## UNITED KINGDOM,

## 1800 то 1897.

## WITH SOME NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT bRancies Of receipt frow the year 1660.

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# CUSTOMS TARIFFS 0F THE ONITED KINGDOM. 

## REPORT.

To the Commssioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

## Honourable Sirs,

In compliance with your directions I have the honour to lay before you tables affording information as to the Customs tariffs in force in the United Kingdom from the commencement of the nineteenth century.

It was not until the year 1823 that the rates of duty on nearly all articles in Great Britain and Ireland, were equalised. The duties leviable from that date onwards will be found set out in fuli, for each year, in the general tables appended hereto, which, for the sake of convenience, have been arranged in sections, covering usually the period elapsing between any two Consolidation Acts, or at any rate between considerable measures of reform.

It was found, however, that it would be impossible to adopt the same plan for the period between the years 1800 and 1823, without extending the book to an additional volume, or perhaps two volumes of the size of that now submitted to you. The reason for this lies in the fact that not only were the tariffs exceedingly voluminous in the earlier portion of the century, but also, and chiefly, because during that period an entirely different list of rates was in force in Ireland, from that current in Great Britnin, and it would, therefore, have been necessary to give separately the tariffs of both countries. But as the Irish duties were quite as numerons as those of Great Britain, it was judged that to print the whole, would be not only to undertake a cumbersome work, but one which is really unnecessary.

Under these circumstances it was thought that it would be sufficient to give a Tables VV. selection of the principal duties in force in certain of the years during the period in question. Lists have therefore been prepared showing the chief rates of duty for the year 1800, as indicating the state of Customs taxation in Great Britain and Ireland immediately prior to the Union. Similar lists are also given for 1805 which succeeded large alterations in the tariffs of both countries, and for 1816, the date of the consolidation of the Exchequers; and these abstracts afford a fairly comprehensive view of the Customs until, in 1823, by the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 72, the commercial union of the two countries was accomplished, just as the Parliamentary union had been effected by the Act of 1800 , and the fiscal union by that of 1816.

In respect, however, of the more important branches of receipt, such as the duties on corn, wine, tea, tobacco, sugar, and foreign spirits, a longer retrospect is given, the legislative changes in the rates from 1660 to the present day, being traced briefly, in separate sections apart from the general tables.

Timber demanded distinct treatment, chiefly on account of the voluminous character of the lists of rates, which precluded their inclusion in the general tables without expanding the latter to an inconvenient size.

It is also necessary to explain that I have dealt only in the briefest manner with the statutes of the last century which regulate Irish trade. Interesting as those laws are, they relate to matters that still excite controversis; besides which, with the exception of -certain articles of foreign produce, the tables presented with this Report are confined to
the tariffs of the nineteenth century. The countervailing duties, however, between Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Union duties-both the result of the Act of Union and therefore subsequent to 1800 -are shown.

I regret sincerely the manifold shortcomings which I am conscious detract from the performance of this work. In some extenuation of many errors of omission (which will be found, I think, to be my chief fault) I must plead the wide field of the subject to be dealt with, and the imperfection of my records. Although the office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, which is now continued as the Statistical Office of the Cusiums, dates from 1698, and in some respects from an earlier time, the three fires which have occurred at the Custom House since the Restoration, have left few original records of value; and I have often been compelled to obtain figures from other sources which I judged to be reliable, whilst in many cases I have failed altogether.

It has been mentioned that the tables which form the greater portion of this statement deal more particularly with the Customs duties in force in the United Kingdom during the nineteenth century, with, however, some reference to the chief alterations which have taken place from a much earlier date (generally the year 1660), so far as regards the more important heads of Customs Revenue. The year 1660 has been selected as the farthest limit to which it seems advisable to attempt to carry back any statement of the greater branches of receipt, because, not only does the Tonnage and Poundage Act of that year, with its accompanying Book of Rates, afford the firnest basis from which to attempt any enumeration of actual duties-the rates granted by that Act having been continued from reign to reign until repealed by the 27 th of George III., c. 13-but also, because, prior to 1660 , the duties are probably of interest only to the antiquary.*

At the same time it has been thought that it would tend to completeness if, before referring in detail to the arrangements of 1660 and subsequent years, a few remarks were here made upon the Customs Revenue in its earlier stages of growth, with the view of showing very briefly its gradual evolution from a "Prise" levied by the mere will and motion of the King (and as a branch of his hereditary revenue applicable by him to his personal and household expenses) to its modern form of a strictly legal and parliamentary tax imposed by the Legislature for national purposes.

Aucient
Customs
Taxation.
Parl. Paper Prel. Paper
$\mathbf{3 6 6}$ of 1869.

