

#467
CUSTOMS TARIFFS

OF THE

S 2086

UNITED KINGDOM,

FROM

1800 TO 1897.

WITH SOME NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT
BRANCHES OF RECEIPT FROM THE YEAR 1660.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



573 of 74

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

A Synopsis of certain of the Older Laws relating to Importation,
Exportation, and the Regulation of the Customs.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
One measure of wine shall be through the realm : one measure of ale and one measure of corn, viz., the quarter of London. And one breadth of dyed cloth, russets and haberjects, viz., two yards within the lists ; and it shall be of weights as it is of measures.	9 Hen. III., c. 25. 14 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 12. 27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 10. 8 Hen. VI., c. 5. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4.
Merchant strangers (if they were not prohibited before) coming into this realm as well by land as by water, shall be well used, and buy and sell without any manner of evil tolls, except in times of war, in which case they are to be intreated as the English are in the enemies' country.	9 Hen. III., c. 30. 9 Ed. III., c. 1. 14 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 2. 25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2. 2 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 1. 11 Rich. II., c. 7.
Concerning wrecks of the sea :—It is agreed that where a man, or a dog or a cat, escape quick* out of the ship, neither such ship, nor barge, nor anything therein, shall be adjudged wreck, but the goods are to be saved and kept by view of the Sheriff, Coroner, or King's Bailiff, to be restored to the owner within a year and a day ; else to the King ; and he that doth otherwise to be awarded to prison and fine at the King's will, and to render damage.	3 Ed. I., c. 4. 17 Ed. II., c. 11.
The King shall have wreck of the sea, throughout the realm, whales and great sturgeons taken in the sea, or elsewhere within the realm, except in certain places privileged by the King.	17 Ed. II., c. 11. 3 Ed. I., c. 4.
Merchant strangers may buy and sell within this realm without disturbance, and the disturbers of them to render them double damages, one year's imprisonment, and ransom at the King's will. No merchant stranger to carry wine out of the realm.	9 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 1. 25 Ed. II., st. 4, c. 2. 2 Rich. II., st. 3, c. 1. 11 Rich. II., c. 7.
No false money or counterfeit sterling shall be brought into this realm, nor elsewhere within the King's power, upon forfeiture of such money ; but all people may bring to the Exchanges, and to no place else, bullion, silver in plate, vessels of silver, and all manner of money of silver, of what value soever it be, and there receive good and convenient exchange.	9 Ed. III., c. 2. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 11. 14 Elizabeth, c. 3.
No cloths made beyond the sea to be brought into England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, upon forfeiture of the said cloths, and the merchants further to be punished at the King's will.	11 Ed. III., c. 3. 4 Ed. IV., c. 1.
All merchants, being no enemies, shall come into the realm and depart quietly, saving the franchises of London and other cities.	14 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 2.
The sea to be open to all manner of merchants, to pass with their merchandise where it shall please them.	18 Ed. III., c. 3, 5.
Barons of the Exchequer to do right to all men without delay ...	20 Ed. III., c. 2.
Merchant strangers may buy and sell without disturbance except to the King's enemies.	25 Ed. III., c. 2. 2 Rich. II., c. 1. 11 Rich. II., c. 7.
Every measure shall be according to the King's standard, and shall be striked without heap, saving the franchises of Lords.	25 Ed. III., st. 5, c. 10. 34 Ed. III., c. 6.
Merchant strangers may come into and depart forth of the realm with their goods, paying only the Customs thereof due.	27 Ed. III., c. 2.
One weight, measure, and yard, to be throughout the realm ...	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 10. 9 Hen. III., c. 25. 14 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 12. 8 Hen. VI., c. 5. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
No merchant native or stranger, nor other, shall carry out of England, wool, leather, or woollfells, to Berwick-upon-Tweed nor elsewhere, nor into Scotland, nor sell them to a Scotch man, nor to any to carry them into Scotland; the transgression thereof made felony accompanied with forfeiture.	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 12.
How merchants robbed on the sea, whose goods be brought into this realm, shall be relieved; also touching ships wrecked, and wrecked goods.	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 13.
Merchants may bring in gold and silver to the King's exchange, and carry out as much new money, but not old sterling; and all false money shall be forfeited to the King.	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 14.
Merchants of enemies' countries shall have convenient time by proclamation to sell their goods and depart; forty days at least allowed, and in case of contrary winds, &c., longer time.	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 17.
Merchant strangers taken in the King's protection for wrongs done them, shall recover double damages, and have present remedy.	27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 20.
Credit shall be given to letters (that be not suspicious) brought by merchants' aliens; or to their oaths of the value of their goods, according to which 3 <i>d</i> . of the pound shall be taken, and thereupon their goods delivered them without delay, upon pain of imprisonment and quadruple damages to the party grieved, and as much more to the King.	27 Ed. III., c. 26.
No iron made in England or iron brought into England, and there sold, shall be carried forth of the realm of England, upon pain of forfeiture of double the money to the King.	28 Ed. III., c. 5.
Ships shall not be compelled to come to any port of England, nor here abide against the will of the merchant, master or mariners; they may sell part of their loading, paying custom for the same, and carry the remainder where they please without paying custom, and he that disturbs them shall incur a grievous forfeiture to the King, according to the quantity of the trespass.	28 Ed. III., c. 13. 20 Rich. II., c. 4.
A sack of wool contains 26 stones, and every stone 14 pounds according to the standard of the Exchequer; all wools shall be brought to the staple.	31 Ed. III., c. 8.
Herrings shall not be sold at sea, but in harbour after the cable of the ship is drawn to land, the 100 herrings declared to be 120; the last 10,000.	31 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 1.
Merchandise may be carried into and brought out of Ireland, the King's customs and other duties being paid as well by aliens as denizens.	34 Ed. III., c. 17.
They who have lands in Ireland may carry corn, beasts and victuals to Ireland, and recarry their goods and merchandise back to England, freely without impeachment, paying custom for them, and their duties to the King.	34 Ed. III., c. 18.
The Clerk of the Remembrance, and Clerk of the Pipe shall be assigned to sit together: their office and duty defined.	37 Ed. III., c. 4. 1 Rich. II., c. 5.
Any merchant may buy, sell, and use more merchandises than one sort, notwithstanding the Statute 37 Ed. III., c. 5, and transport them, paying custom and subsidy thereof due. English merchants not to pass out woollfells or wools, and none but victuallers of fish to carry out gold or silver in plate or money, saving the victuallers of fish that fish for herring and other fish, and they that bring fish into the realm in small vessels which meddle not with other merchandises.	38 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 2.
A ship shall not be forfeited for a small thing therein not customed, the owners being ignorant thereof.	38 Ed. III., c. 8.
Merchants, denizens as well as aliens, may sell and buy merchandises, and freely carry them out of the realm.	38 Ed. III., c. 11.
Merchant denizens may fetch wines, and Gascoign aliens may freely come into the realm with their wines and sell them.	38 Ed. III., c. 11.

