infringe the laws in such respect are exposed to great danger.

TUNIS.

Decree relating to commerce.

The government of Tunis officially communicated to the consul of the United States a decree, bearing date the 23d of May, 1843, of which the following are the several articles:

The Goletta, Bizerta, Suza, Monasteer, Mahedia, Sfax, Jerba, Gabes, Tubarca.

ARTICLE 1. It must be made known generally, and strictly enforced, that no vessel may enter any other port or road than those above named, either to receive or to land goods—Gulipia alone excepted; and even there, vessels may only anchor and deliver letters, but must neither receive nor land anything else. All vessels entering the before-mentioned ports or roads must proceed direct to the point assigned for their disembarkation, and not attempt any landing at any other point. Notice must be given to ship captains that a guard is ordered to prevent landing at any but the points designated; and to execute upon whomsoever shall fail to respect this order the law provided for such cases. The vessel, moreover, to which any one thus offending may belong, will be considered as a smuggler, and incur all the penalties of a smuggler, even though she may have nothing contraband on board; because a communication has been made from her at a point not authorized by law.

ARTICLE 2. At each port before mentioned, and in the lake of Tunis, shall be stationed an armed guard-boat and a guard, for the purpose of patrolling such port, and of watching vessels, and of preventing any landing at the points forbidden.

ARTICLE 3. Whenever any vessel shall arrive at either of the ports or roads above mentioned, the captain of such vessel must swear, according to the forms of the religion which he professes, that his vessel contains nothing except what is registered in the paper called a manifest.

ARTICLE 4. Each and every vessel which arrives must, after the oath of the captain and the landing of the cargo, be visited and examined by an inspector, accompanied by some one duly authorized by the consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she has anything contraband on board. If in this visit and examination there shall be discovered any counterfeit Tunisian money, or other object of which the disembarkation is prohibited, the captain of such vessel, even though not of this country, must be discharged from his employ and sent back to his own government, in order that his own gov-

ernment may execute the demand for his discharge, and punish him according to her own laws. Upon the captains of our country the same order must be enforced.

ARTICLE 5. In each of the ports and roads before mentioned, and in the Goletta, at the entrance of the lake, the government will establish a point for the landing of goods, wherein will be placed inspectors, and along with them one person, chosen by ourself, and one other person in whom we may confide, chosen by the Christians, to bear witness with our inspectors regarding whatever goods may enter. All such goods on entering shall not be opened, but shall receive the seal of an inspector. Thus sealed, they must be sent to the custom-house. Should any case or parcel that has passed this place have passed it without receiving the inspector's seal, and be seized, it will be treated as contraband, even though nothing contraband may be therein contained.

ARTICLE 6. No sandal (or lighter) must be employed to bring goods from vessels to the custom-house, unless furnished with a government license, setting forth the captain's name and that of his surety. These names are also to be recorded in a book, which must be kept by the head man of the body of sandal-masters instituted by us. Each one of them, in taking goods from such place as may be appointed by the government, shall receive from an inspector a certificate, specifying his name and the number of cases or packages that he has in charge, (all of which must be sealed,) and the mark of each case or package; and for whatsoever cases or packages may be received with this certificate by the custom-house officer, that officer shall give a receipt.

ARTICLE 7. It is hereby proclaimed, that any one who may be seized by the guard with counterfeit money, or any other article of which the introduction into the State is prohibited, shall, if of this country, whether high or low, receive the punishment of the galleys; if not of this country, such offender, whether high or low, (after having, as is the custom in all nations, been deprived of everything contraband in his possession,) shall be irrevocably banished, with an announcement to his government that this sentence is inflicted because he is dishonest and a troubler of the earth.

ARTICLE 8. Sandals (or lighters) and other vessels with business on the coast, must never land at any places but those above named, excepting through the necessities of the sea, or when driven thither by storms; under which extremities, to save life, they may enter elsewhere; but in the places thus entered, nothing must either be received or landed. Any of them that may come to either of the before-mentioned places to receive a cargo, must obtain from the inspector at the said place a certificate, setting forth the captain's name, a description of his person, the number of his crew, the nature of his cargo, the amount of articles on board, their marks, and the name of the port whither he is bound. The destination being reached, and the cargo landed at the point appropriated for that purpose by the government, conformably to the aforesaid certificate, the inspector belonging to that point must seal every case or package which the vessel brings. The fulfilment of these forms will be equally exacted from the people of this and of other countries.

ARTICLE 9. Should circumstances induce us to send any vessel, whether belonging to our subjects or to others, to any port or road not hereinbefore mentioned, the captain of such vessel must be supplied with a passport

from us, admitting him to such port, and a permit addressed to the governor of such port, authorizing him to receive such vessel.

ARTICLE 10. In the gates of all our cities we will place a guard, and also two witnesses—one of our country, and the other a Christian—whose duty it shall be to examine whatever may come to enter therein, whether upon the persons of those who arrive or upon animals, or in conveyances with wheels, that nothing without being known may be introduced, either by persons of our own or any other country. The only exceptions to this examination are our great men and the consuls, the carriages of either of whom our guards are forbidden to approach. In the event of our guard having grounds for suspecting any one that may appear at the gates of bearing counterfeit money concealed, such person may be touched and may be searched on the outside of his dress, whether he be of this or of any other country. If the searcher find nothing, he must then ask pardon. If he find anything, then must he give up the offender to justice. None can be exempted.

ARTICLE 11. All porters and cartmen who convey goods on land shall be embodied by us into distinct bands, over each of which shall be placed a supervisor, selected from the people of our country. These supervisors shall register the name of each member of their respective bands, and keep acquainted with their persons; and none may be continued in such service without a written authorization and sufficient sureties. It is the object of this measure to establish precision and regularity in the conveyance of goods and other things, and to prevent any one from undertaking the trust without a sanction.

CHINA.

The following are the commercial relations of China with Great Britain, established in accordance with the treaty of peace and the supplementary treaty entered into between the two powers.

It will be perceived that the 8th article of the supplementary treaty provides for all foreign countries, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, being admitted to the five ports named in the 1st article on the same terms as England. The tariff, general regulations, &c., therefore, extend as well to American as to British trade.

An abstract of the Portuguese version of the convention between China and Portugal is also added.

Extracts from the treaty of Kiangnan.

Three articles of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China, as communicated by Sir Henry Pottinger, her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., to the British merchants in China, on the 28th December, 1842.

ARTICLE 2. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow-foo, Ning-po, and Shang-hai; and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain,

&c., will appoint superintendents or consular officers at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

ARTICLE 5. The government of China, having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants, or Co-hong, who had been licensed by the Chinese government for the purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future, at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and his Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 10. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues; which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information: and the Emperor further engages that when British merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues, agreeably to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed, by the Chinese merchants, to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China. This shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.

Abstract of the supplementary treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of China, as promulgated by Sir Henry Pottinger, her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., on the 18th day of October, 1843.

PREAMBLE.—The preamble provides that the articles of the supplementary treaty “shall be as binding, and of the same efficacy, as though they had been inserted in the original treaty of perpetual peace and friendship.”

ARTICLE 1 provides for the new tariff being in force at the five ports of Canton, Fuchow-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ARTICLE 2 provides for the general regulations of trade being in force at the aforesaid five ports.

ARTICLE 3 provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the third clause of the said general regulations of trade shall belong to the government of China.

ARTICLE 4 provides that British merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five ports named in article 1; that the British merchant ships shall not repair to any other ports or places in China; that, if they do so, in contravention of this article, the Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessel and cargo; and that all Chinese subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British merchants at any other ports or places in China, shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

ARTICLE 5 provides for the fourth clause of the general regulations of trade being applicable to both parties.

ARTICLE 6 provides that English merchants and others residing at or resorting to the five ports shall not go into the surrounding country beyond certain distances, (to be fixed by the local authorities and consuls,) and "on no pretence for purposes of traffic;" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station, or calling, disobey this article, and "wander away into the country," he "shall be seized, and handed over to the British consul for suitable punishment."

ARTICLE 7 provides for British subjects and their families residing, agreeably to the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, at the different ports named in article 1, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and houses at fair and equitable rates, such as prevail "amongst the people," without exaction on either side. The ground and houses so to be sold or rented to be "set apart by the local authorities in communication with the consuls."

ARTICLE 8 provides for all foreign countries whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton being admitted to the five ports, named in article 1, on the same terms as England.

ARTICLE 9 provides for all Chinese criminals and offenders against the law, who may flee to Hongkong, or to British ships of war, or to British merchantmen, for refuge, "being delivered up, on proof or admission of their guilt;" and for any sailor, soldier, or other person, whatever his caste or country, who is a subject of the crown of England, and who may, from any cause, or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese territory, being seized and confined by the Chinese authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest consular or other British government officer.

ARTICLE 10 provides for a British ship of war being stationed at each of the five ports, "to insure good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant shipping, and to support the necessary authority of the consul over British subjects;" the crews of such ships of war to be "carefully restrained by the officer commanding;" and the rules regarding not straying into the country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as to the crews of merchant ships. The ships of war to be in no degree liable to port charges, or any of the general regulations laid down for trade.

ARTICLE 11 provides for the British forces being withdrawn from Chusan, (Tinghae,) and Koolungsoo being restored to the Chinese government, agreeably to the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, the moment all the moneys stipulated for in that treaty shall be paid; and "the British plenipotentiary distinctly and voluntarily agrees that all dwelling-houses, store-houses, barracks, and other buildings, that the British troops or people may have occupied, or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the evacuation of the posts, exactly as they stand."

ARTICLE 12 provides for the British plenipotentiary instructing the different consuls (in addition to the proclamation the plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons, being British subjects, trading under their superintendence;" and in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprise the Chinese authorities, "who will proceed to seize and confiscate all goods, whatever their value or nature, that may have been so smuggled;" and will, likewise, "be at liberty to prohibit the vessel from which the smuggled goods were landed from trading

further, and to send her away as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese subjects, whether custom-house officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling, are, by this article, to be punished as the Chinese authorities shall think fit.

ARTICLE 13 provides for all persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, conveying goods to Hongkong for sale, on obtaining a pass or port clearance from one of the five ports named in article 1, and paying the duties agreeable to the tariff on such goods. It also provides for natives of China repairing to Hongkong to purchase goods, and for their obtaining a pass from the custom-house of one of the five ports, should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases. These passes to be restored at the expiration of each trip.

ARTICLE 14 provides for an officer of the British government examining the registers and passes of all Chinese vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell goods; and for any vessel which may not have a register or pass being "considered an unauthorized or smuggling vessel," and not being allowed to trade. "By this arrangement, it is to be hoped that piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented."

ARTICLE 15 provides for debts incurred by Chinese dealers or merchants at Hongkong being recovered through the English courts of justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese territory, and be known or found to have property, real or personal, the fourth clause of the general regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the consul. In like manner, should a British merchant incur debts at any of the five ports, and fly to Hongkong, the British authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese officers, "institute an investigation into the claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them to the utmost of his means."

ARTICLE 16 provides for a monthly return of passes granted to Chinese vessels to visit Hongkong being furnished to the British officer, referred to in article 14, by the hoppo of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said officer.

ARTICLE 17, also termed "additional article," provides for all cutters, schooners, lorchas, and such small vessels that ply between Canton and Hongkong, or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto done, free of all port charges, "if they only carry passengers, letters, or baggage;" but if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of 1 mace per ton register. This article further provides for the smallest of such vessels being considered to be 75 tons burden, and the largest 150 tons burden; beyond which last size, they are to be classed as foreign ships, and to be charged tonnage dues, according to article 5 of the general regulations.

The following three rules were further laid down in this article, which is only applicable to the port of Canton, for the guidance of these small vessels:

1st. "Every British schooner, cutter, lorch, &c., shall have a sailing letter, or register, in Chinese and English, under the seal and signature of the chief superintendent of trade, describing her appearance, burden, &c."

2d. "Every schooner, cutter, lorch, and such vessel, shall report herself, as large vessels are required to do, at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa; and, on reach-

ing Canton, deliver up her sailing letter, or register, to the British consul, who will obtain permission from the hoppo for her to discharge her cargo; which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the third clause of the general regulations."

3d. "When the inward cargo is discharged, and an outward one (if intended) taken on board, and the duties on both arranged and paid, the consul will restore the register, or sailing letter, and allow the vessel to depart."

The conclusion provides for the provisions of the supplementary treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the vermilion pencil, the imperial commissioner will deliver the very copy of the treaty containing it, into the hands of his excellency Hwang, judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards, the sign-manual of the sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to and confirming the treaty," the British plenipotentiary will despatch that copy of the treaty containing the royal sign-manual, by a specially appointed officer, to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of his said excellency Hwang, "who will forward it to the imperial commissioner, as a rule and a guide to both nations forever, and as a solemn confirmation of our peace and friendship."

"A most important supplementary treaty."

Signed and sealed, &c.

Tariff of duties on the foreign trade with China.

EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	Chinese number, weight, or measure.	Chinese moneys.				English number, weight, or measure.	Federal currency.
			<i>Taels</i>	<i>Mace</i>	<i>Cand.</i>	<i>Cash.</i>		
1	Alum - - - - -	per 100 catties	1				per 133½ lbs.	<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i> 13 9
2	Aniseed, star - - - - -	do	5				do	69 5
	oil of - - - - -	do	5				do	6 95
3	Arsenic - - - - -	do	7	5			do	1 04 2
4	Bangles, (or glass armlets) - - - - -	do	5				do	69 5
5	Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds - - - - -	do	2				do	27 8
6	Brass leaf - - - - -	do	1	5			do	2 08 5
7	Building materials - - - - -	-	Duty free.				-	Duty free.
8	Bone and horn ware - - - - -	do	1				do	1 39
9	Camphor - - - - -	do	1	5			do	2 08 5
10	Canes of all kinds - - - - -	per 1,000	5				per 1,000	69 5
11	Capoor cutchery - - - - -	per 100 catties	3				per 133½ lbs.	41 7
12	Cassia - - - - -	do	7	5			do	1 04 2
	buds - - - - -	do	1				do	1 39
	oil - - - - -	do	5				do	6 95
13	China root - - - - -	do		2			do	27 8
14	China ware, all kinds - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
15	Clothes, ready made - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
16	Copper ware, pewter ware, &c. - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
17	Corals, or false coral - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
18	Crackers and fireworks of all kinds - - - - -	do		7	5		do	1 04 2
19	Cubebs - - - - -	do	1	5			do	2 08 5
20	Fans, (as feather fans, &c.) - - - - -	do	1				do	1 39
21	Furniture of all kinds - - - - -	do		2			do	27 8
22	Galingal - - - - -	do		1			do	13 9
23	Gamboge - - - - -	do	2				do	2 78 0
24	Glass, and glassware of all kinds - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
25	Glass beads - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
26	Glue, (as fish glue, &c.) - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
27	Grass cloth, all kinds - - - - -	do	1				do	1 39
28	Hartall - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
29	Ivory ware, all kinds - - - - -	do	5				do	6 95
30	Kittysols, or paper umbrellas - - - - -	do		5			do	69 5
31	Lacquered ware, all kinds - - - - -	do	1				do	1 39

32	Lead, (white lead)	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	5	do	34	7
33	Lead, (red lead)	-	-	-	-	do	-	5		do	69	5
34	Marble slabs	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
35	Mats, (straw, ratan, bamboo, &c., &c.)	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
36	Mother-of-pearl ware	-	-	-	-	do	-	1		do	1	39
37	Musk	-	-	-	-	per catt	-	5		per 1½ lb.	69	5
38	Nankeen, and cotton cloth of all kinds	-	-	-	-	per 100 catties	-	1		per 133½ lbs.	1	39
39	Pictures, viz: large paintings	-	-	-	-	each	-	1		each	13	9
	rice paper pictures	-	-	-	-	per 100 pictures	-	1		per 100	13	9
40	Paper fans	-	-	-	-	per 100 catties	-	5		per 133½ lbs.	69	5
41	Paper of all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	5		do	69	5
42	Pearls, (i. e. false pearls)	-	-	-	-	do	-	5		do	69	5
43	Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	5		do	69	5
44	Ratan work of all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
45	Rhubarb	-	-	-	-	do	-	1		do	1	39
46	Silk, raw, whether from Chekiang, Canton, or elsewhere, all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	10		do	13	90
	coarse, or refuse of silk	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	5	do	3	47
	organzine, all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	10		do	13	90
	ribands, thread, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-	do	-	10		do	13	90
	Silk piece goods of all kinds—as silks, satins, pongees, velvets, crapes, lutestrings, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-	do	-	12		do	16	68
	N. B. The additional duty of so much per piece, hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.											
47	Silk and cotton mixtures, silk and woollen mixtures, and goods of such classes	-	-	-	-	do	-	3		do	4	17
48	Shoes and boots, of leather, satin, or otherwise	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
49	Sandal-wood ware	-	-	-	-	do	-	1		do	1	39
50	Soy	-	-	-	-	do	-	4	9	do	68	1
51	Silver and gold ware	-	-	-	-	do	-	10		do	13	90
52	Sugar, white and brown	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	5	do	34	7
53	Sugar candy, all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	3	5	do	48	6
54	Tin foil	-	-	-	-	do	-	5		do	69	5
55	Tea	-	-	-	-	do	-	2	5	do	3	47
56	Tobacco of all kinds	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
57	Turmeric	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
58	Tortoise-shell ware	-	-	-	-	do	-	10		do	13	90
59	Trunks, of leather	-	-	-	-	do	-	2		do	27	8
60	Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Duty free.			Duty free.	
61	Vermilion	-	-	-	-	do	-	3		do	4	17

Articles unenumerated in this tariff, to pay a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Tariff of duties—Continued.

150

Doc. No. 45.

IMPORTS.					
No.	Articles.	Chinese number, weight, or measure.	Chinese moneys.	English number, weight, or measure.	Federal currency.
			Tails Mace Cand. Cash.		Dolls. cts. mills.
1	Asafoetida - - - - -	per 100 catties	1	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 39
2	Beeswax - - - - -	do - - -	1	do	1 39
3	Betel nut - - - - -	do - - -	1 5	do	20 8
4	Bicho-de-mar, 1st quality, or black	do - - -	8	do	1 11 2
	2d quality, or white	do - - -	2	do	27 8
5	Birds' nests, 1st quality, cleaned	do - - -	5	do	6 95
	2d quality, good middling	do - - -	2 5	do	3 47 5
	3d quality, uncleaned	do - - -	5	do	69 5
6	Camphor, (Malay,) 1st quality, clean	per catty -	1	per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 39
	2d quality, refuse	do - - -	5	do	69 5
7	Cloves, 1st quality, picked	per 100 catties	1 5	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 08 5
	2d quality, mother	do - - -	5	do	69 5
8	Clocks, watches, spy-glasses, all kinds of writing desks, dressing boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.
9	Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31 inches wide	per piece	5	per piece	69 5
10	Cochineal - - - - -	per 100 catties	5	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6 95
11	Cornelians - - - - -	per 100 stones	5	per 100	69 5
	Cornelian beads	per 100 catties	10	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	13 90
12	Cotton - - - - -	do - - -	4	do	55 6
13	Cotton manufactures, viz—				
	Long cloths, white, 30 a 40 yards long, 30 a 36 inches wide	per piece	1 5	per piece	20 8
	Cambrics and muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 40 a 46 inches wide	do - - -	1 5	do	20 8
	Gray or uncleaned cottons, viz: Long cloths, domes- tics, &c., &c., 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide	do - - -	1	do	13 9
	Gray twilled cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide	do - - -	1	do	13 9
	Chintz and prints of all kinds, 20 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide	do - - -	2	do	27 8

	Handkerchiefs under 1 yard square	each	1	each	1 4
	above 1 yard square	do	1 5	do	2 1
	Ginghams, pulicates, dyed cottons, velveteens, silk and cotton mixtures, woollen and cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consump- tion	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.
14	Cotton yarn and cotton thread	per 100 catties	1	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	1 39
15	Cow bezoar	per catty	1	per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 39
16	Cutch	per 100 catties	3	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	41 7
17	Elephants' teeth, 1st quality, whole	do	4	do	5 56
	2d quality, broken	do	2	do	2 78
18	Fish maws	do	1 5	do	2 08 5
19	Flints	do	5	do	6 9
20	Glass, glassware, and crystal ware of all kinds	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.
21	Gambier	per 100 catties	1 5	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	20 8
22	Ginseng, 1st quality	do	38	do	52 82
	2d quality, or refuse	do	3	do	4 86 5
23	Gold and silver thread, 1st quality, or real	per catty	1 3	per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 1
	2d quality, or imitation	do	3	do	4 2
24	Gums: Benjamin	per 100 catties	1	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	1 39
	Olibanum	do	5	do	69 5
	Myrrh	do	5	do	69 5
	Unenumerated	10 per cent.	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.	Ad valorem.
25	Horns, bullocks' and buffaloes'	per 100 catties	2	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	2 78
26	Horns, unicorns' or rhinoceros'	do	3	do	4 17
27	Linen, fine—as Irish or Scotch	per piece	5	per piece	69 5
	coarse linen—as linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c., &c.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.
28	Mace, or flower of nutmeg	per 100 catties	1	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	1 39
29	Mother-of-pearl shells	do	2	do	27 8
30	Metals, viz—				
	Copper, unmanufactured—as in pigs	do	1	do	1 39
	manufactured—as in sheets, rods, &c.	do	1 5	do	2 08 5
	Iron, unmanufactured—as in pigs	do	1	do	13 9
	manufactured—as in bars, rods, &c.	do	1 5	do	20 8
	Lead, in pigs, or manufactured	do	4	do	55 6
	Quicksilver	do	3	do	4 17
	Steel, unmanufactured	do	4	do	55 6
	Tin	do	1	do	1 39
	Tin plates	do	4	do	55 6
	Unenumerated metals	10 per cent.	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.	Ad valorem.
31	Nutmegs, 1st quality, or cleaned	per 100 catties	2	per 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	2 78

Tariff of duties—Continued.

152

Doc. No. 45.

IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	Chinese number, weight, or measure.	Chinese moneys.	English number, weight, or measure.	Federal currency.
			<i>Taels Mace Cand. Cash.</i>		<i>Dolls. cts. mills.</i>
31	Nutmegs, 2d quality, or uncleaned	per 100 catties	1	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 39
32	Pepper	do	4	do	55 6
33	Putchuck	do	7 5	do	1 04 2
34	Ratans	do	2	do	27 8
35	Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds	-	Duty free.	-	Duty free.
36	Rose mallows	do	1	do	1 39
37	Saltpetre, (to be sold to government agents only)	do	3	do	41 7
38	Sharks' fins, 1st quality, or white	do	1	do	1 39
	2d quality, or black	do	5	do	69 5
39	Skins and furs, viz :				
	Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned	do	5	do	69 5
	Sea otter skins	each	1 5	each	2 08 5
	Fox skins, large	do	1 5	do	20 8
	small	do	7 5	do	10 4
	Tiger, leopard, and marten skins	do	1 5	do	20 8
	Land otter, racoon, and shark skins	per 100	2	per 100	2 78
	Beaver skins	do	5	do	6 95
	Hare, rabbit, and ermine	do	5	do	69 5
40	Smalts	per 100 catties	4	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	5 56
41	Soap	do	5	do	69 5
42	Stockfish, &c.	do	4	do	55 6
43	Sea-horse teeth	do	2	do	2 78
44	Treasure, and money of all kinds	-	Duty free.	-	Duty free.
45	Wine, beer, spirits, &c.—				
	In quart bottles	per 100 bottles	1	per 100 bottles	1 39
	In pint bottles	do	5	do	69 5
	In casks	per 100 catties	5	per 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	69 5
46	Woods, viz :				
	Ebony	do	1 5	do	20 8
	Sandal wood	do	5	do	69 5

	Sapan wood	-	-	-	-	do	-	1	do	13 9
	Unenumerated woods	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.	Ad valorem.
47	Woollen manufactures, viz:—									
	Broad cloths, Spanish stripes, habit cloth, &c., 51 a 64 inches wide					} per chang of 141 inches. }		1 5	per 141 inches	20 8
	Long ells, cassimeres, flannel, and narrow cloths of this description							7	do	9 7
	Blankets of all kinds	-	-	-	-	each	-	1	each	13 9
	Dutch camlets	-	-	-	-	per chang of 141 inches	-	1 5	per 141 inches	20 8
	Camlets	-	-	-	-	do	-	7	do	9 7
	Imitation camlets, bombazetts, &c.	-	-	-	-	do	-	3 5	do	4 9
	Bunting, (narrow)	-	-	-	-	do	-	1 5	do	2 1
	Unenumerated woollen goods, or silk and woollen, and cotton and woollen mixtures, &c.	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.	-	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.	Ad valorem.
48	Woollen yarn	-	-	-	-	per 100 catties	-	3	per 133½ lbs.	4 17

All articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

CHINESE REARRANGEMENT OF TARIFF, UNDER CLASSES OF GOODS.

Tariff of duties to be levied at the five ports of Canton, &c., as newly established.

The duties which it is agreed shall be paid upon goods, imported and exported by England, at the five ports of *Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai*, are here stated in classified order.

CLASS I.—EXPORTED OILMAN'S STORES.

