COMPENDIUM OF THE LAWS

Rajel. 1830

RECENTLY PASSED FOR

REGULATING THE TRADE.

WITH THE

EAST INDIES;

THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

ON GOODS IMPORTED FROM THENCE ;

THE DRAWBACKS ALLOWED ON THEIR EXPORTATION; AND THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO

The East Indies and China :

WIJ'H

A cursory Description of the chief Articles of Import from those Parts.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

SCHEDULES OF RATES CHARGED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED BY PRIVATE MERCHANTS ;

OF DOCK DUES, &c. &c.

BY THOMAS THORNTON,

East India Office, Custom House.

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1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW ar ngement made in a very important branch of the Commercif the Country, by partially laying open the India Trade to prate individuals, has produced a variety of additional regulation for the security of the revenue, as well as a new schedule ofluties on commodities imported from the East Indies and Chiny As the trade with those parts has hitherto remained in te hands of a chartered Company, the mercantile world is not enerally acquainted with the nature of the traffic with the Ent:* nor familiar with the practice and regulations of the revelue in regard to East India imports, owing to the intervention A therto of the East India Company between the merchant and the Crown. In the work here presented to the Public, the Author has endeavoured to furnish the most material points of necessary information to the merchant and private trader under the new system, with the impression that, after an experience of more than twelve years in the East India Department of the Customs, he cannot be altogether disqualified for the task.

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Of this work, in which brevity, as well as perspice's has been studied by the Author, the FIRST PART conta a summary of the Laws recently passed for regulating the ast India Trade; with which are blended the provisions of mer Acts, as often as they are referred to, or bear upon e subject: likewise various restrictions and prohibitions plicable to particular articles, arranged in alphabetical cours

The SECOND PART consists of Tables of Du's on Goods imported from India and China; of Drawbacl allowed on their exportation; and of Duties on British an 'oreign Merchandise exported to India and China. In /e first Table, for the convenience and information of 1/merchant, the Author has arranged in alphabetical order v n the rated goods, various articles which are unrated, or not s cifically described: referring in all such cases to the gener heads under which those articles are classed.

The inconveniences often experenced in business from ignorance of the nature, distinction, origin, and use of foreign commodities, have induced the Author to add a THIRD PART, containing a concise description of the principal articles imported from India. These descriptions, although necessarily slight and superficial, (except where doubt or ambiguity existed), comprehend, in general, the origin of the articles, their uses, and most obvious marks of quality or discrimination. They have been extracted from the most authentic sources,* with a few corrections and supplements suggested by the Author's own observation.

* Viz. Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, &c. 1765; Lemery, Dict. Univ. des Drogues simples; Encyclop. Britan.; Rees' Cyclop.; Aikins' Dict. of Chemistry; &c.

The Tables subjoined consist of a Schedule of Rates charged by the East India Company for undertaking the management of goods imported by private merchants, under the new system; a Table of Charges, fixed by the Court of Directors, upon Baggage, Wine, and Presents, brought from India; and a Schedule of Rates due to the East India Dock Company.

56, Commercial Chambers, Mincing Lane, 25th March, 1814.

Since the following sheets have been printed, the provisions of the late Acts, which regard the ascertaining of the values of East India Goods, and the payment of the Warehousing Duty thereon, have been modified, and better adapted to answer those purposes; viz.

The values of Goods charged with Duties in Table A, imported by the East India Company, is not to be ascertained by declaration of the value, as directed by 54 Geo. III. cap. 36, sec. 25, (See page 21), but according to the gross price at which they shall have been sold at the East India Company's sales. *Board's Minute*, 3d March, 1814.

The following modifications, relative to the Warehousing Duty, which will form the basis of a new explanatory Bill to be shortly submitted to Parliament, have likewise been directed by the Treasury. Letter, 28th Feb. 1814; viz.

1. The Warehousing Duty to be paid by the East India Company in all cases, as usual,"on Goods imported by them, or sold at their sales, either *before* or *after* the 10th of April, 1814.

2. The above Duty to be charged on Goods so imported or sold, on the gross price at which they shall have been sold at the East India Company's sales, and not otherwise. 3. Such Goods which shall have been sold at the East India Company's sales on or before the 10th of April, 1814, and which may remain in the Warehouses after that day, shall be charged with the Warehousing Duty dud at the time of such sales, and no other, provided such Goods be cleared from the Warehouses for *exportation* on or before the 1st of August, 1814; and any such Goods which shall not have been so cleared, shall be liable to the duties imposed thereon in Table A. of Act 54, Geo. III. cap. 36, in addition to any duties previously charged on such goods.

PART I.

THE

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE

TRADE WITH INDIA.

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*** The East India Company have published the following directions respecting *Licenses*:

All persons requiring Licenses for any vessel under 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, or 54 Geo. III. cap. 36, must address their applications, in writing, to the Court of Directors, at the East India House, London; and such applications must contain the name of the person to whom the license is required to be granted, the name, built, and registered measurement of the vessel, with the name of her master, and the port to which she belongs; also the port from which she is to clear out. If any application be made for a vessel to proceed to any place other than one of the Company's principal settlements, the License will be special, and the special reason for applying for it must be stated to the Court.

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PART I.

THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CONCERNING

The Trade with India.

. An Abstract of the Laws recently passed for regulating the Trade with the East Indies.

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THE period during which the East India Company were permitted by 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, to carry on an exclusive trade with India, and the limits * described in their charter, having expired, the Legislature has deemed it expedient (in renewing the said charter for a further period) to admit other persons to a participation in the trade to those parts, under certain securities and limitations. As it is not easy, from the diffuse style of an Act of Parliament, to comprehend clearly those regulations which are strictly of a commercial nature, and apply peculiarly to the merchant and trader, it may be useful to exhibit a succinct view of the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the trade with the East Indies is directed to be hereafter carried on by the Acts lately passed in that behalf; namely, 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, 54 Geo. III. cap. 34, 35, 36.

* These limits are thus defined by 9 and 10 William III. cap. 44. "The countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza (Good Hope), to the Straits of Magellan.

It must be premised, that the right of trading with CHINA is still exclusively vested in the East India Company, for a further period of twenty years,* in the same manner as heretofore; and likewise of trafficking in the article of TEA with any places between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan .- Tea may only be imported by the East India Company, or by their special license. Any vessel not belonging to, or employed by them, found on the high seas, or discovered to have been within the limits of their charter, having on board more than six pounds of Tea, (except for the use of the persons on board, not exceeding one pound for each person,) is subject to forfeiture, as well as the Tea, and packages containing it .- None but the Company (without their special license,) may carry MILITARY STORES to any. place upon the Continent of Asia, between the River Indus and Town of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under their government, north of the equator, or to their factory of Bencoolen, in the Island of Sumatra, or its dependencies.

These exceptions being always understood, and under the conditions and regulations hereafter described, ANY oF HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS may, after the 10th of April, 1814, in common with the East India Company, export goods, wares, and merchandise to places within the limits of the Company's charter, from any port in the United Kingdom; and may import goods, wares, and merchandise from those places into such ports only as shall be declared fit and proper for their deposit and safe custody, by Order in Council, published at least three times in the Gazettes of London and Dublin respectively.⁺

* Viz. Upon three years' notice, at any time after the 10th of April, 1831, and payment of what is due from the Public to the Company, their further term and right of exclusive trade cease; but they may thenceforward, in common with other subjects of His Majesty, carry on a free trade with their joint stock as a Corporation.

+ In all cases the goods must be such as can be legally exported and imported. But goods the product or manufacture of any places within the No vessel (except Company's packets) may be employed in this trade, the registered measurement of which shall be less than 350 TONS.*

Vessels engaged in private trade may not proceed within certain limits-namely, to places situate on the Continent of Asia, from the Indus to the town of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under the Company's government north of the equator, or to their factory of Bencoolen, or its dependencies,-without a LICENSE, to be granted, on application, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company: such vessels may then proceed only to the principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island. For any places other than principal settlements within the limits just described, SPECIAL LICENSES must be obtained from the Court of Directors; and in case the Court shall, at the expiration of fourteen days from the receipt of any application for such special license, decline to comply therewith, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India may, if they think fit, require the said Court forthwith to issue the same, upon such conditions as the Court may suggest, and the Board of Controul approve .- No vessels engaged in private trade may proceed to any other places further to the northward than 11 deg. S. lat. and between 64 and 150 deg. E. long. without a LICENSE from the Board of Controul, who are required to publish rules and regulations for the granting of such licenses.

Vessels engaged in the SOUTHERN WHALE-FISHERY may sail for that purpose in all the seas to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the westward of the Straits of Magellan, under

limits may be imported, although not of the growth or manufacture of the place from whence brought, or shipped from the port where such goods are usually laden; notwithstanding the Navigation Act, 12 Car, II. cap. 18.

* The ships must be navigated according to law. But Private Traders, as well as the East India Company, may employ India-built ships, without their being subject to other duties and regulations than British-built ships, till 1st of January, 1815. the following limitations: Such vessels may not pass further to the northward than 11 deg. S. lat. and between 64 and 150 deg. E. long.—nor be of less burthen than 350 tons,—nor go to any place upon the Continent of Asia, from the Indus to the town of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under the Company's government north of the equator, or to their factory at Bencoolen, or its dependencies,—without a license, in either case respectively, from the Board of Controul, specially authorizing the same.

Private Traders may, in common with the East India Company, carry on CIRCUITOUS TRADE, (under the aforegoing restrictions) in voyages to and from the United Kingdom, and places within the limits of the Company's charter, with any intermediate ports situate in North and South America, (except His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America,) and with the Island of Madeira, the Canaries, and Cape de Verd Islands, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope;* and for that end may discharge the whole or part of the cargo at such intermediate ports, and take on board other goods; and may carry on trade directly or circuitously between the places situate within the limits of the Company's charter, subject to the regulations in regard to trade established by the Company's Governments in India.

None of His Majesty's subjects may (during the Company's further term) resort to, or reside at, the East Indies, without a LICENSE OF CERTIFICATE,[†] (which may be vacated by the Governments in India in cases of misconduct,) under pain of being subject to all the penalties ‡ imposed on illicit traders; unless the

* The Cape of Good Hope to be deemed within the limits of the charter, so far as regards the circuitous trade between ports and places within the said limits, but not for other purposes.

↑ The counterfeiting whereof is punishable by the Governments in India with fine and imprisonment.

[‡] For which see 3S Geo. III. cap. 52, s. 129 *et seq.* The Governments in India may punish, in a summary way, persons found in India without ljcense, or exceeding the terms of their license. ships be driven by stress of weather, or other inevitable accident, within the proscribed limits. But any persons may proceed to, and reside at, (for lawful purposes) places situate more to the southward than 11 deg. S. lat. or more to the westward than 64, or to the eastward than 150 deg. E. long. without any license whatsoever.*

No vessel engaged in Private Trade may clear out, or be admitted to entry, in any port of the United Kingdom, or any place under the Government of His Majesty or the Company, situate more to the northward than 11 deg. S. lat. and between 64 and 150 deg. E. long. before the Master or Commander shall have made out and exhibited to the proper officer at the port of clearance, on oath, a LIST of the names and descriptions of all PERSONS embarked on board, and of all ARMS put on board the ship; together with the times when, and places where, any of the persons may have died, or left the ship, or any of the arms been disposed of, during the voyage. Copies of such lists, when received in England, must be transmitted by the officer receiving them to the Secretary of the Court of Directors; and when received in India, to the Chief Secretary of the Government to which the port shall be subject.

The MANIFESTS of the cargoes of ships arriving from places within the limits of the Company's charter,[†] from the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of St. Helena, must contain, in writing, and signed by the Master or Commander, the following particulars;[‡] namely, The name of the ports where the goods were

[‡] The shippers of goods must deliver to the Master, at the time of shipment, lists, signed with their names, containing the marks and numbers of the several packages; which particulars he must insert in the manifest, annexing the original lists to the duplicate manifest.

^{*} For other provisions respecting the residence of persons in the East Indies, see 55 Geo. III. cap. 155, s. 33, et seq.

[†] The manner of manifesting goods imported by the East India Company from China remains as before; namely, the manifests to be delivered to, and authenticated by, the Company's chief supracargo. See 27 Geo. III. cap. 32.

taken on board; the name and built of the ship, the tonnage, and the port to which it belongs; and a true and particular account of the cargo, with the marks, numbers, and description of the packages;* likewise the names (when known) of the consignees, and the time and place of receiving the goods on board; distinguishing such as are stowed in the hold, from what are stowed in other parts of the ship: any alteration subsequently made in the stowage, by removing goods from one part of the ship to another, must be registered, with the date, in the Master's log-book, and also in a supplementary manifest, to be attached to the original.

Before the vessel departs from her port of lading, the Master must deliver (and verify upon oath) the manifest to the officer appointed by the Government for that purpose, who must cause a duplicate thereof to be made, and endorse upon the original his name, and the date when produced to him: the original manifest to be returned to the Master, and the duplicate to be transmitted by the said officer, under his hand and seal, to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland, as the case may require.

When a vessel, after departing from the first port of lading, proceeds to another port, and receives on board other goods, the Master must prepare an additional manifest, which must be delivered, authenticated, and a duplicate transmitted, as in the first instance; and should any such vessel discharge a part of her cargo, the officer before mentioned must endorse upon the manifest an account thereof, specifying marks, numbers, and descriptions; and must verify the same, and transmit a duplicate of such endorsement, as required in cases of manifest.

The Masters of vessels touching, in the course of the home-

* Conformably to the Manifest Act, 26 Geo. III. cap. 40, the regulations of which (except where altered by the new provisions) remain in force. By this Act, masters of ships permitting goods to be thrown overboard, or destroyed, after arrival in any British port, or within four leagues of the coast, (except in cases of necessity) incur a penalty of $\pounds 200$. ward voyage, at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, must produce to the officer appointed for that purpose the original manifests duly authenticated, and again verify them upon oath; and the said officer must, upon the clearing of the ships, immediately transmit duplicates to the Commissioners of the Customs.* In case any vessel shall not touch at either of those places, or shall afterwards touch at any other place, the Master must produce the original manifest to the officer at the port+ from whence he shall take his departure for Great Britain; who must proceed in the same manner as at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

Any articles imported into Great Britain from any of the ports or places before mentioned, without a manifest, as before described, or which shall not be included therein, or shall not agree therewith, will be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of customs, notwithstanding such articles may have been included in the *Report* of the ship; and, moreover, the Master will incur the penalty of £50 for every package so imported.‡

The HATCHES of all vessels arriving in Great Britain from any of the places before mentioned, must be secured under the joint locks of the Master, and the officers of the revenue; and no hatch may be opened but in the presence of such officers. Any officer refusing or neglecting to attend, after due notice, at the opening or locking up of the hatches, to forfeit for every such offence £100.

The foregoing regulations apply as well to vessels employed by the East India Company, as to those engaged in private trade.

The WAREHOUSING of goods imported from the East Indies is regulated as follows:

† In lieu of former penalties imposed by 26 Geo. III. cap. 40.

^{*} When other goods are taken on board at either of those places, separate manifests must be prepared and authenticated, according to the form just before prescribed.

[↑] If the port be not under British government, the duties of the officer must be performed by the British Consul resident at such foreign port.

All such goods brought into any of those PORTS (other than London) which shall be declared proper for their reception, either by the East India Company, or by other persons, must be lodged and secured in warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs, subject to the regulations of 43 Geo. III. cap. 132,* and subsequent Warehousing Acts. But no articles manufactured of SILK, HAIR, or COTTON WOOL, or any mixture thereof, brought into such ports, can be taken out of the warehouses, except for exportation. The Lords of the Treasury may, however, permit such articles, which may have been imported into an out-port, to be removed to London, under the regulations of 50 Geo. III. cap. 64,† for sale for home consumption;‡ there to be deposited in the warehouses of the East India Company, and put up at their public sales; as is requisite when such articles are brought directly into that port.

When articles exposed to public sale by the Company shall be *bought in* by the owners, they are to be delivered out to them with all convenient speed, without the sale amount being advanced, upon payment of the King's duties, and a commission, or duty, to the Company of £3 per Cent. on the sale price, in consideration of care and management.§

* By which Act, among other provisions similar in effect to those of 39 Geo. III cap. 59, it is required, that, previous to exportation, goods must be re-examined, and the duty paid on deficiencies; that upon excess of weight, occasioned by the weather, the home-consumption duties must be paid; that goods must be taken out of the warehouses in the packages in which they were imported, except coffee and cocoa-nuts, which may be repacked for exportation in packages of not less than 4 cwt.

† Namely, the packages must be marked with the contents; entry must be made, and bond given to deliver the goods safe; and a certificate thereof must be produced within three months from the date of the bond.

‡ But no law, by which any goods are prohibited to be used or consumed in Great Britain, is repealed, or to be dispensed with. 54 Geo. III. cap. 36, s. 37.

§ The repeal (with the above exception) of the Company's duties on imports from India, does not extend to articles brought in their ships from China, nor affect any engagements of the Company with their servants. Goods imported from the East Indies into the PORT or LON-DON, (as well as articles removed thither from any other port), if by the East India Company, may be lodged in their warehouses as formerly; if by Private Traders, must be secured either in warehouses belonging to the Company, or in any other warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs, under the usual regulations.

The RATES due to the East India DOCK COMPANY* must be paid before the delivery of the goods; and in case any goods shall be cleared from the ship before the rates have been fully discharged, the Dock Company may send them to the warehouses of the East India Company, to be sold at their public sales on account of the proper owners; the rates due to the Dock Company, and the reasonable expenses attending the transit, to be deducted from the proceeds.

East India goods may be imported into Great Britain from IRELAND under the same conditions, and subject to the same duties and regulations, as if brought directly from India.

The modes in which the duties are directed to be paid, and the values ascertained, with a few minor points, will be more clearly understood by being inserted in the *Table of Duties*, PART II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STATUTES;

Containing miscellaneous Regulations applicable to Goods imported from the East Indies.

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AD VALOREM DUTIES.—Articles subject thereto, when undervalued on the entry inwards,[†] may be taken by the officers of Customs to His Majesty's warehouse, upon paying to the proprietor 10 per cent. in addition to his value: the duties

+ In the entry outwards, this regulation has been altered by 49 Geo. III. cap. 98.

^{*} Granted by 43 Geo. III. and 46 Geo. III. (Private Acts.)

to be repaid to him. 5 Geo. III. cap. 43. 27 Geo. III. cap. 13.

- ARRACK-to be subject to the same regulations as Brandy, and other Spirits. 7 Geo. II. cap. 14.—Not to be imported in vessels containing less than 60 gallons, under penalty of forfeiture. 9 Geo. II. cap. 35.
- ARRANGOES, Cowries, and coarse printed Callicoes, may be imported by the East India Company, for the African market, from any part of Europe not within His Majesty's dominions; subject to the same duties and regulations as if imported from India. 5 Geo. III. cap. 30.—Arrangoes and cowries may be removed by land carriage from London to any outport for exportation to Africa. 43 Geo. III. cap. 68. [The abolition of the Slave Trade has rendered both these laws nugatory.]
- BEEF or Pork re-imported, to be forfeited, and a penalty of 40s. paid by the importer or proprietor. 5 Anne, cap. 29.
- CANDLES—not to be imported from any parts beyond seas in packages containing less than 224 lbs. nett, on pain of forfeiture. 23 Geo. II. cap. 21. 42 Geo. III. cap. 93.—The former Act subjects the Master of the ship to the penalty of £50.
- COFFEE.—Dirt and trash may be separated therefrom, and destroyed, by order of the Commissioners of Customs, at the request of the importers or buyers, without prejudice to the revenue.
 10 Anne, cap. 26.—not to be imported in packages containing less than 112lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture.
 42 Geo. III. cap. 93; but by 48 Geo. III. cap. 120, the legal size of the package is reduced to 100lbs. nett, and upwards.—Damaged Coffee may be separated, and repacked. 52 Geo. III. cap. 149.
- CURRANTS-not to be imported otherwise than loose in hogsheads, or other casks, (not in bags, or other packages), containing 560 lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture. 23 Geo. III. cap. 11.

DAMAGED Goods .- The Commissioners of the Customs may au-

thorize their officers to examine goods damaged during the voyage, (proof thereof being first obtained), and to certify what damage they may have received, and how much they are lessened in their true value, in relation to the duty. The Commissioners may then direct a just and reasonable abatement of the duties to be made to the importer. If he be dissatisfied, or the officers incompetent to determine, the damage and depreciation before mentioned are to be ascertained (as directed by 27 Geo. III. cap. 13), by the declaration of two indifferent merchants upon oath. 33 Geo. III. cap. 70.—The allowance for damage must never exceed §3th parts.

- DRAFT—the allowance upon weighable goods so called, discontinued after the 5th July, 1803.* 43 Geo. III. cap. 68.
- GENEVA-not to be imported in vessels containing less than 60 gallons, under penalty of forfeiture. 5 Geo. III. cap. 43. See Spirits.
- GLASS—not to be imported in any package whatever, containing less than 5 cwt. nett, under penalty of forfeiture (except plates of glass of the length of 60 inches and upwards).
 38 Geo. III. cap. 33.—Every package containing plate, crown, or sheet glass, unframed, to be marked with the words "Plate Glass," "Crown Glass," or "Sheet Glass," as the case may be, under penalty of forfeiture, with the package, and whatever else it may contain: and any such glass,

* This and a similar allowance, called *super-tare*, have been continued by the East India Company to the buyers of goods at their sales. They are as follows:

For every package whose tare exceeds 28 lbs.draft 1 lb.

super-tare 1 lb.

For every package whose tare is less than 28 lbs.draft 1 lb. For every ton weight of wood (loose)draft 6 lbs.