APPENDIX.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
Woollen cloths shall not be transported till they be fulled, nor custom be paid until they be fulled, barbed, rowed and shorn.	50 Ed. III., c. 7. 7 Ed. IV., c. 3. 3 Hen. VII., c. 11.
No subsidy nor aulnage shall be paid for cloths called friseware made in Ireland, nor in England if made of Irish wool.	50 Ed. III., c. 8. 2 Ed. III., c. 14. 25 Ed. III., c. 1.
Merchant strangers may buy or sell all things vendible within the realm, in all cities, ports, fairs, markets, or other places, the disturbers to be subject to double damages and a year's imprisonment, and to be ransomed at the King's will.	2 Rich. II., c. 1. 9 Hen. III., c. 30.
No man shall transport gold or silver without the King's licence upon penalty of forfeiture of the same; also, no passenger shall be transported without the King's licence, upon the penalty that the master forfeit his ship to the King; the searcher or warden of the ports, if convicted of negligence herein, shall forfeit his office, goods, and suffer imprisonment for a year: half the penalty to the informer.	5 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 2.
Merchant strangers may come into the realm, continue in it, and depart at their pleasures, and to be well, friendly, and merchantlike intreated, and demeaned in all parts.	16 Rich. II., c. 1. 9 Hen. III., c. 30. 9 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 1. 25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2.
Where English ships are not to be had, men may bring in or carry out their merchandise in strangers' ships, but where English ships are to be had, then to freight alien's ships involves forfeiture of their goods and merchandise or the value thereof.	6 Rich. II., c. 8. 23 Hen. VIII., c. 7. 1 Elizabeth, c. 13.
Aliens being in amity with the King and the realm may bring in fish and all other victuals and sell them by gross or by retail.	6 Rich. II., c. 10
All merchants, aliens and denizens, may buy and sell within this realm without interruption, but must carry no wines out of the realm: they must pay their customs, and may sell their wares by gross or by retail.	11 Rich. II., c. 7. 16 Rich. II., c. 1. 1 Hen. IV., c. 17.
None shall obtain offices in the Customs by suit or for reward, but upon desert.	12 Rich. II., c. 2. 5 Ed. VI., c. 16.
Wool to be cocketted only in the name of the owner, upon pain of forfeiture of the same.	13 Rich. II., c. 9. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4. 8 Hen. VI., c. 5.
No bond made or taken, to be double in the Exchequer, but the King to have sufficient surety of his duty in the manner accustomed.	13 Rich. II., c. 14.
Every alien who bringeth merchandise into England shall find surety before the customer of the port where the merchandise shall be brought, to buy other merchandise to the value of half the merchandise imported, at the least, as wool, leather, woolfells, lead, tin, butter, cheese, cloths, or other commodities of this land.	14 Rich. II., c. 1. 18 Hen. VI., c. 3. 17 Ed. IV., c. 1. 3 Hen. VII., c. 8.
No merchant alien to sell or buy merchandise within the realm with another merchant alien, nor to sell at retail except victuals and provisions. Spicery not to be exported by aliens.	16 Rich. II., c. 1.
Upon exchanges by aliens, other merchandises, of the staple shall be bought within three months after the exchange, viz. :—Wool, woolfells, lead, tin, butter, cheese, cloths, leather or other commodities of the land to the value of the sum so exchanged, upon pain of forfeiture of the same.	14 Rich. II., c. 2.
All merchants of the realm, shall freight in the said realm, the ships of the said realm, and not strange ships, so that the owners take reasonable gains.	5 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 3. 6 Rich. II., c. 8. 14 Rich. II., c. 6. 4 Hen. VII., c. 10. 1 Elizabeth, c. 13.
Merchant strangers resorting into this Kingdom shall be well used.	14 Rich. II., c. 9. 9 Ed. III., st. 1., c. 1. 25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2. 11 Rich. II., c. 7.
No Customer or Controller shall have ships of his own, nor freight ships, nor any Customer, Controller, Searcher, Waiter or Finder shall have his office for term of life, but at the King's pleasure, and all patents made to the contrary are utterly void.	14 Rich. II., c. 10. 17 Rich. II., c. 5. 1 Hen. IV., c. 13. 31 Hen. VI., c. 5.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
There shall be but eight bushels of corn struck to the quarter.	15 Rich. II., c. 4. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4. 15 Rich. II., c. 7.
Armour, corn and victuals may be carried to Berwick, notwithstanding 7 Rich. II., c. 16.	
Customers, controllers, and searchers, shall be removable at the King's pleasure, and execute their offices without making deputies.	1 Hen. IV., c. 13.
No searcher, gauger, alnager, tronour, collector or controller shall have estate in his office for life, or a term of years; and patents made to the contrary are clearly void, and of none effect.	17 Rich. II., c. 5. 14 Rich. II., c. 10. 1 Hen. IV., c. 13. 4 Hen. IV., c. 24. 31 Hen. VI., c. 5.
No gold or silver in coin or in mass, to be carried over the sea without the King's licence (except the wages of Calais and the King's fortresses beyond the sea), saving reasonable expenses, upon pain of forfeiture of the same. Merchant strangers may carry forth half their money out of the realm, by the King's licence.	2 Hen. IV., c. 5. 19 Hen. VII., c. 5.
Merchant strangers who sell their merchandize within the realm shall bestow their money upon other merchandize of this realm, without carrying out gold or silver in coin, plate or mass, upon pain of forfeiture of the same, saving always their reasonable costs.	4 Hen. IV., c. 15. 5 Hen. IV., c. 9. 27 Hen. VI., c. 3. 17 Ed. IV., c. 1. 3 Hen. VII., c. 8.
Customers or controllers shall act in person, and make no deputies, upon forfeiture of £100. Half to go to the informer. And every customer to be sworn upon yielding his accounts, and merchandize to be discharged in ports and not in creeks, upon penalty of the forfeiture of the goods.	4 Hen. IV., c. 20. 13 Hen. IV., c. 5. 1 Hen. IV., c. 13.
Searchers shall not let their offices to farm or make a deputy; and by virtue of their office they shall not take of any master any silver or money for their welcome or farewell, nor any other thing for the same, upon pain of losing their office for ever, and making fine at the King's will.	4 Hen. IV., c. 21.
Merchant strangers shall be used in this realm as merchant denizens be in other realms, and shall remain with the hosts assigned to them upon pain of the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of such aliens, also upon pain of imprisonment.	5 Hen. IV., c. 7. 9 Hen. III., c. 30. 9 Ed. III., c. 1. 2 Rich. II., c. 1. 11 Rich. II., c. 7. 4 Hen. V., c. 5.
Merchant strangers shall put in sureties to employ their monies upon commodities of this realm (saving their reasonable costs), within a quarter of a year, upon penalty of forfeiting the said money; one alien shall not sell merchandize to another alien, upon pain of forfeiture of the said merchandize.	5 Hen. IV., c. 9. 4 Hen. V., c. 5. 4 Ed. IV., c. 6. 14 Rich. II., c. 2.
A repeal of so much of the statute of 5 Hen. IV., c. 9, as compels sale in a quarter of a year; and aliens forbidden to carry out of the realm merchandize brought in by aliens.	6 Hen. IV., c. 4.
No common hostler in a city or borough shall be a customer, controller, searcher, or finder.	11 Hen. IV., c. 2. 20 Hen. VI., c. 5.
Customers, gaugers of wines, controllers, and searchers directed to be resident upon their offices, for charge and discharge of ships, and not to be absent above three weeks, upon pain of losing their offices, unless commanded specially to be in the King's Court of Record.	1 Hen. IV., c. 13. 4 Hen. IV., c. 20. 13 Hen. IV., c. 5.
A confirmation of the statute of 5 Hen. IV., c. 7, and 5 Hen. IV., c. 9, as to the usage of merchant strangers.	4 Hen. V., c. 5.
Keels that carry sea coals at Newcastle shall be measured and marked by commissioners of what burthen they be before any carriage be made by them, upon pain of forfeiture of the said keels.	9 Hen. V., c. 10.
Gold or silver not to be carried out of the realm upon penalty of forfeiture of the same, one quarter to go to the informer; except in certain cases, viz.: Ransoms for English prisoners; and horses, oxen, sheep, bought in Scotland; merchant strangers to be bound not to carry gold out of the realm upon pain of forfeiting the same, or the value thereof.	2 Hen. VI., c. 6.

APPENDIX.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>A ton of wine contains 252 gallons ; a pipe 126 gallons ; the tertian 84 gallons ; the hogshead 63 gallons ; a barrel of herrings and eels 30 gallons fully packed ; the butt of salmon contains 84 gallons fully packed : and the importing the said wines, eels, or salmon, under the said gauge forfeits the same. A fourth part to go to the informer ; justices, mayors, and bailiffs are empowered to hear and determine.</p>	<p>2 Hen. VI., c. 11. 18 Hen. VI., c. 17. 1 Rich. III., c. 13.</p>
<p>Sheep shall not be transported beyond sea, fleeced or shorn, without the King's licence, upon penalty of forfeiture of them or the value thereof, except to victual Calais.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VI., c. 2.</p>
<p>A customer, collector, or controller, concealing the King's customs is to forfeit treble value and make fine and ransom ; one third part to go to the informer.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VI., c. 3. 4 Hen. IV., c. 20.</p>
<p>The Lord Chancellor may grant licence under the Great Seal to any to convey butter and cheese to any other place besides the staple.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VI., c. 4. 18 Hen. VI., c. 3. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar., c. 5.</p>
<p>A confirmation of the Statute of 17 Rich. II., c. 7, giving licence to all the King's subjects to carry forth corn out of the realm, but the King's Council may restrain it at pleasure, notwithstanding.</p>	<p>4 Hen. VI., c. 5. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar., c. 5. 1 Jac. I., c. 25. 21 Jac. I., c. 28. 3 Car. I., c. 4.</p>
<p>No thrums nor woollen-yarn under colour of thrums, to be carried forth of the realm upon pain of forfeiting double the value.</p>	<p>8 Hen. VI., c. 23. 23 Hen. VI., c. 2.</p>
<p>No English man shall sell any manner of merchandize to an alien except for ready money, or other merchandize in hand, upon penalty of forfeiting of the same.</p>	<p>8 Hen. VI., c. 24.</p>
<p>A wey of cheese contains 32 cloves, and every clove 7 lbs</p>	<p>9 Hen. VI., c. 8.</p>
<p>A confirmation of all Statutes touching weights and measures</p>	<p>11 Hen. VII., c. 4.</p>
<p>A customer and controller shall make a warrant to discharge a merchant that hath paid his Custom, upon pain of forfeiting for every default £10 to the King, and to the merchant £5. Recoverable in any Court of Record.</p>	<p>11 Hen. VI., c. 15.</p>
<p>None to disturb an alien in bringing victuals to sell in gross or retail, under forfeit of £10, half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>14 Hen. VI., c. 6. 9 Ed. III. st. 1, c. 1. 11 Rich. II., c. 7.</p>
<p>Butter and cheese may be transported without licence to any being in amity with the King, paying Custom. The King may restrain the same at pleasure, any former Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VI., c. 4. 18 Hen. VI., c. 3. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar., c. 5.</p>
<p>Vessels of wine, oil, and honey, shall be gauged, and abatement made for the quantity wanting.</p>	<p>18 Hen. VI., c. 17. 27 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 8. 1 Rich. III., c. 13. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4. 28 Hen. VIII., c. 14.</p>
<p>No customer, comptroller, nor searcher, &c., nor their deputies, shall have ships of their own, buy or sell by way or colour of merchandize, freight ships, keep wharves, or quays, or hostleries or taverns or be factors or attorneys for aliens, nor be host to merchant aliens, upon the forfeit of £40 as often as they do the contrary ; half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>20 Hen. VI., c. 5. 11 Hen. IV., c. 2.</p>
<p>Controllers, surveyors, searchers, or their deputies, arresting ships for unlawful cause, and so convicted, are to forfeit £40 ; to be sued by the merchant within two months and failing him or them by any other person ; half the penalty to go to the informer.</p>	<p>28 Hen. VI., c. 5.</p>