Oil, wax, alum, sulphur, &c.

Articles.

	* No.
Alum, <i>i. e.</i> white alum, formerly white alum and bluestone -	1
Aniseed oil, not formerly contained in the tariff -	2
Cassia oil, not formerly contained in the tariff -	12

CLASS II.—EXPORTED SPICES, TEA, ETC.

Articles.

Tea, formerly divided into fine and native black, and fine and native green teas -	55
Aniseed star -	2
Musk -	37

CLASS III.—EXPORTED DRUGS.

Capoor cutchery -	11
Camphor -	9
Arsenic, under different Chinese names -	3
Cassia -	12
Cassia buds, not formerly contained in the tariff -	12
China root -	13
Cubebs, not formerly in the tariff -	19

Articles.

Galingal -	22
Hartall -	28
Rhubarb -	45
Turmeric -	57

CLASS IV.—EXPORTED SUNDRIES.

Bangles, (glass armlets,) not formerly in the tariff -	4
Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware -	5
Corals, native or false coral, not formerly contained in the tariff -	17

* These numbers correspond to those in the alphabetical (English) list of export duties, as on pages 148 and 149.

CLASS IV—Continued.

	No.
Crackers and fireworks of all kinds, formerly classed as rockets, &c.	18
Fans, (feather fans, &c.) not formerly in the tariff	20
Glass, glassware of all kinds, formerly classed as native crystal ware	24
Glass beads, or false pearls	25
Kittysols, or paper umbrellas	30
Marble, marble slabs, not formerly in the tariff	34
Rice paper pictures	39
Paper fans	40
Pearls, (false,) not formerly in the tariff	42

CLASS V.—EXPORTED PAINTER'S STORES, ETC.

Brass leaf	6
Gamboge	23
Red lead	33
Glue, as fish glue, cow-skin glue, &c.	26
Paper, stationery	41

Articles.

Tin foil	54
Vermilion	61
Paintings, (large paintings,) formerly divided into large and small paintings	39
White lead	32

CLASS VI.—EXPORTED WARES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Bone and horn ware	8
China ware, fine and coarse, formerly classed as fine, coarse, native, and middling	14
Copper ware and pewter ware	16
Manufactures of wood, furniture	21
Ivory ware, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory and ivory carvings	29
Lacquered ware	31
Mother-of-pearl ware	36
Ratan ware, ratan and bamboo work	44
Sandal-wood ware	49
Gold and silver ware, formerly divided into gold ware and silver ware	51
Tortoise-shell ware	58
Leather trunks and boxes	59

CLASS VII.—EXPORTED WOODS, CANES, ETC.

Canes or walking sticks of all kinds	10
--------------------------------------	----

CLASS VIII.—EXPORTED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

Wearing apparel, whether of cotton, woollen, or silk, formerly divided into cotton clothing, woollen clothing, silk and satin clothing, and velvet	15
Boots and shoes, whether of leather, satin, or otherwise	48

CLASS IX.—EXPORTED FABRICS OF COTTON, ETC.

	No.
Grass cloth, and all cloths of hemp or linen - - -	27
Nankeen, and all cloths of cotton, formerly not in the tariff - -	38

CLASS X.—EXPORTED SILK, FABRICS OF SILK, ETC.

Raw silk of any province - - - - -	46
Coarse or refuse of silk - - - - -	46
Organzine of all kinds - - - - -	46
Silk riband and thread - - - - -	46
Silk and satin fabrics of all kinds, as crape, lutestrings, &c., formerly classified as silks and satins - - - - -	46
Silk and cotton mixed fabrics - - - - -	47

Heretofore, a further charge per piece has been levied; the whole duty is now to be paid in one sum, and the further charge is abolished.

CLASS XI.—EXPORTED CARPETING, MATTING, ETC.

Mats of all kinds, as of straw, ratan, bamboo, &c. - - -	35
--	----

CLASS XII.—EXPORTED PRESERVES, ETC.

Preserved ginger, and fruits of all kinds - - -	43
Soy - - - - -	50
Sugar, white and brown - - - - -	52
Sugar candy, all kinds - - - - -	53
Tobacco, prepared and unprepared, &c., all kinds - - -	56

CLASS XIII.—All that it has not been practicable herein to include, are to be charged an ad valorem duty of five per cent.

CLASS XIV.—Gold and silver coin, and gold and silver, duty free.

CLASS XV.—Bricks, tiles, and building materials, duty free.

CLASS I.—IMPORTED OILMAN'S STORES, ETC.

	*No.
Wax, beeswax - - - - -	2
Rose mallows - - - - -	36
Saltpetre, to be sold only to the licensed agents of government - -	37
Soap - - - - -	41

CLASS II.—IMPORTED SPICES AND PERFUMES.

Gum benzcin, and oil of ditto - - - - -	24
Sandal wood - - - - -	46
Pepper - - - - -	32

All other articles of this class, not included in the tariff, to pay an ad valorem duty of ten per cent.

Perfumery, five per cent.

* These numbers correspond to those in the alphabetical table of import duties, pages 150—153.

CLASS III.—IMPORTED DRUGS.

	No.
Asafoetida	1
Camphor baroos, (or Malay,) first quality, or cleaned, formerly classed as good and inferior camphor	6
Camphor, second quality, refuse, formerly classed as uncleaned camphor	6
Cloves, first quality, (picked)	7
“ second do, (mother cloves)	7
Cow bezoar	15
Cutch	16
Gambier	21
Betel-nut	3
Ginseng, first quality, or cleaned	22
“ second quality, refuse, or ginseng beard	22
Gum olibanum	24
Myrrh	24
Mace, or flower of nutmeg	28
Mercury, or quicksilver	30
Nutmegs, first quality, or cleaned	31
“ second quality, or uncleaned	31
Putchuck	32
Rhinoceros' horns	26

CLASS IV.—IMPORTED SUNDRIES.

Flints	19
Mother-of-pearl shells	29

CLASS V.—IMPORTED DRIED MEATS, ETC.

Birds' nests, first quality, cleaned	5
“ second quality, good middling	5
“ third quality, uncleaned	5
Bicho-de-mar, first quality, black	4
“ second quality, white	4
Sharks' fins, first quality, white	38
“ second quality, black	38
Stockfish and dried fish	42
Fish maws, not formerly in the tariff	18

CLASS VI.—IMPORTED PAINTERS' STORES, ETC.

Cochineal	10
Smalts	40
Sapan wood	46

CLASS VII.—IMPORTED WOODS, CANES, ETC.

Ratans	34
Ebony	46
All other imported woods, as red wood, satin wood, yellow wood, &c., not included in the tariff, ten per cent. ad valorem.	

CLASS VIII.—IMPORTED CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND TRINKETRY.

	No.
Clocks - - - - -	8
Watches - - - - -	8
Telescopes - - - - -	8
Glass panes, and crystal ware of all kinds - - - - -	20

Articles.

Writing-desks - - - - -	8
Dressing-cases - - - - -	8
Jewelry of gold and silver - - - - -	8
Cutlery, swords, &c. - - - - -	8
All the foregoing, and any other miscellaneous articles of the same description, five per cent. ad valorem.	

CLASS IX.—GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.

Duty free - - - - -	44
---------------------	----

CLASS X.—IMPORTED COTTON.

Fabrics of cotton, &c.

Canvas - - - - -	9
Cotton - - - - -	12
Longcloth, white, formerly divided into superior and inferior fine cotton cloth - - - - -	13
Cambrics and muslins - - - - -	13
Cottons, gray or unbleached, domestic, &c., formerly classed as coarse longcloth - - - - -	13
Twilled cottons, gray - - - - -	13
Chintz and prints of all kinds - - - - -	13
Cotton yarn and cotton thread - - - - -	14
Linen, fine, not formerly in the tariff - - - - -	27
Bunting - - - - -	47
All other imported articles of this class, as ginghams, pulicates, dyed cottons, velveteens, silks and cotton mixtures, coarse linen, and mixtures of cotton and linen, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	

CLASS XI.—IMPORTED FABRICS OF WOOLLEN, SILK, ETC.

Handkerchiefs, large - - - - -	13
“ small - - - - -	13
Gold and silver thread, superior or real - - - - -	23
“ “ inferior or imitation - - - - -	23
Broadcloth, Spanish stripes, &c. - - - - -	47
Narrow cloths, as long ells, cassimeres, &c. - - - - -	47

Articles.

Camlets, (Dutch) - - - - -	47
----------------------------	----

CLASS XI—Continued.

<i>Articles.</i>		No.
Camlets	-	47
Imitation camlets, or bombazetts	-	47
Woollen yarn	-	48
Blankets	-	47
All other fabrics of wool, or of mixed wool and silk, wool and cotton, &c., five per cent. ad valorem.		

CLASS XII.—IMPORTED WINES, PRESERVES, SPIRITS, ETC.

Wine and beer, in quart bottles	-	45
“ in pint bottles	-	45
“ in casks	-	45

CLASS XIII.—IMPORTED METALS.

<i>Articles.</i>		
Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs	-	30
“ manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c.	-	30
Iron, unmanufactured, as in pigs	-	30
“ manufactured, as in bars, rods, &c.	-	30
Lead, in pigs or manufactured	-	30
Steel, unmanufactured	-	30
Tin	-	30
Tin plates, not formerly in the tariff	-	30
All other metals, as zinc, yellow copper, &c., not herein enumerated, ten per cent. ad valorem.		

CLASS XIV.—IMPORTED JEWELRY.

<i>Articles.</i>		
Cornelians	-	11
Cornelian beads	-	11

CLASS XV.—IMPORTED SKINS, TEETH, HORNS, ETC.

Bullocks' and buffaloes' horns	-	25
Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned	-	39
Sea-otter skins	-	39
Fox skins, large and small	-	39
Tiger, leopard, and marten skins	-	39
Land-otter, raccoon, and shark skins	-	39
Beaver skins	-	39

Articles.

Hare, rabbit, and ermine skins	-	39
Sea-horse teeth	-	43
Elephants' teeth, first quality, whole	-	17
“ second quality, broken	-	17

CLASS XVI.—All new goods imported, which it has not been practicable to include herein, five per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS XVII.—ALL FOREIGN RICE, AND OTHER GRAIN.

Duty free

No.

35

SHIPPING DUES.

These have hitherto been charged upon the measurement of the ship's length and breadth, at so much per *chang*; but it is now agreed to alter the system, and charge according to the registered statement of the number of tons of cargo the ship may carry. On each ton (reckoned equal to the cubic contents of 122 tow) a shipping charge of five (5) mace is to be levied; and all the old charges of measurement, entrance and port clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, &c., are to be abolished.

General regulations under which the British trade is to be conducted at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

1. *Pilots.*—Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, (viz: Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai,) pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and, in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her to sea without any stoppages or delay. Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risks run, &c.

2. *Custom-house guards.*—The Chinese superintendent of customs, at each port, will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilots shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the superintendent of customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue; these will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the commander or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

3. *Masters of ships reporting themselves on arrival.*—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the captain will, within twenty-four hours after arrival, proceed to the British consulate and deposite his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifests, &c., in the hands of the consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

For presenting a false manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars.

For breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The consul, having taken possession of the ship's papers, will immediately send a written communication to the superintendent of customs, specifying the register tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the tariff.

4. *Commercial dealings between English and Chinese merchants.*—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond, or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, on complaint being made thereof, will, of course, do their utmost to bring the offender to justice. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewith to pay, the English merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the hong merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

5. *Tonnage dues.*—Every English merchantman, on entering any of the above-mentioned five ports, shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per register ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

6. *Import and export duties.*—Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any of the above-mentioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the tariff. All duties incurred by an English merchant vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of tonnage dues, must first be paid up in full; which done, the superintendent of customs will grant a port clearance; and this being shown to the British consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers, and permit the vessel to depart.

7. *Examination of goods at the custom-house.*—Every English merchant having cargo to load or discharge must give due intimation thereof, and hand particulars of the same to the consul, who will immediately despatch a recognised linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the superintendent of customs, that the goods may be duly examined, and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to. Regarding such goods as are subject by the tariff to an ad valorem duty, if the English merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase shall be assumed as the value of the goods. To fix the tare upon any article, (such as tea,) if the English merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every one hundred, which, being first weighed in gross, shall afterward be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages. If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English merchant may appeal to the consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the superin-

tendent of customs, that it may be equitably arranged; but the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the superintendent of customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

8. *Manner of paying the duties.*—It is hereinbefore provided, that every English vessel that enters any one of the five ports shall pay all duties and tonnage dues before she is permitted to depart. The superintendent of customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licenses authorizing them to receive duties from the English merchants on behalf of government, and the receipts of these shroffs for any money paid them shall be considered as a government voucher.

In the paying of these duties, different kinds of foreign money may be made use of; but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the superintendent of customs at each port what coins may be taken in payment, and what percentage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

9. *Weights and measures.*—Sets of balance-yards, for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house at Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the superintendent of customs, and also at the British consulate at each of the five ports; and these shall be the standard by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British merchants and the Chinese officers of customs regarding the weights or measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

10. *Lighters or cargo boats.*—Whenever an English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of lighter or cargo boat he pleases; and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law. Should any of these boat people, while engaged in conveying goods for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but, at the same time, the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

11. *Transshipment of goods.*—No English merchant ships may transship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transshipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the superintendent of customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transshipment. If any one presumes to transship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

12. *Subordinate consular officers.*—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer, of approved good conduct, to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent

quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will, in like manner, do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them; and should disturbances take place, such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

13. *Disputes between British subjects and Chinese.*—Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the consulate and state his grievance. The consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the consul, who will see that the language is becoming, and, if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If, unfortunately, any disputes take place of such a nature that the consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the consuls will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

14. *British government cruisers anchoring within the ports.*—An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put upon the same footing as merchant vessels; for as they bring no merchandise, and do not come to trade, they will, of course, pay neither dues nor charges. The resident consul will keep the superintendent of customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

15. *On the security to be given for British merchant vessels.*—It has hitherto been the custom, when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese hong merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant; but these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering in the aforesaid Chinese ports.

Convention between China and Portugal.

[Translation of a publication made at Macao by the Portuguese authorities of and for the articles of the late convention, in an extra of the *Aurora Macaense*, dated October 3, 1843.]

Abstract of the concessions made by the imperial commissioner, and other superior mandarins, to the reclamations of the Portuguese.

1. The chops directed by the procurador to the mandarins of Casp

Bianca shall from henceforth be sent officially, and in style of equal to equal.

2. Portuguese vessels, as well those of the place as of Portugal, shall pay the same anchorage which is paid by the vessels at Whampoa, at 5 maces the ton, without distinction of vessels, whether new or old. (1)

3. Chinese merchants shall pay duties on imports and exports (2) at their custom-houses, according to the new tariff, without any additional expense.

4. The construction and reconstruction of buildings, repair of vessels, and supply of bazaar, shall be performed independently of chops; and all other expenses heretofore incurred shall, in like manner, be extinguished.

5. The five ports of China, recently opened to European commerce, namely, Quang-chow, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, shall be free, in like manner, to Portuguese vessels, in the terms of the new tariff.

6. The Chinese mandarins may despatch any quantity of goods, and export them directly to Macao, where they shall pay duties according to the new tariff; but those which must of necessity pass through the custom-house of Canton shall be despatched there, where the duties shall, in like manner, be paid according to the new tariff.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Convention between Great Britain and the Sandwich islands.

The following are the several commercial articles from the said convention, concluded at Lahaina the 12th of February, 1844:

ARTICLE 4. The protection of the King of the Sandwich islands shall be extended to all British vessels, their officers and crews. In case of shipwreck, the chiefs and inhabitants of the different parts of the Sandwich islands shall succor them, and secure them from plunder. The salvage dues shall be regulated, in case of difficulties, by arbitrators freely chosen by both parties.

ARTICLE 5. The desertion of seamen embarked on board of British vessels shall be severely repressed by the local authorities, who shall employ all the means at their disposal to arrest deserters; and all reasonable expenses of capture shall be defrayed by the captains or owners of the said vessels.

ARTICLE 6. British merchandise, or goods recognised as coming from the British dominions, shall not be prohibited; nor shall they be subject to an import duty higher than five per cent. *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE 7. No tonnage, import, or other duties, shall be levied on British vessels or goods, or on goods imported in British vessels, beyond what are levied on the vessels or goods of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8. The subjects of the King of the Sandwich islands shall, in their commercial and other relations with Great Britain, be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

(1) A vessel is called *new* when it is measured the first time, and which, in this case, is always qualified as one of the number of the twenty-five vessels of this place; and *old* when it is measured over again, preserving its original number.

(2) By *imports*, is to be understood all goods which the Chinese merchants ship in Portuguese vessels, and which are afterwards transported in cargo boats to the interior, on presenting the proper manifest to the hoppo of Macao and Canton; and by *exports*, goods which the same merchants export from China, to be shipped on board the said vessels, or sold to the Portuguese.

NEW ZEALAND.

Whale ships.

Information has been received at this department, from the United States consulate at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, that the governor of that colony has been pleased to permit American whale ships to land their cargoes of oil in the ports of New Zealand, for exportation either to England or the United States; thereby giving the ships an opportunity of refitting, without the delay or exposure of returning to the United States.

HAYTI.

The following enactments of the government of Hayti went into effect on the 11th of September, 1843:

The tonnage duty heretofore exacted on foreign vessels, at one dollar Spanish per ton, is increased to two dollars Spanish per ton, (consequently, American vessels pay two dollars and twenty cents per ton.)

All foreign vessels, going from one port to another in this island, will pay for each port visited an additional duty of one hundred dollars, Haytien currency, on vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

Vessels from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons, pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

Vessels of two hundred tons and upwards, pay two hundred Haytien dollars.

The duties on wharfage and weighage, on merchandise *imported*, are increased to double their former rates.

The "territorial" duty on exports is still in force; but the duty of exportation is reduced, which reduces the export duty on coffee from twenty dollars, Haytien currency, per one thousand pounds, to twelve dollars.

Cocoa from ten dollars to four, per one thousand pounds.

Tobacco, in leaf, from fifteen dollars per one thousand pounds, to five dollars.

Logwood, from seven dollars per one thousand pounds, to two dollars.

Mahogany, from twenty-two dollars to twelve dollars per one thousand feet.

Hides of all kinds are free of export duty.

The wharfage, and the weighage and measuring, are to be added to the foregoing, as follows:

On coffee, one dollar, Haytien currency.

On cocoa, " "

On tobacco, " "

On logwood, " "

On mahogany, " "

Hides are charged one cent, Haytien, each.

The present value of a Haytien dollar is two-fifths of a Spanish or American silver dollar, or sixty per cent. below their par.

Reduction of import duty on sugar.

By a decree of the President and Council of the republic of Hayti, under date of the 30th of September, 1844, the duty on all foreign refined sugar, imported into any of the ports of the republic, is reduced to four (4) cents per pound, from the duty formerly charged, of ten cents.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

TONNAGE DUTY.

Copy of an act increasing the tonnage duty upon foreign vessels.

AN ACT for the protection and encouragement of the commerce of the republic of Texas.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, the collectors of the various ports of this republic shall be required to lay [levy] upon, and collect from, all foreign vessels belonging to powers between which and this republic no treaty exists, making other provisions, a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That vessels bearing the flag of this republic have the exclusive privilege of the coasting trade, and that they be free from the charge of tonnage duties on arriving in any ports of this republic; and that all laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved February 5, 1844.

The former duty was sixty cents per ton on sailing vessels, and thirty cents on steamboats, according to register tonnage. The present law imposes the same duty on both; but the President of the republic, using a discretionary power, has declared that the tonnage duty of one dollar shall be imposed on steamboats according to their carrying capacity only.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Admeasurement of vessels.

Information has been received at the department, that, by a decree of November 8, 1843, the regulations for the admeasurement of vessels, established by a prior decree, dated July 1, 1842, have been abolished by the Mexican government, and the regulations formerly in force have been re-established and confirmed.

As the decree of July, 1842, augmented the tonnage about seventy five per cent., an equivalent reduction is the consequence of the new order. The present method of measuring vessels in Mexican ports is restored to that established by the circular of October 21, 1826, and is as follows:

The scale employed is that of Burgos. The ratio between the foot at

Paris and that of Burgos is as 6 to 7; between that of London and Burgos, as 10.97 to 12, or 100 London make 109.38 Burgos.

The scale being thus adapted to that of Burgos, the one-half of the length of the vessel from the stem to the sternpost, and of the keel, shall be taken and be multiplied by three-fourths of the breadth of beam, one-half of the floor timbers, and of the depth of the hold; the product thereof shall be divided by 70.19, and the quotient be deemed the true burden or tonnage on which the duties are payable.

Certain towns declared open to foreign trade.

By a decree of the Mexican government of the 31st of March, 1844, the towns of Taos, in New Mexico, and Paso del Norte, and Presidio del Norte, in Chihuahua, are declared open to foreign trade; all articles which can be introduced into the Mexican republic may enter those places, on payment of the duties prescribed by the tariff and laws.

CALIFORNIA.

Decree relating to the introduction of foreign goods into California.

The following is a translation of a decree promulgated by the Governor General of California, at Monterey, on the 30th of July, 1844:

The attention of the government having been imperiously demanded to the continuous introduction (first during the present year) of foreign goods, brought from Mazatlan and San Blas, in national vessels of this department; and it being matter of public notoriety that these goods are sold at prices which would ruin the merchant, had they paid duties according to law; there can be no doubt that these goods, notwithstanding they have been entered with their respective permits, have not been legally introduced, eluding in this manner the payment of the national taxes which here or there ought to be paid, and, in consequence, infallibly originating the destruction of the legitimate commerce carried on with this department in vessels which come directly from foreign ports; and that these, in addition to satisfying the legal duties, which are increased have also other large expenses, as much from the prolonged voyage as from their long continuance on the coast, (which is never less than two or three years,) necessary to exchange their cargoes for hides and tallow, the money of the country; and the complaints being reiterated, and the ruin of the country and of social order being sure, without the introduction of two or three of these vessels of the latter character, which are accustomed to arrive annually, paying their duties; the officers, both civil and military, being scarcely able to obtain a living,—I, under obligation to correct so great an evil, until the *superioridad nacional* can sanction my proceedings, using the means with which I have been invested by the supreme government to enhance the good of this beautiful and remote department, have thought necessary to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. From this date all vessels are prohibited, under penalty of confiscation, from bringing or introducing goods of foreign manufacture, of any class whatsoever, coming from Mazatlan, San Blas, or any port on the southern coast of the republic.

ARTICLE 2. Every vessel not having advices of this decree, introducing articles of foreign manufacture from these ports during the period of six months from this date, under the pretext of being nationalized, whatever their origin or procedance, the duties of importation and other taxes, payable on goods in legitimate commerce coming from foreign ports, shall be assessed and paid upon said goods.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of the maritime custom-house, and pilots, and also civil and military, who may connive at the slightest contravention of this decree, shall be immediately deprived of employment.

ARTICLE 4. The collector of customs at this port shall order this decree to be posted in all the offices which are subordinate to him, and shall distribute copies, that one may be given under receipt to each vessel touching at the ports and roads on this coast, if they have not received one in another; and in this port of Monterey the custom-house shall preserve a formal register, signed in full by the captains, supercargoes, and the collector.

ARTICLE 5. For those vessels which have a knowledge of this decree, and have received a printed copy thereof, there can be no excuse; and newly arrived vessels shall be admitted once, and notified so soon as they arrive, at whatever point of the coast; the second part of this article being understood to apply only till six months after date. And that none can plead ignorance, I command this to be printed, published, and circulated, and that the most prompt, exact, and literal fulfilment be given it.

Given in the Palacio del Gobierno de Californias, in Monterey, the 30th of July, 1844.

MANUEL MICHELTORENA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.

Copy of a declaration of a blockade established on the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, furnished to the United States consul at Havana, by her Britannic Majesty's consul general at that place.

Whereas, certain British subjects, who have for some years been residents in the State of Nicaragua, in Central America, have received grievous injury in their property, and have in vain appealed for redress to persons in authority in that State, from whom they are entitled to protection: and whereas the representations of the consul general of her Britannic Majesty, that justice might be rendered to the said subjects of her Britannic Majesty, instead of being received with consideration and attention, have been met by evasion and discourteous replies, and all redress has been refused: and whereas I have received instructions from her Majesty's government to employ the force under my command for the purpose of obtaining redress:

By virtue of the power and authority to me given by the said instructions, and in order to enforce the said claims of her Majesty's subjects, I hereby declare the port of San Juan de Nicaragua to be blockaded, and that all commercial intercourse with said port shall be prevented and

cease until the claims of her Britannic Majesty's subjects are satisfied. And whereas a sufficient force shall be forthwith despatched to the said port of San Juan de Nicaragua, to carry the said blockade into effect, I hereby give public notice of the same to all whom it may concern, and that all ships and vessels, under whatever flag they may be, will be turned away and prevented from entering the said port of San Juan de Nicaragua; and if, after any ship or vessel has been warned not to enter the port, then, and in that case, any such ship or vessel that may attempt to break the blockade, will be seized and dealt with according to the rules established of a *de facto* blockade.

Given under my hand and seal, on board her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, at Port Royal, Jamaica, this 24th day of January, 1844.