In this proportion, therefore, will be the difference between the Company's weight and that of the Customs.

inclosed in packages containing other goods, to be forfeited, and double the value. 45 Geo. III. cap. 122.

HAIR POWDER—not to be imported in packages containing less than 224 lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture, and £50 to be paid by the Master of the ship. 36 Geo. III. cap. 6.

- HIDES and Skins tanned, tawed, or dressed, when imported, to be stamped by the officers of customs. 9 Anne, cap. 11.
- PAPER, printed, painted, or stained, for hangings, to be stamped, to denote the measure, and payment of the duties, by the officers of customs. All such paper found unstamped may be seized, and the possessor to forfeit £50. 32 Geo. III. cap. 54.
- PEPPER may be sifted and garbled to make it merchantable. 8 Anne, cap. 7.—Dirt and trash found in pepper may be destroyed, by order of the Commissioners of Customs, at the request of the importers or buyers, without prejudice to the revenue. 10 Anne, cap. 26.
- PRIZE GOODS, the produce of the East Indies or China, must be deposited in the warehouses of the East India Company, or in warehouses approved by the Commissioners of Customs, and sold at the public sales of the Company, subject to the same duties and regulations as goods imported by them. 54 Geo. III. cap. 36, sec. 30.
- **PROHIBITED** GOODS.—The following arrangement will exhibit the names of the articles, the circumstances and extent of the prohibitions, and the penalties incurred, *viz*.

Absolutely prohibited to be imported:

- CARDS and Dice. 3 Edw. IV. cap. 4, confirmed by 10 Anne, cap. 19.
- CROSSES, Pictures, Beads, and other superstitious things of the Romish Church. Importer to incur the pains of a præmunire. 13 Eliz. cap. 2.
- SUPERSTITIOUS ROMISH BOOKS printed or written in any language whatever. Penalty, 20s. for each book, and the books to be burned. 3 Jac. I. cap. 5.

CATTLE, Sheep, or Swine, or any Beef or Pork, (except for the

necessary provision of the respective ships in which brought, not exposing it to sale), not to be imported under penalty of forfeiture. 18 Car. II. cap. 2.—Mutton or Lamb not to be imported under penalty of forfeiture. 32 Car. II. cap. 2. [During the operation of the Provision Act, both these restrictions are virtually suspended.]

- THROWN SILK, of the growth or production of Persia, the East Indies, or China, not to be imported under penalty of forfeiture, 2 W. & M. cap. 9.
- BUTTONS-none whatever of foreign manufacture to be imported or brought into Great Britain; or bartered, sold, or exchanged therein; under penalty of £50, and forfeiture of the goods. 4 W. & M. cap. 10.
- CUT WHALEBONE—not to be imported under penalty of forfeiting the goods, and double their value. 9 & 10 W. III. cap. 23.
- CHOCOLATE ready made, or cocoa-paste, not to be imported. Penalty, forfeiture of the articles, and double their value. 10 Geo. I. cap. 10.
- GOLD or Silver Thread, Lace, Fringe, or any other work made thereof; or any Thread, Lace, Fringe, or other work, made of Copper, Brass, or any other inferior metal, or Gold or Silver Wire or Plate—not to be imported on pain of being forfeited, and burnt; and a penalty of £100 to be paid by the importer for each parcel thereof. 15 Geo. II. cap. 20.
- EMBROIDERY, or Gold or Silver Brocade, not to be imported on pain of being forfeited, and burnt; and upon the further penalty of £100 for each piece or parcel, to be paid by the importer. 22 Geo. II. cap. 36. [By this Act, the goods described in this and the preceding article may be seized in any warehouse, and the owners subjected to the like penalty of £100.]
- TOBACCO, either wholly or in part manufactured, or in any state or degree of manufacture, not to be imported under

penalty of forfeiture, with the ship in which it is brought.* 30 Geo. III. cap. 40. The Tobacco must be burnt, and the officers reimbursed. 24 Geo. III. cap. 41.

Prohibited to be imported for Sale:

- SADDLES, Stirrups, Spurs, or any Harness pertaining to Saddles; Purses, Gloves, Girdles, and Harness for Girdles; any thing wrought of any tawed Leather; Knives, Daggers, Scissars, Razors, Chessmen, Combs, Pattens, Caskets, Hats, Brushes, Shoes, and Fringes of Silk and Thread,—not to be imported, in order to be uttered and sold in this realm, under penalty of forfeiture. 3 Edw. IV. cap. 4.
- GIRDLES, Harness for Girdles, Rapiers, Daggers, Knives, Hilts, Pummels, Lockets, Chapes, Dagger-blades; handles, scabbards, and sheaths for Knives; Saddles, Horse-harness, Stirrups, Bits, Gloves, Points, Leather-laces, or pins, being ready made or wrought beyond seas, not to be brought into this realm by any person, to be sold, bartered, or exchanged here, under penalty of forfeiture of the goods, or the value thereof. 5 Eliz. cap. 7, and subsequent Acts.

Prohibited to be imported for Use or Consumption in this Country:

WROUGHT SILKS, Bengals, and Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies; and all Callicoes, painted, dyed, or stained there; not to be imported into this country, except for exportation. 11 & 12 Will. III. cap. 10.—The following are the names

* By 25 Geo. III. cap. 81, a small quantity of prohibited Tobacco on board, without the knowledge of the Master, does not make the ship liable to forfeiture.

† By which is intended, not only callicoes painted, dyed, or stained after weaving thereof, but where the yarn or other materials were painted, &c. before making. 12 and 13 William III. cap. 11. of the articles comprehended under the aforegoing descriptions, viz.

Alatches.	Dysooksoys.	Palampores.
Allejars.	Gauzes.	Peniascoes.
Apparel, made either	Ghillees.	Photaes.
wholly or in part of	Ginghams.	Poyees.
prohibited materials.	Gocoolsoys.	Romals of silk and cotton.
Atchabannies.	Guddomsoys.	Salahs.
Atlas.	Guinea stuffs.	Salopauts.
Bandannoes.	Habassies.	Satries.
Bejutapauts.	Handkerchiefs of silk, or	Sarsenets.
Brawls.	cotton coloured.	Sashes of silk, or cotton
Callawapores.	Herbas.	coloured.
Callicoes, coloured, of all	India stuffs.	Sastracundies.
sorts.	Jeezoorsoys.	Seersuckers.
Carridarries.	Kingcob.	Silks.
Charconnaes.	Kissersoys.	Soozees.
Chelloes.	Lungees.	Taffaties.
Chintz.	Lustrings.	Tapseils.
Chucklaes.	Moosroos.	Tepoys.
Churloes.	Nankeens, blue.	Towels of callico, with
Coupees.	Nawabeys.	coloured borders.
Crape.	Neganepauts.	Turodars.
Cushtaes.	Niccanees.	Velvets.
Cutneys.	Nillaes.	Zeerzoorsoys.
Cuttanees.	Paduasoys.	

The above goods must be imported into the port of London. 11 & 12 Will. III. cap. 10.—When found to be spotted or stained with salt water, or otherwise damaged in the voyage, may be sent out of the warehouses (under bond, to return them in a certain time, in double the value of the goods,) to be cleaned, refreshed, dyed, glazed, or callendered. 15 Geo. II. cap. 31: may be sent by land carriage to Liverpool, Lancaster, and Bristol, for exportation to the British West Indies, by permission of the Commissioners of the Customs, under bond, and the seals of office. 41 Geo. III. cap. 21

- RETURNED GOODS.—All merchandise exported from this country, and afterwards returned, is subject to duty *de novo*. 49 Geo. III. cap. 98.
- RUM-not to be imported in vessels containing less than 60 gallons, under penalty of forfeiture. 5 Geo. III. cap. 43. See SPIRITS.
- SNUFF-not to be imported otherwise than loose in casks, chests, or cases only, (not in bags, or any other packages,) containing 450 lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture. 22 Geo. III. cap. 21.
- SOAP—not to be imported from any parts beyond seas in packages containing less than 224 lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture. 23 Geo. II. cap. 21, and 42 Geo. III. cap. 93. The former Act imposes likewise a penalty of £50 on the Master of the ship.
- SPICES were permitted to be warehoused by the East India Company, without payment of duty, after 21st June, 1798, by 38 Geo. III. cap. 68 (modified by a subsequent Act); the conditions of which are not precisely similar to those contained in the Act for the general warehousing of East India goods, 39 Geo. III. cap. 59. The Spice Act has been continued till 25th March, 1814.
- SPIRITS—none whatever (except British Plantation Rum, and Arrack), to be imported in vessels containing less than 100 gallons, unless for the use of the crew, not exceeding 2 gallons each man, under penalty of forfeiture, with the ship. 26 Geo. III. cap. 73.
- STARCH—not to be imported from any parts beyond seas in packages containing less than 224 lbs. nett, on pain of forfeiture. 23 Geo. II. cap. 21, and 42 Geo. III. cap. 93.— The additional penalty of £50 is imposed by the former Act on the Master of the ship.—*Starch* may, however, be imported in packages containing not less than 100 lbs. nett, by 52 Geo. III. cap. 127. [This Act has expired, and been revived, and is still temporary.]

- TEA—on no account or pretence whatever to be imported other than from the place of its growth, (although formerly exported from hence) under penalty of forfeiture. 11 Geo. I. cap. 30.—Not to be imported but by the East India Company, or by their special license. 54 Geo. III. cap. 155, s. 8.
- TOBACCO—not to be imported but in a cask, chest, or case, each containing not less than 450 lbs. nett, under penalty of forfeiture,* (except for the use of the crew or passengers, not exceeding 5 lbs. each person). 25 Geo. III. cap. 81.—East India unmanufactured Tobacco may be imported in any packages whatever, by Order in Council, and under the regulations which may be imposed by such Order. 49 Geo. III. cap. 25.—Tobacco manufactured—see PROHIBITED GOODS.
- WINES—not to be imported in vessels smaller than a hogshead, under penalty of forfeiture, 18 Geo. III. cap. 27; except French wine in bottles, 23 Geo. III. cap. 11; and except all wines brought for private use, and not by way of merchandise, provided proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Customs. 25 Geo. III. cap. 69.

* All condemned Tobacco to be burnt, and the officers reimbursed. 24 Geo. III. cap. 41.

B



PART II.

THE

Duties upon East India Goods imported,

AND THE

DRAWBACKS AND BOUNTIES

Allowed upon their Exportation ;

WITH

THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON GOODS EXPORTED

TO THE

EAST INDIES.

B 2

*** Weighable Goods must be cleared or exported in the packages in which they were sold: no repacking, or dividing of packages, being allowed. See 43 Geo. III. cap. 132.

*** Goods resold by the Company (on account of the conditions of sale not being complied with, or other causes,) must be entered at the Custom-House, by the purchaser, conformably with the original sale, in respect of price and quantity.

PART II.

TABLE (A.)

A Table of the Duties of Customs and Excise payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into Great Britain from the East Indies and China, either by the United Company* of Merchants of England trading to those parts, or by Persons authorized so to trade.

N.B. These Duties attach on all Goods delivered from the Warehouses after the 10th of April, 1814; notwithstanding they may have been imported and sold before that period.

mmmmmm

WAREHOUSING DUTY †.

	Branches.‡	Total Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MUSLINS and white Calicoes, plain, flow- ered, or stitched; plain white Di- mity; Nanquin Cloths; and all arti- cles manufactured of Hair or Cotton Wool, or any mixture thereof; also goods, wares, and merchandise prohi- bited to be worn or used in Great Bri- tainper £100 value §	4 0 0 1 0 0	
tainper £100 value §	4 0 0 1 0 0))

* The East India Company may warehouse their goods, and secure the duties by hond, as heretofore, by 39 Geo, III. cap. 59.

duties by bond, as heretofore, by 39 Geo. III. cap. 59. † This duty is payable at any time previous to the delivery of the goods either for home-consumption, or exportation.

[‡] To prevent the necessity of loading the page, it may be sufficient to observe, that the *first* is the Permanent Duty; the *second* the Temporary, or War Duty, which is to continue until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

6 Which value must be ascertained, for this duty, in every case, whether the goods be imported by the East India Company, or by other persons, according to a declaration thereof, under the conditions of 27 Geo. III cap. 13.—See p. 9.

	Branches.	Total Duty.
COFFEEper cwt.	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 0 \ 4 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{array}$	£ s. d.
INDIGOper lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
RAW SILE, Bengalper lb.	0 0 4 0 0 1	
	0 0 6	

HOME CONSUMPTION DUTY.*

The figures prefixed to the articles refer to the descriptions, under corresponding numbers, in Part III.

1 AGATE, polished—as Goods manufactured.

> —— rough—as Goods unmanufactured.

2 ALKALI, not otherwise described, refined—as Goods manufactured.

refined-as Goods unmanufactured.

ALMONDS, bitter.....per cwt.

			-	100
of any other sort-per cwt.	3	16	0	
NoteWhen imported in the shell, the duty is charged only upon 1 part, the remainder	0	19	0	
being allowed for shells.		1	1 de	

*Where this duty is payable on goods ad valorem, the values must be ascertained as follows:—if imported into London, or sent thither from any other port, the goods must be sold at the public sales of the East India Company, and the duty charged upon the gross prices; if imported into any other port, the duty is payable on the declared value.

un-

0

1 11 3

4 15 0

Articles brought as presents, or for private use, and not by way of merchandise, (on oath to that effect before the Collector and Comptoller of the Customs at the port of importation,) may be charged with duty according to a declaration of the value, by the proprietor, or his known agent. APP

	Branches.	Total Duty.
3 Aloes, Socotorinaper lb.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d.
of any other sortmumper lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 0
Note.—The allowance for skins is generally about 7 per cent. A small allowance is some- times made for skints, or the calico lining of the packages, to which the Aloes occasion- ally adheres.		0 1 .3
4 ALUM per cwt.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{array}$	0 17 6
Roch	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$	
5 AMBER manufactures per lb.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
roughper lb.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	0 11 10
6 Ambergrisper oz.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$	0 1 8
ANIMALS, alive (except Horses)—as Goods unmanufactured. [See Provisions.]	ð	050
7 ANNISEEDper cwt.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 5 0
Oilper lb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{array}$	0 3 9
8 ANNOTTOper cwt.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
ANTELOPES-See ANIMALS.		200
APPAREL and Baggage, consisting of articles not prohibited, and which		

The start and the start	Branches.	Total Duty.
appear to have been worn, may be deli- vered free of duty, and without entry.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9 AQUAFORTIS	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 10 \end{array}$	
10 ARANGOES, or Arangoe Beads per £100 value	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	0 14 2
11 ARECA-NUTS—as DRUGS unmanu- fuctured.		31 5 0
12 ARRACKper gallon	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$	
Excise 13 ARROW-ROOT POWDER—as GOODS manufactured.		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
14 ARSENIC	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 10 \end{array}$	
15 Assafætidaper lb.	0 0 8 0 2	0 14 2
118 AURIPIGMENTUM, or Orpiment per cwt.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 4 0 \\ 0 6 0 \end{array} $	0 0 10
BAGGAGE—See APPAREL. 16 BALSAM, artificial or natural-per lb.		1 10 0
	0 4 0 0 1 0	- 0 5 0
30 BAMBOO CANESper 1000 BAMBOO manufactures—as Goods manufactured.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 1 13 9
102 BANDA SOAP-as OIL of Mace.		
17 BARILLA	0 8 6	0.101
51 BARK, Jesuits', or Cortex Peruvianus per lb.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10 7 ¹ / ₂
	0 0 5	021

BEZ

	Branches.			Branches. Total					uty.
BARK, not otherwise described; viz.	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .			
for medicinal use per £100 value	40 10	0	0						
not for Medicinal use per £100 value	20	0	0	50	0	0			
per 2100 value	5	0	0	25	0	0			
18 BDELLIUMper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2						
5 BEADS, Amberper lb.	0	9	6	0	0	10			
to have non \$100 value	0 25	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	10불			
10 Arangoeper £100 value	6	5	0	31	5	0			
Coralper lb.	an anna	12 3	6 1늘						
Note.—The allowance made for strings is generally 5 per cent.	1			0	15	7불			
Crystalper 1000	1 0	2 5	0 6						
Glass—as GLASS manufac-				1	7	6			
tures.									
Agate, Bird's-Eye, Cornelian, Wax, Wood)per £100 value	50	0	0						
Wax, Woodjeeninger actor in	ALC: NO. OF THE OWNER	10	0	62	10	9			
BEES' WAX-See WAX.									
20 BETEL preparation—as DRUGS ma- nufactured.									
21 BENJAMINper lb.	0	1	4 4						
22 BEZOAR STONESper oz.	0		0	0	1	. 8			
and the second second	0	0	6	0	2	6			

26	B U L						
		Bra	nch	25.	Tota	l Di	aty.
	BIRDS, alive—as Goods unmanufac- tured. [See Provisions.]	£	5.	<i>d</i> .	£	<i>s</i> .	d.
23	— of Paradise, preserved in the feathers—as Goods manufactured.						
24	BITUMEN—asDRUGS unmanufactured.						
25	BOMBAY BOXES—as GOODS manu- factured.			5			
	Books, bound	5 1	4 6	0 0	6	10	0
	unboundper cwt.	3 0	17 19	0 3			
26	BORAX, refinedper lb.	000	1 0	4 4		16	3
	unrefined, or Tincal.per lb.	0 0	0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		1	8
	Bottles of green or common glass, full or empty, not of less content than one pint, and not being phials <u>phials</u> of stone, not exceeding two quarts measure—as Goops <i>manufactured</i> , and <u>per cwt</u> .	0 0 Exe	1	06	0	0 7 2	71 6 6
	Bows and Arrows—as Goods manu- factured.	LAC	ISC I	July			
	BRANDYper gallon	000	1 0	6 41	Sec. Sec.		
	Excise BULLION, and Foreign coin of gold and silver—Duty free, and may be landed and delivered without entry.	,				1 17	10 ¹ / ₂ 0 ³ / ₁₆

* By 52 Geo. III. cap. 139.

CAN

	and a strate for the	and the second second
	Branches.	Total Duty.
27 Сајарита Оігрег ог.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d.
CAKE LAC-See GUM Lac.		0 2 0
28 CALAVANCES—as Goods unmanufac- tured. [See Provisions.]		
CALICOES, white, plain p. £100 value	50 0 0 12 10 0	62 10 0
The following are their various denominations :		02 10 0
Baftaes. Gurrahs. Percaulabs. Byrampauts. Humhums. Putcahs. Calicoes. Lizaries. Sallampores. Calipatties. Long Cloths. Sannoés. Doosooties. Mammoodies. Succatoons. Dottieş. Moorees. Tookeries.		
CALICOES, white, flowered or stitch- cdper £100 value	26 0 0 6 10 0	
69 CAMBOGIUM, or Gambogeper lb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	32 10 0
CAMEL HAIRper lb.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 1 8
29 CAMPHIRE, refinedper lb.	0 1 8 0 0 5	018
unrefinedper lb.	0 1 0 0 0 3	021
Oil of—as OIL not other- wise described.		0 1 3
CANDLES, of Waxper lb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$	
of Tallow—as Goods ma- nufactured.		026

CAR

and the strend in the state	Branches.		Tota	l Du	ty.	
CANE Mats and Blinds—as Goods manufactured.	£	·s.	d.	£	<i>s</i> .	d.
30 CANES, Bamboo, and Rattans (not ground)per 1000	1 0	7 6	0 9		10	6
Reedper 1000	1 0	1 5	0 3		13 6	9
Walking, or Sticks, mount- ed, painted, inlaid, or otherwise ornamented or manufactured per £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0		10	
Wanghees, Jumboos, Ground Rattans, and other Walking Canes or Sticks		4 16	0 0	- 4		
31 CANTHARIDESper lb.	0 0	2 0	8 8		Ŭ	Ŭ
CANTON CLOTHS—as COTTON manu- factures.				- 0	3	4
CAPS of Cottonper £100 value	50 12		0 0	60	10	0
32 CARDAMOMS	0	1 0	10.000			
33 CARMENIA Wool, or Goat Hair p. lb.	000	and the second	11111	- 0	2	1
34 CARMINEper oz.	0	1.1	4	- 0	0	5
CARPETS of Persiamper yard square	2		0	- 0	4	2
		10		- 2	10	0

CAS

		A CONTRACTOR
	Branches.	Total Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CARPETS of Turkey, under four yards squareeach	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{array} $	
four, and not		1 5 0
exceeding 6 yards square-meach	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	500
yards squareeach		500
not otherwise described	1 11 3	7 16 3
as Goods manufactured.		
35 CASHEW Nuts—as Goods unmanu- factured.		
36 CASSIA Budsper lb.	0 1 4 0 0 4	0 1 8
Fistulaper lb.	0 0 8 0 0 2	
Ligneaper lb.	020	0 0 10
Note.—A small allowance is made for ban- dages, in proportion to the number of bundles in the package.	0 0 6	026
—— Oilper oz.	020006	
37 CASTOR Oil*per lb.	0 1 0	026
57 CASION ON CONTINUE PARTY	0 0 3	0 1 3
And the second se		NAME OF A COMPANY

* As this Oil is of a very viscid quality, it is extremely difficult to separate it from the package, when imported in casks. The following mode of estimating its nett weight may, in such cases, be resorted to. A cubic inch of Castor Oil weighs 249.37 grains, which multiplied by 231, the number of inches in a wine-gallon=56,218 grains troy; consequently, the weight of a gallon of Castor Oil will be 81bs. 002. 8drs. avoidupois. It must be observed, that any material alteration in the temperature of the Oil will a little affect the calculation. The experiment, upon which the aforegoing rule is founded, was made at 600-
| 0 | T | 0 |
|---|---|---|
| C | 7 | U |

The second second second second	Branches		Total Duty			
CASTOR Seeds—as SEEDS not other- wise described.	£	s.	<i>d</i> ,	£	s.	.d.
165 CATECHU-as TERRA JAPONICA.						
122 CAYENNE Pepperper lb.	0 0		0 0	0	5	0
38 CHAYA ROOT—as GOODS unmanu- factured.*						
39 CHILLIES, or Cayenne Pepper in the Pod—as Goods unmanufactured.						
40 CHINA ROOTper Ib.	00	1 0	0 3	0	1	9
CHINA Wareper £100 value	100 25	0 0	0 0	125		0
41 CINNABAR, or Vermillionper lb.	0 0	1 0	8 5		2	1
Note.—The allowance for Skins and Papers is generally about 9 per cent.					-	
41 CINNABARIS Nativaper lb.	- 0 0	1 0	8 5			
42 CINNAMONper lb.	0	2 0	0 6		2	1
Oilper oz.	0 0	4	0 0	0	2	6
CLAY Images—as EARTHEN WARE.				0	5	0
43 CLOVESper lb.	00	4 1	6 11			
——, Oil ofper oz.	000	1 0	4 4	0	5	7불
		2002 12002		0	1	8

* This article has, however, been sometimes charged with Duty as DRUGS unmanufactured.