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>Certain merchandizes wrought are not lawful to be brought into the realm of England or Wales, from foreign parts, to be uttered and sold, upon penalty of forfeiture, as often as they are found in the hands of persons to be sold; viz., woollen caps, woollen cloths, laces, corses, ribbons, fringes of silk or of thread, laces of thread, silk twined, silk in anywise embroidered, laces of gold, tires of silk or gold, saddles, stirrups, or any harness pertaining to saddles, spurs, bosses for bridles, andirons, grid-irons, any manner of locks, hammers, pincers, firetongs, dripping-pans, dice, tennis-balls, points, laces, purses, gloves, girdles, harness for girdles of iron, latten, steel, tin, or of alkemine; anything wrought of any tawed leather and tawed furs, buskins, shoes, galoches or corks, knives, daggers, wood-knives, bodkins, shears for tailors, scissors, razors, sheaths, chessmen, playing cards, pins, combs, pattens, pack-needles, any painted ware, forciers, caskets, rings of copper, gilt, or of latten, gilt chafing dishes, hanging candlesticks, chaffing-balls, sacring-bells, rings for curtains, ladles, scummers, counterfeit basins, ewers, hats, brushes, cards for wool, blanche iron thread, commonly called and named white wire.</p> <p>Half the penalty is to go to the person who will seize the goods.</p> <p>Provided, that Robert Stillington, Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, London, nor his successors, nor the inhabitants of St. Martin's Lane, shall be prejudiced by this Act.</p> <p>Provided also, that if any of the said wares come into this realm by way of wreck they are exempted from forfeiture by this Act and may be sold.</p>	<p>3 Ed. IV., c. 4.</p>
<p>No woollen cloths wrought beyond sea shall be brought into England to be sold upon pain of forfeiture of the same.</p>	<p>4 Ed. IV., c. 1. 11 Ed. III., c. 3.</p>
<p>Four bow-staves shall be brought into this Kingdom for every ton of merchandize brought in by strangers in ships and vessels belonging to Venice or any other place from whence they are or have been usually brought, upon forfeiture of 6s. 8d. for every bow-staff deficient.</p>	<p>12 Ed. IV., c. 2. 13 Elizabeth, c. 14.</p>
<p>Merchandize carried into or brought out of Scotland or the Isles shall be brought first to Berwick or Carlisle, and there sold and pay Custom, upon pain of forfeiture of the said merchandize or the value thereof, half to go to the informer; and no merchandize shall be shipped in any creek or other place between Tynemouth and Berwick, but only in Berwick, under the like penalty.</p>	<p>22 Ed. IV., c. 8.</p>
<p>Italian merchants shall sell their merchandize in gross and not by retail, and shall employ the money thereof upon the merchandize of the realm, except as to their reasonable costs, upon pain of the forfeiture of the said merchandize; and they are to sell within eight months. They may also carry away so much as they cannot sell within eight months; half the forfeiture under this law to go to the informer.</p>	<p>1 Rich. III., c. 9. 1 Hen. VII., c. 10. 21 Hen. VIII., c. 16. 32 Hen. VIII., c. 16.</p>
<p>Ten bow-staves shall be brought into this realm for every butt of malmsey and tyre, upon pain of forfeiture of 13s. 4d. per butt of the said wines, half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>1 Rich. III., c. 11. 6 Hen. VIII., c. 11.</p>
<p>No merchant stranger to import any manner of girdles to be sold, or harness wrought for girdles, points, leather laces, purses, pouches, pins, gloves, knives, hangers, tailors' shears, scissors, andirons, cupboards, tongs, fireforks, gridirons, stock-locks, keys, hinges and garnets, spurs, painted glasses, painted papers, painted forciers, painted images, painted cloths, beaten gold, or beaten silver wrought in papers for painters, saddles, saddle-trees, horse-harness, boots, bits, stirrups, buckles, chains, latten nails with iron shanks, turners' hanging candlesticks, holy-water stops, chaffing dishes, hanging lavers, curtain rings, cards for wool, except roan-cards, clasps for garments, shears, buckles for shoes, brooches or spitz-bells, hawk-bells, tin and leaden spoons, wire of latten, iron candlesticks, grates, horns for lanthorns, upon pain of forfeiture of the same so brought in; half to go to the informer—to be recovered by Bill of Common Law, &c.</p>	<p>1 Rich. III., c. 12. 5 Elizabeth, c. 7.</p>
<p>The contents of every vessel of wine and oil brought into this realm to be sold shall be as follows, viz. :—the ton 252 gallons, pipe 126, tertian 84, hogshead 63, barrel 31½, rundlet 18 gallons and a half.</p>	<p>1 Rich. III., c. 13. 18 Hen. VI., c. 17. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4. 28 Hen. VIII., c. 14.</p>

APPENDIX.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>Aliens made denizens shall pay such Custom and subsidies as they did before.</p>	<p>1 Hen. VII., c. 2. 11 Hen. VII., c. 14. 21 Hen. VIII., c. 16. 22 Hen. VIII., c. 8.</p>
<p>Owners of goods paying Custom in one port and carried to another port shall have a certificate testifying the duties paid ; and if such goods be discharged unpacked or put to sale before the certificate be delivered into the Custom-house, they are to be forfeited, and half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VII., c. 7.</p>
<p>Merchant strangers, and merchants of Ireland, Guernsey, and Jersey, shall employ the money by them received, upon the merchandize of this realm, upon penalty of the forfeiture of the same merchandize so brought, or the value thereof, half to go to the informer. The customer and controller to take security, that the money be employed accordingly.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VII., c. 8. 17 Ed. IV., c. 1.</p>
<p>Woollen cloths shipped in one port and carried to another port, and from the last port carried over seas, shall pay the Customs thereof at the said last port.</p>	<p>11 Hen. VII., c. 6.</p>
<p>No horse shall be carried out of this realm without the King's licence, upon pain of forfeiture, nor mare above the value of 6s. 8d. nor under the age of three years.</p>	<p>11 Hen. VII., c. 13.</p>
<p>The measure of a bushel 8 gallons of wheat ; a gallon of wheat to weigh 8 pounds at 12 ounces per pound troy weight, and every ounce 20 sterlings, and every sterling to be of the weight of 32 corns of wheat that grew in the midst of the ear of wheat, according to the old laws of this land.</p>	<p>12 Hen. VII., c. 5. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4.</p>
<p>No money, plate or bullion above 6s. 8d. to be carried into Ireland, nor above 3s. 4d. in gold or silver brought from Ireland into England upon pain of the forfeiture of the overplus (with imprisonment) ; half the forfeit to go to the informer.</p>	<p>19 Hen. VII., c. 5.</p>
<p>Those that are aliens born, but who afterwards become denizens, are to pay subsidy and Customs as they did before they became denizens.</p>	<p>19 Hen. VII., c. 8. 22 Hen. VIII., c. 8.</p>
<p>The King and council will determine what scavage shall be taken in London. Scavage is to be taken only of merchant strangers, under penalty of £20 for levying it upon natives.</p>	
<p>Certain things made unlawful to be brought into England to be sold ; such merchandize or the value thereof to be forfeited in whosoever hands it is found (the informer to have half) ; viz., all manner of silk wrought by itself or with any other stuff, in any place out of this realm, in ribbons, laces, girdles, corses, calls, corses of tissues or points, except such goods be licensed by the King.</p>	<p>33 Hen. VI., c. 5. 22 Ed. IV., c. 3. 3 Ed. IV., c. 3. 1 Rich. III., c. 10. 1 Hen. VII., c. 9. 19 Hen. VII., c. 21.</p>
<p>One English man may custom goods in another Englishman's name, without prejudice, so may one merchant stranger enter for another merchant stranger, but he that so enters goods that the King loseth his Customs thereon, forfeits the value of the goods to the King and the like to the merchant wronged. No person being free of prisage by grant or otherwise, is to custom the goods of another to the King's prejudice.</p>	<p>1 Hen. VIII., c. 5.</p>
<p>A restraint of the transporting of woollen cloth before it be fulled, rowed, and shorn ; upon pain of forfeiture of the goods. But cloths called vesses, rays, sailing cloths, and other sold at four marks or under are exempt from this restriction.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VIII., c. 7. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 13. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 19.</p>
<p>No collector or controller of subsidies shall take anything for sealing of cloth of gold, silver, bandekin, velvet, damask, satin sarsanet, tartron, camblet ; nor delay sealing upon forfeit of 40s. each time, the one moiety to the King the other moiety to the party grieved.</p>	<p>4 Hen. VIII., c. 6. 12 Ed. IV., c. 3.</p>
<p>None shall carry over sea white woollen cloths above the price of five marks, urshorn, unbarbed or unrowed, upon pain of forfeiture of the same ; the informer to have half : all cloths sold under five marks excepted.</p>	<p>5 Hen. VIII., c. 3. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 13. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 19. 7 Ed. IV., c. 3. 3 Hen. VII., c. 11.</p>