CHARLES ADAM.

NEW GRENADA.

CARTHAGENA.

By a law of the Congress of New Grenada, bearing date the 24th of April, 1843, granting certain exemptions to the city of Carthagena, it is provided, that from the 1st day of September, 1843, to the 31st of August, 1853, all the wheat flour imported for the express consumption of the city shall be free of importation and *alcabala* duty, which is equivalent to four dollars and eighty-four cents (\$4 84) per barrel less than that article pays at present, which is \$8 20 per barrel.

The same law provides that all vessels, foreign and national, coming direct to the port of Carthagena after the said 1st of September, 1843, and for the same period above stated, shall be exempt from paying tonnage duty, entry, and anchorage. All other port charges will be exacted as heretofore.

SANTA MARTHA.

Increase of duty on flour.

The department has received information that a duty of one dollar per barrel on flour has been imposed, in addition to a previous one of fifty cents; making the duty now, per barrel, \$6 52.

PORT OF MONTIJO.

Copy of a decree of the Congress of New Grenada, relating to importations from the republic of Ecuador into the port of Montijo, and the arrival of whaling vessels at the same port.

The Senate and House of Representatives of New Grenada, assembled in Congress, decree:

ARTICLE 1. The productions, whether natural or manufactured, of the republic of Ecuador, which may be imported into the province of "Veraguas," by the river San Pedro, to the port of "Montijo," shall enjoy the

same exemption from the national duties as if they had been introduced by the custom-houses established on the boundary lines. The vessels so introducing them shall not pay tonnage duty, nor any other port charges whatever, provided such vessel does not exceed 50 tons by measurement.

ARTICLE 2. Vessels employed in the whale fishery, which may arrive at the port of "Montijo" to water, or to purchase provisions, shall not be subject to tonnage duty, nor to any port charges whatever; but if such vessels should pass from the port of "Montijo" to any other port of the republic, either in ballast, or with part cargo on board, they will then be subject to pay, in the last port they may go to, the tonnage duty and other port charges, as by law established.

Given in Bogota, the 28th of May, 1843.

VENEZUELA.

Translation of two articles from a law recently passed by the Congress of Venezuela, relating to exportations.

ARTICLE 1. That for the period of fifteen years from and after the publication of this law, no national or municipal duty shall be levied on neat cattle, salted beef, tallow, grease, cheese, hides, horns, or hair, which may be exported to foreign countries from any legal port of Venezuela.

ARTICLE 7. No port charges shall be exacted from vessels exporting to foreign countries one or more of the products specified in article 1, in quantity equal to at least two-thirds of their cargoes. This the custom-house can readily prove through the respective clearance documents; thus avoiding any objection on the part of the tribunal of accounts, which is bound to see that none of the requisites or formalities established by the law of exportation shall have been neglected.

BRAZIL.

Decree of the 20th of June, 1844, relating to Brazil wood.

The Brazilian government have published a decree under the above date, relating to the exportation of Brazil wood (which has always been an exclusive privilege of the imperial government) from the ports of Brazil. It is thereby made known to those whom it may concern, that the laws of Brazil forbid entirely the exportation of the article by private individuals, and impose a fine of fifteen dollars a ton on each vessel that may take the wood by contraband from any part of the empire to foreign countries. The decree also provides measures to be taken for the enforcement of the fine, even after the departure of the vessel from Brazil.

Decree relating to tonnage duties.

The following are the several articles of a decree of the Brazilian gov-

ernment, under date of the 20th of July, 1844, relating to the levying of tonnage duties :

ARTICLE 1. From the 11th of November, 1844, the anchorage dues upon Brazilian and foreign ships in foreign trade will be reduced to 900 reis, and the dues upon the Brazilian coastwise vessels to 90 reis a ton, for what period soever they may remain in port.

ARTICLE 2. Ships arriving in ballast and sailing with cargo, and arriving with cargo and sailing in ballast, will pay one-half the dues ; entering and clearing in ballast, one-third dues.

ARTICLE 3. Ships entering for provisions, or in *franguia* to try the market, whether in ballast or with cargo, will pay one-third.

ARTICLE 4. Ships entering under average, or in distress, will pay nothing, unless they discharge or take cargo ; being allowed to discharge the necessary cargo for the payment of the expenses incurred.

ARTICLE 5. Ships that have paid in any port of the empire the anchorage dues of articles 1, 2, and 3, arriving in another port in the same voyage, pay nothing, excepting taking cargo, and then have to pay the difference of the dues.

ARTICLE 6. Coastwise vessels, trading between the ports of the empire, will pay one-half the dues when half the crew be composed of Brazilian citizens ; and will pay nothing if, besides this circumstance, they be employed in the coast or in the high-sea fishery.

ARTICLE 7. Vessels of countries that will charge more dues upon Brazilian tonnage, or port dues higher than dues paid by their own vessels, are subject, in the ports of Brazil, to pay one-third more of the dues established, or to be raised to the same difference imposed by said countries upon the Brazilian vessels.

ARTICLE 8. Revokes all dispositions to the contrary.

TARIFF AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Brazilian government adopted, on the 12th of August, 1844, a decree, ordering the carrying into effect, from the 11th day of November, 1844, of the regulation and tariff for the custom-houses of the empire, of which the following is a translation :

Regulation for carrying into effect the tariff of the custom-houses of the empire of Brazil.

ARTICLE 1. From the 11th of November of the present year, the clearance for consumption of merchandise coming from foreign countries, and which may then, or shall thereafter, be stored in the custom-houses or stores belonging thereto, of the empire, shall be regulated in the following manner :

ARTICLE 2. Snuff, or tobacco in powder, cigars, paper cigars, and tobacco in rolls or leaf, shall pay 60 per cent.

ARTICLE 3. Bags made of Hessian or India sacking ; knives in the shape of daggers ; cushions for carriages ; cut paving stones, stone door-posts for coach-houses and for other doors and windows, cut stones for water-courses (*cepas*) and for cornices and corners of houses ; refined sugar, ditto crystalized, or in manner composed ; tea ; ardent spirits ;

beer; cider; gin; maraschino, or other liqueurs, and wines, of whatever quality and produce, shall pay 50 per cent.

ARTICLE 4. Carpets, ordinary Hessians or sacking; scales, of whatever quality, and ready-made clothes not specified in the tariff; playing cards; brushes with ivory handles; Chinese fireworks in cards, or any other artificial fireworks; painted paper; ditto of silver or gold, being of fine quality; paper for papering rooms, painted in groups or landscapes; large sized foolscap paper; imperial ditto, or any other not specified in the tariff; powder; scented soap; common ditto; mould candles; composition (stearina) ditto; prunes, or other fruits in glass bottles or tin cases, either dry, preserved, or in spirits; chocolate made from ordinary cocoa; vinegar; gigs; carriages, or carriage boxes; frames; wheels; harnesses, for either one or the other; matting for houses; carts for carrying people; sociables; side-saddles; porcelain ink and sand stands, and any other article of crockery ware not included in the tariff; chandeliers; liqueur or wine glasses, plain of ordinary glass, (No. 1;) those of either, blown ordinary or cut glass, and the German ordinary cut, and such like, (No. 2,) those of plain glass, blown or cut, with cut or blown bottoms, ordinary, (No. 3;) champagne, or beer glasses; mugs; glasses, (direitos,) from 10 to 1 in a quart; glass bottles, holding a quart or more, all these articles being of Nos. 1 and 2; black or dark glass bottles, holding the same quantity, including those which are used for liqueurs or lero; tavern, as far as one Canada $\frac{7}{16}$ of a gallon; flasks of ordinary glass, with stoppers of the same, up to 3 lbs. or more, or without stoppers, of 2 lbs. or more; those with wide mouths, with stoppers of the same, to hold 4 lbs. or more; or without stoppers, for opedeldoc; glasses for lamps; planks of mahogany, or any other fine wood; and furniture made of any wood whatsoever, shall pay 40 per cent.

ARTICLE 5. All other articles, except the following, imported from foreign countries, shall pay 30 per cent.:

1st. Steel; tar; zinc, in bar or sheet; lead, in ditto; pewter, in bars or rods; iron, in bars, rods, plates, or tongues, for founderies; tin, in sheets; tin; brass, in plates; ivory; saltpetre; nutgalls; withes; cod-fish, stockfish, or any other, either dry or salt; biscuits; jerked or corned beef; aniseed; wheat flour; white or colored kid and calf skins for shoes; ditto, varnished; pig skins or ox hides, green or dry; sole leather, for shoemakers or saddlers; copper and copperas; all of which shall pay 25 per cent.

2d. Wheat in grain; barilla; gold or silver wire; narrow gold or silver lace; wire covered with gold or silver thread, (fieiras;) thread; fringe; spangles; gold lace, (palheta;) riband made of gold and silver wire, (passamanes,) being of second class gold or silver, ordinary or false; laces of the same kind, or woven with sewing silk; linen thread; cotton or silk; laces or "entremeios" of plain cotton; net laces of cotton, silk, or twist, (torcal;) cambric handkerchiefs of cotton or linen, and silk sashes; all of which shall pay 20 per cent.

3d. Books, maps, and geographical globes; mathematical instruments; surgical instruments, and chemical ditto; dress pieces; velvets or damasks worked with silver or fine gold; sewing silk or twist, and hair for hair-dressers, shall pay 10 per cent.

4th. Gold or silver wire, (comotilho;) thread cord; narrow lace; wire

covered with gold or silver thread; thread fringe; gold lace; spangles; gold lace, (palhela;) lace; tapes, and all other articles of this nature, being of fine gold or silver, shall pay 6 per cent.

5th. Coals; gold for gilding, or any silver articles and utensils, shall pay 5 per cent.

6th. Gold or silver jewelry, or any manufactured gold articles, shall pay 4 per cent.

7th. Loose diamonds and other precious stones, seeds, plants, and new races of useful animals, shall pay 2 per cent.

ARTICLE 6. All these duties shall be calculated, either by taking the valuation marked in the tariff, which is annexed to this regulation, of the article to be cleared, as often as the quantity referred to in the said valuation be contained in the merchandise about to be cleared, or upon the invoice value sworn to and signed by the principals of the commercial houses who clear the goods, when the same shall not be reformed by the seizures (*impugnações*) of the regulations of the 22d of June, 1836, (which may always take place in such cases;) taking the hundredth part of it multiplied by the "quota" of the duties when the merchandise shall not have any particular fixed valuation in the tariff, but only a note of *ad valorem* duties.

ARTICLE 7. The duties hitherto paid for clearances of transhipment or re-exportation are reduced to 1 per cent. upon the value of the merchandise. But this reduction depends upon the definitive approbation of the General Legislative Assembly; and therefore all those persons who require such clearance, before the said approval be given, must find good security, if the goods be cleared for the coast of Africa, for the payment of $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., besides the 1 per cent. above referred to; and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., if for any other places out of the empire: the said duties to be paid into the public coffers, should this reduction not be approved.

ARTICLE 8. These clearances shall be calculated by dividing the valuation of the merchandise to be transhipped or re-exported by the number which represents the relation in which it stands as regards the value of the said merchandise, and taking the quotient, wholly or in part, as often as the unities or parts thereof may be contained in the duties to be paid; or by arbitration as laid down in the 218th article of the regulation above referred to, when the merchandise shall have no fixed valuation in the tariff. The clearances for transhipment or re-exportation to ports within the empire, which are now effected without paying the duties of consumption, are provisionally suspended until a better regulation be made on this subject.

ARTICLE 9. The additional imposts for business of the office (*expediente*) and warehouse rent, hitherto paid upon merchandise, shall henceforward be included in the duties for consumption; and in order to comply with the law, which orders the separate entry of this latter, 20 per cent. shall be deducted at the end of each month from the whole of the taxes and duties for consumption; and the sum so deducted shall be divided into seven parts, two of which shall be considered as equivalent to the 1 per cent. destined as a six months' security for the interest on the loan in London, and the other five as equivalent to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ destined for the destroying of paper currency.

ARTICLE 10. All merchandise, whether cleared for consumption, tran-

shipment, or re-exportation, shall pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on its respective value for each month it may remain in the warehouses of the empire, which shall be calculated in the same manner as laid down in the 8th article for the clearances for transshipment and re-exportation; giving, however, 15 days free to "estiva" merchandise, (that is, liquids, soap, &c.) and two months to dry goods.

ARTICLE 11. Notes for clearances must declare the foreign measure or weight reduced to Brazilian, without which they will not be distributed; foreign measures in length (*de extensões*) must always be reduced to Brazilian "varas," and the other to the measure or weight by which the valuation is fixed in the tariff, upon the merchandise to be cleared, and which it ought to pay; or to that measure or weight by which the article is commonly sold in the market, should the duties be marked in the tariff *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE 12. The officer (*feitor*) to whom the clearance shall be given must examine the reduction or weight, increasing or decreasing it as may be necessary; he shall declare the quantity and inches which the goods have in width in single varas, or any other measure or weight, always *in extenso*. In the clearances of goods for which the duties must be paid per "square vara," the officer (*feitor*) must reduce them to this measure, and declare the number of square "varas" they contain, as well as the duty to be paid for each addition.

ARTICLE 13. In order to ascertain the number of square varas, the officer, (*feitor*), after having found the exact number of single varas, will multiply this by the number of inches in the width of the article, and divide the product by 40; the quotient obtained by this operation will show the exact number of square "varas."

For example: 25 varas of calico 20 inches in width—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 40)500(12\frac{1}{2} \\
 40 \\
 \hline
 100 \\
 80 \\
 \hline
 20 \\
 \hline
 40 = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

contains $12\frac{1}{2}$ square "varas."

In those articles which are not measured by the single vara, such as handkerchiefs and shawls, but upon which the tax is imposed by the square vara, the officer (*feitor*) must take the length and width, and multiply one by the other; and having obtained the number of square inches which each handkerchief or shawl contains, he must multiply it by the product of the length and width, and afterwards divide this product by reis 1:600, the quotient will give the number of square varas upon which the tax is to be calculated.

For example: 10 dozen of handkerchiefs 30 inches square :

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 \\
 30 \\
 \hline
 900 \\
 120 \\
 \hline
 16,00)1080,00(67\frac{1}{2} \\
 \underline{96} \\
 120 \\
 \underline{112} \\
 8 \\
 \underline{-} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 16
 \end{array}$$

The 10 dozen, or 120 handkerchiefs, contain $67\frac{1}{2}$ square varas.

ARTICLE 14. When in the note for clearances any article shall be included which ought to pay ad valorem duties, the officer, (feitor,) after the quantity, shall state how much per cent. it ought to pay; and he shall enter in the columns of imposts the value of the invoice, in order that the person who makes the calculation may, after deducting the duties, enter the amount in the column of imposts, making the following declaration at the end thereof: "I have examined the merchandise and entered the imposts (and award for damages, when there shall be any) or duties ad valorem, according to the tariff."

The person who makes the calculation must multiply the number of square varas, or any other measure or weight, by the imposts, enter their amount in the respective column, and sum up; and having also examined the reductions, shall enter the following declaration: "The additions and imposts, or duties ad valorem, agree, and it must pay for duties of importation and store rent, *por extense*." Underneath the sum of the duties he must enter the amount to be paid for store rent, making the following declaration: "Subject to store rent." Another person must then examine the sums and calculations, and declare:

The sums and calculations agree, and must pay, namely:

Duties for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	\$
Store rent	-	-	-	-	-	

ARTICLE 15. When any part of the goods submitted for clearance shall be damaged, two officers (feitores) named by the inspector, and in his presence, shall proceed to make the examination and declare the quantity damaged, and decide how much per cent. shall be deducted from the impost on account of that damage. The officer (feitor) who makes the clearance, referring to this decision, marked with the initial of the inspector, shall declare the quantity damaged and the deduction decided upon, and he shall enter the imposts in the respective column with the said deduction. For example:

2,400 square varas of colored calicos, impost in the tariff	-	-	400
88 ditto damaged, with 25 per cent. reduction, impost awarded	-	-	300

These declarations of award for damage shall be signed by the in-

spector, without which the calculistas shall not proceed with the clearance. Whenever deductions are made on account of damages, the first calculista shall declare on the margin of the clearance the total amount of the said deductions, and to be taken from the duties, as in the case above referred to :

Loss by award for damages - - - - - rs. 8:800

ARTICLE 16. In the clearance of merchandise, the following points are to be observed :

1st. The value stated in the invoice shall include workmanship, precious stones, and metals, and the whole shall be subject to seizure as well as other merchandise.

2d. In the measurement of the goods a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch shall not be taken ; but if it exceed that quantity, it must be taken as a $\frac{1}{2}$; and exceeding this latter, it must be considered as 1 inch.

3d. In the notes for clearances, only the merchandise brought in one vessel shall be included ; there must be as many notes as there may be vessels having merchandise to clear.

ARTICLE 17. The statistical returns, which must be drawn up in the custom-houses, shall declare the quantities cleared in square varas, or other measures, or Brazilian weights ; for which purpose the officers (feitores) shall also declare in the clearances by invoices the duties paid, and the quantities deducted by award for damages.

ARTICLE 18. Regarding the goods put up at auction for consumption, in consequence of the length of time they may have been in the stores of the custom-house beyond the time given by the regulation, and those sold before that time shall have expired, because of their being generally damaged, verified by an examination made by the officers, (feitores,) according to the regulation now in force, the ad valorem duties shall be collected from the price obtained at the sale, if they should be so classed in the tariff ; and when they are goods upon which the tariff imposes fixed duties, (taxes,) 30 per cent. shall always be collected upon the prices obtained at auction, and not upon the fixed taxes.

ARTICLE 19. The stamp duty established by the law of the 21st of October, 1843, shall be included in the imposts in the tariff.

ARTICLE 20. The government is authorized to impose upon goods of any foreign nation, which may put heavier duties upon Brazilian merchandise than upon that of a like nature of any other country, a differential duty which may counteract the evil effects of the irregularity, or oblige it to abolish that duty ; but that duty (differential) shall cease immediately upon the cessation of the said irregularity.

ARTICLE 21. A differential duty shall also be collected in the custom-houses of Brazil upon the merchandise of those nations which receive greater duties for consumption upon goods imported to their ports in Brazilian vessels, than upon those imported in their own ships, proceeding with them in the same manner as with those mentioned in the foregoing article.

ARTICLE 22. The duties or imposts in the present tariff shall not be increased within the financial year, but the government may order the payment, in gold or silver, of the twentieth part of those which may be above 6 and less than 50 per cent. of the prices of the merchandise, or even diminish them, as may appear most requisite.

ARTICLE 23. All laws contrary to the present are revoked.

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Angolians of wool, or of cotton and wool	sq. yard	500
Baize, of whatever color	"	225
glazed	"	273
Colchester	"	312
of hair or shag	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Barbary cloths	sq. yard	240
Blankets, wool—		
single, to 8 palms	"	360
single, to 9 palms	"	540
single, more than 9 palms	"	660
double, to 8 palms	"	1 : 050
double, to 9 palms	"	1 : 350
double, more than 9 palms	"	1 : 680
single, scarlet, to 8 palms	"	600
single, scarlet, to 9 palms	"	750
single, scarlet, more than 9 palms	"	900
double, scarlet, to 8 palms	"	1 : 350
double, scarlet, to 9 palms	"	1 : 630
double, scarlet, more than 9 palms	"	2 : 100
Bombazines, plain, worked, stamped, or striped, of whatever color	"	450
Britannias—		
of flax, 25 in. wide, by the piece of 6 yds.	per piece	750
more than 25 inches broad	"	1 : 020
French, up to 25 inches wide, common	"	840
French, up to 25 inches wide, medium	"	1 : 080
French, up to 25 inches wide, fine	"	1 : 320
French, more than 25 inches, common	"	1 : 200
French, more than 25 inches, medium	"	1 : 440
French, more than 25 inches, fine	"	1 : 680
of flax or cotton, up to said yards	"	600
Burrel	sq. yard	102
Cadargos—		
of cotton, flax, or of cotton and flax, up to 1 inch wide	p. 100 yds.	180
striped, up to inch wide	"	300
exceeding this breadth 50 per cent. on the duties for every quarter inch.		
of cotton, flax, or flax and cotton, for boot straps	"	900
of cotton, black, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	"	180
of silk, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	"	600
of silk, up to 1 inch	"	1 : 500
of flax and cotton, cotton and wool, or flax and wool, called rosinhas, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	"	300

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cambric, linen - - - - -	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
cotton, plain - - - - -	sq. yard	120
Canhamaco, a coarse cloth - - - - -	"	080
Canvass—		
of plain hemp, common - - - - -	"	102
of plain hemp, medium - - - - -	"	180
of plain hemp, fine - - - - -	"	225
twilled or woven, in imitation of sailcloth, common - - - - -	"	225
twilled or woven, in imitation of sailcloth, medium - - - - -	"	390
twilled or woven, in imitation of sailcloth, fine - - - - -	"	555
of flax and cotton, plain - - - - -	"	129
of flax and cotton, woven in imitation of sailcloth - - - - -	"	270
of cotton, woven in imitation of sailcloth - - - - -	"	180
Russian or other, for sails, up to 25 inches wide, 30 yards - - - - -	piece	3 : 000
Russian, of more than 25 inches wide - - - - -	"	3 : 600
Caps, fulled wool, single - - - - -	dozen	660
fulled wool, double - - - - -	"	080
of plain wool, single - - - - -	"	600
of plain wool, double - - - - -	"	900
Carpets, fine - - - - -	sq. yard	1 : 760
coarse - - - - -	"	668
common, of hemp, cotton and hemp, or of cotton - - - - -	"	320
common - - - - -	"	102
medium - - - - -	"	115
fine - - - - -	"	180
Cassas, like garrasy - - - - -	"	075
like sanas - - - - -	"	090
plain, transparent, checked, striped, raised, open, white, or colored, of Scotch plaid, &c., common - - - - -	"	009
checked, striped, worked, open, furrowed, white, or colored, common - - - - -	"	157
plain, transparent, or Scotch stuffs, plain, or worked, medium - - - - -	"	168
plain, transparent, checked, striped, raised, &c., fine - - - - -	"	225
damasked, worked, white or colored, French or imitation, of common - - - - -	"	150
as above, medium - - - - -	"	215
as above, fine - - - - -	"	280

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
Cassas, all embroidered or stamped - - -	ad valorem	Reis. 30 p. ct.
Cassimeres—		
single, common - - -	sq. yard	460
double, common - - -	"	510
single or double, medium - - -	"	1 : 080
single or double, fine and superfine - - -	"	1 : 540
scartel, 25 per cent. additional on the re- spective duties.		
Cassinets, woollen, same price as cassimeres, ac- cording to quality.		
of cotton - - -	"	390
Castores - - -	"	300
Chalés, of cassa Scotch stuff, plain or short cloths, inctim muslin, or chintz - - -	"	150
of scarlet chintz - - -	"	360
of cassimere, plain or stamped, common all embroidered or damasked - - -	"	500
Chintz, in morine, &c. - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
in gauzas - - -	sq. yard	165
	"	221
Cloth, cotton—		
crude, plain - - -	"	070
imitation of brasileiro - - -	"	100
twilled - - -	"	100
plain, colored or striped - - -	"	090
twilled, colored or striped - - -	"	135
bleached - - -	"	120
striped, imitation of brasileiro - - -	"	100
wrought or damasked - - -	"	260
Cloth, linen—		
wrought or damasked, common - - -	"	330
wrought or damasked, medium - - -	"	495
wrought or damasked, fine - - -	"	660
linen and cotton, wrought or damasked - - -	"	420
Cloth, woollen—		
common - - -	"	435
better than common - - -	"	870
medium - - -	"	1 : 200
fine and superfine - - -	"	2 : 400
scarlet, 25 per ct. additional duty.		
Cloth of Cafre - - -	each	720
of Bahé - - -	"	900
of Costa - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Cloth, linen - - -	sq. yard	180
Cloth, linen and cotton, imitation of Portuguese	"	180
Coromandels, Chilas, Namguinas, Cadias, Viro- las, &c. - - -	"	060

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cottons, common, plain or raised - -	sq. yard	075
plain, for nets - - - -	"	255
embroidered - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Cré, common - - - -	sq. yard	120
gummed - - - -	"	150
Clothing of embroidered work, silver or gold, fine	ad valorem	130 p. ct.
Damask silk, all colors - - - -	sq. yard	1 : 500
wool, or wool and cotton - - - -	"	625
all embroidered - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Drawers, knit, cotton, wool, or cotton and wool, of baize - - - -	dozen	4 : 320
Duck, Russian, or imitation, up to 31 yards - -	piece	6 : 000
Duck, English, imitations, 22 inches wide up to 31 yards - - - -	"	3 : 600
more than 22 inches, 31 yards - - - -	"	4 : 800
Durant, plain or raised, white or colored - -	sq. yard	240
rose, carmine, or scarlet - - - -	"	300
Duraques, plain - - - -	"	660
Ecomilla, of whatever color - - - -	"	510
Flannels - - - -	"	252
checked, striped, or colored - - - -	"	330
colored - - - -	"	363
scarlet - - - -	"	500
of wool, or of cotton and wool - - - -	"	420
Fustian, patent, common - - - -	"	300
medium - - - -	"	525
fine - - - -	"	750
Garments of cotton cloth, Scotch stuffs, and plain, otherwise white or colored, German, or imitations thereof, common - - - -	each	480
as above, medium - - - -	"	900
as above, fine - - - -	"	1 : 200
or saras of blue chintz - - - -	"	240
all other ready-made clothing - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Gloves—		
kid, short - - - -	doz. pairs	2 : 400
kid, long - - - -	"	4 : 800
chamois or beaver, short - - - -	"	1 : 200
chamois or beaver, long - - - -	"	2 : 400
buff, short - - - -	"	1 : 800
buff or chamois, with cuffs, military - -	"	4 : 800
of fabrics of silk, short - - - -	"	2 : 100
of fabrics of silk, long - - - -	"	3 : 200
of fabrics of cotton, single, short - - -	"	600
of fabrics of cotton, double, short - - -	"	900