The following extract is from Mr. Chisholm's well-known Return to Parliament upon the public Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland :-

[^0]"In the Statute of the Exchequer, 51 Henry III., stat. 5, s. 6, passed in 1266, " reference is made to the payment into the Exchequer of the Customs duty on wool " received by the collector.

[^1][^2]" of leathers. .These 'new Customs,' mentioned as having been 'lately granted,' were
" remitted by the King on 24th November 1297, as appears by an Exchequer Roll of
" 26 Edward I.
"The ancient Customs were divided into three branches. The first, and perhaps " the most ancient, of all those duties, which were granted by Parliament to the "Sovereign was that upon wool and leather. It seems to have been chiefly or altogether " an export duty. The other two branches were import duties, being, first, a duty upon " wine, which, being imposed at so much a ton, was called a tonnage; and, secondly, "a duty upon all other goods, which being imposed at so much a pound of their " supposed value, was called a poundage. The duties of tonnage and poundage were " generally granted to the King by one and the same Act of Parliament, and were called " the subsidy of tonnage and poundage.
"The first complete legal grant of tonnage and poundage imposed by full "Parliament, and extending to natives, was in 1373 (47 Edward III.), and since that " period these duties have existed in this country with hardlv an exception. The "subsidy of poundage was continued for a long period at l.s. in the pound, or " 5 per cent., and consequently a subsidy came, in the language of the Customs, to " denote a general duty of this kind at 25 per cent."

Many other interesting details about the older Customs Revanue in England and the early methods of collection, are to be found in the first Report of the Commissioners of Customs which was presented to Parliament in 1857.

The first mention of a tonnage and poundage duty is in the charter known as an early Carta Mercatoria (printed in full in the chapter on "Wine"), by which Edward I. in Cnglish 1303 granted protection from extortion, and liberty of trading, to certain alien merchants, Tarif. in return for the payment by them of what is variously known as the "New Custom," "Butlerage," "Alien duty," or "Petty Custom." The list of duties was as follows :-

For every sack of wool exported, 3s. 4d. beyond the ancient Custom of $6 s .8 d$.

For every last of hides exported, $3 s .4 d$. above that which according to ancient Custom was formerly paid.
For every 300 woolfells exported, 3s. $4 d$. beyond that which according to ancient Custom was formerly given.

Whether imported or exported :-
For every scarlet, and cloth dyed in grain, $2 s$.
For every cloth in which part of a grain colour is intermixed, $1 s .6 d$.
, For every cloth without grain, $12 d$.
For every quintal of wax, $12 d$.
For every dolium of wine, $2 s$. over and above the ancient Customs due and accustomed to be paid.
And for all other wares and merchandizes, $3 d$. in the pound value.
The references in this document to the ancient and customary tolls leave no doubt as to the existence of Customs duties for a period long anterior to 1303 .

Although this charter was withdrawn in the third year of Edward II., in consequence of the agitation against the privileges conceded to foreigners in that reign, it was renewed at a later date, and continued to be levied under the denomination of Aliens' duty until 1787, when the poundage duties were merged in the general rates then enacted as Consolidated Customs, whilst Butlerage was abolished in 1803 by the Act 43, Geo. III., c. 156. to the Sovereigns at the commencement of each reign. Poundage rarely varied from the established rate of $1 s$. in the pound, which constituted what was known as a " subsidy"號 considerably. In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. the old cluties were increased by means other than Acts of the Legislature, and these "New Impositions," as they were called, whilst̀ generally submitted to, gave rise to much discontent. Nevertheless, in the days of the Commnnwealth, taxation in the form of Customs duty, albeit not any longer imposed by virtue of the Royal prerogative, was certainly not lighter in its incidence.

## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., 1660-1685.

Act of Ton-
nane and
Poundage of
1660.

12 Charles
II., c. 4.

Alien Duty or Petty Castom.

The Books of Rates as arices.

Ad valorem duties led to nndervalunation.