	Branches.	Total Duty.
44 Cochinealper lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 8 0 0 2	£ s. d.
Dustper lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 0 10
45 Cocoa Nutsper lb.	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} $	0 0 21
Excise Oil of—as O1L not other- mise described.		0 0 5 0 2 0
46 Cocutus Indicusper lb.	0 2 0. 0 0 6	
47 COFFEEper lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	026
Excise	mmmm	0 0 6
Note.—Allowance for Husks 1-7th part. 13 Geo. III. cap. 73.		
Corn, Foreign, of Gold and Silver- See Bullion.		100
of Copper-See Copper.		
48 COLOCYNTH, or Coloquintida per lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Colours for Painters, not otherwise describedper lb.	0 0 8 0 0 2	018
49 Columbo Rootper lb.	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	0 0 10
COPPER ; viz. ————————————————————————————————————	0 7 4 0 1 10	0 1 8
		0,92

2 CON	and the second	
	Branches.	Total Duty.
COPPER Oreper cwt.	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds s. d. \\ 0. 0 8 \\ 0 0 2 \end{array}$	£ s. d. 0 0 10
Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copperper cwt.	074	
in Plates, and	0 1 10	098
Copper Coinper cwt.	0 12 0 0 3 0	0 15 0
Part wrought; viz.—Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered, or raisedper cwt.	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&5&0\\0&6&3\end{array}$	1 11 3
described, Copper enamelled, and Copper-plates engraved		
per £100 value	50 0 0 12 10 0	- 62 10 0
CORAL Beads	0 12 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 15 $7\frac{1}{2}$
rally 5 per cent. —————— in fragments	0 0 10	State of
whole, polishedper lb.	0 0 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0 2 4	- 0 11 8
unpolishedper lb.	0 4 8 0 1 2	- 0 5 10
CORIANDER Seedper cwt.	0 7 6 0 1 10	
50 COBNELIAN Stones, polished—as GOODS manufactured.		

COR

		Br	anch	nes. '	' Total Dut		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	CORNELIAN Stones, rough—as Goods unmanufactured.						
51	CORTEX Peruvianus, or Jesuits' Barkper lb.	0	1	11、人口的"			
		0	0	5	0	2	-1
52	CORUNDUM—as Goods unmanufac- tured.						
53	Costosper lb.	0 0	0 0	10 2늘			
	Cotton, viz.—Articles manufac- tured of Cotton Wool, or of any				0	1	0.
	mixture thereof, not particularly describedper £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0	60	10	
	Threadper £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0		10 10	0
54	Wool	0 0	8 8	7 4		16	
	——— Yarnper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2			
55	Cowriesper £100 value	25 6	0 5	0 0	0		10
	CRYSTAL Beadsper 1000	1 0	2 5	0 6	31	5.	
56	CUBEBSper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2	1	7	6
57	CUMMIN Seedper cwt.	0	12 3	6 1 ¹ / ₃		0	
58	CURRY-as Goods manufactured.				0	15	7

С

34	D R U						
		Br	anch	es.	Tot	al D	uty.
	CUTCH-See CATECHU.	£	<i>s</i> .	d.	£	s.	d.
59	DAMMAR—as DRUGS unmanufac- tured.*		f .				
	DEER-See ANIMALS.						
143	DIAGRYDIUM, or Scammony per lb.	0 0	5 1	4 4			
60	DIAMONDS—Duty free, and may be landed and delivered without entry			N	0	6	8
	DIAPER, and articles manufactured thereof—as COTTON manufactures.						
	DIMITY, plain white, per £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0	~		
61	DOHL—as GOODS unmanufactured. [See PROVISIONS.]				62	10	0
	DRAGON'S Blood—See SANGUIS DRACONIS.						
	DRAWINGS, colouredeach	0 0	3 0	0 9			
	plaineach	0 0	1 0		0		9
	DRUGS, manufactured, not being otherwise described, or charged				0	1	10년
	with dutyper £100 value	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 10	0 0	60	10	0
	otherwise described, or charged with dutyper £100 value				02	10	U
	with dutyper £100 value	40 10	0 0	0 0	50	0	0
A. S. Par	Total Processing and the second secon	1.18	an a		00		

* According to practice; but this article is not used medicinally.

FOR

all and the second		Bra	inch	es.	Total Duty.		
62 EARTH Oil—as described.	OIL not otherwise	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
EARTHEN WARE	mper £100 value	100 25	0 0	0 0			
33 EBONY	per ton	00312708	10 12	0 6	125		
ELEPHANTS-see	e Animals.				8	2	6
ELEPHANTS' Te	ethper cwt.		4 16	0 0		0	
64 EMERALDS, Rul precious Ston cept Diamond	pies, and all other es and Jewels (ex- is) per £100 value	A.C. 10-13	10 2	0 6	- 4	0	(
FANS of all sorts bited)—as Go	(not being prohi- oops manufactured.				15	12	(
FEATHERS, Ostr	ich, dressed. per lb.	2 0	4 11	0 0		15	
	undressed per lb.	000	13 3				
Note.—An allowan for Quills.	ce of one third is made					16	
of an	y other sort per £100 value	40 10	1000		- 50	0	
FIREWORKS FISHING Lines &	Rods } as Goods ma-						
. FLAX, rough or	undressedper cwt.	0			- 0	0	
FOREST Seed	per £100 value	25 6				5	

C 2

	Brai	nche	5.	Tota	l Du	ty.
FRAMES for Pictures—as Goods ma- nufactured.	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	£	<i>s</i> .	d.
65 FRANKINCENSE—as GUM not other- wise described.						
Furs-see Skins.						
66 GALANGAper lb.	0 0	0 0	4 1		0	
67 GALBANUMper lb.	00	1 0	0 3		0	5
68 GALLSper cwt.	0 0	9 2	4 4	0	1	3
164 GAMBIER-as DRUGS manufactured.				0	11	8
69 GAMBOGEper lb.	0	1 0	4 4			
GARDEN Seed, not otherwise de- scribed	0	0 0	6 1,			8
				- 0	0	7 등
70 GARNETS, cutper lb.	1 0	4 6	0 0	- 1	10	0
roughper lb.	0		0 0	_ 0	10	0
GENEVAper gallon	0		6 4	12		10;
Excise 71 Gingerper cwt.	 0 C	18) 17	0 3
Preservedper lb.	0				12	6
Note.—One third is commonly allowed for the Jars.) 0	7	- () 8	3 1

GRA		37
	Branches.	Total Duty.
72 Ginsengper lb.	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
GLASS, viz. Bottles—see Bottles of Glass. Broken, fit only to be remanufac-		$0 \ 1 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$
turedper cwt.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 3 11
Rough Plate, and ground or po- lished Plate or Crown Glass per £100 value	$90 \ 0 \ 0$ 22 10 0	0 0 12
And besides for every superficial foot	Permanent.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Manufactures, not otherwise de- scribedper £100 value	90 0 0 22 10 0	
Paintings on Glass-per £100 value	50 0 0 12 10 0	112 10 0 62 10 0
Excise on GLASS *—per cwt.		6 6 0
33 GOAT Hair, or Carmenia Wool per lb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	005
Gold Coin—see Bullion. —— Plate	300	
78 Gongs—as Goods manufactured.	0 15 0	3 15 0
74 GRAM—as GOODS unmanufactured. [See Provisions.]		
44 GRANILLAper lb.	0 0 4 0 0 1	0 0 5
	and the second s	State of the state

* Namely, plate glass, and all other glass manufactures, not being flasks in which wine or oil is imported, or foreign green glass bottles, or Irish glass. 43 Geo. 111. cap. 69.

C 3

	Branches.			Tota	al D	uty.
75 Gum Ammoniacumper lb.	£ 0 0	s. 1 0	d. 0 3		<i>s</i> .	d. 3
76 — Animiper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2	0	1	
77 — Arabicper cwt.	0 0	9 2	4. 4.	0		10
78 — Cashewper cwt.	0 0	6 1	0 6		11	
79 —— Copalper lb.	0 0	1 0	4 4	0	7	
80 — Elemiper lb.	0 0	0 0	6 1 ¹ / ₂	0	1	8
81 — Lac, viz. Cake Lac, and all Lac Lake, or Lac Dye, notbeing Shell Lac, or Stick Lac*per lb.	000	0 0	4 1			7불
Shell Lac, or Seed Lac, per lb.	0 0	0 0	6 11		0	
Stick Lacper ewt.	0 0	6 1	4 7	0		7 <u>1</u>
82 — Opoponaxper lb.	0 0	3 0	0 9	0		11
83 — Sagapenumper Ib.	000	0 0	8 2			-
84 — Sandrake, or Juniper. per cwt.	000	15 3	0 9	0		0 10
85 — Sarcocollaper lb.	000	0 0	8 2			9
* By direction of the Lords of the Council	for 7	Trade	- 81		1.1.1	dated

* By direction of the Lords of the Council for Trade, &c -Letter dated 11th August, 1809.

	B	ranch	ies.	To	tal D	uty.
86 Gum Senegaper cwt.	£ 0 0	9	<i>d</i> . 4 4		s. 11	<i>d</i> .
87 — Tragacanthper lb.	0 0	1 0	0 3	0	11	
not otherwise described per £100 value	40 10	0 0	0 0	50	0	0
HAIR, Camelper lb.	0 0	1 0	4 4	0	1	8
S3 — Goat, or Carmenia Wool, per lb.	0	0	4 1	0	0	5
Humanfor the second of Hair	0 0		0	0	5	0
Articles manufactured of Hair, or any mixture thereof, not parti- cularly describedper £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0	62	10	0
HAND Skreens (not being prohibit- ed)—as Goods manufactured.						
118 HARTALL—as ORPIMENT. HEMP, rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality, and applicable to the purposes, of undressed Hempper ton	000	6 1	4 7	0	7	11
HIDES, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox; Horse, Mare, or Gelding in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressedper hide	0 0	0 0	82	0	0	
C 4						

	Branches,	Total Duty.
HIDES, Buffalo, tanned, and not	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
otherwise dressedper lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$0 \ 1 \ 0^{1}_{2}$
or pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, not otherwise describ- ed or charged with duty		
per £100 value	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	31 5 0
or pieces of Hides, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, not otherwise described or charged with dutyper £100 value	50 0 0 12 10 0	
88 HONATE-as Cotton Wool.*		62 10 0
89 HOOKAHS, and articles pertaining to the use thereof, not otherwise charged with duty (and not being prohibited)—as Goons manufac- tured.		
Horns, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox		
per 100	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 5 5
manufactured per £100 value	50 0 0 12 10 0	- 62 10 0
unmanufactured, not other- wise describedper £100 value	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	
Honses, Mares, or Geldingseach	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
HUMAN Hairper lb.	0 4 0 0 1 0	
	1	- 0 5 0

HUM

* By order of the Board of Customs.

Branches.				es.	Tot	al D	uty.
JAPANNED Wareper	E100 value	£ 50 12	s. 0 10	<i>d.</i> 0 0.		<i>s</i> .	
51 JESUITS' Bark, or Cortex	Peruvianus per lb.	0 0	1 0	8 5		10	
Jewels—see Emeralds.					0	2	1
IMAGES OF Clay-as EART	THEN WARE.						
of Marble, Metal, not otherwise charged —as Goods manufactur	with duty						
90 Indigo	mper lb.	0 0	0 0	2 0 ¹ / ₂	0	0	2
91 INK of China—as Goods tured.	s manufac-				U	U	4
Note.—The small paper box this article is commonl amount to about 1-9th of th	y imported,						a standard
INSECTS and Reptiles, p as Goods manufactured							
92 IRIS OF OFFICE Root	mper cwt.	1 0	4 6	0 0		10	0
IRON Ore—as Goods a tured.	unmanufac-					10	U
93 Ivory ; articles manufa Ivory—as Goods manufa	actured of <i>factured</i> .						
94 KEEMORE Shells—as Go nufactured.	oods unma-						
95 KINO, or Cheenea—as Gu wise described.	м not other-						

10				

	Branche	Tota	al D	uty,	
Kurran C. D	£ s.	d.	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
KITTISOLS of Paper—as Goods ma- nufactured.					
LAC Colour — Dye Lake See Gum Lac.					
LACKERED Wareper £100 value	50 0 12 10	0 0			
LAMBS' Woolper cwt.	0 6	47	62	10	0
96 LAPIS Calaminarisper cwt.	0 6	8	0	7	11
	0 1	8	0	8	4
97 — Contrayervæper oz.	$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	8 5		0	
98 ——– Lazuliper lb.	0 2	8	0	2	1
99 — Tutiæ		8	0	3	4
	0 0	1늘	0	0	71
LAMPS or Lanthorns (not being of Glass, or prohibited)—as Goods manufactured.					.5
100 LEAD, white per cwt.	0 8	0			
LIME Juice as Goods manufactured.	0 2	0	0	10	0
101 LINSEED Oilper tun	26 12 6 13	0 0			
171 Locksoy-as Vermicelli.			33	5	0
122 Long Pepperper lb.	0.0	0			
and active repper uniterenting per its.	0 0 0 0	8 2	0	0	10
	F. S. S.	-		0	

3.5	0	T
M	0	Т

The second second	Bra	nch	es.	Tota	d D	uty.
102 MACEper lb.	£ 0 0	s. 7 1	<i>d.</i> 4 10		<i>s</i> .	
—, Oil ofper oz.	0 0	1 0	8 5	0	9	2
103 Madder Rootper cwt.	0 0	4 1	0 0	0	z 5	0
104 MADREPORE—as Goods unmanufac- tured.					0	
105 MANGOESper gallon	0 0	4 1	0 0	0	5	0
106 MANNAper lb.	0 0	1 0	0 3	0	1	3
MAPSper piece	0 0	1 0	0 3	0	1	3
107 MASTICH, Redper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2	0	0	10
of any other sortper lb.	0 0	1 0	0 3	0	1	3
MATCHLOCKS—as GOODS manufac- tured.						
108 MELASSESper cwt.	0	and the second second	0 6	- 0	7	6
MINIATURES (not painted in Oil)— as DRAWINGS.						
Models—as Goods manufactured.						
121 Mother of Pearl Shells, rough, perlb.	0			- 0	0	10
Articles manufac- tured of Mother of Pearl—as Goods manufactured.						

	Branches.	Total Duty
103 Munjeet—as Madder Root.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Musick. Instruments—as Goods manufactured.		
109 Muskper oz.	0 4 0 0 1 0	
MUSLINS, plain, flowered, or stitch- ed*per £100 value	26 0 0 6 10 0	0 5 0
The following are their denominations: Abroahs. Addaties. Aldiballies. Alliballies. Betellees. Budduncas. Chundraconnaes Cossaes. Note—It is the practice to charge with this Duty all Calico and Muslin made up inte articles of Apparel, Bed Furniture, &cc		32 10 0
110 MYROBALANES, Candiedper lb	0 0 8 0 0 2	
driedper cwt	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0 10
111 Myrrhper lb	$. \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	- 0.11 8
NANQUIN Clothsper £100 value	26 0 0 6 10 0	0 1 8
112 NUTMEGSper lb	0 1 1	- 32 10 0
Note.—When imported in the Shell, th Duty is charged only upon two-thirds the remainder being allowed for Shell	,	- 0 5 5

* Under the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, dated 23d May, 1812, Alliballies and other Muslins, flowered or stitched with gold or silver, are not deemed to be within the meaning of the Act, 22 Geo. III. cap. 26, relating to *Embroidery*. OIL

	Branches.			T ota	l Di	aty.
112 NUTMEGS, Oil ofper oz.	£	s. 1	<i>d.</i> 8	£	8.	<i>d</i> .
113 Nux Vomicaper lb.	0	0	5 0	0	2	1
Extract of-as Drugs	0	0	3	0	1	3
manufactured.						
7 OIL of Anniseedper lb.	0 0	3 0	0 9	0	9	9
27 — of Cajaputaper oz.	0 0	2 0	0 6			
36 of Cassiaper oz.	0	2 0	0 6	0	2	6
37 of Castorper lb.	0	1	0	0	2	6
42 — of Cinnamonper oz.	0	0 4	$\frac{3}{0}$	0	1	3
the subscription of the second state	0	1	0	• 0	5	0
43 — of Clovesper oz.	0	0	4 4	0	1	8
101 — of Linseedper tun	Contraction (Contraction)	12 13	0 0	33	5	0
102 of Maceper oz.	0 0	1 0	8 5			
112 — of Nutmegsper oz.	0	1	8 5	- 0	2	1
170 - of Turpentineper lb.	0	0	6		2	1
not otherwise described	0	0	1		. 0	17
per £100 value	50 12					10
		and the second s	Dec.	- 62	10) (

A SHARE A STREET AND A STREET	Br	anch	es.	Tota	al D	uty.
114 Okerper cwt.	£ 0 0	s. 5 1	d. 4 4		s.	
115 OLIBANUM	1 0	18 9	0 6	0	6	8
116 Онимрег lb.	_0 0	7 1	0 9	2	7	6
Note.—An allowance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is made for the leaves in which the Opium is inclosed.				0	8	9
117 ORANGE-Flower Waterper gallon	000	Planet i	8 8			
ORE, Copperper cwt.	000	ALC: NERG	8 2	0	3	4
Gold or Silver-see Bullion.				0	0	10
Iron-as Goods unmanufactured						
118 ORPIMENT, or Auripigmentum, percwt	1. 1. 1.	4 6	0 0			
92 ORRICE or Iris Rootper cwt.	10		0 0		10	
OSTRICH Eggs—as Goods unmanu- factured.	1000 C				10	0
Feathers-see FEATHERS.						
OSTRICHES-see BIRDS.	13					
119 OTTA of Roses—as OILS not other- wise described.						
129 PADDEE-as RICE.						
120 PADDY-BIRD Feathers—as FEA- THERS unenumerated.				-		

PEP

	Bra	nche	:s.	Tota	l D	uty.
PADDV-BIRD Muffs and Tippets-as GOODS manufactured.	£	s.	d.	£	<i>s</i> .	d.
PAGODAS OF Rice—as Goods manu- factured.						
PAINTERS' Colours, not otherwise describedper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2	0	0	10
PAINTINGS ON Glass-see GLASS.	al diffe	- Aller				
PAFER, Brown, made of old Rope or Cordage only, without separ- ating the Pitch or Tar therefrom, and without any mixture of any other materials therewith, per lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2	0	0	10
printed, painted or stained, or paper hangingsper yard square*		-1 0	0 3			
of any other sort, not other-		and as		0	1	3
wise described or charged with dutyper lb.	0	1	44			
1 PEARLSper £100 value	Per			05	1	8
	rer	man	ieni.	Э	U	U
2 PEPPERper lb.	0 0	1 0				
Cayenneper lb.	0 0	4 1	0 0	0		10
longper lb.	00	0	8 2	0	5	0
and the second second second second second		200	Sec.	0	0	10

* The method of obtaining the square dimensions of Paper Hangings, &c. is by multiplying the length by the width. The square foot therefore contains 144 inches; and nine square feet make a square yard.

and see the second	Br	anch	es.	Tota	l D	aty.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
PICKLES of all sorts, not otherwise describedper gallon		4	0			
	0		0	0	5	0
PICTURES under 2 feet squareeach		13 13	10 C			
of 2, and under 4 feet	1 1		200	3	6	8
squareeach	5 1	6 6	8 8			
of 4 feet square, or up-				6	13	4
wardseach	82					
D. C General Sectored	~	<u> </u>		10	0	0
PLANTS—as Goods unmanufactured.			0			
PLATE, of Goldper oz. troy	and the second	0 15				
of Silver, gilt -per oz. troy	0		0	3	15	U
	0			0	6	3
part gilt, per oz. troy	0		- Strates			
ungilt_peroz. troy	0	3	6	0	5	10
	0	0	10 ¹		4	4년
——— Battered,* fit only to be re- manufactured—as BULLION, Duty free.						
PORTRAITS-as PICTURES.						
PRECIOUS Stones-See EMERALDS.						
PRINTS, Paper, plainper piece	0) 1	4			
	0	0	4	- 0	1	8

• Foreign Plate, brought in the Baggage of Passengers, may be battered in the presence of the Examining Officers, and delivered without entry.