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Gloves—		
of fabrics of cotton, long - - -	doz. pairs	1 : 500
of fabrics of linen, short - - -	"	1 : 440
of fabrics of wool, short - - -	"	900
of fabrics of all qualities, embroidered - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Gunny bags - - -	each	065
Hats, Chilian—		
common for men, and all qualities for boys	"	720
medium - - -	"	1 : 200
fine and superfine - - -	"	1 : 800
Hats—		
wool, common, of Bague, or the like - - -	"	360
fine, of Bague, or the like - - -	"	540
fine common, boys' - - -	"	240
fine, boys - - -	"	360
fur, common - - -	"	600
fine - - -	"	1 : 200
superfine - - -	"	2 : 400
all kinds, boys' - - -	"	900
all kinds ornamented, 25 per c. additional.		
fur, military - - -	"	3 : 400
cotton, all qualities - - -	"	600
silk, all qualities - - -	"	1 : 500
glazed for children - - -	"	900
glazed for sailors - - -	"	360
coney fur, and the like - - -	"	1 : 200
beaver bodies - - -	"	900
caps of coney fur, bodies of - - -	"	600
caps of wool, bodies of - - -	"	150
sun, covered, with case of cotton cloth - - -	"	480
sun, silk of all kinds, for men - - -	"	2 : 160
sun, or bonnets, covered with silk, single, for women or girls - - -	"	1 : 320
all other sun hats, not comprehended in this classification, 30 per cent. additional.		
Hollands, crude linen, common - - -	sq. yard	130
crude linen and cotton - - -	"	085
crude cotton - - -	"	066
Handkerchiefs—		
Scotch stuff, muslin, or chintz, &c., com- mon - - -	"	120
Scotch stuff, muslin, or chintz, &c., me- dium - - -	"	130
Scotch stuff, muslin, or chintz, &c., fine - - -	"	160
for tobacco, common - - -	dozen	450

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Handkerchiefs—		
for tobacco, medium - - -	dozen	600
for tobacco, fine - - -	"	960
cambric, flesh colored, or with border, common - - -	"	600
cambric, flesh colored, or with border, me- dium - - -	"	960
cambric, flesh colored, or with border, fine	"	1 : 440
chintz, scarlet - - -	sq. yard	204
embroidered or damasked - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
pocket, silk, printed, all qualities - - -	each	345
cambric, linen, all qualities - - -	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
Irish linen - - -	sq. yard	690
Islands, of cotton - - -	"	690
linen, common - - -	"	300
linen, medium - - -	"	495
linen, fine - - -	"	360
Lilas, English - - -	"	310
other nations - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Laces (vendas) of cotton, linen, or silk, of what- ever quality - - -	sq. yard	048
all other - - -	ad valorem	20 p. ct.
Lapin, wool and silk, plain - - -	sq. yard	420
worked or embroidered, of whatever qual- ity - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Macedonias, of wool, or of wool and cotton - - -	sq. yard	582
Madassaloes, common - - -	"	060
fine or morins, common - - -	"	100
Merino, wool, or wool and cotton, common - - -	"	900
wool, or wool and cotton, medium - - -	"	1 : 200
wool, or wool and cotton, fine - - -	"	1 : 800
Metim, white or colored, common - - -	"	165
white or colored, fine - - -	"	240
Moreens, medium and fine - - -	"	120
Moreens of India - - -	"	342
Muslin, white or colored - - -	"	150
Nankeens, yellow or white, of India - - -	"	210
blue, of India - - -	"	246
yellow, white, or blue, of other nations - - -	"	180
or vapers, striped or colored - - -	"	150
Napkins, cotton, common - - -	dozen	360
cotton, medium - - -	"	630
cotton, fine - - -	"	900
linen, common - - -	"	900
linen, medium - - -	"	1 : 200

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.—Continued.*

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Napkins, linen, fine - - - -	dozen	1 : 500
linen, damasked - - - -	"	2 : 400
Oilcloths, for table covers - - -	sq. yard	250
for table covers, made on baize cloth, or any fabric of wool or cotton, with nap -	"	625
hat cover - - - -	"	280
floor cloths - - - -	"	900
all not specified - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Panninhos, (thin cloths,) common -	sq. yard	075
fine - - - -	"	130
raised, checked, or open, common -	"	090
raised, checked, or open, fine - -	"	150
colored - - - -	"	085
Pellucia, of silk, all qualities - -	"	798
cotton, linen, or wool - - - -	"	600
Princotas, of wool, or wool and cotton -	"	582
Quilts, cotton, white, common, for beds -	each	150
colored or striped, common, for beds -	"	210
wool, common, for beds - - - -	"	240
all, not being plain - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Ribands—		
satin, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch - - - -	100 yards	600
satin, up to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch - - - -	"	1 : 050
satin, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - - - -	"	1 : 500
satin, up to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch - - - -	"	1 : 800
satin, up to 1 inch - - - -	"	2 : 250
satin, up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch - - - -	"	2 : 700
satin, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch - - - -	"	3 : 600
satin, up to 2 inches - - - -	"	6 : 000
exceeding 2 inches, each $\frac{1}{8}$ inch -	"	180
Rouens, linen, white or colored, common -	sq. yard	150
linen, white or colored, medium - -	"	170
linen, white or colored, fine - - -	"	192
cotton and linen - - - -	"	150
cotton, colored - - - -	"	069
Sacks, tow cloth, coarse - - - -	each	080
Satinet, of cotton, white, colored, or striped -	sq. yard	115
Sayetas, colored - - - -	"	270
scarlet, crimson, or rose colored - -	"	330
wrought or printed - - - -	"	402
Serge, wool, or wool and cotton - -	"	330
Sewing silk - - - -	per lb.	2 : 000
fine, called Italian - - - -	"	4 : 000
Shirts, of chintz or striped stuff, cotton, made up	each	450
knit cotton, wool, or cotton and wool, very common, made up - - - -	dozen	2 : 400

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Shirts, knit cotton, with nap inside, made up -	dozen	3 : 600
knit cotton, without nap inside, made up	"	4 : 800
all other ready-made clothing, men or women's -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Stays, for women -	dozen	14 : 400
Stockings—		
cotton, common, children's -	doz. pairs	600
cotton, medium, children's -	"	750
cotton, fine, children's -	"	900
wool, common -	"	1 : 800
wool, medium -	"	2 : 700
wool, fine -	"	3 : 600
wool, short common -	"	900
wool, short medium -	"	1 : 350
wool, short fine -	"	1 : 800
wool and cotton, short -	"	1 : 200
cotton, common, men's -	"	1 : 200
cotton, medium, men's -	"	1 : 800
cotton, fine, men's -	"	2 : 400
short, common, men's -	"	450
short, medium -	"	675
short, fine -	"	900
linen, common, men's -	"	2 : 400
linen, medium, men's -	"	3 : 600
linen, fine -	"	4 : 800
linen, short common, men's -	"	1 : 200
linen, short medium, men's -	"	1 : 800
linen, short fine, men's -	"	2 : 400
cotton, common, women's -	"	1 : 800
cotton, medium, women's -	"	3 : 000
cotton, fine, women's -	"	4 : 200
linen, common, women's -	"	1 : 200
linen, medium, women's -	"	1 : 500
linen, fine, women's -	"	1 : 800
linen, common, children's -	"	1 : 200
linen, medium, children's -	"	1 : 500
linen, fine, children's -	"	1 : 800
silk, men's -	"	9 : 000
silk, heavy, men's and women's -	"	12 : 000
silk, women's -	"	5 : 400
silk, short -	"	4 : 800
silk, children's -	"	3 : 600
all qualities, as above, being embroidered, 25 per cent. additional. called "fil d'Ecosse Francezas," or imita- tion thereof -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.—Continued.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Stockinet of cotton - - - -	sq. yard	Reis. 1 : 320
of wool, or wool and cotton - - -	"	1 : 560
Striped stuffs—		
cotton, common - - - -	"	120
cotton, fine - - - -	"	150
cotton, for bedticks - - - -	"	100
linen, for bedticks - - - -	"	249
linen and cotton - - - -	"	180
wool, or wool and cotton, Scotch - -	"	420
Suspenders of cotton netting—		
common, all colors - - - -	dozen	360
medium, all colors - - - -	"	420
fine, all colors - - - -	"	600
Suspenders, all others - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Thread, sewing, Portuguese, or imitations there- of, package of - - - -	30 skeins	600
cotton, in balls or skeins - - - -	per lb.	360
cotton, in ball, in boxes - - - -	doz. balls	070
cotton, in spools - - - -	100 yards	120
linen, in spools - - - -	"	150
linen, crude or colored - - - -	per lb.	240
linen sewing - - - -	"	480
Tow cloth - - - -	sq. yard	075
Towels, linen and cotton, worked or damasked, up to 10 palms - - - -	each	1 : 200
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	120
of cotton, worked or damasked, up to 10 palms - - - -	"	900
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	090
linen, of Guimaraes, or imitation, up to 12 palms - - - -	"	1 : 200
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	120
plain, up to 10 palms - - - -	"	1 : 500
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	150
common, worked or damasked, up to 10 palms - - - -	"	1 : 800
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	180
medium, worked or damasked, up to 10 palms - - - -	"	2 : 100
exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	210
fine, worked or damasked, up to 10 palms exceeding this, for each palm - - -	"	2 : 400 240
Tonquim of wool, or wool and cotton - - -	sq. yard	582
Velvet, silk, or silk and cotton, plain - -	"	3 : 540
silk, or silk and cotton, wrought - -	"	4 : 440

PART I.—*Fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Velveteen - - - - -	sq. yard	2 : 220
Volante (thin woollen stuff) - - - - -	"	300
Zuarteres - - - - -	"	111

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Adzes, carpenter's - - - - -	each	240
with hammer, small - - - - -	do	120
ribiera, all sizes - - - - -	do	270
gouge - - - - -	do	180
cooper's, all sizes - - - - -	do	360
Anchors, kedges, or grapnels - - - - -	123 lbs.	3 : 600
Anvils, blacksmith's - - - - -	pound	045
Augers, carpenter's - - - - -	dozen	1 : 200
cooper's - - - - -	do	1 : 500
Awls, shoemaker's - - - - -	thousand	1 : 350
without handles - - - - -	dozen	480
Axes, iron - - - - -	each	150
iron, small, or hatchets - - - - -	do	095
Balances, small, with brass plates, scaling to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in box - - - - -	do	600
small, brass plates, scaling to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in box - - - - -	do	720
small, brass plates, scaling to 1 lb. in box - - - - -	do	960
of whatever quality, not specified - - - - -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Basins, copper - - - - -	pound	180
Beads, assorted - - - - -	package	045
Bells, metal, for tables - - - - -	dozen	900
metal, fine - - - - -	do	1 : 800
brass, for gates or animals - - - - -	do	1 : 440
Blacking, liquid, in bottles, up to $\frac{1}{8}$ quartilho* - - - - -	do	450
liquid, in bottles, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ quartilho - - - - -	do	660
liquid, in bottles, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - - - -	do	840
paste, in boxes - - - - -	do	390
Boot-hooks, wood handles - - - - -	pair	120
bone handles - - - - -	do	180
Boxes—		
in nests, up to 20 - - - - -	dozen	600

* The quartilho is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ quar.

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Boxes, in nests exceeding 20, 25 per cent. of the duties.		
shaving, of wood, with brush, without mirror - - - -	dozen.	720
shaving, of wood, with brush and mirror for tobacco, pasteboard, plain or painted, common or medium - - -	do	1 : 080
for tobacco, with clasps, black or colored - - - -	do	540
Brass, in plates - - - -	pound	115
Brass strings, for violas or guitars - - -	doz. coils	050
Bridle-bits, of iron or steel - - - -	each	240
plated - - - -	do	300
Bridle-frontlets, plated - - - -	do	600
Brushes—		
painter's - - - -	dozen	450
for sweeping - - - -	do	1 : 080
for whitewashing - - - -	do	1 : 500
cloth or hat, common - - - -	do	750
cloth or hat, medium - - - -	do	1 : 650
cloth or hat, fine - - - -	do	3 : 000
hair, common and medium - - - -	do	960
hair, fine - - - -	do	1 : 920
tooth, common and medium - - - -	do	220
tooth, fine - - - -	do	600
tooth, ivory handles - - - -	ad valorem 40 p. ct.	
boot and shoe - - - -	dozen	720
scrubbing, with or without handles - - -	do	2 : 400
horse - - - -	do	1 : 200
hair, sweeping, with or without handles	do	2 : 400
shaving, with handles of bone, wood, metal, &c. - - - -	do	450
shaving, with handles of bone, wood, metal, &c., in boxes - - -	do	1 : 080
Buckles, hat - - - -	gross	360
Burnishers, for gilding - - - -	each	180
Butterises, for paring horses' hoofs - - -	do	190
Buttons—		
metal, large - - - -	gross	1 : 800
metal, small - - - -	do	900
plated, large - - - -	do	1 : 200
plated, small - - - -	do	600
metal, iron, tinned or japanned, drilled -	do	180
glass, small - - - -	do	300
mother-of-pearl, drilled, for shirts - -	do	150
brass, with screws, for boxes - - - -	do	1 : 350

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Buttons—		
moulds, coat, &c.	gross	070
moulds, with shanks, ordinary	do	120
moulds, all others not specified	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
of bone, horn, or wood, for vests	gross	020
of bone, horn, or wood, for pantaloons	do	075
Cables—		
hemp	128 lbs.	6 : 000
Manilla	do	7 : 500
Cairo	do	4 : 500
iron, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do	3 : 800
iron, more than 1 inch	do	3 : 600
or ropes, hemp	do	4 : 500
or ropes, Cairo	do	3 : 600
Cadinhas, black	each	015
white, German or similar	dozen	070
Candlesticks—		
of iron	do	480
of brass or copper	pound	180
very common, plated or silvered, up to 6 inches	pair	240
for table, up to 6 inches	do	480
for table, up to 8 inches	do	780
for table, up to 10 inches	do	1 : 200
for table, up to 12 inches	do	1 : 500
for table, up to 14 inches	do	1 : 950
for table, up to 16 inches	do	2 : 250
for table, if ornamented with silver, 25 per cent. on the respective duties.		
Cards, for wool or cotton	do	480
playing, all qualities	doz. packs	1 : 200
cases, of morocco, for the pocket, common	dozen	1 : 080
Censers, brass	each	720
Chains, iron, tinned or not, for chaining animals	pound	045
Chalk, tailor's	do	150
carpenter's	32 lbs.	180
Chisels, large	dozen	540
iron, for carpenters	do	510
Clasps (hooks and eyes) of all sizes, white or varnished	gr'ss of pairs	162
brass, for purses	gross	600
iron, for purses	do	360
exceeding 2 inches	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Coarse meal	32 lbs.	250
Coffee-pots, teapots, &c., of copper, tinned	pound	180

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Coffee-mills, wooden boxes - - -	each	180
iron boxes - - -	do	600
Colors ground in oil - - -	pound	045
Combs—		
curry - - -	dozen	360
horn, common - - -	do	180
horn, ornamental, for women, (back or high combs,) up to 4 inches - -	do	600
horn, ornamental, for women, (back or high combs,) more than 4 inches -	do	960
side, horn, up to 3 inches - - -	do	120
side, horn, more than 3 inches - -	do	180
pocket, horn or bone - - -	do	480
side, shell, up to 3 inches - - -	do	1 : 800
side, shell, more than 3 inches - -	do	3 : 000
ivory or wood, all kinds - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Compasses—		
iron, up to 8 inches - - -	dozen	450
iron, exceeding this - - -	per inch	060
iron, with brass handles, to 5 inches -	dozen	900
iron, exceeding this - - -	inch	120
iron, with spring and screw - - -	dozen	1 : 080
iron, with gauge on screw - - -	do	1 : 440
Copperas - - -	32 lbs.	200
Copper sheets, for sheathing vessels, or for kettles	pound	120
Coral, false, (packages of 40 threads, 100 beads each) - - -	package	1 : 800
Cord, white, hemp or flax - - -	32 lbs.	2 : 100
Corta-mão, iron or brass - - -	each	150
Curbs, plated - - -	dozen	2 : 160
Deck scrapers - - -	do	1 : 200
Dibbles, assorted - - -	do	360
Door latches, brass - - -	do	240
brass, up to 2 inches - - -	do	120
brass, of larger size - - -	inch	060
Drills, hand - - -	dozen	1 : 500
bench - - -	each	600
blacksmith's - - -	pound	045
Emery - - -	do	035
Erasers for paper, wood, bone, or horn handles	dozen	600
for paper, ivory handles - - -	do	1 : 200
Files, rasps - - -	pound	120
worn out, all kinds - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Fleams, for bleeding animals - - -	dozen	900

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Forks, tinned iron, table	gross	1 : 500
Gall, of Aleppo	pound	100
Gamebags, leather, single	dozen	2 : 100
patent, single	do	3 : 600
leather, double	do	3 : 600
patent, double	do	5 : 400
Garden rakes, iron	do	2 : 040
Gimlets	do	150
Glass beads, (missangos)	pound	075
Glue	32 lbs.	2 : 400
Gold leaf	thousand	1 : 400
Gravers	dozen	150
Gun flints	thousand	150
Gunpowder, all kinds	pound	180
Hammers—		
for shoemakers	do	300
for carpenters or shoemakers	dozen	900
for horseshoers	do	2 : 160
claw, small	do	108
claw, for horseshoers	pound	055
Hay	32 lbs.	180
Hawk's bells, of all sizes	pound	240
Headstalls, iron, for animals	each	210
brass, for animals	do	420
Hinges, long, iron or brass	doz. pairs	600
iron, for trunks	do	480
brass, for trunks, up to 2 inches	do	540
brass, for trunks, exceeding this size, for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch		060
for doors	pair	114
Hoes, iron	pound	035
Hog's bristles	do	360
Hoops, iron, for casks, barrels, &c.	128 lbs.	1 : 920
Horse bits—		
iron tinned	dozen	4 : 200
polished	do	7 : 800
steel	do	14 : 400
brass	do	15 : 000
iron, such as are used in the south	do	9 : 000
iron tinned, such as are used in the south	do	3 : 600
steel, such as are used in the south	do	14 : 400
brass, such as are used in the south	do	15 : 000
of rasped iron	do	3 : 600
of white metal	do	16 : 200
Horseshoes	do	430

PART II.—Iron, hardware, paints, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Ice - - - - -	ton	1 : 800
Indigo - - - - -	pound	600
Ink, in bottles, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ quartilho - - -	dozen	360
in bottles, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	do	720
in bottles, up to 1 quartilho - - -	do	1 : 440
Ink stands, tin - - - - -	pair	135
Iron rings, with or without spikes, of whatever quality - - - - -	pound	060
Iron, Swedish or Biscayan, in bars - - -	128 lbs.	1 : 750
Swedish or Biscayan, in rods - - -	do	2 : 225
Swedish or Biscayan, in sheets - - -	do	2 : 500
of other nations, in bars - - - - -	do	1 : 250
of other nations, in rods - - - - -	do	1 : 600
of other nations, in sheets - - - - -	do	2 : 000
pigs for casting - - - - -	do	500
castings, or kitchen utensils, not tinned - - -	32 lbs.	600
castings, or kitchen utensils, tinned - - -	do	2 : 160
cast in chafing dishes, or in mortars, varnished or not - - - - -	do	1 : 152
wrought, and tinned, in kitchen utensils, except frying pans - - - - -	do	4 : 500
Ivory - - - - -	pound	500
Jewsharps - - - - -	gross	720
Keys, for bolts - - - - -	dozen	450
for wheels - - - - -	each	600
Knives—		
pocket, common - - - - -	dozen	600
common, with springs - - - - -	do	960
with springs - - - - -	do	1 : 440
marca anzol - - - - -	do	300
common, with one blade, for pens - - -	do	540
fine, with one blade, for pens - - -	do	960
more than one blade, 25 per cent. additional for each blade. - - - - -		
dagger-bladed - - - - -	ad valorem	50 p. ct.
handled, <i>de peso</i> - - - - -	dozen	240
shoemaker's - - - - -	do	180
pointed, up to 5 inches - - - - -	do	360
pointed, more than 5 inches - - - - -	per $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	035
table, with handles of bone, wood, iron, &c., common - - - - -	dozen	360
table, with guard - - - - -	do	480
table, without handles - - - - -	do	480
Knives and forks, table, with handles of wood, bone, &c., common - - - - -	do	600

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Knives and forks, dessert - - -	dozen	270
table, with guard - - -	do	1 : 200
dessert, with guard - - -	do	480
table, without handles - - -	do	780
carving, with handles of bone, wood, iron, &c., common -	pair	300
carving, with guard - - -	do	480
carving, with ivory handles -	do	600
carving, without handles -	do	300
table, ivory handles - - -	dozen	3 : 000
dessert, ivory handles - - -	do	2 : 160
Knives, without forks, table, ivory handles -	do	1 : 800
Lancets, with horn handles - - -	do	240
with shell handles - - -	do	600
Lead, calcined - - -	128 lbs.	3 : 600
in bars - - -	do	3 : 000
ammunition - - -	do	4 : 500
pencils, common - - -	gross	450
Litharge, of gold - - -	128 lbs.	3 : 000
Looking-glasses—		
pocket, with paper case, painted or gilt -	dozen	210
with wooden cases as frames, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ foot superficies - - -	do	600
with wooden cases as frames, up to $\frac{1}{3}$ foot superficies - - -	do	900
with wooden cases as frames, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ foot superficies - - -	do	1 : 200
with wooden cases as frames, up to $\frac{2}{3}$ foot superficies - - -	do	1 : 500
with wooden cases as frames, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ foot superficies - - -	do	1 : 800
with wooden cases as frames, up to 1 foot superficies - - -	do	2 : 100
the same, having a drawer, &c., addi- tional - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
toilet, in boxes, covered with painted or gilt paper, from $\frac{1}{8}$ up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. superficies	dozen	390
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. superficies	do	520
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. superficies	do	780
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. superficies	do	1 : 000
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. superficies	do	1 : 300
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. superficies	do	1 : 560
toilet, in boxes, &c., up to 1 ft. superficies	do	1 : 830
Mangles, iron - - -	each	450
brass - - -	pound	150

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Locks, iron, for chests - - - -	dozen	360
iron, of Oporto, or imitation thereof - -	do	900
iron, for gates - - - -	do	1 : 152
iron, <i>de broca</i> , common - - - -	do	2 : 880
iron, common, for trunks, drawers, or closets - - - -	do	600
brass, common - - - -	do	900
brass, double - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Maquin, or yellow color - - - -	pound	045
Marble tiles, smooth, polished, ground, &c., of all sizes - - - -	100 sq. in.	060
Masticot - - - -	pound	070
Metal pens - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Mortars, bronze - - - -	pound	150
Mousetraps, iron - - - -	dozen	600
wood, small - - - -	do	360
iron wire, up to 6 inches - - - -	do	600
iron wire, more than 6 inches - - - -	do	3 : 600
Nails, large, shoemaker's - - - -	hundred	300
butts - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 500
common - - - -	do	1 : 950
brass, polished, of all sizes - - - -	thousand	360
gilt, of all sizes - - - -	do	480
Needles, sewing - - - -	do	225
in ornamental boxes or papers - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
for sewing sails - - - -	thousand	2 : 400
Oil, linseed - - - -	pound	054
Osiers, for coopers - - - -	bundle	050
Packthread - - - -	32 lbs.	2 : 100
Padlocks—		
iron, up to 2½ inches - - - -	dozen	540
iron, up to 3 inches - - - -	do	780
iron, more than 3 inches - - - -	do	1 : 200
if double locking, 25 per cent. additional.		
brass, up to 1½ inch - - - -	do	360
brass, up to 2½ inches - - - -	do	600
brass, up to 3 inches - - - -	do	900
brass, more than 3 inches - - - -	do	1 : 200
if composed of letters, iron or brass - - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Palmatorias, brass, or white metal - - - -	each	180
sheet tin, varnished - - - -	do	120
Paper, writing, blue - - - -	ream	720
writing, white - - - -	do	510
<i>de peso</i> , quarto - - - -	do	900
<i>de peso</i> , folio - - - -	do	1 : 800