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>An Englishmen, sworn subject to a foreign Prince, shall pay such strangers' Customs as those other subjects belonging to the said Prince do, as well inward as outward, but in case he return into England, and there inhabit and abide, then he is to pay but English duties, and to have a Writ out of Chancery for the same. **</p>	<p>14 & 15 Hen. VIII., c. 4.</p>
<p>White cloths at £4 and under, and coloured at £3 and under, may be transported, and all above the said rates to be forfeited, if unbarbed, unrowed, and unshorn; half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VII., c. 11. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 13. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 19. 8 Elizabeth, c. 6.</p>
<p>In what manner leather shall pay Custom, and regulating the exportation thereof.</p>	<p>18 Elizabeth, c. 9.</p>
<p>Welsh hides may be carried beyond seas by any but tanners.</p>	<p>27 Hen. VIII., c. 14.</p>
<p>There shall be no costs of suit awarded to the defendant where any action is sued to the King's use.</p>	<p>24 Hen. VIII., c. 8.</p>
<p>Tables of scavage to be set up in London to be first approved, &c., by the Chancellor, Treasurer, President, Privy Seal, Steward, and two Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; and by them subscribed, or by any four of them at least. A table of Customs, Tolls, and Duties shall be set up in every city, borough, or town, in open places, to the intent that nothing be exacted more than is due; upon penalty for neglect of the same of £5 per month forfeit for every city, and 40s. for every town corporate.</p>	<p>22 Hen. VIII., c. 8.</p>
<p>No corn, beef, butter, cheese, muttons, veals, porks, capons, hens, chickens, or other provisions to be transported without the King's licence, except for victualling Calais, Hames, Guisnes, and Berwick, under pain of forfeiture of the value; half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>25 Hen. VIII., c. 2. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5. 5 Elizabeth, c. 5.</p>
<p>No person or persons within the realm, shall buy or otherwise take by exchange for other wares, wares made, or hereafter to be made, out of this realm, of tin, or mixed with tin, as platters, dishes, saucers, pots, basins, spoons, ewers, flagons, goblets, salts, salt cellars, spoons or any other thing made of tin or pewter, upon pain of forfeiture of the said wares, in whose hands soever found or taken, or the full value thereof, half to the King; half to the finder of the same.</p>	<p>25 Hen. VIII., c. 9. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 4.</p>
<p>Eight salt raw hides may be carried as provision unforfeit in ships bound for Dantzic, Norway, or Ireland, or southwards beyond the Straits.</p>	<p>27 Hen. VIII., c. 14.</p>
<p>The contents of every piece of dowlas and lockrams shall be expressed upon the cloth upon pain of forfeiture of the same; half to go to the informer.</p>	<p>28 Hen. VIII., c. 4.</p>
<p>No person shall carry beyond seas brass, copper, latten, bell-metal, pan-metal, gun-metal, or shruff-metal, whether clean or mixed, upon pain of forfeiting double the value thereof, half to go to the informer (tin and lead excepted). If it be carried coastwise, security ordered to be given in double the value of the metal, that it shall be discharged at a port within this realm, and a certificate to be produced within eight months for the discharge of such bond.</p>	<p>33 Hen. VIII., c. 7. 2 Ed. VI., c. 37.</p>
<p>A Customer or his deputy making a false certificate for such metal shall lose his office, and the value of the goods so concealed out of the certificate.</p>	
<p>No worsted yarn to be transported upon pain of the forfeiture of 40s. per pound; half to be paid to him that will sue.</p>	<p>33 Hen. VIII., c. 16. 1 Ed. VI., c. 6.</p>
<p>None may convey horses, geldings, or mares out of England into Scotland, or other parts beyond the seas, without the King's license; upon pain of the forfeit of £40 for each horse, mare, or gelding (half to go the informer); also, the horses, &c., to be forfeited. A mare of 10s. price may be sent beyond the seas.</p>	<p>1 Ed. VI., c. 5, 6. 11 Hen. VII., c. 13.</p>
<p>The penalty upon subjects or merchant strangers for customing other men's goods whereby the King loseth his duty is the forfeit of all the goods and chattels personals of such offender for ever, half to go to the informer. Every such prosecution to be within three years, or else the offender to be free and discharged.</p>	<p>3 Hen. VII., c. 7. 1 Hen. VIII., c. 5. 2 & 3 Ed. VI., c. 22. 1 Elizabeth, c. 11.</p>

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>White ashes shall not be shipped, laden, or carried over sea, under forfeiture of 6s. 8d. per bushel, half to go to informer.</p>	2 & 3 Ed. VI., c. 26.
<p>No person shall carry bell-metal, brass, copper, latten, pan-metal, gun-metal, shruff-metal, clear or mixed, over sea ; under pain of forfeiting double value, and £10 for every thousand weight ; half to go to informer. The officers of the ports to take a sufficient obligation in the law for the delivery of the same from port to port, viz., in double value and £10 for every thousand weight.</p>	2 & 3 Ed. VI., c. 37.
<p>The officer who permits any of the said metals to be shipped contrary to the said Act, or makes bonds or certificates without dates for discharge of the said metal, loseth his office, and the value of the metals.</p>	
<p>The master, owner, purser, or boatswain not acquainting the officers of the Customs of such shipments of metal on board them within three days after knowledge, to forfeit double the value thereof ; and the officer neglecting to seize, to lose his office, and the value of the metals.</p>	
<p>The said metals not to be laden on ships for beyond sea, except where a Customer or his deputy is resident ; upon pain of the forfeiture of such metals and £10 for every thousand weight thereof.</p>	21 Hen. VIII., c. 10. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 7.
<p>As to the true length, breadth, and weight of woollen cloths ; none of the said cloths to be exported without the King's alnager's or owner's seal as to their length ; upon pain of their forfeiture or payment of the value thereof, half to go to the informer.</p>	5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 6. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, c. 5. 27 Elizabeth, c. 17. 4 Jac. I., c. 2.
<p>No boots, shoes, buckskins, stertups, nor slippers to be shipped with intent to transport them as merchandise ; upon pain of forfeiture or payment of the value thereof, with exception for such wares as may be required for the King's subjects at Calais or the Isle of Man. Tanned leather may be exported with the King's licence.</p>	5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 15.
<p>The penalty for buying or selling an office belonging to the Customs or any part or parcel thereof, is the forfeiture of all right, title, and interest in the same, and disablement on the part of the person paying the money from enjoying the said office.</p>	5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 16.
<p>Gascoygne or Guyen wines or Toulouse woad may be brought into this realm by any other ships, as well as English, notwithstanding</p>	4 Hen. VII., c. 10. 5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 18. 1 Elizabeth, c. 1, 3.
<p>The penalty for transporting wheat, rye, barley, or other corn or grain growing within this realm, or malt, beer, butter, cheese, herring, and wood, without licence, is the forfeiture of the ship and apparel that carry the same. And the owners of the said corn also to forfeit double value. The masters and mariners to forfeit their goods and suffer a year's imprisonment without bail ; half the forfeiture to the informer.</p>	1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5.
<p>And upon licence obtained by any person for transporting the said goods, the ship is to be laden all in one place ; upon penalty of the forfeiture of the merchandise with the goods and chattels of the offender ; half to go to informer.</p>	
<p>It is made high treason to bring any counterfeit money of gold or silver from foreign parts, like the coin of other realms, and current within this realm.</p>	9 Ed. III., St. 2, c. 2. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 11.
<p>No goods, wares, or merchandise, except fish outwards, and fish and salt inwards, shall be laden or landed for, or from, parts beyond the seas and the realm of Scotland (the vessel being not in leak or wreck), except only in the daylight from 1st March to the last day of September, between sun-rising and setting ; and from the last of September to the first of March, between seven in the morning and four in the afternoon, at lawful quays, wharfs, and places as by the Queen's Commission shall be assigned (Hull only excepted), and where officers have been, and are, resident, or their servants, for ten years together last past, upon forfeit of the goods, wares, and merchandise, or the value thereof.</p>	1 Elizabeth, c. 11.
<p>Owners, masters, or other person or persons taking charge of a ship, shall not discharge nor receive loading in any other place (except before excepted) nor at any other time than is before limited and appointed, upon forfeit of £100 for that voyage.</p>	

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>A shipper, master, purser, or other person, shall give notice to the customer or other officer of his departure, that he intendeth to lade, and to what place, and after loading signify to such officer his lading, and shall answer such questions upon oath concerning his ship's lading, as shall be ministered to him by such customer or other officer, upon pain for every such default of not truly advertising nor answering, of forfeiting £100.</p>	
<p>If a wharfinger, crane-keeper, searcher, lighterman, waiter, or other officer of the Customs consent to, or know of, any offence committed contrary to this Act, and discloses it not within a month to the customer or other officer where the offence is committed or to the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor, or Under-Treasurer, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or Attorney General, he is to forfeit £100 lawful money of England.</p>	1 Elizabeth, c. 11,
<p>The customer of Hull is to have a deputy continually resident at York, and the customers, controllers, and searchers of every other port shall appoint able deputies who are to attend the hours and places afore appointed, as well within Custom-houses as without, and to despatch merchants without consenting to damage the King, upon pain for default, of loss of office, and £100; half to go to the informer.</p>	
<p>English fish of English taking, may be imported Custom-free. No herring to be bought of an alien bottom, but what is sufficiently salted, pickled and casked, upon forfeit of the same or the value. No person to load fish, victuals, wares, or other things of what kind or nature soever they be, in any bottom whereof any stranger born is owner, ship-master, or part-owner, to be carried from port to port of this realm upon pain of forfeiting all the said goods or the value thereof. It is not lawful to bring cod or lings in barrels or other cask but only loose in bulk and by tale, upon pain of forfeiting the same, or the value thereof.</p>	5 Elizabeth, c. 5.
<p>No person shall bring into the realm to be sold, bartered or exchanged, girdles, harness for girdles, rapiers, daggers, knives, hilts, pommels, lockets, chapes, dagger-blades, handles, scabbards and sheaths for knives, saddles, horse harness, stirrups, bits, gloves, points, leather laces or pins ready made or wrought, under penalty of the forfeiture of the same, or the value by the person in whose hands they are found; half to go to whosoever will sue.</p>	5 Elizabeth, c. 7.
<p>The penalty for transporting any manner of sheepskins, woolfells, shortlings, mortlings, or the skins of any stag, hind, buck, doe, goat, fawn, or kid, or the pelts or skins of any of them; or the leather made of them, or any of them, or of shipping them with the intent to transport them, is the forfeiture of them, or the value, as also 2s. 6d. for every fell, shortling, mortling, pelt or skin aforesaid, bought, laden, shipped or transported contrary to the Act: half the forfeiture to go to the informer. Merchants of the staple, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hartlepool, and Berwick, exempted from the penalty.</p>	5 Elizabeth, c. 22.
<p>Penalty for transporting rams, sheep, lambs or any manner of other kind of sheep being alive, out of England, Wales or Ireland, or out of any of the Queen's dominions, is the forfeit and loss of all the offenders' goods for ever, as well principals as their aiders, abettors and procurers; half the penalty to go to the informer, besides a year's imprisonment to the offenders, and the left hand to be cut off. The second offence to be felony.</p>	3 Hen. VI., c. 2. 8 Elizabeth, c. 3.
<p>As to when corn may be transported and when not.</p>	
<p>The Statute 12 Ed. IV. touching bow-staves confirmed, and directing that for every ton weight of merchandise, four bow-staves shall be brought into this realm the 72 Hanse towns included with the other countries from which a proportion of bow-staves must be imported if other merchandise be imported; the informer as to offences against the Act to have half of the forfeit appointed by the said statute.</p>	1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5. 5 Elizabeth, c. 5. 13 Elizabeth, c. 14. 1 Rich. III., c. 11. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 9.
<p>Informers prosecuting upon frauds committed in the Customs may lay their information in any County, at the pleasure of the informer, when the value exceeds £30, notwithstanding the Statute of 11 Elizabeth, c. 5.</p>	21 Jac. I., c. 4. 27 Elizabeth, c. 10.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