, RAT		49
	Branches.	Toral Duty.
PRINTS, Paper, coloured per £100 value	£ s. d. 50 0 0 12 10 0	£ s. d.
PROVISIONS:—His Majesty is authorized to permit, for a limited time, by Order in Council, the importation into Great Britain, from any place whatever, in any British ship, or in any other ship belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with His Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever, of any Beans called Kidney or French Beans, Tares, Lentiles, Calavances, and all other sorts of Pulse; and also Bulls, Coms, Oxen, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, and Smine; Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and Lamb, whether salted or otherwise; Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Rice, Sago, Sago Pomder, Tapioca, Vermicelli, Millet Seed, Poultry, Fowls, Eggs, Game, and Sour-Crout, DUTY FREE, provided due entry be made.—This authority is continued until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, by 51 Geo. III. cap. 14.		
123 PUREE-as PAINTERS' COLOURS.*		
124 QUICKSILVERper lb.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	0 1 8
125 RADIX Contrayervæper lb.	0 1 4 0 0 4	0 1 8
RATTANS-See CANES.		

* This article has sometimes been charged with duty as Goods manufactured.

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Contraction of the second	Branches.	Total Duty.
126 RAVENSARA—as DRUGS unmanufac- tured.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
127 Redwood	$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{1} & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{array}$	1 17 6
128 RHUBARBper lb.	0 1 8 0 0 5	
129 RICE	0 6 0 0 1 6	021
—— Ornaments—as Goods manu- factured.		
4 Roch Alumannunper cwt.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.11 0
Rose Water-as Goods manufactured		- 0 11 8
130 Rosewoodper cwt.	1 16 0 0 9 0	
Oil of as OIL not other- nise described.		- 250.
131 Rouge—as Painters' Colours.		
132 Rubies-See Emeralds.		
Rumper gallon	0 1 0 0 0 3	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O
Excise		- 0 1 3 - 0 15 5 [§]
133 RUNGAMATTA—as DRUGS unmanu- fuctured.		
134 Safflowerper cwt.	0 7 0 0 1 9	
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR A		- 0 8 9

SCA

51

	Br	anc	hes.	Total Duty.					
135 Saffronper lb.	£ 0 0	s. 6 1	0	£		d.			
136 SAGO, or Sago Powderper lb. [See Provisions.]	0 0	0 0	Street and		7				
187 SAL Ammoniacus	0	0 0	5. 1124	0	0	7츛			
138 — Gemper cwt.	0	6 1	0 6	0	0	5			
139 SALEP, or Salopper lb.	0	1	0	0	7	6			
140 SALTPETRE*per cwt.	0		4	0	1	8			
142 SANDAL Wood—as SAUNDERS.		-		0	0	5			
Goods manufactures of as									
otherwise described.									
141 SANGUIS Draconis, or <i>Dragon's Blood</i> per lb.	0	1	4 4						
Note.—The allowance made for Flags is generally $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		0		0.	1	8			
142 SAUNDERS, Redmunnunper cwt.	0	8 0	4 10						
White or Yellow-per lb.	0.0	0	8 2	0	4	2			
143 SCAMMONYper lb.	0	5	4	0	ò	10			
and the second sec	0	1	4	0	6	8			

* The provision of 31 Geo. III. cap. 42, by which the East India Company were required to put up at their sales certain quantities of Saltpetre at certain rates, or to reserve and deliver into the King's stores certain quantities at certain rates, is repealed. 58 Geo. III cap. 155, s. 21.

	Bra	inch	85.	Tota	1 D.	Duty.	
144 SEA Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	d.	
Teethper lb.	0 0	1 0	4 4		-		
145 SEA-Shells, not wrought, or artificially polished—as Goods unmanufactured.				0	1	8	
146 SEALING Wax—as Goods manufac- tured.							
7 SEED, Anise, or Anniseedper cwt.	1 0	16 9	0 0		5	,	
Corianderper cwt.	000	7 1	6 101		1	(
57 — Cumminper cwt.	0	12 3	6 11		9	4 ¹ / ₂	
Forestper £100 value	25 6	and the second s	0 0	0	15	7분	
Garden, not otherwise de- scribed	0	0	6	- 31	, 5	0	
173 — Wormper lb.	0				0	7 <u>1</u>	
	0	State of the	3	- 0	1	3	
not otherwise described, or charged with duty, per £100 value	25 6	0 5	0 0				
81 SEED Lacper lb.	0	1.1	6 1.		5	0	
147 Senammun per Ib.	0	1	0	- 0	0	71	
174 SERA Root-as ZEDOARIA.*	0	0	3	- 0	1	3	

* By Board's Order, dated July 14, 1809.

SIL

	Bra	anch	cs,	Total Dut			
	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	<i>d</i> .	
148 SHAWLS manufactured of Hair, or Cotton Wool, or any mixture thereofper £100 value	50 12		0 0	62	10	0	
SHEEP's Wool	0 0	6 1	4 7	02		11	
81 Shellacper lb.	0 0	0 0	$6.1\frac{1}{2}$		0	7불	
SHIPPING,* entering <i>Inwards</i> (except in ballast) from any port or place within the limits of the East India Company's Charterper ton bur.	0	3	0			12	
Dock duty	0	3	0	0	6 0	0 7	
149 SILK, FlossasGoodsunmanufactured.+							
Knubs or Husks ofper lb.	0 0	3 0	0 9	0	3	9	
Raw, Bengalper lb.	0 0	3 0	0 9	0		, in the second s	
of any other sort-per lb.	0 0	4 1	6 11				
Wasteper lb.	000	3 0	0 9	0			
Note.—The Waste Silk produced from the Raw Silk, which the East India Company are per- mitted to organzine in this country, previous to the sale, is charged with duty as <i>Raw Silk</i> .	Sec. S.			0	3	9	
SILVER Coin							
Plate-See PLATE,				1			

* The duty on shipping, as imposed by 49 Geo. III. cap. 98, remains as before. † By Board's Order.

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SKI

	Bra	nche	es,	Tota	l Du	ity.
	£	s. ¹	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
SKINS in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed; vis.						
Calfper dozen	0 0	1 0	8 5			
Dogper dozen	0 0	0	8 2	0	2	1
— Elkper skin	0	0	10 2닄	0	0	10
—— Sealper skin	0	0 0	2 2 0 ¹ / ₂	0	1	0 ¹ / ₂
undressed, viz.				0	0	2불
— Hussemmer skin	- 0 0	0 0	4 1			
Leopardper skin	000	8 2	0	0	0	5
Martinper skin	0	1 0	0 3	- 0	10	0
Squirrelper 100 skins	000	- <u>9</u> 2		- 0	1	3
— Tigerper skin	0	82		- 0	11	8
and Furs, or pieces of Skins and Furs, raw or undressed, not otherwise described or charged	*			- 0	10	0
with dutyper £100 value	25 6		. 0 0	- 31	5	0
tawed, or in any way dressed per £100 value	50					
	12	10	0	- 62	10	0

0	T	0
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		Br	anch	es.	Tot	al D	uty.
150	SNUFFper lb.	£ 0 0	s. 1 0	d. 4 4	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> . 8
	Excise Soap (except Banda Soap)—as Goods manufactured.			inn	00	1 5	0 5
151	Sov-as Goods manufactured.						
152	SPELTER—as Goods manufactured.						
153	SPIKENARDper lb.	0 0	2 0	4 7	0	2	11
154	SPIRITS, the produce of the Cape of Good Hopeper gallon	0 0	1 0	0 3	0	1	3
155	Excise Souillsper cwt.	.0 0	4 1	0 0	0	17	$0\frac{3}{16}$
156	SQUINANTHUMper Ib.	0 0	0 0	8 2	0	5	0
81	STICKLAC	0 0	6 1	4 7			
	STOCKINGS of Cottonper £100 value	50 12.	0 10	0 0	0 62		11
	STONE; articles manufactured there- of—as Ooons manufactured.				0.2	10,	
	STONES, rough—as Goods unmanu- factured.						
157	STORAX Calamita, or Liquidaper lb.	0 0	. 1 0	0 3	0	1	3
	in the Tear or Gumper lb.	0 0	6 1	8 8	0	8	4
-	D.4						

D 4

56 T A M	
	Branches. Total Duty.
158 SUCCADESper lb.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Note:—One third is the usual allowance for tare of the Jars.	
159 SUGARper cwt.	1 10 6 0 9 6
Note.—The Lords of the Treasury are autho- rized to suspend a part of the temporary duty on sugar, in the following propor- tion, according to the average price of the article, published in the London Gazette, taken for four months preceding the 5th of January,* 5th of May, and 5th of September respectively, viz.	
If the price be below 49s1s, per Cwt. 48s2s. 47s3s.	
Part of the permanent duty is likewise sus- pended when the average price, taken as before described, shall exceed 60s. per cwt. in the following proportion, viz.	
When it shall exceed 60s1s. per Cwt. 1 61s2s. 62s3s.	
and in the same proportion to 69s, wher 10s, per Cwt, and no more shall be sus pended.	
160 SUGAR Candy, Brownper cwt	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Whiteper cwt	. 7 4 0 1 16 0
161 TALCper lb	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
162 TAMARINDSper lb	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Note.—When brought in Jars, the allow ance made for Tare is usually one-third	

* The average price of sugar on the 5th of January, 1814, was above 495. consequently no reduction has taken place.

	ТОҮ						5	
		Bra	nnche	÷s.	Total Du			
163	TEA*per £100 value		s. man		£ 6	s. 0	d C	
164	Excise TEAKE Wood, 8 inches square, or upwards Excise per Load, contain- ing 50 cubic feet.	 1 0	4 6	4 1	90	0	C	
	as Goops unmanufactured.			1.00	1	10	5	
165	TERRA Japonicaper lb.	0 0	0 0	8 2			Service and	
	THREAD, Cottonper £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0	0	0		
166	TIN—as Goods unmanufactured.				62	10	C	
26	TINCAL, or Borax unrefinedper lb.	0 0	0 0					
167	Товассорег lb.	0 0	0 0	8 1½	0	0	7	
	Excise				0 0	0 1	9 11	
	TORTOISESHELL, manufactures of per £100 value	50 12	0 10	0 0	60	10		
	turedper lb.	0 0	3 0	2 9 ¹ / ₂	62	10	0	
	Note.—A triffing allowance is generally made for Cane binders.				0	3	11	
	Toys, not otherwise charged with duty—as Goods manufactured.				6			

* This article, as before stated, can only be imported by the East India Company.—The manner of ascertaining the value of Tea, continues the same as before the passing of the late Acts, as well as the mode in which the duty thereon has been paid or secured.

	Branches.			Tot	al D	uty.
168 Токвитирег lb.	£ 0. 0	s. 2 0	<i>d</i> . 0 6		s.	d. 6
169 TURMERIC	0 0	0 0	6 1½	0	2	
170 TURPENTINE Oilper lb.	0 0	0 0		0	0	7불
171 TUTENAGUE — as Goods manufac- tured.				0	0	71/2
98 ULTRAMARINE—as Goods manufac- tured.*						
172 VERMICELLI	0 0	0 0	6 112			
41 VERMILLION, or Cinnabar per lb.	0 0	1 0	8 5	0	0	
Note.—The allowance made for Skins and Papers is generally about 9 per cent.				0	2	1
VINEGAR-as Goods manufactured.						
WALKING Canes & Sticks WANGHEES						
19 WAX, Bees', unmanufactured, per cwt.		12 13				
White, or manufactured, p. cwt.	4 1	18 4	0 6	3		0
Candlesper lb.	0	2	0	6	.2	6
WHISKS-as Goods manufactured.	0	0	6	0	2	6

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* By Board's order, dated February 15, 1808.

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1 1 45-1 T	No. P. Contraction of the Contra	The second second	1	-	Contraction of the
		Branches.	Tota	D	uty.
		£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
	WINE, French, imported in a ship British built	Permanent	65	13	6
	in any other ship-per tun	Permanent	70	0	0
	Excise		141	4	6
	Madeira, imported in a ship British builtper tun	Permanent	44*	8	0
	in any other ship-per tun	Permanent	47	6	6
	Excise		52 1	.0	0
1	Rhenish, German, or Hun- gary, in a ship British built, p. tun	Permanent	65 1	3	6
	in any other shipper tun	Permanent	70	0	0
	. Excise		52 1	0	0
		Permanent	14	7	0
	in any other ship-per tun	Permanent	15	8	8
	Excise	minimum	17 1	0	0
and and a second	— Portugal, Spanish, and all Wine not otherwise described, im-	and the	1		
	ported in a ship British built, p.tun	Permanent	43	1	0
	in any other ship-per tun	Permanent	46	6	0
	Excise		52 1	0	0
63 1	Wood; Ebonyper ton	6 10 0 1 12 6			
127 -	Redwoodper ton	1 12 0	8 9	2	6
		0 7 6	1 17	7	6

60	ZED	Par Det	
And a state of the		Branches.	Total Duty,
130 Wood; Rosew	oodper cwt.	£ s. d. 1 16 0 0 9 0	£ s. d.
or upwards.	ood, 8 inches square, ataining 50 cubic feet	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 5 0
duty—as Go	erwise charged with boos unmanufactured.		
Beef. Calamander. Caliatour, Ceylon. Jar			
-P	iia, or <i>Goat Hair</i> , p. lb.	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 8 7 0 8 4	005
of, or any otherwise d	Articles manufactured mixture thereof, not escribed, p. £100 value or <i>Sheep's</i> per cwt.	50 0 0 12 10 0 0. 6 4	- 0 16 11 - 62 10 0
173 Worm Seed ~	per lb.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7 11
	per lb.	0 0 8 0 0 2	0 1 3
174 ZEDOARIA	per lb.	0 1 0 0 0 3	- 0 1 3

GOO

and the second	Branches.		Tota	d D	uty	
Goons, Wares, and Merchandise, being either in part or wholly MANUFACTURED, not being parti- cularly described, or otherwise charged with daty, and not pro- hibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain per £100 value		0	<i>d</i> . 0 0	£		
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not being particu- larly described, or otherwise char- ged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britainper £100 value	25 6	0 5	000	62	10	

East India goods may be exported, under bond,* directly from the Warehouses, (the Warehousing Duty due upon importation having been paid) without payment of duty.

East India goods must be exported in vessels of 100 tons burthen and upwards.—But His Majesty in Council is authorized to permit goods, the exportation of which is restricted to vessels of a certain size, to be exported in smaller vessels. 48 Geo. III. cap. 126. Act to continue during the present war.

The following articles may be sent by land-carriage from London to out-ports for exportation; viz.—Arrangoes, Cowries, and Spices, to any port;—Prohibited Goods to Liverpool, Lancaster and Bristol;—Raw Silk to Liverpool and Chester;—Calicoes and Prohibited Goods of a coarse description, whose cost at the Company's sales shall not exceed 18d. per yard, to Southampton, for exportation to Guernsey and Jersey.

* White Piece Goods, Prohibited Goods, Pepper, Spices, Sugar, and Coffee cannot be comprehended in the same bond, but must be kept distinct from each other, and the general description of goods. Prize goods are also bonded separately from goods regularly imported.

TABLE (B.)

Drawbacks^L of the Custom Duties allowed on the exportation of Goods imported from the East Indies and China.

Note.—No Drawback to be allowed on goods not exported within twelve calendar months from the day on which the home consumption duty was paid.

	£	s.	d.	
*CALICOES, plain, and plain Dimity, which shall have				
been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great			*	
Britainper £100 value	45	0	0	
MUSLINS, plain, and Nankeens, which shall have been				
printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great				
Britainper £100 value	20	0	0	
SUGAR-according to the average price thereof, pub-				
lished in the London Gazette, (exclusive of the				
Duties of Customs payable on importation) viz.	1	1 27		
If it shall around 100 men and non out	-	a	0	
If it shall exceed 40s. per cwtper cwt.		2		
Exceeding 40s. and not exceeding 45sper cwt.	1	1 0	0	
45s 50sper cwt.			0	
50s 58sper cwt.	1	0	0	
58s 60sper cwt.	0	18	0	
60s 62sper cwt.	0	16	0	1
62s 64sper cwt.	0	14	0	
64s.mmmmmm 66s.mper cwt.	0	12	0	
66s 68sper cwt.	0	10	0	
	2200 . 1200	Mad and		

68s..... 70s...per cwt. 70s. no drawback to be allowed. 0

0 8

Besides the above, all the temporary or war duty is drawn back; but when the price is so low as to reduce the temporary duty, (see Table A.), the drawback will be reduced in the same proportion.

Note.—If exported in a ship not British built, the drawback is 1s. per cut. less than if in a British ship.

* White Piece Goods may be taken out of the warehouses (under bond to return them within a limited period) without payment of duty, for the purpose of being printed, dyed, cleaned, refreshed, callendered, &c. by permission of the Board of Customs, under the authority of warrants from the Lords of the Treasury, dated Sept. 9, 1802, and July 18, 1809.

· A start of the second sec	£	s.	d.
TEA* munimum per £100 value	6	0	0
TOBACCO, manufactured in Great Britain, according to			
law, into Short-cut, Shag, Roll, or Carrot To-			
bacco, and exported manuamper lb.	0	0	6
and besides, for such Carrot Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	1
WINE, French, exported to any British Colony or			
Plantation in America, to any British Settlement			
in the East Indies, to China, to Brazil, or any			
other of the territories or possessions of the Crown	(and)		
of Portugal in South America, or to any of the			
Territories of the United States of America, p. tun	59	17	0
exported to any other placeper tun	54	12	.0
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in			
America; to Brazil, or any other of the territories			
or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South			
America, or to any of the territories of the			1
United States of America, viz.		- 1	. 48
Rhenish, German, and Hungaryper tun	59	6	6
the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, per tun	13	6	0
Madeira, Portugal, Spanish, and all wine not			
otherwise describedper tun	39	18	0
exported to any other place, viz.			
Rhenish, German, and Hungaryper tun		1	
the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, per tun	12	5	0
Madeira, Portugal, Spanish, and all wine not			
otherwise describedper tun	36	15	0

No Drawback is allowed on the exportation of any other East India Goods upon which the duties may have been paid, unless exported to Ireland.

*** East India raw sugar refined in Great Britain, is entitled to the same BOUNTY when exported as West India sugar.

* Tea may be exported to Ireland, before the prompt day, free of duty. A certain quantity (200,000 lbs.) is allowed every quarter to be exported to the Continent of Europe, and other parts, free of duty, by warrant of the Lords of the Treasury.

TABLE (C).

(64)

A Table of the Duties payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise exported from Great Britain to the East Indies and China.

BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

	Permanent.			Temporary.			
All Goods, Wares, and Merchandise of the growth, produce, or manufac- ture of the United Kingdom, (except Bullion; Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Manufactures; Linen, British and hish; Melasses; Irish Beef and Pork; Greenland Train Oil; Sugar, refined, of all sorts, and Sugar called Candy; Woollen Goods; and Military Stores exported by the East India Company)per £100 value*	£	\$,	<i>d</i> .	£	<i>s</i> .	d. 0	
In addition to which, the following duties are payable on certain articles, viz.							
ALUMper cwt.	. 0	1	3	141	in .		
CARDS, New Woolmmmmper dozen	0	0	9	14	-		
Old Wool mmmmper dozen	0	0	6	-	Abum		
COALS, usually sold by measure			171				
per chalder†	1	2	0	0	2	9	
usually sold by weight mper ton	0	7	9	0	1	0	
COPPERAS	6	0	0		and a second		
CULMper chaldert	0	6	10	in in	and a		
GLUE	0	1	0	1.04 -	-		
HAIR, Bull, Cow, or Ox mumper cwt.	0	2	6		and the second		
Hart	0	2	0	410-	-		

* Which value must be ascertained by declaration of the exporter or pro-prietor, or his agent: if the goods be undervalued, the officers may detain them, upon paying to the proprietor his declared value only, without any additional 10 per cent. 49 Geo. III. cap. 98.

† Newcastle measure.

	Per	man	ent.,	Temporary.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
HAIR, Horseper cwt.	0		4	
not particularly described, and				State State
not prohibited to be exported				a design of the
per £100 value	6	0	0	· Grander ·
Horses, Mares, and Geldingseach	2	2	0	
LAPIS Calaminarisper £100 value	6	0	0	
LEAD, cast or uncastper ton	3	10	0	
oreper £100 value	6	0	0	and the second second
LEATHER of all sorts, tanned, tawed, or				Contraction of the
dressedper cwt.	0	1	4	
LITHARGE of leadper cwt.	0	0	4	
Skins, Badgereach	0	0	1	and the second second
Calf, tanned, tawed, or dressed				C THE P
per cwt.	0	1	4	A CARLES AND
Catper 100	0	1	8	and the second second
Coney, tawed, or dressed, per 120	0	1	4	1000
Dogper dozen	0	0	2	and the second second
Foxeach	0	0	1	
Kid, dressedper 100	0	0	10	
in the hairper 100	0	0	8	A state of the
Otter, raweach	0	0	1	
tawed or dressedeach	0	0	2	and the second second
Sheep and Lamb, tanned, per cwt.	0	1	4	1
tawed or dressed				1.2.5
without the woolper 120	0	3	0	
Squirrelper 1000	0	3	0	
Swaneach	0	0	2	· · · · ·
or pieces of Skins, not particu-	18.1			
larly described, and not prohibited	Mill L			San Market
to be exportedper £100 value	6	0	0	
TIN, unwrought*per cwt.	0	3	8	

* Unwrought Tin may be exported free of duty to any place situate beyond the Cape of Good Hope, security being given to land it beyond the Cape. The bond to be discharged by a certificate under the hand and seal of the East India Company's chief Supracargo, if landed in China; or by a like certificate from the Governor, or two of the Council, if landed at any of the Company's Settlements in the East Indies; or by a like certificate from two principal merchants, if landed at any place beyond the Cape where the Company have no Settlement or Supracargo. The said certificate to be produced to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port of exportation, or to the Commissioners, within thirty months from the date of the bond. 30 Geo. III, cap. 4.