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Paper, wrapping, brown, up to 14 inches -	ream	210
wrapping, brown, up to 17 inches -	do	750
wrapping, brown, up to 22 inches -	do	1 : 500
wrapping, brown, exceeding this -	per inch	120
tinted, silvered, or gilt, common, up to 14 inches -	ream	1 : 200
tinted, silvered, or gilt, common, exceeding this -	inch	090
tinted, silvered, or gilt, fine qualities -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
blotting, up to 17 inches -	ream	1 : 200
blotting, exceeding this -	inch	090
hangings -	9 yards	600
engravings or pictures -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
music, ruled -	pound	180
music, printed -	2 pages	024
pink -	do	027
writing, Dutch or other, not specified -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
printing, all qualities, of 400 square inches to the page -	ream of 500 sheets	1 : 000
printing, if of greater or less size, duty in proportion.		
Pasteboard, in bundles -	arroba	720
Pearl, false, in boxes -	pound	320
Pencils, camel's hair, &c. -	dozen	045
Picks and pickaxes -	pound	045
Pincers, carpenters and shoemakers' -	dozen	960
masons' -	do	600
blacksmiths' -	pound	055
Pins, brass -	do	360
iron -	do	240
Pitch -	128 lbs.	960
mineral -	barrel	600
of American tar -	do	1 : 050
tar of other nations -	do	3 : 000
Plane irons—		
carpenters', single -	dozen	360
joiners', single -	each	240
joiners', double -	do	300
cloaked -	dozen	720
joiners' -	do	300
joiners' smoothing, single iron -	each	450
joiners' smoothing, double iron -	do	600
joiners' moulding -	do	240
Plaster of Paris -	128 lbs.	480
Powder flasks, horn, common -	dozen	1 : 080

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Powder flasks, tin, varnished - - -	dozen	2 : 400
horn, polished, copper, or covered with leather - - -	do	3 : 900
patent - - -	do	6 : 000
Prussian blue - - -	pound	480
Pulleys, brass - - -	dozen	660
brass, double - - -	do	900
Quills, writing, all kinds - - -	thousand	960
Razors, common - - -	dozen	360
medium - - -	do	600
fine - - -	do	1 : 800
fine, with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell - - -	do	6 : 000
Red earth - - -	32 lbs.	225
Rings for drawers - - -	dozen	360
of brass or bronze, of all sizes - - -	pound	180
of brass, with screws, for frames - - -	gross	900
of brass, scutcheons, for drawers - - -	dozen	120
of brass, large, for drawers - - -	do	480
Roasting irons, brass - - -	each	090
iron - - -	do	120
Rosaries, of cocoa wood - - -	dozen	145
large, with or without a cross - - -	do	105
Sad-irons - - -	pound	025
cast - - -	32 lbs.	765
Safes, cast iron, up to 20 inches - - -	each	4 : 800
cast iron, from 20 to 30 inches - - -	do	12 : 000
cast iron, from 30 to 40 inches - - -	do	24 : 000
cast iron, more than 40 inches - - -	do	30 : 000
wrought iron, or of wood covered with iron, up to 20 inches - - -	do	18 : 000
wrought iron, or of wood covered with iron, from 20 to 30 inches - - -	do	36 : 000
wrought iron, or of wood covered with iron, from 30 to 40 inches - - -	do	54 : 000
wrought iron, or of wood covered with iron, more than 40 inches - - -	do	75 : 000
Saltpetre - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 500
Sand, for moulding - - -	bushel	145
Saws, large pit - - -	each	1 : 200
large mill - - -	do	2 : 400
hand, for carpenters, up to 20 inches - - -	dozen	720
hand, for carpenters, exceeding this - - -	inch	070
narrow winding, up to 20 inches - - -	dozen	480
narrow winding, exceeding this - - -	inch	060

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Saws, small veneering, up to 20 inches -	each	2 : 400
small tracing - - - - -	do	1 : 200
hand, up to 10 inches - - - -	dozen	1 : 800
hand, exceeding this - - - -	inch	180
keyhole - - - - -	dozen	900
with iron ribs - - - - -	do	2 : 400
with brass ribs - - - - -	do	3 : 350
Saw-setters, iron handles, for hand saws -	do	360
Saw-setters, wooden handles, for mill saws -	do	720
Scales, tin plate, for balances, with hangings of iron or cord - - - - -	pound	120
of brass or copper, with hangings of the same metals - - - - -	do	180
Scissors, common, up to 6 inches - - - -	dozen	180
common, more than 6 inches - - - -	do	960
polished, fine, up to 6 inches - - - -	do	900
polished, fine, more than 6 inches - - -	do	1 : 800
Screws, iron - - - - -	pound	120
iron, for bedsteads - - - - -	dozen	240
iron, with brass heads - - - - -	do	480
Scythes - - - - -	each	150
Shears for gardeners, wood handles - - -	do	480
for tin workers - - - - -	do	480
for wool-shearing - - - - -	dozen	1 : 200
Sickles - - - - -	each	120
for cutting cane - - - - -	do	066
Sieves and riddles, of hair or silk - - -	dozen	1 : 200
Skins, hare or rabbit - - - - -	pound	600
Slates, writing - - - - -	dozen	600
Sledges, blacksmiths or coopers' - - - -	pound	055
Snuff - - - - -	do	120
Snuffers, common - - - - -	dozen	450
polished or steel - - - - -	do	1 : 050
Spectacles, rims of iron, tinned, common -	do	600
rims of common metal, tinned - - - -	do	750
Spikes, iron, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch - - - - -	32 lbs.	2 : 400
iron, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches - - - - -	do	1 : 200
iron, more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches - - - - -	do	750
copper, wrought or cast - - - - -	pound	180
zinc - - - - -	do	072
iron, brass headed - - - - -	gross	480
Spoons, tin, table - - - - -	do	1 : 440
tin, tea - - - - -	do	720
tin, tureen - - - - -	dozen	1 : 500
iron, tinned, table - - - - -	gross	1 : 200

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Spoons, iron, tinned, tea - - -	gross	720
iron, tinned, kitchen - - -	dozen	1 : 080
plated, common, tea - - -	do	360
plated, common, table - - -	do	960
plated, common, tureen - - -	each	600
plated, common, rice - - -	do	300
plated, common, sugar - - -	dozen	960
Springs, iron, for doors - - -	do	2 : 400
Spurs, iron, tinned, with or without straps - - -	doz. pairs	1 : 500
iron, polished - - -	do	1 : 920
iron, with spring or screw - - -	do	3 : 000
iron, polished, spring or screw - - -	do	3 : 600
brass, with or without straps - - -	do	3 : 600
brass or steel, with spring or screw - - -	do	4 : 320
iron, tinned or not, Chilian - - -	do	2 : 400
brass, Chilian - - -	do	4 : 800
white metal - - -	do	4 : 320
plated, with spring - - -	do	3 : 600
Steel of all qualities - - -	128 lbs.	4 : 000
Steels for striking fire - - -	gross	1 : 080
Steelyards, small, for balances - - -	inch	016
small, polished or gilt - - -	do	025
large - - -	pound	070
Stirrups, iron, tinned, common - - -	doz. pairs	1 : 200
iron, tinned, hardened - - -	do	3 : 600
iron, polished - - -	do	4 : 800
iron, with spring - - -	do	10 : 800
steel - - -	do	6 : 000
steel, with spring - - -	do	12 : 000
brass - - -	do	5 : 400
brass, with spring - - -	do	12 : 000
brass, <i>camperias</i> - - -	do	1 : 800
iron, <i>camperias</i> , tinned or not - - -	do	720
iron, for side saddles - - -	each	555
white metal - - -	doz. pairs	10 : 800
white metal, with spring - - -	do	16 : 200
plated, small, common - - -	do	2 : 400
plated, large - - -	do	7 : 200
plated, large, with spring - - -	do	13 : 500
Stone coal - - -	ton	600
Stones, common, for tiles, black or colored - - -	100 sq. in.	048
masonry, for arches - - -	set	30 : 000
masonry, for doors - - -	do	20 : 000
masonry, for windows - - -	do	15 : 000
wrought, for columns - - -	fathom	10 : 000

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Stones, wrought, for caps	cubic palm	1 : 500
wrought, for cornices	do	3 : 000
Sulphur	32 lbs.	480
Swabs, for vessels	each	150
Tacks, shoemakers'	thousand	130
shoemakers', double headed	do	240
Tar, Swedish	barrel	2 : 000
American	do	875
Thimbles, iron, for sails	dozen	960
iron, for tailors	gross	240
brass	do	360
iron, lined with brass	do	720
brass, women's	do	720
white metal	do	420
Tiles, slate	100 sq. in.	048
marble, smooth, polished, ground, &c.,		
all sizes	do	060
Tin, in bars	pound	060
sheet	do	100
plates or cups	do	150
sheet, up to 100 large or 225 small sheets	box	4 : 000
Toothpicks, of wood	thousand	030
Tortoise shell	pound	4 : 800
Trays, tin plate, for snuffers	dozen	600
Twine, in sticks, for sailmakers and shoemakers	pound	120
in balls	do	156
Verdigris, in casks	do	135
in powder	do	180
Vermilion, pure	do	450
Waiters, sheet iron, painted or varnished, of all	per inch of	} 030
sizes	length	
sheet-iron, with high border, for table ser-		
vice	each	360
Warming pans, tin	do	720
Washballs, all kinds	pound	600
Water cocks, brass, all sizes	do	210
Wax, crude, white or yellow	do	210
candles, or rolls	do	225
sealing, for letters	do	600
sealing, for bottles	do	300
Weeding hooks, garden	each	095
Weights, iron	32 lbs.	600
brass	pound	300
Whalebone, crude	128 lbs.	15 : 000

PART II.—*Iron, hardware, paints, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Wheel-boxes or bushes—		
of iron, of all kinds up to 1 inch	doz. pairs	192
of iron, from 1 to 2 inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	048
of iron, of 2 inches	doz. pairs	384
of iron, from 2 to 3 inches	per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	070
of iron, of 3 inches	doz. pairs	672
of iron, more than 3 inches	per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	096
The size to be determined by the axle.		
If of brass, 25 per cent. additional duty.		
for hanging frames, iron	doz. pairs	300
for hanging frames, brass	do	600
Whetstone, black, common	dozen	360
fine, hones	do	1 : 350
White lead	128 lbs.	4 : 800
Wire, iron	pound	040
fine, for cards	do	120
white, called "Bolonha"	do	480
Wire, of brass or copper thread, of whatever size	do	150
Zinc, in bars	do	025
in sheets	do	060

PART III.—*Groceries.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Almonds, sweet or bitter, in shell	32 lbs.	1 : 200
sweet or bitter, shelled	do	1 : 920
Apples	do	1 : 200
Bacon	do	1 : 200
Barilla	do	240
purified	do	260
Beans	bushel	300
French	do	900
Beef, salted	32 lbs.	750
dry	do	500
Beef's marrow	do	1 : 200
Biscuit, common	do	400
fine	do	1 : 000
Bottles, quart	hundred	1 : 500
Butter	pound	120

PART III.—Groceries—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cacao - - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 200
Candles, of stearine or composition - - -	pound	200
of spermaceti - - - - -	do	180
Cevudina - - - - -	32 lbs.	900
Cheroots, or cigars - - - - -	hundred	1 : 500
Cheese, Dutch - - - - -	each	240
London - - - - -	pound	180
other kinds - - - - -	do	120
Chestnuts - - - - -	32 lbs.	720
Chocolate, common - - - - -	pound	065
all not specified - - - - -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Cod and stockfish - - - - -	128 lbs.	2 : 500
Conserves, in flasks - - - - -	quart	180
Corks - - - - -	32 lbs.	3 : 000
Demijohns—		
black glass, up to 1 quart - - - - -	hundred	2 : 500
pale glass, up to 2 canados - - - - -	each	120
pale glass, 2 to 4 canados - - - - -	do	180
pale glass, more than 4 canados - - -	do	240
Figs, dry - - - - -	32 lbs.	720
Filberts - - - - -	do	720
Fish, dry or salt, not specified - - - - -	do	800
Flasks, of black glass, up to 1 quart - -	dozen	240
of black glass, up to 2 quarts - - -	do	600
of black glass, up to 3 quarts - - -	do	780
of black glass, up to 4 quarts - - -	do	1 : 200
Fumo, (tobacco,) in rolls or leaf - - -	32 lbs.	6 : 000
Garlic, in strings or bunches, including the weight of the straw - - - - -	do	6 : 600
Gras di bico - - - - -	do	960
Hams - - - - -	do	1 : 920
Hogsheads, empty - - - - -	each	1 : 440
old - - - - -	do	960
Hog's lard - - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 500
Mustard, in powder - - - - -	ounce	030
Olives, Portuguese, in small jars - - -	each	240
Portuguese, in double jars - - - - -	do	480
white, Spanish, or imitations thereof, in bottles - - - - -	do	360
white, Spanish, or imitations thereof, in large bottles or single jars - - - - -	do	720
white, Spanish, or imitations thereof, in double jars - - - - -	do	1 : 440
N. B. When olives arrive in vessels of larger size than those expressed above, the duty shall be proportioned to the increase.		

PART III.—Groceries—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Onions - - - - -	hundred	240
Peas - - - - -	32 lbs.	960
Pepper, Indian - - - - -	pound	050
Plums, in casks - - - - -	32 lbs.	960
in flasks, dry, preserves, or in spirits - - - - -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Pork, salted - - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 000
dry - - - - -	pound	090
smoked - - - - -	do	060
Potatoes, called "English" - - - - -	128 lbs.	900
Raisins - - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 200
Rushlights - - - - -	hundred	2 : 400
Sago - - - - -	pound	060
Salame (a fish) - - - - -	do	190
Salt - - - - -	bushel	160
refined - - - - -	pound	030
Sausages - - - - -	do	100
Soap, Mediterranean, or imitations - - - - -	do	070
of other places - - - - -	do	040
Spermaceti candles - - - - -	do	180
Sugar, refined, crystallized, or candied - - - - -	32 lbs.	2 : 500
Sweet herb - - - - -	do	1 : 250
Tallow, raw - - - - -	do	1 : 080
melted - - - - -	do	1 : 500
candles - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Tea of all kinds - - - - -	pound	600
Tongues, dried - - - - -	hundred	2 : 400
pickled - - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 440
Tripes - - - - -	do	960
Walnuts - - - - -	do	960
Wheat - - - - -	bushel	400
Wheat flour - - - - -	barrel	3 : 000
in sack, same in proportion.		

Liquors.

Beer, in casks - - - - -	1½ gallon	300
in bottles - - - - -	do	400
Brandy, French, 20° proof, in casks - - - - -	do	750
French, in bottles - - - - -	do	1 : 000
All other ardent spirits in bottles, the same duties as on liquors; in demijohns the same as in casks, with additional duty for the demijohn.		
Cider, in casks - - - - -	do	300
in bottles - - - - -	do	400
Gin, in casks - - - - -	do	400

PART III.—*Groceries.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Gin, in bottles, flasks, or jugs - - -	1½ gallon	400
in demijohns, the same duty as in casks, and a duty additional on the demijohn.		
Liquors not specified - - -	do	1 : 000
Maraschino of Zaara, or imitations thereof -	do	1 : 500
Oil, olive, in bottles, casks, or demijohns -	do	360
in flasks - - -	do	750
of whatever vegetable material - - -	do	255
spermaceti - - -	do	300
whale or other animal not specified - - -	do	180
Rum, Jamaica, 20° proof, in casks - - -	do	500
Whiskey, 20° proof, in casks - - -	do	500
Wine, Champagne, in casks - - -	do	750
Sherry, in casks - - -	do	600
Madeira, first quality, in casks - - -	do	600
Muscatel, in casks - - -	do	500
Port, in casks - - -	do	500
Sicily Marsala, in casks - - -	do	360
Portugal, jurupiga - - -	do	300
Bordeaux, first quality, in casks - - -	do	280
Lisbon, white and red, in casks - - -	do	240
Oporto and Sicily, in imitation of Madei- ra, in casks - - -	do	220
Feguirá, common Madeira, and all other Portuguese, Spanish, and French, and of all Mediterranean ports not specified, in casks - - -	do	200
Champagne and Constancia, or imitations thereof, in bottles, or of Constancia in barrels - - -	do	2 : 400
Madeira, Muscatel, Sherry, Burgundy, Rhine, white or red, and Bordeaux, fine, in bottles - - -	do	1 : 500
Bordeaux, common, and Muscatel de Frontignac, in bottles - - -	do	600
all others not specified, in bottles - - -	do	1 : 200
The duties on wines in bottles comprehend the common bottles in which they usually come ; but if in flasks or other vessels, these shall pay the duties thereon established.		
Vinegar, common - - -	do	080

PART IV.—*Carriages, hides, leather, manufactures of leather, &c.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Boots, large, riding - - - -	pair	5 : 400
large, riding, with or without flap -	do	3 : 600
men's - - - - -	do	4 : 800
leather, varnished - - - - -	do	2 : 400
short, or bootees - - - - -	do	1 : 200
silk or velvet, women's - - - -	do	1 : 800
silk or velvet, girls' - - - - -	do	1 : 200
cotton, wool, or silk mixed, women's -	do	900
cotton, wool, or silk mixed, girls' -	do	600
of whatever leather, children's - -	do	240
Breastplates (horse) of white, black, or glazed leather - - - - -	each	900
Breech-straps for saddles, leather - -	doz. pairs	1 : 800
Carriages—		
two-wheeled, without top, new or used -	each	220 : 000
two-wheeled, with top, new or used -	do	280 : 000
four-wheeled, without top, with one seat, new or used - - - - -	do	320 : 000
four-wheeled, with top, with one seat, new or used - - - - -	do	400 : 000
four-wheeled, with box seat - - - -	do	420 : 000
four-wheeled, with top, two seats, with or without box seat, new or used -	do	520 : 000
four-wheeled, as above, carrying lanterns, or places for them, new or used -	do	540 : 000
Chamois skins - - - - -	dozen	2 : 400
Chariots, four-wheeled, without cushions, new or old - - - - -	each	720 : 000
four-wheeled, with cushions, new or old -	do	840 : 000
Cordova leather - - - - -	per pound	200
Cruppers for saddles, black or white leather -	dozen	3 : 000
Cushions for pilions - - - - -	each	240
for carriages - - - - -	ad valorem	50 p. ct.
Hair, for wig-makers - - - - -	per pound	1 : 200
cow or goats' - - - - -	32 lbs.	600
horse - - - - -	do	1 : 920
Harnesses, leather—		
wagon, for each animal - - - -	each	4 : 800
carriage, for each animal - - - -	do	20 : 000
Harnesses, having brass or white metal ornaments, 50 per cent. additional.		
Headstalls—		
of leather, white or black, or varnished, of cotton, hemp, or hemp and cotton -	dozen	10 : 800
as above, with trappings of white leather or varnished - - - - -	each	2 : 400

PART IV.—*Carriages, hides, leather, manufactures of leather, &c.*—Con'd.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Headstalls—		Reis.
for halters, leather	each	480
for halters, hemp	do	300
without bridles, or bridles without headstalls, shall pay one-half of the respective duties.		
of all kinds, with metal ornaments	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Hides, glazed	per pound	625
wild hog	do	625
ox, salted	do	030
ox, dry	do	040
Holsters, with housings of skin	pair	2 : 400
with housings of glazed leather	do	2 : 550
without housings	do	1 : 500
Holster covers, of skin	do	900
of leather, varnished	do	1 : 050
Horns	per 100	2 : 400
Leather	per pound	250
varnished	do	650
Lustres, common glass—		
of Germany, to 24 inches	each	9 : 600
of Germany, from 24 to 36 inches	do	19 : 200
of Germany, from 36 inches upwards	do	40 : 000
Lustres, of cut glass—		
German, up to 24 inches	do	16 : 000
German, from 24 to 36 inches	do	32 : 000
German, from 36 inches upwards	do	52 : 000
Lustres, English or French, and the like—		
to 24 inches	do	32 : 000
from 24 to 36 inches	do	60 : 000
from 36 inches upwards	do	96 : 000
The size of the lustres shall be taken from the ferro of the centre.		
Mats, angola	each	090
house, and all others	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Marrafas, false curls for women	pair	1 : 500
Martingales of white, black, or varnished leather, or hemp	each	700
Masks, of all sizes and qualities	dozen	2 : 700
Morocco skins	do	10 : 800
Pellicees, white	do	1 : 500
colored	do	2 : 400
Pie douches, oval, wooden, gilt or not	each	900
round, wooden, gilt or not	do	450
Play carriages, two-wheeled	do	80 : 000
carriages or wagons, four-wheeled	do	160 : 000

PART IV.—*Carriages, hides, leather, manufactures of leather, &c.—Con'd.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Pomatum, in small pots of earthenware -	dozen	900
in small pots of porcelain or glass -	do	2 : 880
Saddles—		
plain or stamped, without trappings, men's	each	3 : 000
embroidered or quilted in part, without trappings, men's -	do	6 : 000
embroidered or quilted in whole, without trappings -	do	12 : 000
military, without trappings -	do	4 : 800
of all qualities, without trappings, for boys	do	3 : 600
of all qualities, without trappings, for girls	do	5 : 400
side, plain, with seat of chamois, morocco, sheep skin, or any other leather, or of fabric of wool or cotton, without trappings -	do	6 : 000
as above, embroidered in part upon white leather, or fabric of wool or cotton, without trappings -	do	7 : 500
as above, embroidered in whole, as above, without trappings -	do	12 : 000
as above, embroidered in part or not wholly, over velvet or whatever fabric of silk, without trappings -	do	15 : 000
Boys' saddles shall be considered those of the size of 13 inches; this measure shall be taken from the backtree to the pommel.		
Saddles, for post chaises -	do	6 : 400
if ornamented, 50 per cent. additional.		
Saddle bows -	do	960
for women -	do	1 : 080
Saddle cloths, of Scotch stuffs or the like, or velveteen, plain or stamped -	do	450
of broad cloth, or single cassimere, plain or stamped -	do	900
of broad cloth, or single cassimere, lined -	do	1 : 050
Saddle covers, of white leather -	pair	1 : 500
of white leather, women's -	do	2 : 100
embroidered -	do	3 : 300
Saddle frames, of wood, men's or boys' -	each	480
of wood, women's or girls' -	do	600
The saddle frames which have a pad below, 25 per cent additional.		
Saddle girths, of whatever kind -	pair	480
large, of leather or braid -	each	390

PART IV.—*Carriages, hides, leather, manufactures of leather, &c.*—Con'd.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Seats of hog skin, for saddles - - -	each	480
of hog skin, embroidered - - -	do	1 : 080
Sheep skins—		
varnished or glazed - - -	per lb.	300
white - - -	dozen	2 : 400
colored, all kinds - - -	do	4 : 500
of Oporto, white or colored - - -	do	1 : 800
Shoes, boot made, or half boots, men's - - -	pair	960
soled and capped, men's - - -	do	750
fine, including calfskin slippers - - -	do	600
thick, for the army - - -	do	360
soled and capped, boys' - - -	do	480
single soled, fine, boys' - - -	do	360
double, of glazed leather, men's - - -	do	960
fine, of glazed leather, men's - - -	do	750
double, of glazed leather, boys' - - -	do	720
fine, of glazed leather, boys' - - -	do	630
of all fabrics, furnished with leather, double, men's - - -	do	900
of all fabrics, furnished with leather, single, men's - - -	do	600
of all fabrics, furnished with leather, double, boys' - - -	do	630
of all fabrics, furnished with leather, single, boys' - - -	do	480
leather, or fabric of wool, or wool and cotton, women's - - -	do	360
leather, or fabric of wool, or wool and cotton, children's - - -	do	300
glazed leather, women's - - -	do	480
glazed leather, children's - - -	do	360
plain satin, women's - - -	do	600
plain satin, children's - - -	do	450
of whatever leather, infants' - - -	do	150
embroidered, of all kinds - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Slippers—		
morocco, sheep skin, or fabric of all kinds, except silk - - -	pair	270
list - - -	do	180
Stirrup straps - - -	doz. pairs	3 : 600
Straps for spurs - - -	do	300
Sweaters for saddles - - -	each	900
Trusses—		
patent, for one side - - -	dozen	10 : 800
patent, for two sides - - -	do	14 : 400

PART IV.—*Carriages, hides, leather, manufactures of leather, &c.*—Con'd.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Trusses, common, for one side - - -	dozen	7 : 200
common, for two sides - - -	do	10 : 800
Vamps, leather, for shoes - - -	per lb.	275
<i>Vis-a-vis</i> , two wheeled, opened at the side, with top, new or used - - -	each	200 : 000
four wheeled, open side, with top, new or used - - -	do	300 : 000
Vizors, glazed, for caps - - -	dozen	1 : 080
Wagons, two wheeled - - -	each	24 : 000
four wheeled - - -	do	48 : 000
with springs, 50 per cent. additional.		
two wheeled, with springs, for carrying passengers - - -	do	60 : 000
four wheeled, with springs, for carrying passengers - - -	do	120 : 000
Wagon bodies—		
small, without top, complete - - -	do	104 : 000
small, with top, complete - - -	do	204 : 000
small, with two seats - - -	do	304 : 000
large, complete - - -	do	520 : 000
Wheels, carriage, large - - -	pair	32 : 000
carriage, small - - -	do	24 : 000
Whips, common, coach - - -	dozen	6 : 000
fine, coach - - -	do	12 : 000
with steel haft - - -	do	6 : 000
with steel haft and bodkin - - -	do	15 : 000
hand, common - - -	do	2 : 700
hand, fine - - -	do	5 : 400
White sole leather - - -	per lb.	150