SUBJECT.	STATUTES.
<p>The Statute of 1 Elizabeth, c. 10, and 14 Elizabeth, c. 4, touching the transporting of leather, repealed; and leather, tallow, and raw-hides shipped with intent to transport them beyond seas or to Scotland, ordered to be forfeited together with treble the value thereof. And the owners of ships knowing thereof to forfeit their ship, and the masters and mariners their goods and chattels and to suffer one year's imprisonment; half the forfeiture to go to the informer. But if the owner or the ship, master, or mariners do after their return, within three months, inform the Barons of the Exchequer, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, or any head officer of a Port, upon oath, they are thereby acquitted of the forfeiture.</p>	18 Elizabeth, c. 9.
<p>For every 6 tons of beer transported, 200 clap-boards to be imported to make casks thereof.</p>	35 Elizabeth, c. 11.
<p>No cards for wool shall be brought into the realm to be sold, upon forfeiture of them or the value; half to go to the informer.</p>	39 Elizabeth, c. 14.
<p>The penalty for bringing into the realm corrupt or mixed hops is the forfeiture thereof.</p>	1 Jac. I., c. 18.
<p>No man may buy raw-hides except tanners, on penalty of the forfeiture of them. Hides of ox, steer, bull, cow, calf, deer, goat and sheep are to be accounted leather, and so is every salt-hide.</p>	1 Jac. I., c. 22.
<p>For the avoiding all doubts which may arise upon the definition of the word leather, it is declared, that every hide of ox, steer, bull, cow, calf, deer red and fallow, goat and sheep being tanned or tawed, and every salt-hide is, shall be, and ever hath been reputed and taken as leather.</p>	1 Jac. I., c. 22.
<p>Customers, controllers, searchers, collectors of tonnage and poundage, and surveyors and their deputies hearing and knowing by any ways of any leather meant to be transported from any place within their offices and not using their best endeavours to seize the same; or who, within 40 days after their knowledge of the transporting thereof, do not disclose the same in some Court of Record, so that the offenders may be punished according to law, are to forfeit £100 for the first offence, and their office for the next. And the penalty on those officers for every false certificate made for the landing of leather, is £100.</p>	17 Car. I., c. 4.
<p>Any licence to dispense with the offences prohibited by this Act to be void.</p>	
<p>Customers and controllers of every port have power to take bonds and to give oaths to all persons going over sea to serve other Princes; they may take 6<i>d.</i> per bond, and must keep a register, and return it yearly to the Exchequer, upon pain of £5 for every bond not certified, and 20<i>s.</i> for every oath not certified.</p>	3 Jac. I., c. 4.
<p>No person to bring from beyond sea, or print, sell, or buy any popish primers, ladies' psalters, manuals, rosaries, popish catechisms, missals, breviaries, portals, legends, or lives of saints, containing superstitious matter, printed or written in any language whatsoever; nor in English: upon penalty of the forfeiture of 40<i>s.</i> for every such book: one-third of the penalty to go to the King, one-third part to the informer, and a third part to the poor of the parish; and the said books to be burnt.</p>	3 Jac. I., c. 5.
<p>Black coney-skins undressed prohibited to be transported, under penalty of the forfeiture of the value.</p>	3 Jac. I., c. 9.
<p>For ascertaining weights and lengths of cloths, &c., and repealing all former statutes of the like.</p>	4 Jac. I., c. 2.
<p>The penalty for selling unwrought English horns to strangers to transport, or for their transportation by Englishmen, is the forfeiture of double their value; half to go to the informer.</p>	4 Ed. IV., c. 8. 7 Jac. I., c. 14.
<p>Officers of Customs may lay their actions in any county at the pleasure of the informer.</p>	31 Elizabeth, c. 5. 21 Jac. I., c. 4.

APPENDIX II.

The Debt to the Farmers of the Customs contracted by King Charles I.

The following statement relates to the debt to the Farmers of the Customs which was contracted by King Charles I. It is quoted in House of Commons paper 443 of 1858, from Lord Clarendon's Continuation of the History of the Rebellion :—

“ Before the late troubles, and at the very first entry into them, Charles the First was necessitated to borrow very great sums of money from his then farmers of his Customs, and to oblige them to stand personally bound for many other great sums of money, which other men lent to His Majesty upon their security. For the repayment of these sums, His Majesty, with the advice of the then Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, granted a further lease of his Customs to those farmers for three or four years to come after the expiration of their former lease, with a covenant on His Majesty's part to pay the just interest for all moneys advanced by them, or for which they stood bound, and that they should out of their growing rent deduct such sums of money by the year, according to such proportion as was agreed upon. In 1640, the House of Commons took from the farmers their new lease, granted to them by the King, and so left them without any capacity of reimbursing themselves of the money they had lent, and at the mercy of the creditors to whom they stood bound. Many of the poor gentlemen had their estates extended upon judgments and recognizances, and their persons taken and committed to prison, where some of those who had been known to have great estates, as Sir Paul Pindar and others, were forced to end their lives. . . .

“ Upon His Majesty's (Charles the Second) happy return, those gentlemen who were alive of the old farmers, Sir John Jacob, Sir Job Hardy, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and Sir John Harrison, applied themselves to the King, having lain several years, and at that time remaining in execution in several prisons, and having had their estates sold upon the prosecution of those creditors to whom they were bound for money lent to His Majesty.

“ As soon as measures were taken for collecting the revenue, these four gentlemen named before, and two others, were appointed commissioners for collecting the customs, in which commission they continued a year or thereabouts, during which time many of their creditors, who had forebore to prosecute them whilst they were in prison and undone, began now to commence their actions against them, presuming that they were then, or shortly would be, able to satisfy them. . . .

“ His Majesty shortly after found it best for his profit to determine the collection by commission, and to let the whole to farm The propositions made by the old farmers were at least as much, if not more, for the King's profit than any others which had been made. He declared that the farm should be let to them The farm being thus settled, the old farmers were directed ‘ to bring their accounts to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which it would manifestly appear how much the King was justly and truly indebted to them, and how the debts were incurred ; so that, upon a just computation, such satisfaction might be made to them as was consistent with the present state of His Majesty's affairs and occasions.’ Many months, if not a whole year, were spent in the examination of those accounts before the auditors

“ The Lord Treasurer declared ‘ he should never advise the King, on the contrary, he should always dissuade His Majesty from paying or allowing any interest, though paid by them, which would swell the debt to such a proportion that His Majesty could never undertake the payment of it.’

“ Upon the whole matter, and upon all the doubts stated to His Majesty, and after the rejection of several of the sums of money which were demanded by them, and for the payment whereof such direct proof was not made as is required by the course of the Exchequer (though he said he thought most persons who were present were, in their private consciences, well satisfied that those sums had been in truth paid to His Majesty's use, as had been alleged), there appeared to His Majesty to be justly due to them the sum of £200,000 principal money, for almost twenty years, and for which they had paid the interest for many years out of their own estates. And His Majesty thought it very just ; and, with many gracious expressions of his purpose and resolution further to repair them as he should be able, gave order to the Lord Treasurer, ‘ that the said debt of £200,000 should be paid them in five years, that is, by £40,000 for every year, out of the rent of the farm ; and that all instruments necessary for their satisfaction and security should be presently given to them, whereby they might be able to comply with their creditors and avoid their importunity,’ wherewith His Majesty began to be troubled as much as themselves

Appendix II.