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FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

AGARIC, rough or untrimmedper lb. trimmed or paredper lb. ANNOTTOper cwt. AQUAFORTISper gallon ARGOLper cwt. QUAFORTISper cwt. D 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0 0 44 0 0 0 0 44 0 0 0 0 44 0 0 0 0		Permanent.			Temporary.		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	AGARIC, rough or untrimmedper lb.	0	0	1님			
ANNOTTO ANNOTTO 0 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 $0\frac{3}{4}$ ANNOTTO ANTIMONIUM Crudumper cwt. 0 </td <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>		0	0		0	0	
ANTIMONIUM Crudumper cwt. 0 0 $4\frac{1}{3}$ 0 0 $2\frac{1}{3}$ AQUAFORTIS		0	0	1를	0	0	034
AQUAFORTIS	ANTIMONIUM Crudummunper cwt.	0	0	41	0	0	21/4
ARGOL	AQUAFORTIS munimumper gallon	0	0	41	0	0	21/4
BERRIES, Bay	ARGOLper cwt.	0	0	9	0	0	4늘
COCHINEAL	ARSENICper cwt.	0	4		0	2	
CREAM of Tartarper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 $7\frac{1}{3}$ GALLSper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 $7\frac{1}{3}$ GUM Arabic per cwt. 1 16 9 0 18 $4\frac{1}{3}$ Sticklac per cwt. 0 6 6 0 3 3 Sticklac per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 0 0 6 0 3 0 0 6 0 3 0 0 4 4 5 0 0 0 6 0 3 0 0 0 6 0 3 0		0	0	and the second	0	0	
GALLS per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ GUM Arabic per cwt. 1 1 16 9 0 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$ — Senega Sticklac per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 $4\frac{1}{2}$ IsingLASS per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 6 LAPIS Calaminaris per £100 value 6 0 3 0 0 LINEN, plain, exported directly from the warehouses mer £100 value 1 0 0 0 4 9 0 2 $4\frac{1}{2}$ MADDER motis per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 6 MADDER motis per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 4 9 0 2 $4\frac{1}{2}$ ORCHAL per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7 3 ORCHAL motis per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 0 <td>COCHINEAL munimer lb.</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>41</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>21</td>	COCHINEAL munimer lb.	0	0	41	0	0	21
Gum Arabic per cwt. 1 16 9 0 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Senega per cwt. 0 6 6 0 3 3 Sticklac per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ IsingLASS 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 LAPIS Calaminaris per £100 value 0 0 0 9 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Warehouses per £100 value 0 1 0 0 0 6 LITMUS per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 MADDER per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 MADDER per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 CRCHAL per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 MADDER per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 MADDER per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 ORCHAL per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 ORCHAL per cwt. 0 0 0 6 0 3 SAFFLOWER per cwt. 0 0 0 6 0 0 3 SAL Ammoniacus per cwt. 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ SAUNDERS, Red per cwt. 0 0 6 0 3 SKINS, Beaver per cwt. 0 4 9 <td></td> <td>and the set</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td>		and the set			0	0	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		and the second	1000000		History P. 1		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	GUM Arabic munimumper cwt.	Sanda Carlo Carlo	State Street		and the state		
ISINGLASS Image: Constraint of the second system of the second system of the second system of the system of t	Senega per cwt.	1.1.1	Ward and	State of the second	0		
LAPIS Calaminaris per £100 value 6 0 3 0 LINEN, plain, exported directly from the warehouses manber 15 0 0 MADDER per £100 value 0 0 9 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ MADDER per cwt. 0 1 0 0 6 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ORCHAL per cwt. 0 1 3 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ORCHAL per cwt. 0 1 3 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ORCHELIA per cwt. 0 1 3 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ORCHELIA per cwt. 0 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 Yonegranning per cwt. 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pomegranning cwt. 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pomegranning cwt. 0 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sat Ammoniacus cwt. 0	Sticklacmmmmmmper cwt.	State State	a Martin	and second and	0		
LINEN, plain, exported directly from the warehousesper £100 value 15 0 0° LITMUSper £100 value 0 0 9 0 0 0 4½ MADDERper cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 MADDERper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½ ORCHALper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½ ORCHALper cwt. 0 0 9 0 0 0 4½ POMEGRANATE Peelsper cwt. 0 0 0 9 0 2 4½ POMEGRANATE Peelsper cwt. 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 7½ SAFFLOWERper cwt. 0 0 0 1 ½ 0 0 0 3 SAFFLOWERper cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4½ per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4½ SAL Ammoniacusper cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4½ SAUNDERS, Redper cwt. 0 4 0 0 2 4½ SAUNDERS, Redper cwt. 0 4 0 0 2 4½ TORNSAL, or Turnsoleper cwt. 0 4 0 0 2 4½ VALONIAper cwt. 0 4 6 0 2 3 VERDIGRISper cwt. 0 4 6 0 2 3 VERDIGRISper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½ Wood, Brazilper cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½ Per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½ Per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7½	ISINGLASS munimumper cwt.	1 4 4 4 4			1.11.1	CALL MAN	
warehouses per £100 value 15 0 0* LITMUS per cwt. 0 0 9 0 0 44 MADDER 0 1 0 0 0 6 — Roots per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 44 ORCHAL per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 74 ORCHELIA per cwt. 0 0 0 9 0 0 44 POMEGRANATE Peels per cwt. 0 0 0 9 0 0 44 POMEGRANATE Peels per cwt. 0 0 0 1 3 SAFFLOWER per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 44 — Gem per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 44 SAUNDERS, Red per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 44 SAUNDERS, Red per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 44 SKINS, Beaver per cwt. 0 4 0 0 0 54 TORNSAL, or Turnsole per cwt. 0 4 6 0 2 3 VERDIGRIS per cwt. 0 4 6 0 2 3 VERDIGRIS per cwt. 0 1 1 0 0 03 Wood, Brazil per cwt. 0 1 1 3 0 0 72 — Braziletto, or Jamaica Wood per cwt. 0 0 3 0 0 14	LAPIS Calaminarisper £100 value	6	0	0	3	0	0
LITMUS Decomposition	LINEN, plain, exported directly from the	Tet.					and the
MADDER. Per cwt. 0 1 0 0 0 6 Roots Per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4 9 ORCHAL Per cwt. 0 1 3 0 0 7 ORCHELIA Per cwt. 0 0 0 6 0 3 SAFFLOWER Per cwt. 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 SAFFLOWER Per cwt. 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 SAFFLOWER Per cwt. 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 SAL Ammoniacus Per cwt. 0 4 9 0 2 4 9 SAUNDERS, Red Per cwt. 0 1 0 0 5 4 9 0 2 4 9 0 2 4 9 0 2 4 9 0 2 4 9 0 2 4 9 0 2		-			15		
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* This duty is collected by entry inwards. + Logwood may be exported, if regularly entered, and in British ships, free of duty. 7 Geo. III. cap. 47.

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* This practice is founded on the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General; the articles not being deemed within the meaning of the Acts imposing duties on goods exported.

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PART III.

A COMPENDIOUS DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CHIEF ARTICLES

Enumerated in

TABLE (A.)



PART III.

A compendious Description of the chief Articles enumerated in Table (A.)

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- 1 AGATE, a kind of precious stone, composed of silex and alumine, found in various parts of the East Indies, and there wrought into beads and other similar ornaments. Agate is formed from petrified wood. It varies in appearance.
- 2 ALKALI, a denomination which now comprehends a variety of articles, possessed of similar properties, which are distinctly enumerated. According to the present chemical nomenclature, Alkalies are divided into three classes: 1. Mineral, or Soda. 2. Vegetable, or Potass. 3. Volatile, or Ammonia.
- 3 ALOES is the inspissated juice of the Aloe Plant. It is usually considered of three sorts :- The Socotorine, (so named from the Island Socotora, whence it was first brought), which comes in skins, is the purest, and most transparent. It is of a bright surface, in some degree pellucid; colour, in the lump, a yellowish red, with a purplish cast; when reduced to powder, of a golden hue. In winter it is hard and friable; rather pliable in summer, and softens between the fingers; smell not very unpleasant, somewhat resembling myrrh .--Henatic, Barbadoes, or Common Aloes, chiefly brought from Barbadoes, in casks, is of a darker colour than the last, and not so clear and bright; generally drier, and more compact; smell stronger, and more disagreeable; taste intensely bitter, without the aromatic flavour of the Socotorine. The Caballine, or Horse Aloes, which is used only by farriers, resembles in appearance the Hepatic, and sometimes the

Socotorine, but is easily detected by its rank and offensive smell. A mountainous tract, about fifty miles from the Cape of Good Hope, is almost entirely covered with the Aloe plant.—The Aloes Wood, or Calambac, is a fragrant wood, highly valued in the East, growing in Java and Cochin China.
4 ALUM, a saline substance of an extremely acid and astringent taste. It is generally a preparation from aluminous earths.

- This is the case with the *Roch Alum*, so called from having been originally procured from Roccho, a city in Syria. It is used in medicine, but principally in the arts.
- 5 AMBER, an odoriferous, hard, bituminous, transparent substance, resembling a gum in appearance, sometimes found in this country. It is, in a slight degree, magnetic, and yields a fragrant smell when rubbed. It is not otherwise brought from the East Indies than wrought into beads and other similar ornaments.
- 6 AMBERGRIS, a light, inflammable, bituminous substance, fusible and fragrant with a gentle heat. It is generally found floating on the sea, adhering to rocks, or thrown upon the shore, in various parts of the world, and is supposed to be generated in the stomachs of spermaceti whales. The value of this article depends upon its purity, lightness, compactness, colour, (which should be dark ash), and grateful smell. It is often counterfeited, and adulterated; but may be known to be genuine by the fragrant scent it exhales when perforated by a hot needle or pin; and by its melting, like fat, of an uniform consistence. It is used as a perfume, and sometimes as a medicine.
- 7 ANNISEED—Anise-seed, starry, (so called from the seeds being contained in starry capsules), are produced from a small tree in China, and the Phillippine Islands. Like the common Anise-seeds they are employed in medicine as a carminative, but possess a stronger and more grateful aromatic taste. The Chinese use them in the preparation of their tea, and chew them to sweeten the breath. The starry Anise-seeds like-

wise afford by distillation a larger proportion of essential *oil*, which is also used as an aromatic, and is of a light gold colour; smell rather sickly and oppressive.

- 8 ANNOTTO, a kind of red dye, brought chiefly from the West Indies. It is there produced from the pulp of the seed-capsules of a shrub called *Urucu*, (whence its name *Roucou*), and is used in Spanish America occasionally as a medicine: here it is only employed as a dye.
- 9 AQUAFORTIS, or *Nitrous Acid*, is procured by distilling nitre, or saltpetre, and sulphuric acid: the acid thus obtained is afterwards impregnated with nitrous gas. It is used in dying, gold-refining, medicine, and in a great variety of manufactories.
- 10 ARANGOES, a coarse kind of large beads, made from the cornelian, in different shapes, generally cylindrical. They constituted an article of traffic with Africa previous to the abolition of the Slave-trade, but are now seldom imported.
- 11 ARECA Nuts are produced by a kind of palm. A preparation is made from these nuts, and the leaves of the Betel plant, which is constantly chewed, like tobacco, by the natives of the East Indies and China, as a preservative of the teeth.
- 12 ARRACK, or Arac. There are two methods by which this spirit is procured in the East Indies. Goa and Batavia are the places where Arrack is chiefly manufactured. At the former place it is made from Toddy, a vegetable juice obtained by incision from the cocoa-nut tree. The Batavian Arrack is distilled from rice and sugar. There are also the *Panier* Arrack, made at Madras; the *Columbo* Arrack, the *Quilone* Arrack, &c. but these are little valued by Europeans, and seldom imported. Arrack is the general name given by the natives of India to all strong waters. They call our spirits *English Arrack*.
- 13 ARROW Root. This plant is a native of various parts of India. The root is beaten into a pulp with water, dried, and reduced into a fine mealy powder.

- 14 ARSENIC, a mineral of a very poisonous quality, is exhibited in a variety of combinations. In its pure metallic state, it is a friable, brilliant metal, of a bluish white colour, easily tarnishing by exposure to the air. The article brought from India, under the name of *Hartall*, is Arsenic combined with sulphur, and is described under the head of ORPIMENT-See 118.
- 15 Assafetida, or *Devil's Dung*, a gum-resin, procured from a plant growing in several mountainous parts of Persia, principally in the province of Laar. It is brought in masses differing in size and form, of a yellow brown or bluish colour, interspersed with roundish pieces, white in the inside, which are the Assafetida in tears, and the purest. Its smell is excessively strong and fetid, somewhat resembling that of garlic; taste bitterish, acrid, and biting. It is of considerable use in medicine.
- 16 BALSAM.—The only natural balsam of India is the celebrated Balsam of Mecca, procured from Arabia. The Rachasira Balsam, resembling that of Tolu, is supposed to be factitious. —Artificial Balsams are preparations compounded of resinous or aromatic drugs, the whole brought to a consistence, so as to resemble natural balsams.
- 17 BARILLA is impure Mineral Alkali, or Soda, produced by burning to ashes the Salsola and Kali plants, growing on the sea-shore. It is brought in dark porous masses, sometimes covered with a slight efflorescence, and of a strong alkaline taste. Kelp (as British Barilla is called), Salsola Soda, Natron, and Barilla, are all carbonates of Soda.
- 18 BDELLIUM, a gum-resin, brought in irregular brittle masses, of a deep brown colour when broken, interspersed with more transparent parts, and mixed with small twigs, and other accidental impurities: smell somewhat fragrant; taste rather bitter and pungent. In its properties, as well as in external appearance, it resembles myrrh, but is less powerful. Its origin is uncertain, but is supposed to be Africa.

- 19 BEES' WAX.—The best sort should be of a lively yellow colour, and an agreeable smell; not too hard or brittle. The *White* (sometimes called *Virgin Wax*) is produced by purifying and bleaching the other.
- 20 BETEL.—The leaves of this plant (a kind of pepper) are chewed in great quantities in the East Indies and China. A powder is also prepared from the betel leaf, the Areca nut, and Catechu, to cleanse and preserve the teeth.
- 21 BENJAMIN, or Benzoin, a gum-resin obtained from a large tree in the East Indies, Sumatra, Arabia, &c. is brought in large brittle masses of a light yellow, interspersed with white nodules, which are the most esteemed; smell very fragrant, with scarcely any taste. It varies much in quality and appearance. Benjamin is used a little in medicinal compounds, but chiefly in fumigations of various kinds. It yields the Benzoic acid, a curious article in chemistry, in considerable quantity.
- 22 BEZOAR, or Bezoard, a stony concretion formed in the stomach of some ruminating animals, said to be of the goat The Oriental Bezoar is the most valuable, and species. exceedingly scarce. Its price is in proportion to the size. A stone of 1 oz. has been sold in India for £5; and one of 41 oz. for £100. It was formerly supposed to be an antidote to poison. When genuine, it varies in form, is smooth and glossy on the surface; colour, a dark green, or olive; and is generally less in size than a walnut. Its use is medicinal; but the Oriental alone is used by the London College. The imitation of these stones is carried to great perfection. Those brought from India are generally suspected to be artificial. The most certain mode of detecting the deception, is by rubbing the stone over a paper previously smeared with chalk, or with quick lime; if genuine, it will leave a yellow tint on the former, and a green tint on the latter.
- 23 BIRDS OF PARADISE are found in some of the islands of the Indian Ocean, as well as in New Guinea. They are much

valued by the natives, who use them as ornaments for the head.

- 24 BITUMEN, a general name for the mineral inflammables. *Petroleum*, a bitumen produced in considerable quantity in the Birman Empire, is used by the natives as oil for lamps, and mixed with earth or ashes, for fuel. Its colour is a reddish or brownish black, more or less translucid; consistence varying according to temperature; unctuous and clammy to the touch; of a strong disagreeable odour, and pungent acid taste. There is likewise a bitumen called *Asphaltum*, resembling pitch, collected on the shores of the Dead Sea.
- 25 BOMBAY BOXES are principally ladies' work-boxes of elegant workmanship. The outside is of ivory, curiously inlaid; the internal part of sandal wood.
- 26 BORAX, a saline substance procured from a lake near Thibet, a mountainous district north of Hindostan. The edges and shallows of the lake are covered with a stratum of Borax, which is dug up in considerable masses. In its rough state it is called *Tincal*, and is brought in the form of a brownish grey, impure, amorphous salt, or in detached crystals, less than an inch in length, and of the form of compressed hexahedral prisms. Sometimes it is brought partially refined; but when pure, is in colourless crystalline masses. Crude Borax is often covered with an oily or greasy matter, to prevent it from efflorescing. Its uses in the arts are considerable, being a very active flux. In the East Indies it is employed, in the moist way, as a solvent for Gum Lac.
- 27 CAJEPUT or Cajeputa Oil, an essential oil procured from the dried leaves of the Melaleuca Leucadendrum, a tree which grows abundantly in some of the Molucca Islands. It is a very limpid fluid, with a green tinge; specifically lighter than water; of a very penetrating and peculiar smell, resembling a mixture of æther and camphor; very inflammable; acrid and stimulating to the taste. Its medicinal qualities, whether taken internally, or applied topically, are

useful. It destroys insects, and is a perfect solvent of Caoutchouc, or India rubber, by which a varnish may be made. It is manufactured in considerable quantity at Amboyna, Batavia, and other Dutch settlements.

- 28 CALAVANCES, or Garavances, a kind of pulse, resembling peas.
- 29 CAMPHIRE, or Camphor, a white translucent crystalline substance, possessing a peculiar fragrant odour, not unlike that of rosemary; rather clammy to the touch, and tenacious between the teeth; so inflammable, that it burns even on water. It is procured from a large forest tree, growing wild in the Islands of Borneo and Sumatra. The wood has a strong odour of Camphire, and the branches often yield, spontaneously, a quantity of oil. Camphire is brought in irregular lumps, of a yellowish grey colour, spongy, and very light. It sometimes undergoes a partial refinement in the East Indies; but, when thoroughly purified, it assumes a close and foliated texture. Camphire may be procured in small quantities by distillation from the Cinnamon, Cassia, Sassafras, and other trees. China also produces a considerable quantity of Camphire. It is employed in medicine .--The Oil of Camphire sometimes exudes spontaneously (as before mentioned), but is chiefly procured by incision from the tree. The Wood being rendered by its odour impenetrable by insects, is therefore in request for packages.
- 30 CANES, various species of reeds growing in great plenty in the East Indies and China. The chief are the Bamboo, a large reed, growing sometimes to the height of forty feet; used in China for a great variety of purposes, even in the manufacture of paper. The chests in which tea is sent to Europe are lined with the leaves of the Bamboo.—The ground Rattan or Rotang is the joint near the root of another sort of reed. The joints are straightened by the fire, which occasions the shades or clouds sometimes seen in them: used as walking sticks.—The common Rattan is a

smaller sort, brought from China, Japan, and Sumatra; very strong and tough; split, and used for making chairs, couches, and for other similar purposes.—*Wanghee*, a very flexible reed; joints short, and knots very regular: brought from China, and used for walking.

- 31 CANTHARIDES. These insects, known under the name of *Spanish Flies*, are of a beautiful green colour, with a gold lustre. They are common in hot countries. The Italian flies are the largest, but the Spanish are reckoned the best. They are seldom, if ever, imported from the East Indies.
- 32 CARDAMOMS are produced in considerable quantity on the Coast of Malabar, and likewise in Ceylon. In order to preserve their flavour, they are brought to Europe in their natural husk or pod, which contains several rows of small triangular brownish seeds. When chewed, they communicate a grateful aromatic and rather pungent warmth to the mouth. They are used in medicine chiefly as an aromatic and cordial.—There is another sort without the husk, (though seldom imported from India), called the greater Cardamom Seeds, and also Grana Paradisa, larger and less aromatic than the former.
- 33 CARMENIA or Carmania Wool, a kind of goat's hair, brought from Carmania, a country of Asia Minor.
- 34 CARMINE, a beautiful red precipitate of the colouring matter of Cochineal; used as a pigment and cosmetic.
- 35 CASHEW Nuts, the seeds of the Anacardium, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. The nut is kidney-shaped, and of an ash colour. A small quantity of fine semi-transparent gum, resembling gum Arabic, exudes annually from this tree, which is the *Gum Cashem*.
- 36 CASSIA, an aromatic shrub, resembling Cinnamon, produced in almost all the warmer parts of India. The *Buds* are the blossom-buds or berries of the shrub, and are not much unlike cloves in form, but not so dark in colour, nor so aromatic: used in distillations. The *Fistula* is a pod, like a

reed in shape, (of a smaller diameter from India than from other parts), containing seeds lodged in a black sweetish grateful pulp, which is used in medicine, as a purgative. *Cassia Lignea* is the bark prepared in a similar manner as cinnamon, which it much resembles, and generally passes for it in the shops. The best comes from China. The *Cassia Oil* is distilled from the bark, and possesses similar properties to that of cinnamon, though less in degree.