PART V.—*Musical instruments.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Bagpipes - - -	each	3 : 000
Bandolins - - -	do	1 : 200
fine, with key - - -	do	2 : 400
Bass drums - - -	do	9 : 000
Bass strings, piano - - -	dozen	1 : 200

PART V.—*Musical instruments.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Bass strings—		
violin	dozen	300
violoncello or harp	do	900
viola	do	360
Bows for violins and bass viols, of whatever wood	each	480
as above, ornamented with mother-of-pearl, ivory, &c.	do	900
Bridges, violin, of ebony	dozen	900
violin or viola	do	240
Clarionets, boxwood, 5 keyed	each	2 : 400
ebony or other fine wood, 5 keyed	do	4 : 500
with more than 5 keys of metal, for each key additional	-	300
if the keys are silver, for each key	-	600
Clarions, brass, with register and changes	do	3 : 000
brass, without register	do	1 : 800
silver	do	9 : 000
Chords, China, bunch of five rings	-	480
metal, for piano	pound.	450
gut, for violins and violas	do	900
Cornets, copper or brass	each	2 : 100
copper or brass, with keys	do	4 : 800
copper or brass, a piston	do	6 : 000
Cases for violins, of common wood	do	1 : 200
for violins, of fine wood	do	2 : 400
for violins, lined with shagreen	do	3 : 600
for violoncellos, 50 per cent. on the duties, conforming to the quality.		
Castanets, wood	pair	450
Double bass viols, with or without bows	each	10 : 800
Drums, wood	do	3 : 600
brass	do	6 : 000
Drumheads	dozen	1 : 800
Fagotes	each	9 : 000
Flageolets—		
one key, metal	do	240
more than one key	do	600
silver keyed	do	120
Flutes, of box wood, with one metal key	do	450
of ebony, or other fine wood, with one key	do	2 : 400
having more keys of metal, for each key additional	-	300
if the keys are silver, for each key	-	600
having piston, additional	-	600
having ferules of metal, each ferule	-	300

PART V.—*Musical instruments.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Flutes, having ferules of silver, each ferule -	-	600
large, of box or other ordinary wood, with one metal key -	each	300
of ebony or other fine wood, with one key	do	1 : 800
having more keys of metal, for each key	-	240
if the keys are silver, for each key	-	480
having piston, additional	-	480
having ferules of metal, for each ferule	-	240
having ferules of silver, for each ferule	-	480
Forte pianos -	do	180 : 000
Horn, English -	do	3 : 000
Key for tuning piano -	do	300
Line rulers, for music paper -	dozen	1 : 200
Machetes, (a small guitar) -	do	1 : 200
Mouthpieces—		
cornets, clarion, trumpet, trombone, or ophicleide -	do	2 : 400
clarionet -	do	3 : 600
Musical boxes of brass -	each	7 : 500
Music stands -	dozen	1 : 200
Oboes, of box wood, with one key -	each	1 : 800
of box wood, for each additional key	-	300
of ebony, or other fine wood, with one or more keys -	do	6 : 000
Ophicleides, brass -	do	9 : 000
Organs of common wood, of 39 pipes, having up to 3 cylinders -	do	9 : 000
each cylinder additional	-	480
from 40 to 42 pipes, up to 4 cylinders -	do	10 : 500
for each cylinder additional	-	600
from 43 to 45 pipes, up to 4 cylinders -	do	12 : 000
for each cylinder additional	-	720
from 46 to 48 pipes, up to 4 cylinders -	do	13 : 500
for each cylinder additional	-	840
from 49 to 51 pipes, up to 4 cylinders -	do	15 : 000
for each cylinder additional	-	960
from 52 to 54 pipes, up to 4 cylinders -	do	18 : 500
for each cylinder additional	-	1 : 080
from 55 to 57 pipes, up to 5 cylinders -	do	18 : 000
for each cylinder additional	-	1 : 200
from 58 to 66 pipes, up to 6 cylinders -	do	22 : 500
for each cylinder additional	-	1 : 440
exceeding this size -	ad valorem	40 p. ct.

In the number of pipes shall be comprehended those cast, which are commonly of wood.

PART V.—*Musical instruments.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Organs—		
When the organs have drum, bells, or triangles attached, 50 per cent. additional duty is imposed.		
If the organ be made of fine wood, or veneered therewith, the duties are augmented 15 per cent.		
Pegs for violins or violas	dozen	360
Piano fortes	each	120 : 000
Pratos (cymbals) of Constantinople	pair	30 : 000
metal, wrought	do	9 : 000
metal, cast	do	6 : 000
steel	do	3 : 000
Reeds, clarionet	dozen	150
fagotes or oboe	do	600
Resin, in rolls, for bows	do	300
Sets of bells for military music	each	12 : 000
Tamborines	do	1 : 500
Triangles, steel	do	600
Trombones	do	7 : 200
with piston	do	9 : 000
Trumpets—		
common, with mouthpiece and changes	do	5 : 400
fine, with mouthpiece and changes	do	9 : 600
Tymballs, copper	pair	15 : 000
Violins, common and medium	each	1 : 800
fine	do	7 : 600
Violoncellos—		
common	do	6 : 000
ornamented with ebony	do	9 : 000
Violas, common, white	do	600
varnished	do	1 : 800
enfeitados, or with key	do	3 : 000
large, varnished, common and medium	do	2 : 400
large, fine wrought, with ebony inlaid	do	4 : 800
Violetas, (altos,) with or without bow	do	2 : 400

PART VI.—Webbing, netting, &c.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Bobbin lace—		
of fine gold - - - - -	ounce	180
of fine silver - - - - -	do	145
false gold and silver, twisted with thread, or all tinsel - - - - -	do	060
Buttons, of linen or cotton, for shirts - - -	gross	060
Cord or braid, cotton, for trimming garments -	125 yards	090
of thread of fine gold - - - - -	ounce	180
of thread of fine silver - - - - -	do	145
fine silver or gold, with silk - - - - -	do	120
medium or false silver or gold, with silk -	do	240
Fieira, of fine gold - - - - -	do	145
of fine silver - - - - -	do	120
of false gold or silver - - - - -	mark	420
Fringe, of purl of fine gold - - - - -	ounce	240
of purl of fine silver - - - - -	do	145
of thread of fine gold - - - - -	do	180
of thread of fine silver - - - - -	do	120
of medium gold or silver - - - - -	do	160
of false gold or silver - - - - -	do	060
of cotton - - - - -	1¼ yard	050
of silk, cotton, or wool - - - - -	ad valorem 30 p. ct.	
Galloon—		
of thread or tissue of fine gold - - -	ounce	180
of thread or tissue of fine silver - - -	do	145
of thread or tissue of medium gold or sil- ver - - - - -	do	100
twisted with silk - - - - -	do	060
imitation twisted silk, cotton, or linen -	do	040
Galloons—		
silk, woven with linen, cotton, or wool, up to ½ inch - - - - -	1¼ yard	010
silk, woven with linen, cotton, or wool, from ½ to 1 inch - - - - -	do	020
silk, woven with linen, cotton, or wool, from 1 to 2 inches - - - - -	do	040
silk, woven with linen, cotton, or wool, exceeding 2 inches - - - - -	each ½ in.	010
wholly of silk, 25 per cent. additional.		
silk, orange color carmine - - - - -	ad valorem 30 p. ct.	
"de risso," of wool, wool and cotton, wool and linen, or all mixed, up to 1½ inch -	1¼ yard	020
"de risso," as above, from 1½ to 2 inches	do	080
"de risso," as above, from 2 to 2½ inches	do	120
"de risso," as above, from 2½ to 3 inches	do	160

PART VI.—*Webbing, netting, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Galloons—		
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” of wool, wool and cotton, wool and linen, or all mixed, exceeding 3 in.	each $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	050
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” as above, containing silk, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	$1\frac{1}{4}$ yard	050
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” as above, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches	do	120
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” as above, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	do	240
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” as above, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches	do	360
“ <i>de risso</i> ,” as above, exceeding 3 inches	each $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	120
all silk, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	$1\frac{1}{4}$ yard	200
all silk, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches	do	400
all silk, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	do	600
all silk, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches	do	800
all silk, exceeding 3 inches	each $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	200
The breadth of the galloons <i>de risso</i> , shall be taken excluding the selvage.		
Lace, of fine gold	ounce	180
of fine silver	do	145
medium, or false gold or silver	do	060
Purl, fine gold	do	180
fine silver	do	145
medium gold	do	200
medium silver	do	160
Scarfs, knit silk	pound	4:000
Spangles—		
of pure gold	ounce	180
of pure silver	do	145
of medium gold	do	200
of medium silver	do	120
false gold or silver	do	080
(<i>polhela</i>) of fine gold	do	180
(<i>polhela</i>) of fine silver	do	145
(<i>polhela</i>) of false gold or silver	mark	280
Tape, of gold or silver, common	ounce	040
Thread, of fine gold, smooth	do	180
of fine gold, curled	do	145
of fine silver, smooth	do	145
of fine silver, curled	do	120
medium, silver or gold	do	240
false silver or gold	do	090
Webbing—		
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	$1\frac{1}{4}$ yard	075
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches	do	090

PART VI.—*Webbing, netting, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Webbing—		Reis.
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 2 to 2½ inches -	1¼ yard	120
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 2½ to 3 inches -	do	150
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 3 to 3½ inches -	do	080
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 3½ to 4 inches -	do	210
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 4 to 4½ inches -	do	240
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 4½ to 5 inches -	do	270
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 5 to 5½ inches -	do	300
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, from 5½ to 6 inches -	do	360
of wool or flax, or of wool and flax, for girths and belts, exceeding 6 inches -	each ½ in.	075
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, up to 1½ inch -	1¼ yard	060
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 1½ to 2 inches	do	075
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 2 to 2½ inches	do	105
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 2½ to 3 inches	do	135
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 3 to 3½ inches	do	165
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 3½ to 4 inches	do	195
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 4 to 4½ inches	do	225
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 4½ to 5 inches	do	255
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 5 to 5½ inches	do	285
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, from 5½ to 6 inches	do	330
of wool and cotton, flax and cotton, or of all these materials, exceeding 6 inches	each ½ in.	060
of cotton, for girths, up to 1½ inch -	1¼ yard	030
of cotton, for girths, from 1½ to 2 inches -	do	035
of cotton, for girths, from 2 to 2½ inches -	do	045
of cotton, for girths, from 2½ to 3 inches -	do	070

PART VI.—*Webbing, netting, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Webbing—		
of cotton, for girths, from 3 to 3½ inches -	1¼ yard	090
of cotton, for girths, exceeding 3½ inches	each ½ in.	030
of wool, scarlet, up to 2 inches - -	1¼ yard	015
of wool, colored, up to 2 inches - -	do	010
All other webbings and galloons, or other articles of a like nature not comprehended in these classifications—		
Not being of fine gold or silver - - -	ad valorem	30 p. ct.
Being of fine gold - - - -	ounce	180
Being of fine silver - - - -	do	145

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Baskets, for fruits—		
No. 1 - - - -	each	240
No. 2 - - - -	do	300
No. 3 - - - -	do	360
No. 4 - - - -	do	480
No. 5 - - - -	do	540
Baskets, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - - -	do	600
No. 7 - - - -	do	720
No. 8 - - - -	do	1 : 080
No. 9 - - - -	do	1 : 440
Bidés, No. 1 - - - -	do	360
No. 2 - - - -	do	420
No. 3 - - - -	do	450
No. 4 - - - -	do	540
No. 5 - - - -	do	660
Boxes, for brushes and soap, of whatever style—		
No. 1 - - - -	do	090
No. 2 - - - -	do	120
No. 3 - - - -	do	150
No. 4 - - - -	do	180
No. 5 - - - -	do	210
No. 6 - - - -	do	240
No. 7 - - - -	do	270
No. 8 - - - -	do	300
No. 9 - - - -	do	600

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Chamber pots, all kinds, without covers—		
No. 1 - - - - -	each	075
No. 2 - - - - -	do	090
No. 3 - - - - -	do	120
No. 4 - - - - -	do	240
No. 5 - - - - -	do	300
No. 6 - - - - -	do	480
No. 7 - - - - -	do	720
No. 8 - - - - -	do	900
No. 9 - - - - -	do	1 : 800
Chamber pots, all kinds, with covers—		
No. 1 - - - - -	do	090
No. 2 - - - - -	do	120
No. 3 - - - - -	do	150
No. 4 - - - - -	do	300
No. 5 - - - - -	do	390
No. 6 - - - - -	do	600
No. 7 - - - - -	do	900
No. 8 - - - - -	do	1 : 200
No. 9 - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Coffee pots, of whatever style—		
No. 1 - - - - -	do	144
No. 2 - - - - -	do	150
No. 3 - - - - -	do	180
No. 4 - - - - -	do	270
Coffee pots, of whatever style, porcelain—		
No. 5 - - - - -	do	300
No. 6 - - - - -	do	600
No. 7 - - - - -	do	900
No. 8 - - - - -	do	1 : 500
No. 9 - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Cream pitchers, No. 1 - - - - -	do	045
others, same as milk pitchers.		
Cups, or soup dishes, with platter and cover, of whatever style—		
No. 1 - - - - -	do	020
No. 2 - - - - -	do	030
No. 3 - - - - -	do	035
No. 4 - - - - -	do	090
No. 5 - - - - -	do	110
as above, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - - - -	do	150
No. 7 - - - - -	do	240
No. 8 - - - - -	do	360
No. 9 - - - - -	do	900

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cups and saucers, of whatever make or style—		
No. 1	match	015
No. 2	do	020
No. 3	do	025
No. 4	do	036
No. 5	do	045
as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	075
No. 7	do	096
No. 8	do	150
No. 9	do	450
Cups and saucers, of whatever make or style, larger, breakfast, including pitchers, &c.—		
No. 1	do	020
No. 2	do	025
No. 3	do	030
No. 4	do	072
No. 5	do	090
as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	120
No. 7	do	180
No. 8	do	300
No. 9	do	750
Dutch tiles—		
white	100 sq. in.	060
colored	do	096
Egg cups, of whatever style—		
No. 1	dozen	150
No. 2	do	180
No. 3	do	210
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	300
as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	360
No. 7	do	450
No. 8	do	540
No. 9	do	720
Figures of porcelain, of all qualities, for perfumed waters, up to 6 inches high	each	750
as above, from 6 to 10 inches high	do	1 : 500
as above, more than 10 inches high, for each inch	—	300
Flasks, for perfumes, of porcelain, up to 6 inches high	do	480

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Flasks, for perfumes, of porcelain, from 6 to 10 inches high - - -	each	1 : 200
for perfumes, of porcelain, more than 10 inches high, for each inch - - -	-	300
for tea, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound - - -	do	600
for tea, up to 1 pound - - -	do	1 : 200
Gravy dishes, with spout, No. 1 - - -	do	045
The rest, same as milk pitchers.		
Jugs, or large mugs—		
No. 1 - - -	do	150
No. 2 - - -	do	180
No. 3 - - -	do	210
No. 4 - - -	do	300
No. 5 - - -	do	360
Jars, for basins, of whatever style—		
No. 1 - - -	do	075
No. 2 - - -	do	090
No. 3 - - -	do	120
No. 4 - - -	do	240
No. 5 - - -	do	300
Jars, for basins, of whatever style, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - -	do	480
No. 7 - - -	do	720
No. 8 - - -	do	900
No. 9 - - -	do	1 : 800
Ladles, for soup tureens—		
No. 1 - - -	do	060
No. 2 - - -	do	075
No. 3 - - -	do	090
No. 4 - - -	do	120
No. 5 - - -	do	190
Ladles, for sauce tureens—		
No. 1 - - -	do	030
No. 2 - - -	do	040
No. 3 - - -	do	045
No. 4 - - -	do	060
No. 5 - - -	do	066
Milk pitchers, of all styles—		
No. 1 - - -	do	045
No. 2 - - -	do	060
No. 3 - - -	do	075
No. 4 - - -	do	120
No. 5 - - -	do	150
Milk pitchers, of all styles, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - -	do	240

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Milk pitchers, of all styles, porcelain—		Reis.
No. 7	each	360
No. 8	do	480
No. 9	do	840
Mugs, with or without spout—		
No. 1	do	025
No. 2	do	030
No. 3	do	040
No. 4	do	060
No. 5	do	090
Mustard pots—		
No. 1	do	030
No. 2	do	035
No. 3	do	045
No. 4	do	055
No. 5	do	060
No. 6	do	075
No. 7	do	090
No. 8	do	120
No. 9	do	150
Plates, shallow or deep, up to 6 inches diameter—		
No. 1	dozen	120
No. 2	do	180
No. 3	do	240
No. 4	do	360
No. 5	do	430
Plates, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	600
No. 7	do	1:080
No. 8	do	1:800
No. 9	do	3:000
Plates, shallow or deep, from 6 to 10 inches diameter—		
No. 1	do	180
No. 2	do	240
No. 3	do	300
No. 4	do	430
No. 5	do	540
Plates, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	720
No. 7	do	1:440
No. 8	do	2:160
No. 9	do	3:600
Plates, narrow, of whatever style, shallow or deep, up to 18 inches from brim to brim—		
No. 1	each	075

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Plates, narrow, of whatever style, shallow or deep, up to 18 inches from brim to brim—		
No. 2	each	090
No. 3	do	150
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	300
Plates, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	360
No. 7	do	480
No. 8	do	720
No. 9	do	1 : 500
exceeding this, 5 per cent. additional on the duties.		
Plates, for the oven, of whatever style, up to 14 inches—		
No. 1	do	090
No. 2	do	105
No. 3	do	150
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	300
Plates, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	360
No. 7	do	480
No. 8	do	720
No. 9	do	1 : 500
exceeding this, up to No. 5, inclusive, 5 per cent.; and from No. 6 to 9, inclu- sive, 10 per cent. additional on the duties.		
Plates, with covers, of whatever make, up to 12 inches—		
No. 1	do	180
No. 2	do	240
No. 3	do	300
No. 4	do	360
No. 5	do	420
Plates, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	600
No. 7	do	900
No. 8	do	1 : 500
No. 9	do	2 : 400
exceeding this size, up to No. 5, inclu- sive, 5 per cent.; and from No. 6 to 9, inclusive, 10 per cent. additional duty shall be collected.		

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Porringers, of whatever style—		
No. 1 - - - - -	dozen	180
No. 2 - - - - -	do	240
No. 3 - - - - -	do	300
No. 4 - - - - -	do	420
No. 5 - - - - -	do	540
Porringers, of whatever style, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - - - -	do	720
No. 7 - - - - -	do	1 : 800
No. 8 - - - - -	do	3 : 600
No. 9 - - - - -	do	7 : 200
Salad dishes—		
No. 1 - - - - -	each	120
No. 2 - - - - -	do	150
No. 3 - - - - -	do	240
No. 4 - - - - -	do	300
No. 5 - - - - -	do	360
Salad dishes, porcelain—		
No. 6 - - - - -	do	450
No. 7 - - - - -	do	600
No. 8 - - - - -	do	900
No. 9 - - - - -	do	1 : 800
Sand boxes, or inkstands—		
No. 1 - - - - -	do	045
No. 2 - - - - -	do	060
No. 3 - - - - -	do	075
No. 4 - - - - -	do	120
No. 5 - - - - -	do	150
Sets of dishes, of ground stone or fine clay—		
No. 1, for children, containing up to 20 pieces - - - - -	do	360
colored rims, No. 2, as above - - - - -	do	390
painted, No. 3, as above - - - - -	do	350
stamped or enamelled, No. 4, as above - - - - -	do	600
glazed or black, No. 5, as above - - - - -	do	750
clay porcelain, white, painted, or stamped, without gold, No. 6, up to 6 pieces, including plate - - - - -	do	300
with gilt rim, with or without branches in the bottom, No. 7, up to 6 pieces, including plate - - - - -	do	450
with trees or branches, (flourishes,) with or without paintings, common or medium, No. 8, up to 6 pieces, including plate - - - - -	do	600

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Sets of dishes, of ground stone or fine clay— enamelled, colored, painted, or gilt, fine, No. 9, up to 6 pieces, including plate	each	Reis. 1 : 200
Sieves or drains for fish—		
No. 1	do	090
No. 2	do	105
No. 3	do	120
No. 4	do	150
No. 5	do	180
Sieves or drains for fish, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	300
No. 7	do	360
No. 8	do	480
No. 9	do	720
Soup plates, round—		
No. 1	do	075
No. 2	do	095
No. 3	do	120
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	300
Soup plates, round, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	480
No. 7	do	720
No. 8	do	900
No. 9	do	1 : 800
Spittoons, without cover, of whatever style—		
No. 1	do	060
No. 2	do	065
No. 3	do	075
No. 4	do	108
No. 5	do	130
Spittoons, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	240
No. 7	do	300
No. 8	do	420
No. 9	do	720
Spittoons, with covers, of whatever style—		
No. 1	do	075
No. 2	do	080
No. 3	do	095
No. 4	do	145
No. 5	do	170
Spittoons, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	300
No. 7	do	390
No. 8	do	540
No. 9	do	900

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Spittoons, exceeding 6 inches, with or without handle, with or without cover—		
No. 1	each	150
No. 2	do	180
No. 3	do	240
No. 4	do	300
No. 5	do	450
Spittoons, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	720
No. 7	do	900
No. 8	do	1 : 500
No. 9	do	3 : 000
Spittoons, high, for saloons, of Canton	do	900
high, for saloons, of Nankin	do	1 : 800
Sugar bowls, of whatever make—		
No. 1	do	045
No. 2	do	060
No. 3	do	075
No. 4	do	120
No. 5	do	150
Sugar bowls, of whatever make, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	240
No. 7	do	360
No. 8	do	480
No. 9	do	840
Tea pots, of whatever make—		
No. 1	do	075
No. 2	do	090
No. 3	do	105
No. 4	do	150
No. 5	do	210
Tea pots, of whatever make, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	360
No. 7	do	450
No. 8	do	720
No. 9	do	1 : 200
Tiles, broken earth	thousand	4 : 800
for bricks, up to 64 square inches	do	12 : 000
for bricks, from 64 to 144 square inches	do	24 : 000
Tureens, for soup, all kinds—		
No. 1	each	360
No. 2	do	450
No. 3	do	600
No. 4	do	720
No. 5	do	900

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Tureens, for soup, all kinds, porcelain—		
No. 6	each	900
No. 7	do	1 : 500
No. 8	do	2 : 100
No. 9	do	3 : 600
Tureens, for sauces, of whatever style—		
No. 1	do	150
No. 2	do	180
No. 3	do	240
No. 4	do	360
No. 5	do	360
Tureens, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	360
No. 7	do	600
No. 8	do	1 : 200
No. 9	do	1 : 440
Vases, for gardens, with pedestal—		
No. 1	do	1 : 500
No. 2	do	1 : 650
No. 3	do	1 : 800
No. 4	do	2 : 400
No. 5	do	3 : 000
Vases, of porcelain, for the table, for natural or artificial flowers, up to 7 inches	do	600
as above, from 7 to 10 inches	do	1 : 200
as above, from 10 to 12 inches	do	2 : 400
as above, from 12 to 14 inches	do	3 : 600
as above, exceeding this, for each inch	-	900
Warming pans—		
No. 1	do	360
No. 2	do	390
No. 3	do	450
No. 4	do	480
No. 5	do	600
Wash bowls, hand, of whatever make—		
No. 1	do	075
No. 2	do	090
No. 3	do	120
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	300
Wash bowls, as above, porcelain—		
No. 6	do	480
No. 7	do	720
No. 8	do	900
No. 9	do	1 : 200

PART VII.—*Dishes, services of plate, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Wash bowls, barbers', of whatever make—		
No. 1 - - - - -	each	120
No. 2 - - - - -	do	180
No. 3 - - - - -	do	180
No. 4 - - - - -	do	240
No. 5 - - - - -	do	360
Water coolers, white - - - - -	do	240
colored, painted, or enamelled - - - - -	do	360

NOTE.—The numbers used in this part, from 1 to 9, inclusive, designate the quality of the article, as expressed in detail under the head of “sets of dishes.”

N. B. When the crockery and stone wares have a border or other ornament of gold, the duties will be increased 25 per cent.

All earthen or stone wares not comprised in the classification pay 40 per cent. ad valorem.

N. B. The valuation of vases does not comprehend vials, flower stands, pedestals, &c., which shall be separately despatched.