“ There were many other considerable debts incurred by His late Majesty (Charles the First) and for which many persons of honour, who adhered to him during the war, were personally bound for him, and whose estates had been extended and their persons imprisoned for the same. many of whom were in execution and in prison for the same when His Majesty returned, and others were then sued in Westminster Hall, in His Majesty’s own courts. His late Majesty having granted, under his Great Seal in England, to several persons entrusted for the rest, many of his forests, parks, and other lands, for their security and indemnity, who were or should stand bound for him, for money that was then borrowed for and applied to the necessary support of himself and his army, and to no other purpose ; in that grant he (Clarendon) had been particularly trusted, as well by the desire of the persons particularly concerned, as by His Majesty’s command to be solicitous for their satisfaction. And he did not deny that he never was more glad than when he was able to secure satisfaction for those persons who were so bound and secured ; nor more troubled than that he could do no more, than that there remained still so many unsatisfied and almost undone for those debts so contracted, of which number he believed there were still too many.”

APPENDIX III.

COMMISSIONS OF THE CUSTOMS SINCE 1671.

ADVERTISEMENT.

These are, by Order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, to give Notice to all His Majesty’s Officers of the Customs, That whereas His Majesty hath been pleased to take His Customs and Duties arising by the last Wine Act into His Own Hands, from the 29th of September instant, and to put them into Commission, their Lordships do expect and require all His Majesty’s said officers, both in the Port of London and Out-ports, that they and every of them, do diligently attend, execute and perform the Duty of their respective places ; and that they do obey and observe such Rules, Orders, and Instructions, as from time to time they shall receive from their Lordships, or from the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the managing, levying, and collecting His Majesty’s said Customs, and the Duties arising by the said Wine Act ; and that they do not trade as Merchants for themselves, or as Factors or Agents for others, according as by the Law in those cases is provided ; and that whoever of them shall offend against these Rules, their Lordships will suspend them from their Employment, and put others in their stead.

Gazettes, No. 610, 612 ; 21 and 28 September, 1671.

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
27 September, 1671	Sir Geo. Downing. Sir William Thomson. Sir William Lowther. William Garway. Francis Millington. John Upton.
30 March, 1672	Sir Richard Temple.
18 March, 1673	Sir Geo. Downing, restored.
8 January, 1675	Sir Edward Deering. Charles Cheyne.
9 November, 1677...	Sir Francis Lawley.
4 February, 1678-9	Charles Osborne.
10 April, 1679	John Upton, restored.
1 July, 1680-1	Nicholas Butler.
11 November, 1681...	Andrew Newport.
7 April, 1684	Sir Dudley North.
22 October, 1684	Sir John Buckworth. William Dickinson.

APPENDIX.

Appendix II

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
31 December, 1684 ...	Thomas Chudleigh.
28 February, 1684-5 ...	Sir John Werden.
2 April, 1685 ...	Sir Dudley North, restored.
11 July, 1685 ...	<i>Renewed Commission on accession of James II.</i>
25 June, 1686 ...	Samuel Clarke.
13 July, 1686 ...	Sir Nicholas Butler, restored.
25 February, 1686-7 ...	Three omitted, viz., Lord Cheyne, W. Dickinson, and Sam. Clarke.
14 January, 1687-8 ...	William Culliford.
1 March, 1687-8 ...	Henry Browne.
20 April, 1689. (<i>New Commission on the accession of William & Mary.</i>)	Hon. George Booth.
	Sir R. Temple.
	Sir John Werden.
	Sir Robert Southwell.
	Sir Robert Clayton.
	Sir Patience Ward.
24 March, 1689-90 ...	Thomas Pelham.
3 July, 1691... ...	Henry Guy.
16 August, 1694 ...	Charles Godolphin.
	Sir Walter Yonge.
14 April, 1696 ...	James Chadwicke.
	S. Clarke, restored.
21 June, 1697 ...	Benjamin Overton.
	Sir Henry Hobart.
20 August, 1698 ...	Sir John Austen.
	Robert Henley.
27 September, 1698 ...	Sir William St. Quintin (added).
22 November, 1699... ...	One omitted, Sir Henry Hobart.
18 December, 1701... ..	Thomas Newport.
	Arthur Maynwaring.
1 June, 1702 ...	William Culliford, restored.
14 July, 1703 ...	<i>Renewed Commission on the accession of Queen Anne.</i>
	Sir J. Werden, restored.
15 May, 1705 ...	Richard Breton.
	Thomas Hall.
6 June, 1706 ...	Sir Mathew Dudley.
4 May, 1708 ...	Sir John Stanley.
23 December, 1708... ..	John Shute.
	Mathew Prior.
25 January, 1711 ...	John Bridges.
	Robert Williamson.
17 May, 1714 ...	Edward Gibbon.
	Sir David Nairne.
9 November, 1714. (<i>New Commission on the accession of George I.</i>)	Sir Walter Yonge, restored.
	Sir Mathew Dudley, restored.
4 December, 1714 ...	John Pultney.
	Thomas Walker.
17 March, 1714-15 ...	Sir Charles Peers.
2 January, 1718 ...	Sir Thomas Frankland.
	Sir Charles Peers, restored.
1 October, 1720 ...	Robert Pringle.
	Robert Baylis.
14 April, 1721 ...	Sir John Evelyn.
27 March, 1722 ...	Thomas Maynard.
	Sir Walter Yonge.
27 June, 1723 ...	Sir John Stanley.
	Thomas Walker.
27 June, 1723 ...	Sir Charles Peers.
	Robert Baylis.
27 June, 1723 ...	Sir John Evelyn.
	Thomas Maynard.
27 June, 1723 ...	Sir James Campbell.
	Humphrey Brent.
27 June, 1723 ...	John Campbell.
	Brian Fairfax.
27 June, 1723 ...	Henry Hale.
	George Drummond.
27 June, 1723 ...	John Hill.
	Allan Broderick, afterwards Lord Middleton.
18 October, 1727. (<i>New commission on the accession of George II.</i>)	

APPENDIX.

Appendix III

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
19 July, 1728	Gwyn Vaughan.
21 September, 1730	George Ross.
14 May, 1731	Wardell George Westby.
28 August, 1731	Sir Robert Baylis.
2 January, 1732	Edward Trelawney.
24 May, 1735	Sir Robert Corbett.
	Richard Chandler.
	Beaumont Hotham.
15 October, 1737	Richard Somers.
	Colin Campbell.
	Edwards Riggs.
29 June, 1741	Isaac Leheup.
12 February, 1741-42	Gwyn Vaughan, restored.
	Sir John Stanley.
	Sir John Evelyn.
	Brian Fairfax.
	John Hill.
9 September, 1742	Sir Robert Baylis.
	Robert Chandler.
	Wardell George Westby.
	Beaumont Hotham.
	Samuel Mead, added.
15 December, 1744	Gwyn Vaughan, from the Scots Commission.
27 July, 1747	William Levinz.
30 December, 1748	Edward Hooper.
14 April, 1750	Sir Miles Stapleton.
17 June, 1752	Thomas Tash.
10 December, 1756	Claudius Amyand.
4 July, 1758	Henry Pelham.
22 January, 1761	<i>Renewed Commission on the accession of George III.</i>
24 March, 1761	John Frederick.
13 December, 1762	Henry Bankes.
	Sir William Musgrave.
15 March, 1763	Joseph Pennington.
	Corbyn Morris.
12 June, 1765	Hon. Henry Grenville.
18 August, 1766	James Jeffreys.
2 December, 1769	Thomas Boone.
18 December, 1776	Welbore, Ellis Agar.
	William Hey.
16 October, 1778	Thomas Allan.
1 April, 1782	Sir Stanr. Porten, Knt.
12 February, 1785	John Pownall.
30 July, 1785	Joah Bates.
29 November, 1786	Sir Alex. Munro, Knt.
	Richard Frewin.
	William Stiles.
23 February, 1788	William Roe.
4 December, 1793	Francis Fownes Luttrell.
25 April, 1797	John Buller.
26 June, 1799	Glocester Wilson.
19 September, 1805	James Hume.
	John Williams.
29 November, 1805	James Willis.
17 September, 1810	Richard Betensen Dean.
22 October, 1812	Snowden, Barne.
6 May, 1813	Henry Richmond.
15 September, 1813	William Boothby.
17 February, 1819	Hon. Edward Stewart.
17 February, 1819	William Thomas Roe.
21 April, 1821	Hon. J. H. Keith Stewart.
	Richard Betenson Dean.
	William Boothby.
	Glocester Wilson.
	John Williams.
13th September, 1823	Henry Richmond.
	William Thomas Roe.
	Hon. J. H. Keith Stewart.
	Edward Earl.
	Hon. A. A. H. Hutchinson.

ENGLAND.

APPENDIX.

Appendix III.