- 37 CASTOR Oil is obtained from the seeds of the Palma Christi, which are whitish kernels enclosed in a brown acrid husk. These seeds contain a pretty large quantity of nearly insipid oil, which they yield either by expression or decoction. The genuine Oil is very thick and viscid, of a light amber or straw colour, with scarcely any smell or taste. It is a valuable laxative medicine.
- 38 CHAYA Root is used for dying. It is brought in small pieces, of a yellow colour, light and porous. The colouring matter resides in the bark of the root.
- 39 CHILLIES, the pods of the Capsicum. They are much used in India Pickles, in the preparation of Curry, and in the manufacture of Cayenne Pepper.
- 40 CHINA Root, a medicinal root resembling Sarsaparilla. That which is brought from India is most esteemed, and is longish, full of joints, of a reddish white colour. It should be chosen fresh, hard, heavy, not worm-eaten, and full of an unctuous juice when chewed. It is less used in medicine now than when first imported from China.
- 41 CINNABAR.—*Cinnabaris Nativa* is an ore of mercury, combined with sulphur. Cinnabar is imported from China, generally in a fine powder of a bright crimson colour, and very ponderous, carefully packed in small parcels of skin and paper. Sometimes it occurs in the form of a crystallized mass, brittle, and easily pulverized. The pigment, known by the name of *Vermillion*, is made from Cinnabar, and other articles.

- 42 CINNAMON, the bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.* It is of a brown red colour, light and thin, and rolled up in long brittle quills, the thinner the more aromatic. Its uses are well known. On account of its high price, Cassia is generally substituted. Cassia may be distinguished by the smooth surface it exhibits when broken, and by its slimy taste. It also wants much of the grateful sweetness of real Cinnamon.—The *Oil* is prepared exclusively in Ceylon from the Cinnamon tree. It has a clear golden yellow colour, most powerfully fragrant smell, excessively fiery and absolutely caustic taste. It is specifically heavier than water: use medicinal.
- 43 CLOVES, the buds of the flowers of the Clove tree, growing plentifully in the Molucca Islands. The buds are gathered before they are ripe, and the globule at the top expands, otherwise they lose much of their aromatic quality. They are then dried, either in a kiln, or by the sun, and are generally slightly covered with lime to preserve them. Those are to be preferred which appear plump, are not flexible, leave an oiliness on the fingers when pressed, and retain the globule at the top. Cloves and Nutmegs are often brought together in the same package.—An essential *Oil* is distilled from Cloves, which is not very pungent, and is used considerably in medicine. The Oil usually imported is supposed, from its acrimony and high colour, to be sophisticated by receiving the resinous part of the Cloves.
- 44 COCHINEAL, which affords the scarlet-crimson and other valuable dyes, as well as Carmine, is an insect called *coccus*, originally procured from Mexico. It comes in the form of hemispherical shrivelled grains of a deep reddish purple colour, covered more or less with a white down, very light,

* Cinnamon is likewise produced in Cochin China, though a coarse sort, and not brought to Europe. Some Cinnamon, reared on the Peninsula of India, has however been imported. and easily rubbed to powder with the fingers. The East India Cochineal is small, not very abundant in colouring matter, inferior in quality to Mexican, and is used only for coarse goods. The value of Cochineal depends upon its size, colour, and lustre. The *Dust*, which is sometimes brought, is hable to adulteration; as well as *Granilla*, which is the small or mutilated grains, separated by the sieve.

- 45 Cocoa NUTS.—There are two sorts, generally confounded in name, but distinctly dissimilar in appearance: one is the seed of the fruit of the *Cacao* or Chocolate tree, growing chiefly in the West Indies; the other is a large nut, produced by the *Cocos nucifera*, originally a native of Asia. The husk or coat of the shell is manufactured in India into a sort of hemp, called *Coir*, which is extremely durable; and the shell is made into cups and other utensils. The *Oil*, which is obtained by expression of the kernels of the Cocoa Nut, is much used in India, when recent; but it soon becomes rancid, and unfit for use. *Toddy*, a vegetable juice, from which Arrack is distilled, is yielded by the Cocoa tree.
- 46 Coculus INDICUS, a dark berry, rather oblong in shape, and possessing a very inebriating quality; on which account these berries are employed in India to catch fish, which they intoxicate, if thrown into the water. They are little used here, except (as is reported) for the purpose of adulterating fermented liquors.
- 47 COFFEE.—The most valuable Coffee brought from the East Indies comes from Mocha, in Arabia Felix. Coffee is now produced also in the Mauritius, Batavia, Ceylon, and about Madras. The berries, when ripe, are shaken from the trees, divested of the outer pulp and skin, dried on mats, and are then fit for market. A description of its character and properties is superfluous.
- 48 COLOCYNTH, Coloquintida, Bitter Apple, a species of small gourd, brought chiefly from Aleppo and Cyprus, of a globular shape, yellowish white colour; smooth, of a fungous

texture, divided internally into large cells, containing a number of oblong seeds. The pulp is intensely bitter and nauseous, and a very active medicine.

- 49 COLUMBO, a root procured chiefly from the Coast of Africa, opposite to Madagascar, where (as well as in this country) it is considered a very valuable stomachic medicine. It is brought in circular pieces, about two inches in diameter, covered with a thick wrinkled bark; externally of a dark brown colour, within of a light yellow; smell slightly aromatic; taste bitter and pungent.
- 50 CORNELIAN, a species of Chalcedony, found in various parts of India. Its colour is generally blood-red, passing into reddish-white, milk-white, yellow, &c. Cornelians are brought sometimes rough, mostly polished, or wrought into beads, and other ornaments. The Moss-Agate, or Mocha-stone, (a corruption of the German name Mochs-stein) is of the same species.
- 51 CORTEX PERUVIANUS, Jesuits' Bark, brought chieffy, as the name implies, from Peru, is commonly divided into three sorts—pale, rcd, and yellow. The red is now scarce; the pale comes in pieces of different sizes, some rolled up into short thick quills, others flat; the yellow is in larger pieces, flatter, and thicker.
- 52 CORUNDUM STONES, or Crystals—Adamantine Spar, an aluminous fossil procured from China and the East Indies. The latter, which are the purest, are grey, with shades of green and light brown. The Chinese contain grains of magnetic ore disseminated through their substance; are generally of a darker colour, specifically heavier, in hardness somewhat inferior. They are used throughout India and China for polishing steel and gems. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1798 is a valuable paper on Corundum, by Mr. Greville.
- 53 Costos, a spicy root, somewhat resembling ginger; native of the East Indies.
- 54 COTTON, the soft vegetable down which envelopes the seeds of the Gossypium, or Cotton plant. The colour, (which should

be yellowish.) length, fineness, and strength of fibre, are what constitute its quality. The Cotton, from which the fabrics of India are produced, is supposed to be retained at home to supply the native manufactures, and consequently unknown in commerce. Cotton is brought in considerable quantities from several parts of India. The chief sorts, and their comparative qualities, are as follow:—Bourbon, which is the most valuable, a fine silky staple, very clean.—Surat, fine, but very short fibre, generally dirty, containing leaf and sand; the lowest priced.—Bengal, much like Surat, but shorter; generally cleaner; about the same value.—Madras (not much of it brought) is mostly from Bourbon seed, not unlike it in staple, but dirty, containing much shell; worth little more than Surat.

East India Cotton Wool (with the exception of Bourbon) is the lowest priced in the market. It has not been an article of importation for more than sixteen years.

- 55 Cowry, or Kowry, a small shell used in India, particularly at Calcutta, as a coin of little value. Cowries are brought, in exchange for rice, from the Maldive Islands to Bengal, and thence shipped to England: they were, during the slave trade, exported from hence to Africa, where they are also employed as coin.
- 56 CUBERS, sometimes called *Wild Pepper*, are small round berries or fruit, resembling pepper, but not so acrimonious, with a little stalk at one end; colour a dark brown outside—whitish within: used in medicine as an aromatic. They are produced in China, and Batavia. It is said, the natives of the latter boil these seeds, to prevent the plant being raised in other countries.
- 57 CUMIN SEEDS have a warm aromatic bitterish taste, and a strong, though not disagreeable smell: used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic.
- 58 CURRY, a culinary preparation much esteemed in the East Indies. Its ingredients are turmeric, coriander seeds, the pods of the capsicum, and other similar articles, which are

made into powder. It is used in various dishes as a high and provocative seasoning.

- 59 DAMMAR, a sort of resin produced from a tree which grows abundantly on Prince of Wales's Island, and in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Malacca. Mixed with sulphur, it is employed as a substitute for pitch.
- 60 DIAMONDS.—Asia and South America are the only places whence diamonds are procured. The principal diamond mines in Asia are in the kingdom of Golconda, and the Island of Borneo.
- 61 DOHL, a coarse sort of pulse, resembling pease.
- 62 EARTH OIL, Oleum Terræ, is the name of a thick mineral fluid, of a dusky brownish black colour, with a faint cast of purple; of the consistence of a thin syrup; very little transparent; of a strong penetrating smell, like that of common oil of amber. It oozes from the cracks of rocks in Sumatra, and other parts of the East Indies: used in medicine. What is commonly brought as Earth Oil, is however only a vegetable oil, impregnated with the virtues of certain fossils, by boiling.
- 63 EBONY.—Black Ebony is produced in Ceylon and Madagascar. The best is of a jet black, free from veins and rind, very massive, astringent, and of an acrid pungent taste. In Madagascar, besides the black, there are the red and green; though the natives call them all indifferently, *Black Wood*.
- 64 EMERALD, a precious stone of a deep green colour, (owing, it is supposed, to a metallic oxide which it contains,) is chiefly procured from Peru, but is occasionally found in Pegu.
- 65 FRANKINCENSE, sometimes called *Gum Thus*, an odoriferous, aromatic gum, or resin, which distils from a tree during the heat of summer, but the tree and place where it grows, are little known. It possesses a strong agreeable odour, and was anciently burnt in temples as a perfume; it is now used in pharmacy as an agglutinant and strengthener. This Gum is brought in various forms: single tears are called *Olibanum*; when two tears are joined together, it is termed *thus masculum*; and when very large, *thus femininum*; if several adhere

to the bark, thus cortisosum; the fine powder which rubs off the tears, is named mica thuris; the coarser powder, manna thuris. The Frankincense brought from India is not so good as that from Arabia, which is sometimes called incense of Mocha.

- 66 GALANGA, Galangal. There are two kinds of this root, the great and small. The latter is the most esteemed, and is brought in pieces of about an inch long, of the thickness of the little finger, with several protuberances at the end and surface, and surrounded with many circular rings; texture firm and compact; colour brownish red externally, a brighter red within; taste very hot and acrid: used a little in medicine. The other Galanga grows in Java and Malabar; is larger, weaker, and more disagreeable. The natives of the East Indies use these roots as spice.
- 67 GALBANUM, a gum-resin obtained by incision in the stem of a plant, growing in various parts of the East. It is brought in large ductile masses, of a pale or brownish yellow colour, intermixed with distinct white grumes, or tears, which are accounted the best part of the mass. It has a strong unpleasant smell, and a warm bitterish acrid taste. Use medicinal.
- 68 GALLS, Gall Nuts, are produced, like the excrescences on our oaks, by the singular operation of certain insects, that pierce the plants in order to deposit their eggs. When the young insect is hatched, and increases, an excrescence is formed on the plant, which serves it for food and habitation. After changing to a fly, it liberates itself by perforating the nut. Galls are used in medicine, but chiefly in dying, and in the manufacture of ink. They are about the size of nutmegs, less regularly shaped, often covered with small tubercles. The bluish nuts are the highest in price; next to them the greenish from Smyrna. The whitish are the cheapest, and those with perforations, which, being gathered after the insect has escaped, are said to contain less astringent matter.

- 69 GAMBOGE, Cambogia Gutta, or Cambogium, a concrete, gummy, resinous juice of a certain tree, growing wild in Cambogia, Ceylon, Siam, and Cochin China. The Siamese Gamboge occurs in small tears, formed as the juice drops from the stalks. In Ceylon it is procured by deep incisions in the bark, afterwards inspissated by the heat of the sun, and moulded into cakes or rolls. Its colour, when pure, is a deep rather dull orange; no smell, and little taste. It is a powerful medicine, and forms a beautiful yellow pigment.
- 70 GARNET. The oriental, which is the most valuable, is brought principally from Pegu. Its colour is crimson, verging to a very red violet. It is found in various sizes. The Garnet appears to be the Carbuncle of the Ancients. The white Garnet, called *Leucite*, is generally in small opaque crystals.
- 71 GINGER is the root of a plant growing in the East and West Indies. The East India Ginger is preferred to that of Jamaica. When the stalks are withered, the roots are dug up, picked, and cleansed. The cause of the difference between the *black* and *white* Ginger is that the first is scalded in boiling water, which gives it the dark appearance; the other is scraped and washed carefully.—*Preserved Ginger* is the root, when green, candied with sugar and honey; being first steeped some time in water, to extract its acrimony, and loosen the outer skin.
- 72 GINSENG, a root growing in Chinese Tartary (as well as in North America), highly esteemed as a medicine by the Chinese. It is brought in pieces of three or four inches long, about the thickness of the little finger, frequently forked, transversely wrinkled, of a horny texture, both internally and externally of a yellowish white colour; rather sweet to the taste, with a slight aromatic warmth; little or no smell. It is not much esteemed in this country.
- 73 Gong, or Loo, a Chinese musical instrument, composed of a mixed metal, (said to be tin, copper, and bismuth), resem-

bling bronze in appearance. It is in the form of a large flat basin, with a ridge; and, when beaten with a stick or mallet, covered with woollen cloth, or twist, emits a strong reverberating sound. Its value is in proportion to the quantity of metal it contains.

- 74 GRAM, a kind of Beans, generally brought as food for animals on board ships from India.
- GUMS are technically divided into *Mucilages* and *Resins;* the most obvious mark of distinction between which is, that the former are soluble in water, and insoluble in oils and alcohol (pure spirit of wine); the latter are soluble in alcohol and oils, and are insoluble in water. There is likewise a middle class, partaking of the nature of both, and denominated Gum Resins, which are partly soluble in water, and partly in alcohol:—viz.
- 75 AMMONIACUM, a concrete, gummy, resinous juice, produced from a plant, like Galbanum, which it resembles. It is generally intermixed with seeds and pieces of wood. Good Ammoniac should be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, resinous, rather bitter and nauseous, of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like Garlic. The large white drops or tears are the best part of the gum. Its use is in medicine.
- 76 ANIME. The oriental Anime, which is a finer sort, is of three kinds: 1. white; 2. blackish, in smell like Myrrh; 3. pale, resinous, and dry. It has little taste, but an agreeable smell; easily breaks between the teeth, but, if chewed for some time, softens, and becomes adhesive; laid on a red hot iron, it melts immediately, catches flame, and burns quickly away, leaving a small quantity of white ashes; it gives little or nothing to water, but dissolves entirely in rectified spirit. It is not used in medicine, but by perfumers, in the composition of certain plasters, and a little in making varnishes.
- 77 ARABIC, a mucilage which oozes, in most cases, naturally from a tree, and presently hardens into roundish drops. The

colour varies; the best is of a yellowish white. It is used in dying, as a varnish and cement, and likewise in medicine. Its name indicates its origin.

- 78 CASHEW, a fine semi-transparent gum, resembling Arabic, which issues annually in small quantities from the Anacardium, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. It is not, however, of much value.
- 79 COPAL, a resin, which exudes from a large tree in the East Indics, (as well as in South America), and hardens in the air. The best Copal is a hard brittle resin, in rounded lumps of a moderate size, easily reducible to fine powder; of a light lemon colour, varying to orange ; beautifully transparent, but often containing, like amber, parts of insects, &c. impacted in its substance. It is of very difficult solution, resisting, in a great measure, even the action of alcohol. Anime, when clear and good, is often confounded with Copal. There is, however, a remarkable distinction, besides their external appearance .- Anime is readily soluble in spirit of wine, which (as before observed) is not the case with Copal.* The former is likewise more friable, and gives out a sweet odour when rubbed. Copal, when dissolved, forms a beautiful transparent varnish for paintings, tea-boards, &c. 80 ELEMI, a pellucid resin, which flows from incisions made in a large tree, growing in Arabia. It is of a whitish colour, intermixed with yellowish particles; sometimes of a light yellow, inclining to green, and often of the colour and consistence of wax; of a pretty brisk bitter, though not disagreeable taste; smell somewhat like fennel. It comes in cylindrical pieces or cakes, covered with palm-leaves. It is scarce and dear. Used in medicine and some varnishes.

• As the mutual resemblance between Anime and Copal renders it often difficult to discriminate them, it may be useful to subjoin the following decisive test of distinction. Copal is nearly insoluble in alcohol; Anime is readily and totally soluble therein. Let a few grains be put in a wine glass with a little alcohol: if it be Anime, it will dissolve; if Copal, it will sustain no diminution. 81 LAC is neither a gum nor a resin, being produced by a very minute insect, found in a few species of trees in the East Indies. The insect attaches itself and its eggs to the tree by a red viscous liquid, the outside of which soon hardens in the air, and forms a cell. The young insects free themselves by eating through the resinous investing coat. This is the Stick Lac, which is found to contain distinct cells of different shapes, and is collected by merely breaking down the branches, without any preparation. The best is of a deep red colour. From this the other Lacs are prepared .- Seed Lac is the Stick Lac broken into small lumps, granulated and picked: used as a varnish .- Lump Lac, or Cake Lac, is Seed Lac liquified by fire.-Shell Lac is the cells of the Stick Lac liquified by gentle heat, strained and formed into thin transparent laminæ: used in varnishes, and in the manufacture of sealing wax .- The Lac Lake, as well as the Lac Colour, and Lac Dye, is the colouring matter obtained from the Stick Lac, before the insects have eaten their way through the hollow investing bag, which then contains a red liquor. It comes generally, like Indigo, in square cakes, and is used as a substitute for Cochineal.*

There is likewise a white or yellowish Lac, produced in Madagascar, called in Madras *White Lac.* It is in grey, opaque, rough, roundish pieces, of the size of a pea; taste salt and bitterish, and no smell, unless when rubbed. It very much resembles bees' wax, and is secreted by an insect of a grey colour.

82 OPOPONAX, a concrete, gummy, resinous juice, which flows by incision from the roots of a plant growing in the East Indies, and is dried in the sun. It is brought in small round drops, or irregular lumps, of a reddish yellow colour, or yellow speckled with white, on the outside, paler within; often variegated

* A large proportion of the East India Company's scarlet cloths has been dyed with Lac, instead of Cochineal.

with large white pieces; fatty and brittle; of a disagreable acrid taste, and strong smell. The best is that which comes in tears. It mingles perfectly with water. Used in medicine.
83 SAGAPENUM, a fetid gum resin, resembling assafætida, but weaker in sensible properties, brought from Persia, the East Indies, and Alexandria, in soft irregular masses, sticking to the fingers when handled; sometimes in loose 'granules, or single drops, which is the finest and purest sort. The colour is reddish on the outside, brownish within; spotted in many places with small yellowish or whitish specks; smell strong and disagreeable; taste acrid and unpleasant. It occasionally contains seeds and fragments of stalks. Used in medicine.

- 84 SANDRAKE, or Sandarac, a dry hard resin which exudes from the Juniper in several hot countries, and concretes in transparent granules of a pale yellow colour, the size of a pea or horse-bean; brittle and very inflammable; taste pleasant and aromatic, with little smell. Used chiefly in varnishes.
- 85 SARCOCOLLA, a concrete juice brought from Persia and Arabia, in small whitish yellow grains, with a few of a red or reddish colour mixed with them. The whitest tears are preferred. The taste is bitter, accompanied with a dullish kind of sweetness. Used sometimes in Pharmacy, as its name indicates.
- 86 SENEGA, so called from its being produced in large quantities in those parts watered by the river of that name, resembles, in most respects, Arabic, with which it is often confounded. It is applied to the same purposes, except that in medicine Arabic alone is employed.
- 87 TRAGACANTH, a species of native mucilage, which is procured from a thorny shrub in the East Indies. When dried in the sun, it is collected, and sent without further preparation. It is a whitish opaque gum, in the form of twisted shreds, of a very tough and horny consistence, and seldom free from visible impurities. It is easily formed into a very

firm cement, and as such is very useful in the arts, particularly in book-binding.

- 88 HONATE, or Onete, a fine silky wool, of a yellowish white colour, with a very short fibre, brought a few years since in small quantity from the Mauritius; supposed to be a vegetable production.
- 89 HookAH, an apparatus for smoking, in general use in the East Indies. It consists of three parts:—1. A vessel, composed of metal or glass, called a stand or bell (from its shape), which is nearly filled with water.—2. A long flexible tube, which proceeds from the stand to the mouth, called a reed, or snake.—3. A perpendicular tube, containing the recept-acle for the tobacco, and communicating with the stand, by which means the smoke is cooled in its passage. The Fireballs, for preserving the fire in the tube, are of a black composition, of slow combustion, resembling charcoal.
- 90 INDIGO is obtained by collecting the leaves of a plant, and suffering them to ferment, which is soon effected in a hot climate. A *fecula*, or pulverulent pulp, is thus procured from the fibres and juices of the plant, which, by the process, and exposure to the atmosphere, changes from green to a deep blue; and from a soluble to an insoluble state. It is then spread on cloths, and divided into cakes. The shade or colour of Indigo varies considerably. It is commonly divided into three kinds: the *copper*, the *purple*, and the *blue*. The first is used by the dyers; the last by the calico printers. The deepest and liveliest blue Indigo, when rubbed with the nail, appears like polished copper. The Indigo used in England is chiefly East India, which is now imported in great quantity. Some of it is superior to that of America; but it is in general of an inferior value in the market.
- 91 INK OF CHINA is brought over in small oblong cakes, readily diffusible in water. It is made of very fine lamp black, prepared with a peculiar glue, or jelly.

92 IRIS, or Orris, a bulbous root, of a grateful odour, and pos-

sessing medicinal qualities. It is firm and compact; the taste slightly bitter; smell approaching to violet. When recent, it is acrid; and excites a pungent heat in the mouth when chewed. It is brought chiefly from Italy.