PART VIII.—*Glassware.*

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Basins, glass—		
common plain, for washing - - -	each	360
common moulded, for washing - - -	do	480
common, cut or pressed, or both, for washing - - -	do	1 : 200
cut, wholly, or almost wholly, for washing - - -	do	2 : 400
Bicheira glass, all lengths - - -	dozen	180
Bottles, glass, for oil—		
No. 1, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	each	060
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	105
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	-	040
Bottles, glass—		
No. 2, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	do	070
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	150
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	-	050

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Bottles, glass—		
No. 3, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	each	120
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	180
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	—	075
No. 4, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	do	240
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	450
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	—	180
No. 5, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	do	450
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	900
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	—	240
Bottles, glass, plain, pressed, cut or plain French,		
or the like—		
up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	do	180
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do - - -	do	240
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho - - -	—	675
Bowls, glass, sugar or dessert vases, with or		
without dish—		
No. 1 - - -	do	180
No. 2 - - -	do	300
No. 3 - - -	do	360
No. 4 - - -	do	900
No. 5 - - -	do	1 : 800
Boxes, glass—		
common, all colors - - -	dozen	180
cut, all colors - - -	do	600
plain gilt, all colors - - -	do	300
cut and gilt, all colors - - -	do	900
Butter dishes, glass, with cover and plate, as—		
No. 1 - - -	each	150
No. 2 - - -	do	240
No. 3 - - -	do	300
No. 4 - - -	do	450
No. 5 - - -	do	900
Cases of from 3 to 6 glasses, plain or common,		
with complement of cups, &c., or with-		
out them, for liquors - - -	do	1 : 080
as before, with from 6 to 12 glasses - - -	do	1 : 800
as before, with from 12 to 18 do - - -	do	3 : 600
as before, with from 18 to 24 do - - -	do	6 : 000
Chamber pots, glass, as—		
No. 1 - - -	do	150
No. 2 - - -	do	240
No. 3 - - -	do	360
No. 4 - - -	do	600
No. 5 - - -	do	1 : 200

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Chandeliers, glass—		
plain, globular, with covers of glass, with ornaments and chains of metal, up to 10 inches orifice	each	1 : 200
as above, exceeding this, for each inch	—	120
worked, painted, opaque, or worked ground and opaque, as above, up to 10 inches orifice	do	1 : 500
as above, exceeding this, for each inch	—	150
cut, or cut and wrought, as above, up to 10 inches orifice	do	1 : 800
as above, exceeding this, for each inch	—	180
If of pressed glass, 25 per cent. additional shall be exacted on the respective duties, in proportion to its quality.		
Covers, glass, for plates—		
No. 1	do	060
No. 2	do	075
No. 3	do	090
No. 4	do	240
No. 5	do	480
Cruets, glass, for mass, without plate, as—		
No. 1	pair	060
No. 2	do	075
No. 3	do	120
No. 4	do	150
No. 5	do	300
Cruets, glass, for mass, having plates, double the respective duties.		
Cruets, glass, for oil or vinegar, as—		
No. 1	each	030
No. 2	do	045
No. 3	do	060
No. 4	do	150
No. 5	do	300
Cupping glasses	dozen	300
Cups, common glass, for birds	do	145
cut glass, for birds	do	580
plain or pressed glass, with covers, for birds	do	600
cut glass, with covers, for birds	do	1 : 200
Cups, glass—		
smooth, as No. 1, of 10 to 6 to the quartilho	do	160
from 6 to 3	do	200
from 3 to 1	do	320
of 1	do	760

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cups, glass—		
smooth, as No. 2, of 10 to 6 to the quartilho	dozen	200
from 6 to 3 do	do	320
from 3 to 1 do	do	640
of 1 do	do	1 : 200
No. 3, of 10 to 6 do	do	300
from 6 to 3 do	do	540
from 3 to 1 do	do	720
of 1 do	do	1 : 080
No. 4, of 10 to 6 do	do	540
from 6 to 3 do	do	720
from 3 to 1 do	do	1 : 080
of 1 do	do	1 : 440
No. 5, of 10 to 6 do	do	1 : 080
from 6 to 3 do	do	1 : 440
from 3 to 1 do	do	2 : 160
of 1 do	do	2 : 880
Cups, glass, plain, thick cut or smooth bottoms—		
of 10 to 6 to the quartilho -	do	360
from 6 to 3 do -	do	660
from 3 to 1 do -	do	960
of 1 do -	do	1 : 200
Cups, glass, for taverns, of whatever make—		
of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho -	do	280
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quartilho -	do	640
of 1 quartilho to 1 canada -	do	1 : 280
Cups, glass, flat, plain, for voyagers -	do	720
as above, cut, common, or cut bottoms only -	do	1 : 800
of 6 to 4 in a set, plain, pressed, with or without box -	set	360
of 6 to 4 in a set, cut, with or without box -	do	600
Cups, glass, graduated for apothecaries, up to 2 ounces -	dozen	3 : 600
graduated for apothecaries, of more than 2 ounces -	do	7 : 500
Flasks, glass, common, round, with stoppers, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound -	do	280
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound -	do	640
from 1 to 3 pounds -	do	1 : 280
exceeding 3 pounds, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound -	-	035
as above, wide mouthed, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound -	do	640
as above, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds -	do	1 : 280
as above, from 2 to 4 pounds -	do	3 : 400
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound -	-	050

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Flasks, glass, square or 8 sided, common, with stoppers, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	dozen	360
as above, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds	do	720
as above, from 2 to 4 do	do	1 : 800
as above, from 4 to 6 do	do	2 : 400
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	-	030
Flasks, glass, cut, with stoppers—		
up to 4 ounces	do	1 : 500
from 4 to 6 ounces	do	3 : 600
from 6 ounces to 2 pounds	do	7 : 200
from 2 to 4 pounds	do	10 : 800
from 4 to 6 pounds	do	14 : 400
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	-	150
Flasks, glass, plain, for cases—		
from 1 to 2 pounds	each	180
from 2 to 4 pounds	do	270
Flasks, glass, cut, for cases—		
up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	do	180
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds	do	270
from 2 to 4 pounds	do	420
Flasks, glass, common, without stoppers—		
up to 6 ounces	dozen	180
from 6 to 8 ounces	do	200
from 8 ounces up to 2 pounds	do	340
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	-	020
Flasks, glass, common, without stoppers, wide mouthed, for opodeldoc	do	260
Fonts, glass, for holy water, of whatever style—		
No. 1	each	150
No. 2	do	180
No. 3	do	240
No. 4	do	480
No. 5	do	960
Fonts, glass, small, for perfumes	ad valorem 30 p. ct.	
Funnels, glass, plain—		
up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	each	090
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quartilho	do	120
exceeding this, for each quartilho	-	060
Glasses, for lamps	dozen	800
for lamp chimneys	do	400
for lamp chimneys, globe	do	960
Glass, window—		
common, of whatever country	sq. foot	018
in sets of 12 panes (rodas) or 24 half rodas	set	3 : 000
Glass, thick, fit for tiles, of whatever country	sq. foot	072

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Glass, thin, looking-glasses or mirrors—		
up to 10 inches - - -	each	075
from 10 to 15 inches - - -	do	180
15 to 20 do - - -	do	480
20 to 25 do - - -	do	900
25 to 30 do - - -	do	1 : 500
30 to 35 do - - -	do	2 : 400
exceeding this, for each inch - - -	-	300
Glass, thick, looking-glasses—		
up to 10 inches - - -	do	180
from 10 to 15 inches - - -	do	600
15 to 20 do - - -	do	1 : 050
20 to 25 do - - -	do	1 : 800
25 to 30 do - - -	do	3 : 000
30 to 35 do - - -	do	4 : 800
35 to 40 do - - -	do	7 : 200
40 to 45 do - - -	do	10 : 800
45 to 50 do - - -	do	15 : 000
exceeding this, for each inch - - -	-	1 : 500
Globes, glass, transparent or opaque—		
up to 18 inches circumference - - -	do	360
from 18 to 24 inches circumference - - -	do	720
more than 24 do do - - -	do	1 : 200
cut, worked, painted, &c., 50 per cent. additional on the duties.		
Goblets, glass, for liquor—		
plain, common, No. 1 - - -	dozen	200
pressed, wrought, or pressed and wrought, common, of Germany, or the like, No. 2	do	240
plain, pressed or wrought, cut bottoms or smooth, the pressing or working being common, No. 3 - - -	do	300
cut, common, broad or narrow, pressed or common, pressed and cut, French or the like, No. 4 - - -	do	720
cut wholly, or almost wholly, No. 5 - - -	do	1 : 440
Goblets, glass, for wine—		
No. 1 - - -	do	240
No. 2 - - -	do	320
No. 3 - - -	do	360
No. 4 - - -	do	900
No. 5 - - -	do	1 : 800

These numbers express the quality as detailed above, and correspond to those figures.

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Goblets, glass, for champagne—		
No. 1 - - - - -	dozen	640
No. 2 - - - - -	do	760
No. 3 - - - - -	do	900
No. 4 - - - - -	do	1 : 500
No. 5 - - - - -	do	3 : 000
Goblets, glass, for beer—		
No. 1 - - - - -	do	480
No. 2 - - - - -	do	500
No. 3 - - - - -	do	720
No. 4 - - - - -	do	1 : 500
No. 5 - - - - -	do	3 : 000
Jars, glass, flower vases, &c.—		
No. 1, up to 8 inches high - - - - -	pair	300
from 8 to 12 inches high - - - - -	do	450
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	090
No. 2, up to 8 inches high - - - - -	do	450
from 8 to 12 inches high - - - - -	do	600
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	120
No. 3, up to 8 inches high - - - - -	do	600
from 8 to 12 inches high - - - - -	do	900
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	150
No. 4, up to 8 inches high - - - - -	do	900
from 8 to 12 inches high - - - - -	do	1 : 200
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	180
No. 5, up to 8 inches high - - - - -	do	1 : 800
from 8 to 12 inches high - - - - -	do	2 : 400
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	360
Jars, glass, or flower pots or vases—		
pressed, white or colored, plain, painted,		
enamelled, with scroll work, gilt, or		
flowers, for flowers, up to 8 inches - - - - -	do	450
as above, from 8 to 12 inches - - - - -	do	600
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	090
Lamps, (mangas,) glass—		
plain, with ornaments of varnished leaf,		
of whatever color, up to 14 inches high - - - - -	each	450
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	045
wrought painted, opaque, or all these as		
before, up to 14 inches - - - - -	do	600
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	060
cut, with or without polish, or cut and		
grooved, as before, up to 14 inches - - - - -	do	1 : 200
exceeding this, for each inch - - - - -	—	120

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Lamps, (mangas,) glass—		Reis.
plain, for table, up to 18 inches	each	750
exceeding this, for each inch	-	075
worked, painted, opaque, or all of these, up to 18 inches	do	900
exceeding this, for each inch	-	090
cut, with or without lustres, up to 18 inches	do	1 : 500
exceeding this, for each inch	-	150
for candles, with or without top, up to 10 inches	do	300
exceeding this, for each inch	-	060
table, grooved, painted, or opaque, or all of these, as before, up to 10 inches	do	360
exceeding this, for each inch	-	090
table, cut, with or without lustres, or cut and grooved, as before, up to 10 inches	do	420
exceeding this, for each inch	-	120
closed at the top, up to 8 inches	do	240
exceeding this, for each inch	-	060
as above, oval, closed at the top, up to 8 inches	do	360
exceeding this, for each inch	-	120
Looking-glass plates, without the amalgam, shall be allowed on the duties an abatement of 20 p.c.		
Mirrors, having gilt frames, are charged the separate duty on the frame, according to its size.		
Mirrors which have not the proportionate length and breadth for looking-glasses—that is, when they are intended for the walls of rooms or for articles of furniture—shall pay	ad valorem	40 p. ct.
Mortars, glass, without pestle	each	180
with pestle	do	240
Mugs, glass—		
No. 1, of 10 to 6 to the quartilho	dozen	200
from 6 to 3	do	320
from 3 to 1	do	560
of 1	do	760
No. 2, of 10 to 6	do	320
from 6 to 3	do	560
from 3 to 1	do	760
of 1	do	1 : 120
No. 3, of 10 to 6	do	540
from 6 to 3	do	720
from 3 to 1	do	1 : 080
of 1	do	1 : 440

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Mugs, glass—		Reis.
No. 4, of 10 to 6 to the quartilho	dozen	600
from 6 to 3 do	do	900
from 3 to 1 do	do	1 : 440
of 1 do	do	1 : 800
No. 5, of 10 to 6 do	do	1 : 080
from 6 to 3 do	do	1 : 800
from 3 to 1 do	do	2 : 880
of 1 do	do	3 : 600
Mustard pots, glass, as—		
No. 1 - - - - -	each	030
No. 2 - - - - -	do	045
No. 3 - - - - -	do	060
No. 4 - - - - -	do	150
No. 5 - - - - -	do	300
Nipples, glass - - - - -	dozen	1 : 800
Palmatorias, glass, as—		
No. 1 - - - - -	each	090
No. 2 - - - - -	do	120
No. 3 - - - - -	do	150
No. 4 - - - - -	do	240
No. 5 - - - - -	do	480
Pitchers, glass—		
No. 1, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	do	045
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do	do	090
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	-	045
No. 2, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	do	060
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do	do	120
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	-	060
No. 3, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	do	150
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do	do	240
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	-	090
No. 4, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	do	240
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do	do	480
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	-	150
No. 5, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	do	480
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 do	do	960
exceeding this, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ quartilho	-	300
N. B. Pitchers which accompany wash basins, shall be comprehended in these classifica- tions.		
Plates, glass—		
No. 1, up to 8 inches diameter	do	030
exceeding this, for each inch	-	006
No. 2, up to 8 inches diameter	do	045
exceeding this, for each inch	-	010

PART VIII.—Glassware—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
Plates, glass—		Reis.
No. 3, up to 8 inches diameter -	each	060
exceeding this, for each inch -	-	015
No. 4, up to 8 inches diameter -	do	120
exceeding this, for each inch -	-	030
No. 5, up to 8 inches diameter -	do	300
exceeding this, for each inch -	-	060
Porringers, glass—		
No. 1 -	do	090
No. 2 -	do	115
No. 3 -	do	120
No. 4 -	do	150
No. 5 -	do	300
Saltcellars, glass—		
No. 1 -	do	015
No. 2 -	do	025
No. 3 -	do	030
No. 4 -	do	060
No. 5 -	do	120
Sand-boxes and inkstands, glass—		
common, of any color -	pair	120
cut -	do	180
Smelling bottles, glass, common, without stopples	dozen	145
Tulipas, glass, for candlesticks—		
plain, worked, pressed, &c., of Germany, or the like -	each	030
cut, common, moulded, &c., French, or the like -	do	090
cut, wholly, or nearly so, having drops, 50 per cent. on the respective duties.		

PART IX.—Lumber and mouldings.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
Boards or veneers of mahogany, or other fine wood -	ad valorem	Reis. 40 p. ct.
Capstan bars -	dozen	1:200
Mouldings of wood, gilt—		
up to 1 inch broad -	palmo*	075
from 1 to 2 inches broad -	do	120
from 2 to 3 do -	do	180

* The palmo is equal to 9 inches.

PART IX.—*Lumber and mouldings*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
Mouldings of wood, gilt—		Reis.
from 3 to 4 inches broad - - -	palmo	240
from 4 to 5 do - - -	do	360
from 5 to 6 do - - -	do	540
exceeding 6 inches broad, for each inch -	-	240
Mouldings in frames, with prints or glass, shall pay duties according to their size and breadth.		
Oars, of all sizes - - -	do	024
Plank, pine, up to 1 inch thick, per 1,000 superficial feet - - -	-	6 : 000
pine, exceeding this thickness, half duty shall be taken, per half inch of excess.		
oak, or other wood for naval construction, double the above duties, according to their thickness and length.		
Timber, pine—		
up to 5 inches thick and 40 palmos long	do	036
from 5 to 8 inches thick, and up to 55 palmos long - - -	do	060
same thickness, longer - - -	do	075
from 8 to 12 inches thick, and up to 55 palmos long - - -	do	090
same thickness, longer - - -	do	120
from 12 to 16 inches thick, and up to 55 palmos long - - -	do	150
same thickness, longer - - -	do	180
from 16 to 20 inches thick, and up to 60 palmos long - - -	do	255
same thickness, longer - - -	do	330
from 20 to 22 inches thick, and up to 60 palmos long - - -	do	495
same thickness, longer - - -	do	660
from 22 to 24 inches thick, and up to 60 palmos long - - -	do	990
same thickness, longer - - -	do	1 : 470
from 24 to 26 inches thick, and up to 60 palmos long - - -	do	1 : 650
same thickness, longer - - -	do	2 : 145
more than 26 inches thick, and of whatever length - - -	do	2 : 640
The thickness is the diameter; and that of both ends being obtained, the mean is taken, as that on which the duties are to be calculated.		
Timber, in bars, for grapples - - -	dozen	720
When the spars above mentioned are wrought, the duties thereon shall be increased 10 p. c.		

PART X.—Drugs.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Absinthe	pound	045
Acetate of lead, crystallized	do	120
morphine	ounce	3 : 600
potassium	pound	720
Acid, benzoic	ounce	300
citric, crystallized	pound	720
muriatic	do	085
nitrous	do	180
oxalic	do	720
sulphuric	do	045
acetic, rectified	do	300
hydrochloric, pure	do	480
hydrocyanic	do	3 : 600
muriatic, oxygenated	do	480
nitric, alcoholic	do	360
tartaric	do	360
Alambre	do	600
Alcohol	do	480
Alkali, ammoniacal volatile	do	300
mineral, nitrified	do	120
with vinegar	do	720
vitriolized	do	120
volatile, concrete	do	240
volatile, liquid	do	300
Aloes, socotrine	do	180
Aloes	do	240
Althea root	32 lbs.	1 : 200
ground	do	2 : 400
Alum	do	600
Amber	ounce	2 : 400
Amica, flowers and root	pound	240
Ammonia	do	300
Angustura	do	190
Antimony, diaphoretic, common	do	1 : 200
crude	do	045
tartarized	do	480
vitrified	do	240
diaphoretic, martial	do	600
Arsenic, yellow	do	095
white	do	095
vermilion	do	095
Asafoetida	do	180
Balsam of arceo	32 lbs.	120
divine	do	960
embriones	do	720

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

	Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
			Reis.
Balsam,	Peruvian	32 lbs.	960
	philanthropic, in gallipots	each	240
	Riga	bottle	060
	soothing	pound	720
	of sulphur	32 lbs.	145
	of sulphur and anise	do	360
	of sulphur and turpentine	do	360
	sulphuric	pound	145
	sulphuric and anise	do	360
	sulphuric and turpentine	do	360
	tolu	do	720
	universal	32 lbs.	720
	traumatic	pound	720
	warranted	32 lbs.	960
Bark, angustura		pound	190
	Peruvian, impounded or not	do	240
	pomegranate	do	035
	root of	do	120
Beer, medicinal, in vials		each	360
Belladonna leaves		do	070
Benzoin		pound	240
Berries, juniper		32 lbs.	1 : 200
	zimbro	do	1 : 200
Bicarbonate of soda		pound	120
Bitters in spirits of wine		do	960
Bitter-sweet		do	070
Bole, Armenian		32 lbs.	720
Borate of soda		pound	143
Burdock		do	120
Burgundy pitch		do	140
Butter of antimony		do	960
	of cacao	do	600
Calamus, aromatic		do	600
Calomel, prepared		do	720
Camphor		do	480
Camomile		do	070
Canafistula		do	145
Cantharides		do	600
Carbonate of ammonia		do	240
	iron	do	140
	potash	do	120
	soda	do	240
Cardamine		do	070
Cardamon		do	480
Cardo santo		do	045

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Cascassilla	pound	240
Castor	do	4 : 800
Caoutchouc	do	070
Caustic, antimonial	do	960
lunar	do	7 : 200
Chicory root	do	045
Cicuta	do	060
expressed juice of	do	600
Cinnamon (except from Ceylon)	do	145
Chloruret of antimony	do	060
of lime	do	140
Cochineal	do	1 : 800
Cocleria	do	140
Colombo	do	070
Coloquintida	do	300
Colt's-foot	do	070
Comfrey, or censound	do	120
Coral	do	120
prepared	do	180
red, prepared	do	240
Corcona	do	070
Corrosive sublimate	do	600
Court plaster	dozen	240
Crabs'-eyes, prepared	do	180
Cream of tartar	pound	060
pulverized	do	120
sulphur	do	120
Crocus, prepared	do	480
Crystal, mineral	do	120
Cypress apples	do	035
Cubebs	do	190
Deabella	do	070
Decoction of mulberry and elder	do	140
Dedaleira	do	070
Deuto-chloruret of mercury	do	600
sulphate of iron, prepared in Rimio	do	240
Digitalis	do	070
Dragons'-blood	do	480
Elixir, acid of vitriol	do	120
magnum, in bottles	dozen	575
stomachic, Stoughton	pound	600
Endive root	do	035
Ergot	do	480
Essence, balsamic ether	do	960
Ether, acetic	do	720

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

	Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
			Reis.
Ether, alcoholic	- - - - -	pound	300
nitric	- - - - -	do	720
sulphuric	- - - - -	do	600
vitriolic	- - - - -	do	600
Ethiophe mineral	- - - - -	do	480
per se	- - - - -	do	960
Euphorbium	- - - - -	do	240
Extract of belladonna	- - - - -	do	1 : 200
black hellebore	- - - - -	do	1 : 920
Brazil wood	- - - - -	do	480
cathartic	- - - - -	do	2 : 400
cicuta	- - - - -	do	600
coloquintida	- - - - -	do	2 : 400
fumitory	- - - - -	do	600
gentian	- - - - -	do	600
henbane	- - - - -	do	1 : 200
horehound	- - - - -	do	720
lettuce	- - - - -	do	2 : 400
opium	- - - - -	do	7 : 200
liquorice	- - - - -	do	090
quassia	- - - - -	do	2 : 400
quintia	- - - - -	do	1 : 920
rathania	- - - - -	do	1 : 920
regalis	- - - - -	do	090
rhubarb	- - - - -	do	2 : 400
taxraxaco	- - - - -	do	720
trefoil	- - - - -	do	600
wolf's-bane	- - - - -	do	1 : 800
wormwood	- - - - -	do	960
Family pills	- - - - -	do	025
Figado, of sulphur	- - - - -	ounce	480
Fish glue	- - - - -	pound	1 : 200
Flaxseed	- - - - -	32 lbs.	720
Flowers—	- - - - -		
of amica	- - - - -	pound	120
of ammoniacal of copper	- - - - -	ounce	1 : 920
of benzoin	- - - - -	do	300
of burrage	- - - - -	pound	140
of cow's-tongue	- - - - -	do	140
of elder	- - - - -	do	090
of linden tree	- - - - -	do	150
of mallows and marshmallows	- - - - -	do	120
of martial of sal ammonia	- - - - -	do	480
of nutmeg	- - - - -	do	1 : 200
of violets	- - - - -	do	150

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Fuller's earth - - - - -	pound	120
Fumitory - - - - -	do	070
Gall nuts - - - - -	do	060
Gall black - - - - -	do	120
Garden pimento - - - - -	do	140
Gentian - - - - -	do	060
Ginger, yellow and white - - - - -	do	070
in powder - - - - -	do	140
Gratia probatum - - - - -	bottle	070
Guaiaicum chips - - - - -	32 lbs.	720
Guavana - - - - -	pound	600
Gramma - - - - -	do	030
Gum adragantha - - - - -	do	480
alcatira - - - - -	do	480
ammoniaca - - - - -	do	240
arabic - - - - -	do	120
asafoetida - - - - -	do	180
copal - - - - -	do	070
fish - - - - -	do	1 : 200
galbana - - - - -	do	285
graxa - - - - -	do	140
guaiaicum - - - - -	do	140
guta - - - - -	do	480
hedra - - - - -	do	480
kino - - - - -	do	765
labrano - - - - -	do	300
lac - - - - -	do	150
mastich - - - - -	do	190
myrrh - - - - -	do	190
pao santo - - - - -	do	140
sandarie - - - - -	do	140
rom - - - - -	do	1 : 200
tragacanth - - - - -	do	480
Hartshorn, calcined - - - - -	do	060
in filings - - - - -	do	060
Herb, balm mint - - - - -	do	060
Herba, digitalis - - - - -	do	070
earth smoke - - - - -	do	070
mulavinho - - - - -	do	070
scabius - - - - -	do	070
Hemlock - - - - -	do	060
Hermes, mineral - - - - -	do	765
Hermodactyl - - - - -	do	240
Honey - - - - -	do	030
Honey rose - - - - -	do	240

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.					Unities.	Valuation.
						Reis.
Hops	-	-	-	-	pound	070
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	-	-	-	-	do	145
of barytes	-	-	-	-	do	180
Hydriodate of potash	-	-	-	-	do	1 : 440
Hyssop	-	-	-	-	do	070
Incense	-	-	-	-	do	060
Indigo, China	-	-	-	-	do	120
Iodine	-	-	-	-	do	2 : 400
Ipecacuanha, pulverized	-	-	-	-	do	575
Iron, ammoniacal	-	-	-	-	do	480
prepared	-	-	-	-	do	095
tartarized	-	-	-	-	do	480
Ivy	-	-	-	-	do	070
Jalap, pulverized	-	-	-	-	do	480
root	-	-	-	-	do	240
Juniper berries	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	1 : 200
Kreosote	-	-	-	-	pound	4 : 800
Labdano	-	-	-	-	do	300
Laphtha agudo root	-	-	-	-	do	045
Laudanum	-	-	-	-	do	4 : 800
liquid	-	-	-	-	do	2 : 400
lianitha	-	-	-	-	do	3 : 600
Lavanda	-	-	-	-	do	720
Lavender	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	960
Leroy emetic	-	-	-	-	pound	240
Leroy purgative—						
No. 1, in bottles of 16 ounces	-	-	-	-	each	480
No. 2, do do	-	-	-	-	do	720
No. 3, do do	-	-	-	-	do	960
No. 4, do do	-	-	-	-	do	1 : 200
Lichen, Iceland	-	-	-	-	pound	045
Lily, Florentine	-	-	-	-	do	140
red	-	-	-	-	do	095
Lime, ash-colored de M	-	-	-	-	do	960
Limestone	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	300
black	-	-	-	-	pound	1 : 800
quick	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	300
virgin	-	-	-	-	do	300
Liniment, opiate	-	-	-	-	pound	960
saponaceous	-	-	-	-	do	480
of soap	-	-	-	-	do	480
Liquid anodyne	-	-	-	-	do	300
Liquorice ball	-	-	-	-	do	625
Liquorice	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	090
Liquorice root	-	-	-	-	do	960