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
13th September, 1823	Hulton Smith King. Frederick Beilby Watson. } ENGLAND. Francis Seymour Larpent. Henry James Bouverie. Hon. W. Le Poer Trench. } IRELAND. James Smyth. Louis Henry Ferrier. } SCOTLAND. Thomas Bruce.
21 February, 1824	Henry Ellis.
27 November, 1824	George W. Fred. Villiers.
3 January, 1825	Stephen George Lushington.
21 April, 1825	Hon. William Cust.
13 April, 1826	Hon. Heneage Legge.
15 July, 1826	David Munro Binning.
13 March, 1827	Hon. Edw. Richard Stewart.
31 August, 1827	Culling Charles Smith. Augustus G. Stapleton.
26 February, 1829	<i>The order for breaking up the Local Establishments from 5th July, 1829, in Scotland, and 5th January, 1830, in Ireland, and for reducing the number of Commissioners to 11 on vacancies.</i>
24 September, 1829	R. Betenson Dean. Henry Richmond. Wm. Thomas Roe. Hon. Ab. Hely Hutchinson. Henry Jas. Bouverie. Geo. Wm. Fred. Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. Stephen G. Lushington. Hon. W. Cust. David M. Binning. Hon. Edward R. Stewart. Culling Chas. Smith. Augustus G. Stapleton. Hon. W. Le Poer Trench. } IRELAND. James Smyth.
10 December, 1830	<i>Renewed Commission on the accession of William IV.</i>
28 June, 1834	Lt.-Col. W. L. Maberley.
21 October, 1836	Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart.
24 November, 1837. (<i>Renewed Commission on the accession of Queen Victoria</i>).	Richard Betenson Dean. Henry Richmond. Stephen George Lushington. Hon. William Cust. Hon. Heneage Legge. David Monro Binning. Hon. Edward Richard Stewart. Culling Charles Smith. Sir George Henry Freeling, Bart.
10 September, 1838	R. B. Dean. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington. Hon. W. Cust. Hon. H. Legge. Hon. E. R. Stewart. Culling C. Smith. Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart. Hon. Stephen Edmund Spring Rice.
29 December, 1841	R. B. Dean. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington. Hon. W. Cust. Hon. H. Legge. Hon. E. R. Stewart. Culling C. Smith. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. Rt. Hon. George Robert Dawson.
28 January, 1845	R. B. Dean. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington. Hon. W. Cust. Hon. E. R. Stewart.

APPENDIX.

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
28 January, 1845	Calling C. Smith. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson. Frederick Goulburn. R. B. Dean. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington.
4 April, 1845	Hon. E. R. Stewart. Culling C. Smith. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson. F. Goulburn. Thomas Pargiter Dickenson.
24 February, 1846	R. B. Dean. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington. Culling C. Smith. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson. F. Goulburn. T. P. Dickenson.
24 February, 1846	Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart. H. Richmond. S. G. Lushington. Culling C. Smith. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson. F. Goulburn. T. P. Dickenson.
4 July, 1846	Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. Edward Saurin, Capt., R.N. Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. Hon. S. E. Spring Rice. F. Goulburn. E. Saurin, Capt., R.N. Grenville Charles Lennox Berkeley. William Rathbone Greg. Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. F. Goulburn. E. Saurin, Capt. R.N. G. C. L. Berkeley. W. R. Greg. Ralph William Grey. Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. F. Goulburn. G. C. L. Berkeley. R. W. Grey. Lt.-Col. Frederick Romilly. Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. F. Goulburn. G. C. L. Berkeley. Lt.-Col. F. Romilly. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart. Frederick Goulburn, C.B. Lt.-Col. Frederick Romilly. G. C. L. Berkeley. Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart. Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. Lt.-Col. F. Romilly. G. C. L. Berkeley. Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart. Sir C. Du Cane, K.C.M.G. Lt.-Col. F. Romilly. G. C. L. Berkeley. Arthur S. W. C. F. Gore, Viscount Sudley (afterwards Earl of Arran). Sir C. Du Cane, K.C.M.G. Lt.-Col. F. Romilly. G. C. L. Berkeley. Horace Alfred Damer Seymour. Sir C. Du Cane, K.C.M.G.
17 May, 1856	
2 September, 1859	
20 December, 1864	
12 July, 1870	
23 December, 1873	
1 July, 1878	
29 September, 1883	
1 January, 1885	
23 May, 1887	

APPENDIX.

Appendix III.

DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.
23 May, 1887	Herbert Harley Murray, C.B. Horace A. D. Seymour.
10 February, 1890	H. H. Murray, C.B. H. A. D. Seymour.
5 November, 1894... ..	Lewis William Engelbach, C.B. Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.
6 November, 1894... ..	L. W. Engelbach, C.B. Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.
6 May, 1895	John Arrow Kempe. L. W. Engelbach, C.B. Henry William Primrose, C.B., C.S.I. J. A. Kempe. L. W. Engelbach, C.B.

APPENDIX IV.

FEES.

The following is a list (extracted from House of Commons paper 249 of 1831) of certain Officers of the Customs in the Port of London whose emoluments as lately as the year 1831 exceeded £1,000 per annum, and arose principally from Fees, together with the amount of such emoluments in each case :—

	Amount of Salary and Emoluments.		
	£	s.	d.
Receiver of the Grand Receipt	1,824	9	0
Receiver of Wine and Plantation Duties	1,436	5	6
Receiver of Duties Outwards	1,160	14	3
Clerk of the Warrants	2,682	9	0
Cocket Writer	1,699	9	0
”	1,051	0	0
”	1,088	0	0
”	1,868	0	0
”	1,103	0	0
Clerk to the Clerk of the Rates	3,114	3	6
Clerk of the Ships' Entries	1,216	0	0
Assistant Clerk of the Ships' Entries	3,232	8	0
Clerk to the Assistant Clerk of the Ships' Entries	1,811	19	6
Computer of Wine and Plantation Duties	1,463	0	0
Computer on East India Muslins and White Calicoes	1,449	0	0
Clerk to the Receiver of Duties Outwards	1,182	0	0
Clerk of the Affidavits	2,195	0	0
Examiner of Dry Goods	2,141	6	0
Assistant Surveyor Outwards	1,420	0	0
Assistant Surveyor Inwards	2,682	9	0
Clerk to the Register of Debentures	1,190	0	0

INDEX OF ARTICLES now, and formerly, subject to Duty,
with the dates at which the repealed Duties ceased.

ARTICLES.	Date when duty finally ceased to be levied.	Page.
Agates or Cornelians, not set	1845	718
Set	1853	792
Albumen	1853	792
Alganobilla Seed	1845	718
Alkali	1845	718
Alkanet Root	1845	718
Almond Paste	1874	885
Almonds, viz. :—		
Bitter	1845	718
Jordan	1860	793
Of any other sort	1860	793
Aloes	1845	718
Alum	1845	718
Amber, Rough	1845	718
Manufactures of, except Beads	1853	792
Ambergris	1845	718
Amboyna Wood	1866	876
Ammonia, Liquid and Sulphate of	1855	793
Ammunition	1860	793
Anchovies of and from British Possessions	1845	718
Not of and from British Possessions	1853	810
Angelica	1845	718
Animals	1846	718
Annatto	1845	720
Antimony	1845	720
Apples	1860	793
Dried	1860	793
Aquafortis	1853	794
Argol	1845	720
Aristolochia	1845	720
Arms	1860	795
Arrow Root or Powder	1869	882
Arsenic	1845	720
Ashes :—		
Pearl and Pot. of and from any British Possession	1825	424
Other sorts of and from British Possessions	1842	685
All sorts	1845	720
Asphaltum	1845	720
Asses	1846	718
Bacon	1846	720
Balsams	1845	720
Bandstring Twist	1853	794
Barilla	1845	722
Bark	1845	722
Barley, Pearled	1869	882
Barwood	1845	722
Barytes, Sulphate of	1853	794
Basket Rods	1845	722
Baskets	1860	795
Bast Ropes	1853	796
Beads of Glass	1853	796
Of other sorts	1860	797
Beans, Kidney or French	1845	722
Beef	1846	722
Wood	1866	876
Beer, Foreign	Still subject to duty.	
Countervailing duty	1830	563
Berries	1845	722
Birds, viz. :—Singing Birds	1845	722
Biscuits and Bread	1869	882
Bitumen Judaicum	1845	722
Blacking	1853	796
Black Wood	1866	876
Bladders	1845	724
Bones of Cattle	1845	724
Books—Editions printed prior to the year 1801	1853	796
All sorts	1861	868
Boracic Acid	1845	724
Borax or Tincal	1845	724
Bottles, of Earth or Stone, Full	1834	578
Empty	1846	724
Bottles of Glass	1853	814
Bounty on Cordage and Linen	1832	561
Boxes of all sorts	1860	799

NOTE.—The sub-heads of the principal articles are not separately mentioned in this index, e.g., Sugar, Spirits, Cotton, Linen, are enumerated shortly, as such, although they comprised many sub-heads bearing different rates of duty.

Index of Articles.

ARTICLES.	Date when duty finally ceased to be levied.	Page.
Box Wood	1866	876
Bran	1853	798
Brass Powder, Old and Wire	1853	798
Brazil Wood	1845	724
Bricks or Clinkers	1853	798
Brimstone	1845	724
Bristles	1845	724
Bronze :—		
All Works of Art	1845	726
Powder	1853	798
Other Manufactures of	1860	799
Brushes, Paint	1853	798
Buckwheat	1869	882
Bugles of Glass	1853	796
Bullion. No duty since	1660	—
(It is probable that there has never been any duty on Bullion.)		
Bull Rushes	1845	726
Butter... ..	1860	799
Buttons	1853	798
Cables... ..	1853	798
In use on a British Ship	1828	439
Cameos, not set	1853	800
Set	1860	819
Camomile Flowers	1845	726
Camphor, Unrefined	1845	726
Refined	1853	800
Camwood	1845	726
Candles	1860	861
Countervailing Duty	1832	563
Candlewick	1845	726
Canella Alba... ..	1845	726
Canes, viz. :—		
Rattans, not Ground, Bamboo and Reed Canes	1845	726
Or Sticks, unenumerated	1845	728
Walking... ..	1860	801
Cantharides	1853	800
Caoutchouc	1845	728
Manufactures	1860	801
Capers	1860	801
Cardamons	1845	728
Cards, Playing	Still subject to duty	
Carmine	1853	800
Carriages of all sorts	1853	800
Casks, empty	1853	800
Cassia, Buds and Fistula	1845	728
Lignea	1860	801
Castor	1845	728
Casts of Busts, &c.	1846	728
Catlings, Harpstrings, &c.	1853	802
Caviare	1846	728
Cedar Wood	1866	876
Chalk, Unmanufactured	1845	728
Manufactured	1853	802
Cheese... ..	1860	803
Cherries, Raw	1860	803
Dried	1874	885
Cherry Wood... ..	1866	876
Chicory	Still subject to duty.	
China Root	1845	730
China or Porcelain Ware	1860	803
Chip or Willow for Plating	1845	730
Chloride of Lime	1858	803
Chloral Hydrate	Still subject to duty.	
Chloroform	1853	802
Cider	Still subject to duty.	
Cigars... ..	1845	730
Cinders	1845	730
Cinnabaris Nativa	1845	730
Cinnamon	1860	803
Citrate of Lime	1845	730
Citric Acid	1845	730
Citron preserved with Salt	1853	802
Civet	1845	730
Clocks	1860	805
Cloves... ..	1860	805
Coals, Culin or Cinders	1845	730
Export duties	1850	785
Coastwise Duties	1831	557
Cobalt	1845	730
Oxide of... ..	1853	804
Cochineal	1845	730
Cochinella Wood	1866	876
Coco Nuts	1845	754

Index of Articles.