- 93 Ivorr.—The Chinese manufactures in ivory, which so greatly surpass in delicacy and elegance the works of European artists, demand some notice. The most elegant are, Camp Baskets, consisting of several pieces placed upon each other, surmounted with a handle, richly carved:—Work Baskets of various shapes:—Fans, some in open work; others with figures and ornaments raised, or in relief:—Hand Skreens wrought in a similar manner:—Card Racks, &c. But the most singular article is the wrought Ball, which contains from nine to fifteen internal globes, one within another, wrought from a solid piece of Ivory, through apertures not more than half an inch in diameter.
 - 94 KEEMORE, or Keemo, a very large shell, found in a bay of the Island of Sumatra, and in some other parts of the East Indies. It is frequently from three to four feet in diameter, and as white as ivory.
 - 95 KINO, or Cheenea, a resinous astringent substance, of a very dark red colour, almost black. It issues in a fluid state from the bark of a tree in Africa, and is hardened into a mass by the sun. A sort of Kino is produced in New Holland, and imported under the name of Botany-Bay Gum. It is the most efficacious vegetable astringent in use. Kino was formerly considered as a species of Sanguis Draconis.
 - 96 LAPIS CALAMINARIS, an oxide of Zinc, heavy, and varying considerably in appearance. It mostly occurs in the form of grey, transparent crystals. It is used in the composition of brass, and likewise in medicine.
 - 97 LAPIS CONTRAVERVÆ, a medicinal compound, principally from the root of the Contrayerva. See 125.
 - 98 LAPIS LAZULI, a siliceous fossil, found in China, and other parts of Asia. Great quantities of it are procured from the

Island of Hainan, in the Chinese Seas. The colour of this stone is a fine azure blue, having little lustre, but susceptible of a fine polish. The Chinese are supposed to use it in painting their porcelain. The beautiful and permanent colour called *Ultramarine*, is prepared from Lazuli.

- 99 LAPIS TUTLE, or Tutty, an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia; formed on cylindrical moulds, into tubulouspieces, like the bark of a tree, and baked to a moderate hardness. The colour is generally brownish; sometimes whitish, and sometimes of a bluish cast; full of small protuberances on the outside, smooth and yellowish within. Used in medicine.
- 100 LEAD, White, or Cerusse, is a preparation from common sheet lead.
- 101 LINSEED OIL is obtained by expression from the seeds of the common flax. It is used a little in medicine, but principally for the coarser kinds of painting.
- 102 MACE, a membrane enveloping the shell of the fruit, whose kernel is the nutmeg. It comes in ramified flakes of an inch or more in length. When the nutmeg fruit is collected, between the external pulpy coat and the Nutmeg, the Mace is found, wrapping itself round the shell, and is then of a blood-red colour. It is gently dried in the sun, afterwards slightly sprinkled with sea-water, and pressed down firm and close, which preserves its fragrance and consistence. Mace should be new, not dry, of a fragrant scent, tough, oleaginous, and of a good yellow. The Oil of Mace is a kind of sebaceous matter, said to be expressed from the nutmeg. That which is brought from the East Indies is somewhat soft, of a yellow colour, and strong agreeable smell, much resembling that of the nutmeg. It is made at Banda; hence its vulgar name of Banda Soap.
- 103 MADDER Roots are used as an ingredient for dying scarlet. They are cultivated in this country, and therefore sufficiently known. The East India Madder Roots are imported under the name of *Munjeet*.

- 104 MADREPORE, a species of coral, in a variety of forms, found on the sea-shore in many parts of India. It is brought merely as an article of curiosity.
- 105 MANGOES.—Of this fruit there are different sorts; with and without a stone. They make an excellent pickle, for which purpose they are gathered unripe.
- 106 MANNA.—The Manna used in medicine is a gummy substance produced chiefly in Italy, where it oozes from the trunk, branches, and leaves of a kind of ash-tree. The Persian Manna is the only sort procured from the East, and appears of a dirty reddish brown colour: small prickles, leaves, &c. are seen intermixed, as well as some particles of sand and earth. It is greatly inferior to the Italian.
- 107 MASTICH, a resinous substance, procured from Turkey and Egypt, where it is obtained, by incision, from a tree. It is commonly brought in small yellowish, transparent, brittle grains, or tears. Some is of a dark colour; another kind is white. It has little taste, but a fragrant smell, when heated. The Turks chew it (whence its name) to sweeten the breath, and strengthen the gums. Here it is used in medicine and varnish making.
- 108 MELASSES, or *Molasses*, the gross residue of sugar, after refining.
- 109 MUSK, a peculiar substance of a very strong scent, generally growing like a tumor on some animals, particularly a species of goat. It is obtained in Bantam, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and Thibet. The two latter places furnish the best. When first procured, it appears like coagulated blood; it is dried in the sun, and reduced into a light friable substance, almost a powder, of a dusky reddish colour, and acquires a strong disagreeable smell. It is then tied up in bladders, and exported. The Musk itself is dry, rather unctuous, of a rusty blackish colour, in small round grains, with a few hard black clots. Besides being a strong perfume, Musk is administered in medicine. It is greatly liable to adul-

teration. When moist, it has generally been kept in linen steeped in rank urine. Musk is generally brought from China.

- 110 MYRABOLANES, a kind of medicinal fruit, little used as such in England, growing chiefly in Bengal and Malabar. They are generally about the size of a date, pointed at the end, extremely hard, and of a yellowish brown colour. When young, and the shell is soft, they are sometimes *candied*.
- 111 MYRRH, a kind of gum resin issuing by incision, and sometimes spontaneously, from the trunk and larger branches of a tree. That which is imported from India, is produced in Abyssinia. Myrrh varies much in the size of the pieces, in taste, and colour. The best sort is semi-transparent, friable, unctuous to the touch, of an uniform light or reddish yellow colour; a strong, but not ungrateful smell, and very bitter taste. It is often adulterated, and then opaque, and either white or of a dark colour, approaching to black, with a disagreeable odour. It is a very useful medicine.
- 112 NUTMEGS, which are almost exclusively produced in the Molucca Islands, are of two kinds, male and female. The former is a wild nut, without taste or smell. The female, which is the common Nutmeg, grows in a thick pulp, which separates into two valves, and discovers a slender shell, (closely invested by the mace), which contains the seed or Nutmeg. The tree yields three crops annually; in April, August, and December. When the fruit is gathered, the outer covering is stripped off, and the contents dried in the sun. After being smoked for a considerable time in the shell, the Nutmegs are taken out, and thrown into a strong mixture of lime and water, to preserve them. They are then cleaned, and packed in chests for exportation. The largest and heaviest Nutmegs are to be chosen, olive-shaped, well marbled on the outside, reddish within, unctuous in substance, and of a fragrant smell .- An essential Oil is obtained at Banda by distillation of the nuts; and, by ex-

pression, a thick sebaceous oil. What is often denominated Oil of Mace, is in reality expressed Oil of Nutmegs.

- 113 NUX VOMICA, the fruit, or rather the seed of the fruit, or berry, of a large tree growing on the Malabar Coast, and in the Islands of Timor and Ceylon. It is shaped like a button, round and flat, with a small prominence in the middle on both sides of a grey colour, covered with a kind of down; internally hard and tough. It possesses a strong narcotic, deleterious quality, and is a certain poison to all animals except the human species. The largest, whitest, newest, and cleanest are the best.—An *extract* has sometimes been brought, which, as well as the nut, is used in medicine.
- 114 OKER, or Ochre, a genus of earths, slightly coherent, and composed of fine, smooth, soft, argillaceous particles, rough to the touch, and readily diffusible in water. Ochres are of various colours, as red, blue, yellow, brown, green, &c.
- 115 OLIBANUM, a gummy resin brought from the East Indies and Turkey, usually in drops or tears, like those of Mastich, but larger; of a pale yellowish, and sometimes of a reddish colour; taste moderately warm and pungent; smell strong, not very agreeable. It is considered to be *Thus*, or Frankincense, in the tear. The purest Olibanum is semi-pellucid, and of a light yellow colour.
- 116 OFILM, the inspissated juice of the White Poppy, which grows plentifully in the soil about the Ganges. It is partly of the resinous, and partly of the gummy kind, heavy, of a dense texture, and not perfectly dry; colour brown, so dark and dusky as to appear at first black; a dead and faint smell; taste bitter and acrid. That which is made at Patna, is esteemed throughout India. It is brought from the East Indies in round masses, closely covered with successive layers of Poppy or Tobacco leaves, to the thickness of nearly one-fourth of an inch. It is less narcotic, more nauseous, and cheaper than the Turkey Opium; and is supposed to be sometimes adulterated with cow-dung. The narcotic

properties of Opium render it a powerful and useful medicine.

- 117 ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, a cordial water distilled from the flowers of the Orange tree.
- 118 ORPIMENT, Auripigmentum, Sulphuret of Arsenic, a mineral composed of sulphur and arsenic, sometimes artificially produced, but generally found native in the earth, as one of the ores of arsenic. It is of two kinds; red or Realgar; and yellow, which is brought from India under the native name of Hartall. This occurs in lumps, or fragments, ponderous, of a bright lemon colour, passing into gold yellow, and Aurora red. Its internal lustre is very brilliant; between waxy and semi-metallic. Used as a pigment.
- 119 OTTA, Attar, or Oil of Roses, is obtained in the following manner. A glazed earthen jar, or clean cask, is filled with rose-blossom-leaves, and spring water poured in just sufficient to cover them. The vessel, with its contents, is then placed in the sun for two or three days: at the end of the third or fourth day, small particles of yellow oil will be seen floating on the surface of the water, which, in the course of a week, will have increased to a thin scum; this is taken up by a little cotton tied to the end of a stick, and squeezed into a small phial. Attar of Roses is often adulterated, and the essential oil obtained from the raspings of Sandal wood sometimes substituted in its stead.
- 120 PADDY BIRD FEATHERS are extremely light, soft, and delicate; resembling the down of the Eider duck. Their colour is white, sometimes slightly variegated with black. Muffs, tippets, and other similar articles, made of these feathers, are often brought from India, as presents.
- 121 PEARLS are obtained from a shell-fish, commonly called the pearl oyster. The principal fisheries are on the Coast of Madura, the Strait between Ceylon and the Continent, the Island of Baharen, in the Persian Gulf, and at Hainan, on the Coast of China. The pearl divers pile the shells upon the

shore in little pits, and cover them with sand, till the shell opens, and the fish is destroyed. The Pearls are then procured, cleansed, and passed through a kind of sieve, according to their sizes: the smallest are denominated seed or ounce Pearls, and are of very inferior value. The quality or value of Pearls depends chiefly upon their size and colour. Their true shape is a perfect round. The colour should be a pure. white; not dull and lifeless, but clear and brilliant; free from foulness, spot, or stain; surfaces naturally smooth and glossy .- The shell, which is the Mother of Pearl, is compressed and flat, nearly orbicular; the inside exquisitely polished, and of the whiteness and water of the Pearl itself. It has the same lustre on the outside, when the external coats have been removed by aquafortis. It is used (especially by the Chinese and Japanese) in a variety of inlaid works, toys, &c.

- 122 PEPPER, the fruit of a shrub, somewhat similar to the vine, which is cultivated in the Dutch Islands of Java and Sumatra, in Ceylon, and particularly on the Malabar Coast. There are two kinds; the black and white. The latter is prepared by detaching its outer bark or rind. There is, however, said to be a sort of native white Pepper, superior to the factitious. The natives make a pickle of the common pepper; and procure from it likewise a fermented spirit.—Long Pepper is a dried fruit of about an inch in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill; cylindrical figure and brownish grey colour; said to be produced by a plant similar to the common Pepper.—Cayan (commonly spelt Cayenne) Pepper is made by grinding the ripe pods and seeds of the red Capsicum, which produces a prodigiously hot and acrimonious pepper, of a red colour.
 - 123 PUREE, a beautiful yellow pigment, in the composition of which the urine of the Elephant is said to be a chief ingredient. It is brought in round lumps of various sizes, in colour like orpiment, with a strong urinous smell, and little or no taste.

- 124 QUICKSILVER, or *Mercury*. There is but little Mercury brought from the East Indies, and that is chiefly procured either from China, or from mines in Japan. What is sold here as Japan Mercury is, however, supposed to be manufactured in Europe. Its character and uses are well known.
- 125 RADIX CONTRAVERVE, a medicinal root of a South American plant, the juice of which is poisonous. It is called Contrayerva, (*i. e.* counter-poison), because the root is said to be an antidote to the poison of its juice. The root is knotty, externally of a reddish brown colour, and pale within; taste sub-astringent, warm, and bitter.
- 126 RAVENSARA. The article imported from India under this denomination is a nut of a dark brown colour; the size of a nutmeg, in smell and taste resembling both Cloves and Pimento: internally it is divided into cells, and contains a kernel extremely hot and biting to the taste, with a strong spicy smell.—Ravensara is, however, the name given to the bark of the Clove-Cinnamon tree, growing in the Brazils and Madagascar, of which the foregoing is probably the fruit.
- 127 REDWOOD, properly so called, is brought from Africa and the Brazils. *Red Saunders* appears to be the only sort of Redwood imported from the East Indies. See 142.
- 128 RHUBARB, or *Rheum*, is the large roots of a plant, dried. East India Rhubarb is produced in China, and is easily distinguished from Turkish, to which it is inferior in value. The latter is cut into roundish pieces, freed from the bark, with a hole through the middle of each piece. The East India is in longish pieces, harder, heavier, and more compact. Good Rhubarb should be firm and solid, but not flinty, easily reducible to a fine bright yellow powder, and should impart to the spittle a saffron tinge, without proving slimy in the mouth. Its taste is sub-acrid, bitterish, somewhat astringent; smell slightly aromatic. Its valuable medicinal qualities are well known.

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- 129 RICE, called in India *Bras* or *Bray*, is a grain sufficiently known. The large grained Rice is generally less esteemed in the East Indies than the smaller and whiter sort. In the husk it is called *Paddee*, a coarse kind of which is often brought as food for animals on board East India ships.
- 130 Rosewoon. The Lignum Rhodium, or Aspalathus, (whence the Oleum Rhodii is obtained), is heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, of a strong smell, and purple colour. The Chinese Rosewood, called by the natives Tze-tau, is odorous, of a reddish black colour, streaked, and full of fine veins, which appear to be painted. The manufactures of this wood are more valued in China than the varnished or japanned. There are baser kinds of Rosewood of inferior value.
 - 131 Rouge, a pigment of a beautiful rose colour, procured from the red colouring matter of Safflower. It is brought from China spread on small papers, or in pots.
 - 132 RUBIES. The true Ruby is of a red colour, mixed with blue or yellow. It occurs in grains, small rounded fragments, and crystals. The oriental Ruby is found in Pegu, the Island of Ceylon, and a few other parts of the East Indies. All coloured gems, of whatever hue, (according to Tavernier), are denominated *Rubies* in India.
 - 133 RUNGAMATTA, an earth of a deep red colour: procured probably from a district of the same name on the Burrampooter.
 - 134 SAFFLOWER, called also Bastard Saffron, the florets of the Carthamus, an annual plant, which grows about three feet in height in most of the warm parts of Asia, as well as in Europe. Safflower is brought in dry small compressed cakes, and contains two colouring matters; a yellow and a red. The former is of little value; but the latter affords a beautiful rose-red dye or pigment. The quality of Safflower depends upon its colour, which should be of a bright saffron hue. It has been brought from India in a coarse powder; but in this form it is liable to adulteration.—East India Safflower is sometimes called Cussom.

- 135 SAFFRON is obtained in this country from the flower of the Crocus, which is picked, dried, and prepared in cakes. The foreign, which is less esteemed than our own, is chiefly brought from Spain, and some from Egypt. It is not probably produced in India. Saffron is used in medicine and in dying.
- 136 SAGO is produced by a species of palm tree, growing spontaneously in the East Indies. The tree yields a whitish meal, which is prepared by the Malays into small roundish grains. It is a wholesome nourishing food, and will preserve for many years.—The *Powder* is probably the mealy substance without further preparation. It makes a fine white jelly.
- 137 SAL AMMONIAC, Muriate of Ammonia, is procured from a variety of substances, but is supposed to be obtained in India, as in Egypt, by sublimation from the dung of certain animals, especially cows. It is commonly brought in cakes, or large crystals, sometimes in the form of a basin. It has no smell; taste bitter, pungent, and urinous. It is used variously in the arts; by the dyer, the gold-refiner, the tinner, and the coppersmith.
- 138 SAL GEM is Rock or Fossil Salt,* of which there are large hills or rocks in several parts of the world. In the province of Lahor, in Hindostan, is a rock of salt upwards of 400 feet high. It comes in crystallized masses of a greyish, varying to a violet blue, or flesh red colour; semi-transparent, brittle, and of a shining internal lustre. It is manufactured into common salt.
- 139 SALEP, a preparation from the dried root of a species of Orchis. It is a wholesome and nutritive food: seldom imported from India.

140 SALTPETRE, Nitre, Nitrate of Potass, is produced naturally

* By Rock Salt, as a general term, is understood all salts dug out of the earth, which have not undergone any artificial preparation.
and artificially. Many of the lands in India (especially in the vallies of the great rivers), abound in native Saltpetre. In the Presidency of Calcutta a large quantity is annually manufactured and exported. It is also produced in China. Its chief consumption is in the manufacture of gunpowder. The native Saltpetre is collected generally as a thin granular crust, or efflorescence, which is speedily reproduced. It is refined, and brought in rather impure crystals.

- 141 SANGUIS DRACONIS, a red resin, which exudes from certain large palm trees in the East Indies. It is of a deep, uniform, dull red colour. The best comes sometimes in oval drops, and is rather dear; but it is commonly brought in roundish masses, or cakes, wrapped in palm leaves, generally impure, and without taste or smell. It is often adulterated, and what is sold here is sometimes factitious. When pulverized, it becomes of a fine crimson colour; and, solved in alcohol, forms a blood red tincture. It is used a little in medicine, but chiefly in staining, lackering, and varnishing. It is very permanent, and not acted on by moisture.
- 142 SAUNDERS, Santahum, called also Sandal Wood,* (from the French abbreviated name Santal), is the wood of the Santalinus. There are three sorts; the mhite, yellow, and red. The two former are produced from the same tree, and are generally brought in large billets from various parts of the East Indies, particularly the Island of Timor, in the Indian Ocean, where this wood grows in abundance. The first is of a pale whitish colour, no smell or taste. The second is the interior wood of the tree, of a grateful and aromatic smell, and bitterish taste. It is used in the manufacture of various toys, &c. and in India and China is burnt in houses,

* As the identity of Sandal Wood with Yellow Saunders is sometimes questioned, it may be proper to refer the reader, for more full and satisfactory information, to the following authorities, viz. Encyclopédie, Art. Santal; Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry; and Encyclop. Britan. Art. Saunders:

on account of its fragrant scent. There being a great consumption of this wood in the East Indies, little of it is sent to Europe. Both these woods were formerly used in medicine .- The Red Saunders, which is less esteemed, is procured from a different tree, said to be common on the Coast of Coromandel. It comes in round billets, of a blackish red colour on the outside, a deep, brighter red within; with a wavy grain; without smell or taste, unless recent. Red Saunders is often confounded with Brazil or common redwood, which it resembles in appearance. They may be distinguished by the former being of a red colour, mixed with a little yellow, sweetish taste, and giving out its colour to water: Red Saunders yields only to alcohol, is of a dull blood colour, and rather bitter to the taste. Some travellers confound it likewise with Caliatour Wood, which is used in dying, and grows also on the Coromandel Coast. -A fragrant Oil is procured from the raspings of the Yellow Saunders. The red has been imported in coarse powder, probably for the purpose of extracting its colouring matter with greater facility.

- 143 SCAMMONV, a concreted vegetable juice, partly resinous, and partly gummy. The best is brought from Aleppo, in light spongy masses, easily friable, of a shining ash colour, verging to black; when, powdered of a grey or whitish colour. An inferior sort, full of sand and impurities, is brought from Smyrna. It has a faint unpleasant smell; taste bitterish, somewhat acrimonious. It is employed in medicine.—*Diagrydium* is Scammony prepared for medicinal use.
- 144 SEA Cow, Horse, or Morse Teeth. These are different names of the same animal; *Morse* is the northern name for Horse. These teeth or tusks are a sort of ivory, but less esteemed than Elephants' Teeth.
- 145 SEA SHELLS are procured in the greatest variety and beauty from about the shores of India, China, and the Islands.

The fine natural polish they exhibit, is often erroneously supposed to be the effect of art.

- 146 SEALING WAX is made chiefly from Shell Lac, or Seed Lac, and coloured with a suitable pigment. The Sealing Wax imported from India, in round sticks, is very coarse, and ill made; burning with a disagreeable smell, and hardening with difficulty.
- 147 SENA, or Senna, the leaves of the *Cassia Senna*, which are small, dry, of a yellowish green colour, taste a little acrid and bitter, smell not disagreeable. Senna is brought from various parts. The Alexandrian is reckoned the best. Some is produced at Mocha, and some in Persia. It should be new, of a strong smell, the leaves tender and perfect. It is a gentle purgative medicine.
- 148 SHAWLS, brought from India, are manufactures of fine wool, the produce of a sheep, or goat, native of Cashmere, or the adjoining country of Thibet. This wool is at first of a dark grey colour, but is bleached by means of a preparation of rice flour. The most beautiful Shawls are said to come from Cashmere. They are of two kinds; Long, or Scarfs; and Square, or Shawl Handkerchiefs. Other articles of apparel, as waistcoats, cravats, stockings, &c. are made of the same materials. The borders of the Shawl are attached after fabrication, but in so nice a manner, that the joining is not perceptible. The first cost of a Shawl in India is 8 rupees;* from thence, in proportion to the quality, to 15 and 20. Some of the best cost 40 rupees.
- 149 SILK is the produce of the *Bombyx*, or Silk Worm, a native of China, to which country the article of silk was originally peculiar. The China silk, which is still a considerable article of merchandise, and highly esteemed, is of a delicate pearl white. That of Bengal is inferior, and generally of a deep

* The Rupee is worth about 2s. 6d.

yellow colour. Silk is likewise produced in great quantity in Japan, but the Government is averse to traffic. The Floss silk of China seems to be the waste silk that surrounds the cocoons, (*i. e.*, the balls of silk spun by the insect), and serves to fasten them to the twigs on which they hang. It is inferior in quality, and is generally employed as caps to secure the raw silk when packed. The husks and knubs are the refuse rejected by the windster. Silk is brought from India only in the raw state. Some of the Bengal is organzined by the East India Company after importation. This process is the twisting two threads together into one.