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Liverwort - - - - -	pound	095
Mace - - - - -	do	1 : 200
Magnesia, alva - - - - -	do	120
calcined - - - - -	do	600
Maiden hair - - - - -	do	060
Mallows - - - - -	do	035
marsh, root - - - - -	32 lbs.	720
marsh, clipped - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Manganese (oxide) - - - - -	pound	060
Manna - - - - -	do	300
in drops - - - - -	do	480
Marjoram, sweet - - - - -	do	095
Marroios, white - - - - -	do	070
Meimendro root and leaves - - - - -	do	070
Melilot - - - - -	do	095
Melissa - - - - -	do	060
Mexa preta - - - - -	do	120
Mercury - - - - -	do	360
sublimated - - - - -	do	600
Miseras - - - - -	do	070
Malerina, herb - - - - -	do	060
Moss, Corsican - - - - -	do	150
Icelandic - - - - -	do	070
Musk - - - - -	ounce	2 : 400
Mustard seed - - - - -	32 lbs.	480
Myrrh - - - - -	pound	240
Myrtle - - - - -	do	070
berries - - - - -	do	070
Nitrate of melted siver - - - - -	do	7 : 200
of mercury vermilion - - - - -	do	600
of silver - - - - -	do	7 : 200
Nitre, pure - - - - -	do	090
Nutgalls - - - - -	do	120
Nutmegs - - - - -	do	120
Nux vomica - - - - -	do	180
Oil, amber - - - - -	do	480
almond, sweet and bitter - - - - -	do	180
apario - - - - -	do	180
laurel berries - - - - -	do	180
box - - - - -	do	120
copaiva - - - - -	do	120
croton - - - - -	do	3 : 000
juniper - - - - -	do	120
mamona - - - - -	do	030
expressed - - - - -	do	180

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles,	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Oil, nut - - - - -	pound	120
nutmeg, expressed - - - - -	do	1 : 800
gold - - - - -	do	6 : 000
castor - - - - -	do	030
castor, expressed - - - - -	do	180
ricino, roast - - - - -	do	030
ricino, expressed - - - - -	do	180
sabao - - - - -	do	720
turpentine - - - - -	do	120
vaccus laurel - - - - -	do	240
of vitriol - - - - -	do	035
volatile, of absynthe - - - - -	do	2 : 400
garden, rosemary - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Oil, volatile—		
of lavender - - - - -	do	360
of anise - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of anise estrallado - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of rue - - - - -	do	2 : 400
of capput - - - - -	do	3 : 000
of cinnamon - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of orange-peel - - - - -	do	1 : 200
of citron - - - - -	do	1 : 200
of cleves - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of orange-flowers - - - - -	do	6 : 000
of fennel - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of lemon - - - - -	do	900
of sweet herb - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of pimento - - - - -	do	3 : 600
of common pimento - - - - -	do	3 : 600
of jasmín - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of juniper - - - - -	do	600
of wormwood - - - - -	do	3 : 000
of nutmeg - - - - -	do	6 : 000
of organum - - - - -	do	600
of pennyroyal - - - - -	do	2 : 400
of roses - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of savín - - - - -	do	600
of sage - - - - -	do	2 : 400
of sassafras - - - - -	do	2 : 400
of thyme - - - - -	do	600
of bergamot - - - - -	do	1 : 800
Ointment—		
of Agrippa - - - - -	do	240
of arethemita - - - - -	do	270
of althea - - - - -	do	360

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.				Unities.	Valuation.
					Reis.
Ointment—					
	of ceruse, white	-	-	pound	240
	of basilicum	-	-	do	240
	of briony	-	-	do	240
	desobstruent	-	-	do	240
	desoppellative of juices	-	-	do	240
	mercurial, strong	-	-	do	480
	nitric	-	-	do	600
	of marrow	-	-	do	285
	of poplar buds	-	-	do	240
	of garonse	-	-	do	2:400
	Opodeldoc	-	-	bottle	140
	Opium, purified	-	-	pound	4:800
	Opium	-	-	do	1:800
	Origanum	-	-	do	045
	Oxide of manganese	-	-	do	060
	Paregoric	-	-	do	120
	Pellitory	-	-	do	035
	root, wild	-	-	do	240
	Pechurium	-	-	do	070
	Pennyroyal	-	-	do	070
	Phosphate of soda	-	-	do	240
	Phosphorus	-	-	ounce	120
	Pimento of Jamaica	-	-	pound	060
Plaster—					
	diaculum, gummed	-	-	do	480
	diaculum, menor	-	-	do	300
	of Athanasio	-	-	do	720
	adhesive	-	-	do	180
	of abisma	-	-	do	360
	of cantharides	-	-	do	2:400
	of cicuta	-	-	do	240
	of cummin	-	-	do	300
	comforting	-	-	do	360
	of melilot	-	-	do	240
	stomach	-	-	do	720
	stomach, with mercury	-	-	do	720
	of spermaceti	-	-	do	360
	emollient	-	-	do	360
	epispatie	-	-	do	2:400
	mercurial	-	-	do	480
	vesicatory	-	-	do	2:400
	Poaia, in powder	-	-	do	755
	Poligala	-	-	do	240
	Poppies, white	-	-	do	120

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Poppies, red - - - - -	pound	095
Potash, pure - - - - -	do	120
caustic - - - - -	do	480
Powders—		
antimonial - - - - -	do	1 : 980
James's - - - - -	do	1 : 920
ivory, burnt - - - - -	do	035
Seidlitz, in boxes - - - - -	dozen	2 : 400
soda - - - - -	do	1 : 800
Probes, gum elastic or metal - - - - -	do	1 : 440
Proto-chloruret of mercury - - - - -	pound	300
Proto-sulphuret of antimony - - - - -	do	060
Purgative tonic - - - - -	bottle	1 : 200
Quassia - - - - -	pound	060
ground - - - - -	do	120
Quicksilver - - - - -	do	360
calcined, per se - - - - -	ounce	480
sweet - - - - -	pound	480
precipitate, red - - - - -	do	480
precipitate, white - - - - -	do	600
corrosive sublimate - - - - -	do	600
Quince seeds - - - - -	do	120
Quince in powder - - - - -	do	240
Resin, of potato - - - - -	do	240
of guaiacum - - - - -	do	150
of jalap - - - - -	do	1 : 800
of pao santo - - - - -	do	150
of pine - - - - -	32 lbs.	480
Rob, sirup antisypilitic - - - - -	bottle	2 : 400
Root, celery - - - - -	pound	070
endive - - - - -	do	045
althea - - - - -	do	035
althea, ground - - - - -	do	2 : 400
angelica - - - - -	do	240
burdock - - - - -	do	120
China - - - - -	do	120
cinaglossa - - - - -	do	120
comfrey - - - - -	do	120
asparagus - - - - -	do	070
fennel - - - - -	do	070
remholly - - - - -	do	070
marshmallow - - - - -	do	025
marshmallow, ground - - - - -	32 lbs.	2 : 400
jalap - - - - -	pound	240
wild pelliton - - - - -	do	120

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Units.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Root, ratania - - - - -	pound	240
rhubarb, in powder - - - - -	do	900
rhubarb - - - - -	do	045
rhubarb, in lot - - - - -	do	600
salepo - - - - -	do	360
Hortensia - - - - -	do	070
saponaria - - - - -	do	120
lenica - - - - -	do	240
taxraxaco - - - - -	do	045
colchicum - - - - -	do	120
gramma - - - - -	do	025
septfoil - - - - -	do	070
Rosemary - - - - -	do	035
Rosemary - - - - -	do	070
Roses - - - - -	do	095
Saffron, Spanish - - - - -	do	2 : 400
Salts, admirable glauher - - - - -	do	025
bitter - - - - -	do	025
ammoniacaal - - - - -	do	120
of lead - - - - -	do	120
volatile - - - - -	do	180
epsom - - - - -	do	025
essential - - - - -	do	120
of iron raverio - - - - -	do	240
glauher - - - - -	do	025
of milk - - - - -	do	285
martis - - - - -	do	240
polycrest - - - - -	do	120
hartshorn - - - - -	do	480
saturnis - - - - -	do	120
tartar - - - - -	do	120
volatile amber - - - - -	do	4 : 800
ammoniacaal amber - - - - -	do	240
Salipo - - - - -	do	360
Salve calaminar - - - - -	do	600
savin - - - - -	do	720
Salva - - - - -	do	070
Sandal vermilion - - - - -	do	070
Sandaroc - - - - -	do	145
Saponaria - - - - -	do	070
Sarsaparilla - - - - -	32 lbs.	3 : 600
Savin - - - - -	pound	070
Scabius - - - - -	do	070
Scamony - - - - -	do	3 : 600

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Scrapings of guaiacum - - - -	pound	025
Scrapings, pao santo - - - -	do	025
hartshorn - - - -	do	120
Seed, Alexandra - - - -	do	180
coriander - - - -	do	140
fennel - - - -	do	240
flax - - - -	32 lbs.	720
senna - - - -	pound	210
Seradilla - - - -	do	180
Silver, nitrated - - - -	do	6 : 000
Simaruba - - - -	do	190
Smoke root - - - -	do	240
Spleenwort - - - -	do	060
Spermaceti - - - -	do	300
Spirits of rosemary - - - -	do	480
of lavender - - - -	do	480
of mint compounded - - - -	do	480
of lavanda - - - -	do	480
of honey - - - -	do	480
of cinnamon - - - -	do	480
of cocleria - - - -	do	285
of hartshorn - - - -	do	150
of cloves - - - -	do	180
of sulphur - - - -	do	120
of mint balm - - - -	do	360
of horsela - - - -	do	480
of limes - - - -	do	480
of nitre, sweet - - - -	do	480
of horn of the stag - - - -	do	180
of sal ammoniac - - - -	do	240
of turpentine - - - -	do	045
of wine - - - -	do	300
Squills green - - - -	pound	030
dry - - - -	do	140
powdered - - - -	do	360
Stone, calamina - - - -	do	180
alum - - - -	32 lbs.	360
infernal - - - -	pound	6 : 000
lipes - - - -	do	070
pumice - - - -	32 lbs.	720
Storax, liquid - - - -	pound	300
thick - - - -	do	120
Sub-carbonate of potash - - - -	do	120
of soda - - - -	do	240

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Valuation.
		Reis.
Sublimate, alumina - - - -	32 lbs.	360
copper - - - -	pound	070
magnesia - - - -	do	025
Sulphate, morphine - - - -	ounce	1 : 200
potash - - - -	pound	120
quinine - - - -	ounce	480
soda - - - -	pound	025
zinc - - - -	do	095
Sulphuret of antimony - - - -	do	060
of potash - - - -	do	480
Sulphur, with precipitate of antimony - - - -	do	600
sublimate - - - -	32 lbs.	1 : 200
Sugar candy - - - -	pound	095
of lead - - - -	do	120
of rosatum - - - -	do	240
of saturn (bad) - - - -	do	120
Sumach - - - -	32 lbs.	480
Tamarinds - - - -	pound	060
Tartar, white and red - - - -	32 lbs.	960
antimonial - - - -	pound	480
emetic - - - -	do	480
martial - - - -	do	330
stibiado - - - -	do	480
Terra, foleado of tartar - - - -	do	600
japonica - - - -	do	070
Thousand leaf - - - -	do	120
Thyme - - - -	do	070
Tincar - - - -	do	140
Tincture of lavender - - - -	do	480
of saffron - - - -	do	980
of benzoin - - - -	do	960
of opium camphorated - - - -	do	480
of rhubarb - - - -	do	720
vinous of opium - - - -	do	1 : 920
acidulous of pure potash - - - -	do	240
Tossilagem - - - -	do	070
Tragacanth - - - -	do	300
Treacle - - - -	do	070
Trefoil febrino - - - -	do	480
Turbith root - - - -	do	480
mineral - - - -	do	720
Turpentine - - - -	do	095
Vanilla - - - -	do	1 : 440
Valeria, wild - - - -	do	095
Veronica - - - -	do	070

PART X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Articles.					Unities.	Valuation.
						Reis.
Vinegar, ammoniacal	-	-	-	-	pound	360
aromatic	-	-	-	-	do	240
of colchicum	-	-	-	-	do	720
of squills	-	-	-	-	do	300
of saturn	-	-	-	-	do	120
Vitrified antimony	-	-	-	-	do	180
Vitriol, blue	-	-	-	-	do	070
white	-	-	-	-	do	095
green	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	480
of copper	-	-	-	-	pound	070
of iron	-	-	-	-	do	240
of zinc	-	-	-	-	do	095
calcined	-	-	-	-	do	480
Water, disinfecting, de Labarraque	-	-	-	-	bottle	360
hot spring, in small bottles	-	-	-	-	dozen	480
colony, common, in small bottles	-	-	-	-	do	960
colony, in bottles of any size	-	-	-	-	pound	480
of iron, in small bottles	-	-	-	-	dozen	480
orange flower	-	-	-	-	pound	095
forte	-	-	-	-	do	180
of England, in large bottles	-	-	-	-	each	180
of England, in small bottles	-	-	-	-	do	240
lavender	-	-	-	-	pound	480
lavender	-	-	-	-	dozen	960
honey	-	-	-	-	pound	480
queen, or queen of Hungary	-	-	-	-	do	480
queen, in common flasks	-	-	-	-	dozen	480
rosy	-	-	-	-	pound	085
rose	-	-	-	-	do	095
Seidlitz	-	-	-	-	dozen	1 : 200
Seltzer	-	-	-	-	do	1 : 200
of woodwort	-	-	-	-	pound	600
cherry laurel (bay rum)	-	-	-	-	do	300
germande	-	-	-	-	do	070
Wild radish	-	-	-	-	do	120
Wine, antimonial	-	-	-	-	do	360
of colchicum	-	-	-	-	do	480
of antimony	-	-	-	-	do	480
emetic	-	-	-	-	do	480
of opium, alcoholic	-	-	-	-	do	1 : 920
of tartar, white, red	-	-	-	-	do	030
Wood, Campeachy	-	-	-	-	32 lbs.	480
santo, chipped	-	-	-	-	pound	025
Wormwood	-	-	-	-	do	045
Zinc, sublimated, (flowers of zinc)	-	-	-	-	do	025
vitriolized	-	-	-	-	do	090

Memorandum of duties on certain articles of importation from the United States into Rio de Janeiro, according to the new tariff, and the increase of duty on the same articles.

Articles.	Duty in Brazilian currency.	Duty in Federal currency.	Increase of duty by new tariff.
	Reis.	Dolls. Cts.	Per cent.
Beeswax - - -	210 per lb.	10½ per lb.	43
Beef - - -	4 : 500 per bbl.	2 25 per bbl.	12½
Bran - - -	250 per arroba	05 per bush.	25
Butter - - -	120 per lb.	06 per lb.	43
Candles—			
sperm - - -	180 do	09 do	32
composition - - -	200 do	10 do	90
tallow - - -	075 do	03.7 do	42
Cheese - - -	120 do	06 do	48
Cigars - - -	15 : 000 per M.	7 50 per M.	265
Cordage—			
Russia - - -	6 : 000 per quintal	02.2 per lb.	60
Manilla - - -	7 : 500 do	02.8 do	99
Coiar - - -	4 : 500 do	01.7 do	53
<i>Domestics, 30 inch.</i>			
Drills—			
brown - - -	058 per yard	02.9 per yard	57
bleached - - -	068 do	03.4 do	47
blue - - -	078 do	03.9 do	43
Denims - - -	078 do	03.9 do	43
Osnaburgs - - -	058 do	02.9 do	57
Shirtings - - -	040 do	02 do	48
stripes - - -	078 do	03.9 do	43
Flour - - -	3 : 000 per bbl.	1 50 per bbl.	3
Fire-crackers - - -	4 : 800 per 100 lbs.	2 40 per 100 lbs.	130
Gunpowder - - -	180 per lb.	09 per lb.	7
Hams - - -	060 do	03 do	43
Hay - - -	180 per arroba	00 $\frac{2}{100}$ do	100
Ice - - -	1 : 800 per ton	90 per ton	40
Lead, pig - - -	3 : 000 per quintal	01 $\frac{1}{100}$ per lb.	43
Lard - - -	047 per lb.	02.5 do	43
Lumber - - -	9 : 500 per M.	4 75 per M.	
Oars - - -	033 per foot	01 $\frac{5}{100}$ per foot	
Oil, sperm - - -	425 per gallon	21 $\frac{2}{100}$ per gall.	6
whale - - -	256 do	12.8 do	37
linseed - - -	054 per lb.	20 do	29
Pitch—			
Swedish - - -	3 : 000 per bbl.	1 50 per bbl.	80
American - - -	1 : 050 do	52.5 do	44

Memorandum—Continued.

Articles.	Duty in Brazilian currency.	Duty in Federal currency.	Increase of duty by new tariff
	Reis.	Dolls. Cts.	Per cent.
Pork - - -	6 : 000 per bbl.	3 00 per bbl.	19
Pepper - - -	050 per lb.	02.5 per lb.	60
Rosin - - -	1 : 680 per bbl.	88 per bbl.	50
Salt - - -	160 per alqueire	07 per bush.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saltpetre - - -	1 : 500 per arroba	02 $\frac{3}{100}$ per lb.	19
Soap - - -	040 per lb.	02 do	60
Spirits of turpentine -	085 do	30 per gall.	125
Tea, of all kinds -	600 do	30 per lb.	
Tobacco, of all kinds	6 : 000 per arroba	09 $\frac{8}{100}$ do	181
Water-crackers -	1 : 000 do	01 $\frac{5}{100}$ do	53
Wheat - - -	400 per alqueire	17 per bush.	

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

The following articles of the consulate regulations of the Oriental Republic have been communicated to the department by the United States consul at Montevideo :

ARTICLE 18. Captains of foreign and national vessels sailing to ports in this republic, from those where exist consuls of the republic, must, through him, make available their manifests of cargoes, or ballast, bills of health, and crew list; in the same dispositions are included passports, powers, judicial proceedings and decisions, protests, certificates, and other documents, which may be used in law.

ARTICLE 19. Captains contravening the dispositions in the preceding articles shall be subject to the payment of the consular dues, which should have been paid at the port from whence they came, as also any other liabilities and fines determined by law.

PERU.

The United States consul at Lima has informed the department that the whale ships of the United States are constantly exposing themselves to seizure, by entering ports in the republic of Peru which are forbidden to foreign vessels.

The port of Pisco, which was opened to whalers by a decree of the Peruvian government, dated October 30, 1842, has been since closed, by decree of the 29th of September, 1843. The only ports of entry now open in Peru, for foreign vessels, are Arica, Islay, Callao, Huanchaco, Lambayeque, and Payta. Vessels entering other ports, without special license, are subject to seizure and confiscation.

INDEX.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The United Kingdom.

	Page
Order relating to the British trade to China	2
General order relating to vessels subject to quarantine	2
Rates of pilotage of the Falmouth district	3

Malta.

Quarantine regulation	3
-----------------------	---

St. Helena.

Tables of import duties ; wharfage, cranage, and other duties, &c.	4
--	---

Cape Colony, Cape of Good Hope.

Ordinance relating to merchant vessels arriving in the ports of this colony	6
Order relating to importations	10
Port Natal declared a free port	11

The Mauritius.

Table of duties	12
-----------------	----

Nova Scotia.

Act for granting colonial duties of import, &c.	14
New Edinburgh constituted a free port	19

British Guiana.

New tariff	19
------------	----

Australia.

Order relating to whale ships	20
Table of duties on certain imports into Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land	20
Port charges and navigation dues	21

The Bermudas.

	Page
Reference to last annual report - - - - -	22

The Bahamas.

Schedule of colonial duties - - - - -	22
---------------------------------------	----

Island of Jamaica.

New tariff - - - - -	25
----------------------	----

Barbadoes.

Tonnage duties - - - - -	27
--------------------------	----

RUSSIA.

Regulations for the re-exportation of foreign merchandise - - -	27
---	----

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

General tariff of duties on imports into, and exports from, France -	30
--	----

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Island of Cuba.

General regulations concerning exportations - - - - -	75
Privileges for the ports of Cardenas, Mariel, and Sagua la Grande -	76
Decree reducing the duties of import on certain articles of consumption, &c. - - - - -	76
Privileges for the port and city of Havana - - - - -	77
The same privileges conceded to Matanzas and Cardenas - - -	77
Nationalization of foreign vessels - - - - -	78
Port of Baracoa exempted from the payment of more than half duties on exportations - - - - -	78

Porto Rico.

Notice for vessels bound to Porto Rico - - - - -	78
--	----

Balearic Islands.

Order relating to the touching of vessels at the ports of Minorca -	79
---	----

Canary Islands.

Modifications of the quarantine laws of the Canary islands with regard to the shipping of the United States - - - - -	79
---	----

Philippine Islands.

PORT OF MANILLA.—Port regulations and navigation dues	Page 80
---	------------

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Portugal.

Importation of foreign corn and grain into Portugal and the Algarves	85
PORT OF LISBON.—Regulations and charges	86
Oporto.—Pilotage regulations	87

Portuguese Possessions.

Decree designating the ports of those possessions into which foreign vessels may be admitted, and relating to importations into said possessions	88
--	----

BELGIUM.

Law modifying the custom-house duties on tobacco	90
Law of differential duties	91
Royal decree fixing the tariff on tobacco	103
Abstract of the royal decree relating to the general execution of the law of differential duties	104
Royal decree relating to the assimilation of the flag of the United States to the Belgian flag	117
Pilotage on the Scheldt	122

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Island of Curaçao.

Government ordinance relating to American whalers frequenting this island	122
---	-----

Island of Java.

BATAVIA.—Port charges and regulations	122
---------------------------------------	-----

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

Royal cabinet order modifying the duties on iron	123
Royal cabinet order imposing duties on foreign sugar and sirup	124

AUSTRIA.

Modifications of the Austrian tariff	124
Quarantine regulations	129
Port regulations for the port of Trieste	130

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

GENOA.—Navigation dues	133
------------------------	-----

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

	Page
NAPLES.—Notice to mariners	134

PONTIFICAL STATES.

PORT OF ANCONA.—Quarantine regulations and navigation dues	135
--	-----

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Regulation in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles	137
PORT OF SMYRNA.—Quarantine regulations	138

BARBARY STATES.

Morocco.

Notice to mariners	140
--------------------	-----

Tunis.

Decree relating to commerce	141
-----------------------------	-----

CHINA.

Extracts from the treaty of Kiangnan, (3 articles)	143
Abstract of the supplementary treaty	144
Tariff of duties on the foreign trade with China	148
Chinese rearrangement of tariff	154
Shipping dues	160
General regulations for the trade at the five ports	160
Convention between China and Portugal	163

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Convention between Great Britain and the Sandwich islands	164
---	-----

NEW ZEALAND.

American whale ships permitted to land their cargoes in the ports of New Zealand	165
--	-----

HAYTI.

Enactments of the government of Hayti	165
Reduction of import duty on sugar	166

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Act increasing the tonnage duty upon foreign vessels	166
--	-----

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Admeasurement of vessels	166
Decree declaring certain towns open to foreign trade	167

California.

	Page
Decree relating to the introduction of foreign goods into California	167

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua.

Declaration of a blockade established on the port of San Juan de Nicaragua	168
--	-----

NEW GRENADA.

Exemptions to the city of Carthagena	169
SANTA MARTHA.—Duty on flour increased	169
Decree relating to importations into the port of Montijo; and the arrival of whaling vessels at the same port	169

VENEZUELA.

Extracts relating to exportations	170
-----------------------------------	-----

BRAZIL.

Decree relating to Brazil wood	170
Decree relating to tonnage duties	170
Tariff and customs regulations	171
Memorandum of duties (and the increase of duties) on certain articles, according to the new tariff	249

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

Extracts from the consulate regulations of the Oriental republic	250
--	-----

PERU.

Ports open to foreign vessels	250
-------------------------------	-----

Notice relating to the introduction of foreign goods...

CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA

Notice of a blockade established on the port of San Juan de los Rios...

NEW GRENADA

Exportation to the city of Barbados
Saint Martin's—Duty on their imports
Notice relating to importations into the port of Montijo; and the
arrival of whaling vessels at the same port

VENUEZUELA

Extracts relating to exportations

BRASIL

Notice relating to illicit wood
Notice relating to tobacco duties
Tobacco and customs regulations
Prohibition of duties (and the increase of duties) on certain articles, according to the new tariff

CENTRAL AMERICA

Extracts from the consular regulations of the Oriental republic

PERU

Notice relating to foreign vessels