ARTICLES.	Date when duty finally ceased to be levied.	Page.
Cocoa	Still subject to duty 1860	805
Coculus Indicus	Still subject to duty.	
Coffee	1845	732
Coir Rope, Old and New ; cut into lengths not exceeding 3 feet each	1853	804
Other sorts	Still subject to duty.	
Collodion	1845	732
Colocynth	1845	732
Columba Root	1874	885
Comfits	1874	885
Confectionery	Still subject to duty.	
Confectionery made with Spirit	1853	804
Copper Ore, Regulus Old, Part Wrought. In Plates and Wire.	1860	805
Manufactures	1845	732
Copperas	1845	732
Coral	1860	807
Negligès... ..	1853	806
Cordage	1828	451
In actual use of a British Ship	1845	734
Cork	1861	866
Corks, Ready Made	1853	806
Fishermen's	1869	882
Corn and Grain	1845	734
Cotton Yarn	1846	734
Manufactures of, not being articles wholly or in part manufactured of	1860	807
Cotton	1853	806
Articles or Manufactures of Cotton made up	1846	734
Cowries	1845	734
Cranberries	1853	806
Crayons	1845	734
Cream of tartar	1845	734
Crystal, Rough	1853	808
Cut or Manufactured	1845	734
Cubebs	1853	808
Cucumbers, preserved in Salt	1845	730
Culm	Still subject to duty.	
Currants	1845	734
Cutch	1860	809
Dates	1787	—
Diamonds	Diamonds had been free of Customs duty under the Revenue Acts from the passing of the Act 6 Geo. II., c. 7, in 1733, but they were at that time, and continued to be, liable to a duty of 5 per cent. on their value for the benefit of the East India Company by 9 & 10 William III., c. 44. They finally became free of duty entirely and exempt from entry at the Custom House by 27 Geo. III., c. 13.	
Dice	1867	867
Divi Divi	1845	734
Down	1845	736
Drugs, except Extracts and some other preparations...	1845	736
Earthenware... ..	1860	809
Ebony... ..	1866	876
Eggs	1860	809
Elder-flower Water	1853	808
Elephant's Teeth	1845	778
Embroidery	1860	809
Enamel	1846	736
Essences, except Essence of Spruce	1860	811
Essence of Spruce	1881	893
Ether Acetic... ..	Still subject to duty.	
Butyric		
Sulphuric		
Ethyl, Iodide of		
Export duties on Wools and Skins and Manufactures of Wool	1844	713
All duties	1850	785
Extracts or preparations of, viz. :—		
Bark for dyeing, chestnut, quercitron, logwood, sufflower, or of other vegetable substances for tanning or other manufactures	1853	810
All others	1860	811
Feathers for Beds	1845	736
Undressed	1845	736
Dressed	1860	811
Figs	Still subject to duty.	
Fish, viz. :—		
Fresh, of British taking	1562	—
Lobsters... ..	1714	—
Turbot	1853	810
Turbot were free of import duty from 1714 to 1842. From 1842 to 1853 they were subject to duty.		
All sorts... ..	1853	810

Index of Articles.

ARTICLES.	Date when duty finally ceased to be levied.	Page.
Flasks in which Olive Oil was imported	1845	738
Flax or Tow of Flax	1845	738
Flocks... ..	1845	738
Flour and Meal	1869	882
Flower Roots	1845	738
Flowers, Artificial	1860	813
Frames for Pictures, Prints, and Drawings	1853	812
Fruit, Raw	1860	813
Fustic... ..	1845	738
Gallic Powder	1845	738
Galls	1845	738
Gamboge	1845	738
Garnets, not set	1845	738
Set	1860	819
Garancine	1845	738
Gauze of Thread	1853	812
Gelatine	1846	738
Gentian	1845	738
Ginger	1860	813
Preserved	1874	885
Ginseng	1845	738
Glass :—		
All Glass except Window Glass, Flint Cut Glass, and Ornamental Glass	1853	812
Window Glass	1857	813
All other Glass	1860	813
Countervailing duties... ..	1828	563
Glover's Clippings	1845	740
Glue	1846	740
Goods, Unmanufactured. The Customs Acts of 1845 (8 & 9 Vic., c. 12 & 90) freed from duty all unmanufactured goods not specifically subjected to duty under their provisions, provided such goods were not prohibited to be imported. Immediately prior to 1845 all unmanufactured goods which were not enumerated as being subject to specific rates of duty were charged at the general rate of 5 per cent. on their value	1845	784
Goods, Manufactured but not specially enumerated in the Customs Act of 1860 (23 Vic., c. 22) became by that statute free of duty, and thenceforward all articles not specifically rated for duty by any Act of Parliament have remained free of duty. Immediately prior to 1860 all manufactured goods which were not enumerated as being subject to specific rates of duty were charged at the general rate of 10 per cent.	1860	861
Grains, Guinea and of Paradise	1860	815
Grapes	1860	815
Grease... ..	1846	740
Greaves	1845	740
Guano... ..	1845	740
Gum	1845	740
Gunpowder	1853	814
Gun Stocks	1845	740
Gutta Percha	1853	740
Gutta Percha, Manufactures of	1860	815
Gypsum	1845	740
Hair, viz. :—		
Camel's Hair, of and from any British Possession	1825	464
Goat's or Turkey Goat's Wool, of and from any British Possession	1825	546
All other Hair... ..	1845	742
Manufactures of	1860	815
Hair Powder... ..	1869	882
Perfumed or Perfumed Dust... ..	1869	882
Hams	1853	814
Harp Strings	1853	816
Hats of Felt, Hair, Wool, Beaver, Silk, or of Silk Shag laid upon linen or other material	1860	817
Of Chip, Bast, Cane, Horsehair, and of Straw	1861	868
Hay	1846	742
Heath for Brushes	1845	742
Hellebore	1845	742
Hemp, viz. :—Dressed	1845	742
Undressed	1845	742
Hides, viz. :—		
Dry	1845	742
Wet	1845	742
Tanned	1845	744
Losh	1845	742
Muscovy... ..	1846	744
Tawed or Varnished	1846	742
Hones	1845	744
Honey	1853	816
Horns of Cattle	1845	744
Hoops of Iron	1845	744
Wood	1845	744
Hops	1862	869

Index of Articles.

ARTICLES.	Date when duty finally ceased to be levied.	Page.
Horns, Horn Tips, and Pieces	1845	744
Horses, Mares, or Geldings	1846	718
Indigo...	1845	744
Ink for Printers	1846	744
Indian	1853	818
Inkle, Unwrought	1845	744
Wrought	1846	744
Iron and Steel :—		
Unwrought	1845	744
Slit or hammered into Rods and Hoops	1845	744
Wrought, Wire and Rough Castings	1853	818
All other Iron and Steel Manufactures	1860	819
Isinglass	1853	818
Jalap	1845	744
Jet	1845	746
Jewels, not set	1845	746
Set	1860	819
Juice of Lemons, Limes, or Oranges	1845	746
Kernels for expressing Oil...	1845	746
Kingwood	1866	876
Lace	1860	819
Lamp Black	1846	746
Lapis, viz., Calaminaris	1845	746
Lard	1845	746
Latten, viz. :—		
Black	1845	746
Shaven	1845	746
Wire	1853	820
Lavender Flowers	1846	746
Lead, viz. :—		
Black	1845	746
Chromate	1845	746
Ore	1845	746
Pig	1853	820
Red	1845	746
White	1845	746
Manufactures of	1860	821
Leather	1846	744
Manufactures	1860	821
Leaves of Gold	1853	814
Roses	1845	748
Leeches	1845	748
Lemons, Peel of	1845	758
Lentils	1845	748
Lignum Vitæ	1866	876
Linens :—		
Sails in actual use of a British ship	1828	479
Except Cambrics and Lawns, Lace Thread and Lace, Damask, Damask Diapers, Sails not in actual use of a British ship, and articles manu- factures of Linen	1846	750
Cambrics and Lawns, Damask, Damask Diaper, and Sails	1853	822
All other Linen Manufactures	1860	823
Linseed Cakes	1845	756
Liquorice :—		
Root	1857	825
Juice	1860	825
Paste and Powder	1860	823
Litharge	1845	750
Logwood	1845	750
Lucifers and Vestas	1860	825
Lupines	1845	766
Maccaroni	1869	882
Mace...	1860	825
Madder	1845	750
Magna Graecia Ware	1846	750
Mahogany	1866	876
Manganese Ore	1845	750
Manna	1845	750
Croup	1869	882
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