- 150 SNUFF, an article well known to be manufactured from Tobacco. The most valuable Snuff imported from India is the Masulipatam, which is of a dark colour, nearly black, moist, and coarse grained. Opium is said to be an ingredient in its composition.
- 151 Sov is prepared from a kind of bean, growing in Japan and the East Indies. The natives boil the seeds, and adding corn, either wheat or barley, and common salt, they ferment the mass. The liquor is then expressed and filtrated.
- 152 SPELTER, or Zinc, a metal of a bluish white colour, produced plentifully in China. It possesses singular properties; is used in medicine, and greatly in the arts, especially in the manufacture of brass. Zinc is not found native, but is extracted from Calamine and other ores by distillation.
- 153 SPIKENARD, a sort of grass, from which anciently a highly esteemed ointment was made. In its dried state, as imported, it is of a yellow colour, with little or no smell, and a slight aromatic taste. Accident led to its discovery in the Peninsula of India about 20 years ago. It is used in medicine, but not much known.

- 154 SPIRITS of the Cape of Good Hope. There is a kind of Brandy made at that settlement in very considerable quantity.
- 155 SQUILLS, Scilla, the Sea Onion, grows spontaneously on the sea-shore in many warm climates. The root is used in medicine, and is either *red* or *while*. The latter is preferred. These roots are larger, somewhat oval shaped, composed of several coats, like onions; taste very nauseous, intensely bitter, and so acrimonious, that they ulcerate the skin, if much handled.
- 156 SQUINANTHUM, a species of rush, called Sweet Rush, or Camels' Hay, sometimes brought from Turkey and Arabia, tied up in bundles about a foot long. The stalk, in shape and colour, resembles a barley straw. It is full of fungous pith, like our common rush; leaves like those of wheat. When in perfection, it has a hot, bitterish, not unpleasant taste, and a very fragrant smell. It was formerly (but is not at present) used in medicine.
- 157 STORAX, or Styrax, a resinous juice, obtained from the Storax tree, which grows in the East Indies, Arabia, Syria, &c. It is commonly divided into solid, and liquid. The latter is procured by boiling the bark and branches of the tree in water; it should be glutinous, of a reddish or ash colour, transparent, very fragrant, and of the consistence of honey. The solid is of two sorts; Calamita, (so called from being formerly brought from Pamphylia in reeds), which generally comes in masses composed of whitish and pale reddish brown tears, unctuous, and soft like wax; and common Storax, which is less pure, brilliant, and fragrant, than the other. When the Calamita is in the tear, or drop, (which is rarely brought) it is very pure and valuable. What sometimes passes for Storax is factitious.
- 158 SUCCADES, the general denomination given to green fruits, and Citron, candied, and preserved in syrup.

- 159 SUGAR. The Sugar Cane is cultivated in China, Bengal, on the Coast of Malabar, in Batavia, &c. particularly at the last-mentioned place. East India Sugar is reckoned generally of a better quality than the West India, and is obtained at less expense. Its nature, properties, and the method of procuring it, are sufficiently known.
- 160 SUGAR CANDY is prepared from sugar. The syrup is clarified, and boiled down to a certain point; then suffered slowly to crystallize. The *White* is manufactured from refined sugar, and never deliquesces, or becomes moist (as the brown is liable to do) in a damp air. Brought chiefly from China.
- 161 TALC, a magnesian fossil, composed of very fine smooth glistering laminæ, or plates. It occurs in various parts of the world, and differs in colour and appearance. The Tale imported from India (called Ubruc) comes in flat, roundish plates, semi-transparent, and of a yellowish colour. It is probably procured from China, where it is much used in making lamps, lanthorns, &c.
- 162 TAMARINDS, the fruit of the Tamarind tree, freed from the outer shell, and the pulp and seeds preserved in syrup. The tree is native of both Indies. The East India Tamarinds are preferred to those of the West; and may be distinguished by the greater length of the pods, and by the pulp being drier, and of a darker colour.
- 163 TEA, the dried leaves of a plant growing in China, Tonquin, and the Isles of Japan. The Chinese assert that there is but one species of the Tea Tree, and that the difference in the quality and appearance of Tea arises from the soil, and methods of curing; a chief operation in which is that of *tatching*, or roasting the leaves in a *tatch*, or iron pan. To detail minutely the various characters of Tea would occupy too large a space; the following brief account must therefore suffice.—The GREENS are, 1. Singlo, or Songlo, (a local name), leaves large, fine, fat, and clean.—

2. Twankay, or Tunkey, a fine sort of Hyson, oftener tatched and picked than the Singlo .- 3. Hyson, (He-tchune, name of the first chop or date when made), leaves closely curled, and small; green colour, verging to a blue.*-4. Hyson-skin (so called from its resemblance to the peel of the Hyson), is the large loose leaves of the Hyson; light green colour; faint delicate smell: known here by the name of Bloom-lea .- The superior Hyson-skin is also selected from the Hyson .- The BLACKS are, 1. Bohea, (Voo-ye, a local name), of various qualities; in the common, the colour of the leaves is uniform; the infusion deep .--2. Congou, (Cong-foo, i. e. great care in the preparation), leaf rather large, somewhat greenish. The best Bohea is often sold for Congou .- 3. Campoi, (a local name), fragrant, with a violet smell; infusion pale .- 4. Souchong (Se-owchong, i. e. very little sort), is only the best Congou procured from young trees, growing in a good soil. The real Souchong is produced in very trifling quantity, and is extravagantly dear in China. The infusion of Souchong is a yellowish green .- 5. Pekoe (Pe-how, i. e. white first leaf, or hair,) is the tender leaves, gathered just after the trees have been in bloom, and exhibits soft, white, downy flowers .- There are other sorts, not known in commerce, as Lintsesin, (a local name), young leaves and stalks .- Ho-ping, (a local name), cured like Bohea; bad smell, and of little value.-Le-oo-ching, (a local name), often made to imitate Singlo .- Ho-nan, produced near Canton; prepared merely for home consumption .- Bingmin, (name of the first maker), leaves long and thin .--The Ankoy teas, produced at a place called An-khe, are

* The Hyson Cheelan is the finest sort of green tea; but this is only sold in small lackered boxes, containing from 9 to 15 lbs. each, generally about 4s. 6d. per lb. cured like the other black teas, but are generally of less value.—What is called *Gunpowder* is a variety of Hyson, made into little balls. One sort of tea is often substituted for another in China, as Bohea for Hyson, and vice versâ, by altering the mode of curing. Tea is also sometimes adulterated by the mixture of leaves of other trees with it. This may be detected by opening the leaves with boiling water, and observing whether they are indented like the tea-leaf.

- 164 TEAKE or *Tick-wood*, a hard wood of a darkish colour, and susceptible of a good polish. It is plentifully procured in many parts of India, which circumstance, and its great durability, render it highly serviceable in ship-building.
- 165 TERRA JAPONICA. This article, called by the natives of India Cutt, has obtained various names, as Catechu, Cashoo, Cautch, &c. It is a strong extract prepared by decoction from the wood of a tree,* growing in several parts of India, particularly in the province of Bahar. The extract is evaporated to dryness; then, being spread on a cloth, is shaped into quadrangular pieces, by means of a string, and dried in the sun. It is a dry, pulverable substance, of a red brown colour, brighter internally, uniform in texture, brittle, and friable; without smell; taste astringent, succeeded by a permanent mucilaginous sweetness. It often appears mixed with earthy impurities. There are two varieties, the Bengal, and Bombay, which differ but little from each other. Terra Japonica is employed in medicine, and by the natives of India in dying. It contains an unusually large quantity of tannin. A compound of Terra Japonica, with Aloes, Cardamoms, and other

* Mr. Barrow states, however, that the Catechu, or Red Earth, of the old Pharmacopecia, is the feculæ of the Areca Nut, boiled with unslacked lime; but the Terra Japonica now in use, is the ashes of a particular species of Mimosa, found in Japan, and most of the Eastern Islands. *Travels in Cochin China*, p. 227. aromatics, made into small round cakes, or lozenges, is chewed by the natives, and has been brought to Europe by the Dutch, under the name of *Siri gata gamba*. A similar article has been called by us *Gambia*.

- 166 TIN.—Tinstone, an ore of Tin, is found in the peninsula of Malacca, and in the Island of Banca.
- 167 TOBACCO derives its name from the Island of Tabasco, in South America, whence it was first imported. *Cheroots* (the form in which Tobacco is brought from India) are the leaves rolled up, about four inches long. They are brought in small quantities, chiefly for private use.
- 168 TURBITH, the root of a plant growing in various parts of India, particularly in the Island of Ceylon, and on the Malabar Coast. It is cut into oblong pieces, the size of the finger, dry, resinous, brown without, whitish within; taste sub-acrid, and nauseous. It should be recent, compact, not wrinkled, and not too much covered with gum or resin, which is often done by design. Its use is in medicine.
- 169 TURMERIC, the roots of the Curcuma, which grows naturally in India and China. The roots resemble Ginger, but are round, jointed, and of a deep yellow colour. They are used in medicine, and yield also a beautiful, but not durable, yellow dye. Turmeric should be chosen large, new, heavy, resinous, and difficult to break.
- 170 TURPENTINE OIL is distilled from Turpentine. It possesses all the properties of other essential oils, and with Gum Copal forms a very fine varnish.
- 171 TUTENAGUE, or Tutenag, is a white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, artificially combined. The Chinese Petong, or white copper, contains nickel, and a portion of silver. The composition of this is not exactly known.
- 172 VERMICELLI, or Vermichelly, an Italian composition of various edible articles, reduced to a paste, and formed into slender wormlike pieces, from whence its name. Locksoy is

a kind of Vermicelli, prepared from rice at Cochin China, and thence exported in considerable quantity to Japan and China, where it is much esteemed. It is transparent, and gives a consistence to soup. The Chinese Locksoy is opaque, and less esteemed.

- 173 WORM SEED (so called from being esteemed a cure for worms in children) are the seeds of the *Santonicum*, which grows naturally.
- 174 ZEDOARIA, or Zedoary, is the root of a plant cultivated at Siam, where it is much valued. The plant has thick, fleshy, swelling, roundish, clustering roots, of a slight aromatic smell, and biting taste. They are used in medicine. Zedoary is also produced in Ceylon and Malabar.—A kind of Zedoary was imported a short time since under the name of Sera Root.



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SCHEDULE OF RATES

CHARGED BY THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY

For the Management of Goods imported by Private Merchants.

	calcula sale va	any's sales, and on the estimated value of goods sold by private bar-			VAREHOUSE-RENT Week, from the date of hipsentryatthe Custom se, till the delivery of roods.†
	£	s.	d.	s.	<i>d</i> .
Alkali-See Kelp.	4	0	0	0	2 per chest.
Aloes	4	0	Sec. 1	1. 37 11	11 ditto.
Anniseed	and the second	and the second	0	0	
Annotto	2	10	0	0	Contraction of the second s
Arrow Root	4	0	0	y and	2 ditto.
Assafætida	3	0	0	0	11 ditto.
Barilla-See Kelp.				23	
Bees' Wax	3	0	0	0	11 ditto.
Benjamin	2	10	0	0	1 ditto.
Borax	4	0	0	0	2 ditto.
Calicoes, White	10000000		0	0	2 per bale.
Calicoes, white and dued See					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
printed or dyed_See					
Prohibited Goods.		the set	ind!		
	Sel Sais	10 50 0 a		R. Call	and the second second

For wharfage, landing, cartage, housing, coopering, taring, mending packages if broken by ordinary ship's breakage, enlarging Indigo or other chests when necessary, weighing, shewing to the buyers, printing catalogues, selling at the sales at the East India House, or shewing and attendance in case the importer shall sell the goods by private sale, and delivering.
† N. B. On goods sold at the Company's sales, the importer is to pay the weekly rent until the *Prompt-day (i.e.* the day fixed for the full payment of the goods), from which day the buyer is to pay it. In case the goods shall not pass the sales, the whole of the Warehouse-rent until the period of delivery.

pass the sales, the whole of the Warehouse-rent until the period of delivery, will of course remain a charge upon the goods, and be paid by the importer, or the person to whom he may transfer his property in the goods.

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	Rates	per	cent.	Warehouse-Rent per Week.		
	£	s,	d.	<i>s</i> ,	d.	
Cambogium	2	0	0	0	14 per chest.	
Camphire	2	0	0	0	1 ditto.	
Cardemoms	2	0	0	0	1 ¹ / ₃ ditto.	
Cassia Buds	2	10	0	0	1 ditto.	
Lignea	2	10	0	0	1 ditto.	
Castor Oil	2	10	0	0	1 ditto.	
Cayenne Pepper	4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.	
China Root mmmmmmmmm	. 4	0	0	0	01 ditto.	
Cinnabar	2	0	0	0	1 per chest.	
Cinnamon	1	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per bale.	
Cloves	. 1	0	0	0	11 per chest.	
Cochineal	2	0	0	0	15 ditto.	
Coffee, Mocha	2	0	0	0	2 per bale.	
Java	2	0	0	0	11 ditto.	
Bourbon	. 2	0	0	0	$0\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}$ per bag.	
Columbo Root	4	0	0	0	2 per chest.	
Cornelians		0	0	0	1 ditto.	
Cotton Wool, Bengal		0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$ per bale.	
Suratummum	1	10	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.	
Bourbon	. 1	0	0	0	11 ditto.	
Cowries	- 4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.	
Dragon's Blood	> 3	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per chest.	
Elephants' Teeth	2	0	0	0	1 per cwt.	
Galanga Root	- 4	0	0	0	01 per bag.	
Galbanum	- 4	0	0	0	2 per chest.	
Galls	The second second	0	0	0	11 ditto.	
Ginger	- 4	0	0	0	$0^{\tilde{1}}_{2}$ per bag.	
Gum Ammoniac	- 4	0	0	0	2 per chest.	
Animimum	- 4	0	0	0	2 ditto.	
Arabic	- 4	0	0	0	2 ditto.	
Copal	- 4	0	0	0	2 ditto.	
Senega	- 4	0	0	0	2 ditto.	
Tragacanth	4	0	0	0	2 ditto.	
Hemp and Sunn		0	0	0	1 per bale.	
Indigo	- 2	0	0	0	11 per chest.	
Kelp, Barilla, or Alkali	- 7	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt.	
Lac Lake	- 2	0	0	0	15 per chest.	
Long Pepper	- 4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.	
Mace	- 1	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per chest.	
Mastich	- 4	0	0	0	2 [°] ditto.	
Mother o'pearl Shells	- 4	0	0	0	0 ¹ / ₃ per cwt.	
Munjeet	- 4	0	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂ per bag.	
	-	the second	1	Contraction of the local division of the loc	- the second	

. (115)

	Rate	Rates per Cent.			Warehouse-Rent per Week.
	£	s.	d.	S	. d.
Musk	2	0	0	0	1 per chest.
Muslins, white	and the second second	Carlos Carlos	Ő	0	11 per bale.
printed or dyed-See Pro-					-21
hibited Goods.					
Myrabolanes	4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.
Myrrh	3	. 0	0	0	1 per chest.
Nankeen Cloth	2	0	0	0	1 p. bale or ch.
Nutmegs	1	0	0	Ō	11 per chest.
Nux Vomica	4	0	0	0	01 per bag.
Oils, Chemical	2	0	0	0	1 per chest.
Olibanum	4	0	0	0	2 ditto.
Pepper, Black	2	0	0	0	1 per bag of 316 lbs.
White	2	0	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$ per hag of 224 lbs
Prohibited Piece-goods	1	10	0	0	11 per bale.
Puree	2	0	0	0	1 per chest.
Rhubarb	2	10	0	0	1 ditto.
Rice	4	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$ per bag.
Safflower	3	0	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂ per bale.
Sago	4	0	0	0	1 per bag.
Sal Ammoniac	4	0	0	0	2 per chest.
Saltpetre	1	0	0	0	7 per ton.
Sealing Wax	4	0	0	0	2 per chest.
Seed Lac	4	0	0	0	2 ditto.
Senna	4	0	0	0	1 per bale.
Shellac	4	0	0	0	2 per chest.
Silk, Raw, of Bengal or China	1	0	0	0	11p.baleorch.
Wrought-See Prohibited					
Goods.		1		-	al
Sticklac	4	0	0	0	01 per bag.
Sugar, Bengal	2	0	0	0	01 ditto.
Bourbon or Java	3	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt.
Tale	4	0	0	0	1 per box. 2 per chest.
Tamarinds	4	0	0	0	2 ditto.
Terra Japonica	4	0	0	0	1. ditto.
Tortoiseshell	2	0	0	0	0 ¹ / ₃ per bag.
Turmeric	4	0	0	0	2 per ton.
Wood for dying, and all other wood	3	0	0	0	~ per tom
the second s			12		and the second

Articles not enumerated will be charged according to their value and bulk.

H2

If goods require to be *garbled*, or to have new packages, a reasonable price will be charged for the same.

The usual petty fee of *lot* or *louding* money will be paid to the warehouse-keepers by the parties who may take the goods away.

The East India Company also deliver goods lodged in their warehouses at Blackwall, from their wharf on the River Lea, on payment of the following charges, *viz*.

	Porterage.			dage.
In Balas Bass on losso	S:	d. 1	s. ()	d.
In Bales, Bags, or looseper cwt. In Casks, or Chestsper cwt.		1 inno		11
Rattans		6 mm		62
Hides and Skinsper Lot				3

TABLE OF CHARGES

(INCLUDING DOCK DUES)

Fixed by the Court of Directors, and payable to the Warehousekeepers of Baggage, on the Clearance of Baggage, Wines, &c. belonging to Passengers and others from India.

BAGGAGE.

	t	3.	ao
On a chest or trunk of apparel or linen, containing			
above 15 solid feet	1	5	0
Ditto, above 8, and not exceeding 15	1	0	0
Ditto, above 4, and not exceeding 8	0	15	0
Ditto, under 4			6
On a chest of drawers, or a couch, containing apparel			
or linen mannan and and and and and and and and an	1	5	0
On an empty couch, or a sea-cot and bedding	0	8	0
On a child's couch munitive munitive munitive	0	15	0
On small packages of little value-from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.			
in proportion.			1.1.1.1.
Cording and sealing (if required)	0	1	6

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GOODS CLEARED BY VALUATION.

		S.	a.	
On goods not exceeding £5 gross value munimum	.0	8	0	
Ditto above £5, and not exceeding £10	0	12	0	N
Ditto above £10, and not exceeding £20	0	15	0	
Ditto above £20, and not exceeding £30	1	- 1	0	
Ditto above £30, and not exceeding £50	1	5	0	
Ditto above £50per cent.	2	10		

TEA.

On a package not exceeding £10 gross value	2	2	0
Ditto above £10, and not exceeding £20	0	12	0
Ditto above £20, and not exceeding £30	0	15	0
Ditto above £30, and not exceeding £50	1	1	0
Ditto above £50per cent.	2	10	0

WINE.

On a	butt	2	2	0
On a	pipe	1	10	0
On a	half pipe	0	18	0
On a	quarter cask	0	12	0

No goods are to be delivered from the warehouses before the above charges have been paid, and all other duties and charges to which such goods are liable.

N.B. The above charges do not include the Custom House dues, nor the charge for cartage from the East India warehouse to the residence of the proprietor of the goods.

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SCHEDULE OF RATES

DUE TO THE

EAST INDIA DOCK COMPANY,

By 43 GEO. III.

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All vessels (including prize ships) with East India or China produce on board, must unload in the Docks, (except such part of the cargo as the Board of Customs may permit to be unladen at Long Reach, for the purpose of lightening the vessel) under the penalty of $\pounds 300$, to be pair by the owner or master.—Vessels outward bound to the East Indies or China, must load either in the Docks, or below Limehouse Creek, under the penalty of $\pounds 200$, to be paid as before.

......

	t	S.	a.
For unloading inwards, or loading outwards, to be paid			
within ten days after clearing inwards, viz.			
. Ships, not country shipsper ton burthen	0	14	
Country ships, two-thirds of the crew being Lascars,			
per ton burthen	0	12	0
New ships, loading outwards for the first time, or ves-			
sels not having unloaded in the Docks on their last			1.4
arrival, to pay before leaving per ton burthen	0	4	0
Any ships removing from the Docks after unloading			
inwards, and not loading outwards, to have re-		414 11	
turnedper ton burthen	0	2	0
Ships having completed their number of voyages, or			
not continuing in the trade, to have returned,			
within one month after their removal from the			
Docksper ton burthen		4	0
Besides the above, a further rate on all goods is paya-			
ble to the Dock Company, within three months			
after the vessel shall be cleared, ofper ton*		2	0
For wharfage, cartage, &c. the Dock Company a	re	auth	0=
rized to charge after the rate of 2s. per ton.			

* The tonnage to be computed according to the East India Company's usual mode of calculating the tonnage of goods.

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