The Act of Tonnage and Poundage of the year 1660 recites that the ground for granting the subsidy is to ensure the guarding and defending of the seas against all who may intend to disturb the intercourse of trade. The Act granted certain rates upon every ton ( 252 gallons) of wine imported (as shown in the tables of this Report under the head of "Wine") ; it also granted poundage upon the value of goods imported and exported at the accustomed rate of $12 d$. in the pound or 5 per cent. ad valorem. And then, laying down the constitutional principle that "because no rates can be imposed " upon merchandise imported or exported by subjects or aliens but by common consent
" in Parliament," it proceeded to enact that certain rates of value set forth in a book attached to the Act should be the rates upon which the ad valorem duties of poundage should be assessed. This ingenious method of avoiding all the disputes and trouble which in modern times have been found to arise between custom-house authorities and merchants as to ad valorem duties, was the result of centuries of experience. Books of Rates had been in use ever since the reign of Henry VIII. at the latest, and the Board of Customs in their first annual Report (1857) referring to one which was issued by Queen Mary I., state that "she gare a commission to certain commissioners for cessing; " of the New Rates, who observed this rule to underrate the most necessary commodities "that came into the realm to draw them hither, and to overrate the superfluous "commodities inwards to drive them away, and generally they did underrate and "underprise all foreign commodities of that they were ordinarily current for, lest a glut ${ }^{7}$ " here of any of those wares might bring them under their rates; and that the merchants "might not say they were valued to the utmost, that before lacked a good part of that "they were then rated at." The great object, however, which was subserved by the Books of Rates, was the avoidance of disputes between the king's officers and the merchants. There could be no discussion as to the correct values for duty, so long as Parliament authoritatively laid down a table of the values at which merchandise was to be assessed without reference to mere temporary market fluctuations.

The Act of Tonnage and Pcundage further assessed woollen cloths of certain weights and lengths exported by British subjects, at a duty of $3 s .4 d$., whilst aliens were to pay $7 s .10 d$. , and double rates for lcad and tin. By a further provision in a Rule annexed to the Book of Rates (to which the Act gave the force of law) it was provided that foreigners should also pay double Custom for native manufactures of wool or part wool, and should continue to pay $3 d$. in the pound according to Carta Mercatoria in addition to the ordinary rates laid down by the Act.

Although, as has been shown, the rates of value given in the Book of Rates of Queen Mary I., cannot be entirely relied upon as showing the true market prices of goods at that time, it is considered that those annexed to the Act of Charles II. possess a certain value as an index to the prices of the day, and as such, have an interest apart from their mere fiscal use. For instance, it is not uninteresting to know that in 1660 Irish or Scotch pork was rated as being worth, wholesale, a little over one half-penny per lb. ; Irish butter a little over $1 d$. the lib. ; tallow candles, $3 d$. the lb. ; Turkey carpets containing 4 yards, $£ 8$; caviare, $2 d$. the lb. ; Scotch coal, $6 s .8 d$. the ton ; 120 eggs, $1 s .8 d$. ; Irish freize, $9 d$. the yard; flannel, $1 s .8 d$. the yard ; refined loaf sugar, $3 s$. per lb. ; rice, 3d. per lb. ; Irish rugs, 13s. 4d. each ; British plantation tobacco, 1s. 8d. the lb. ; Spanish tobaceo (probably Havana) 10 s . the lb . Of course these were wholesale prices, the articles doubtless reaching the consumers at greatly increased cost.

The rates given could not, of course, include all articles, and those not enumerated were to pay ls. in the pound on the sworn value. This process, however, proved
unsausfactory, for in a Customs Act of 1724 it is stated that it had been found by experience that the values sworn to by importers had been very unequal, some persons greatly undervaluing the same, to the detriment of the Revenue and the discouragement of the fair trader, and therefore it became necessary to issue a supplementary book of rates setting forth the official values of a large number of articles omitted from the 1660 book, or not then in common use.

Besides the Act of Tonnage and Poundage of the 12th Charles II., which in Customs phraseology was always afterwards distinguished as the Old Subsidy, only troo other purely Customs enactments were made by Parliament in that reign. The first of these, called the "One per cent. Inwards" was passed in 1662 as 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 11. It was a curious piece of legislation judged by modern standards, the duty of one per cent. on the value being leviable in ready money upon all merchandise imported direct from any port or place in the Mediterranean east of Malaga, in any vessel with less than two decks and carrying less than sixteen pieces of ordnance mounted, together with two men for each gun, and ammunition proportionable. The measure was devised for the protection of British shipping and merchandise against the Barbary pirates, who at that time swarmed in the Mediterranean.

The third Customs duty imposed in the reign of Charles II., was that known as the Coinage duty, first levied in 1666 by the Act 18 Charles II., c. 5. It was a duty upon imported wines and spirits and the proceeds were applicable to the expenses of the Mint. The Coinage duties are referred to in detail in the sections relating to wines, and to Foreign and Colonial spirits.

It is worthy of remark that in this reign the Customs ceased to be collected by Farmers under lease from the King. The year 1671 is generally assigned on good authority as the date when the collection of the Customs was definitively taken into the King's own hands and entrusted to a Board of Commissioners.

The yield of the Customs of England in the year 1685, the final year of the reign of yield of Charles Iİ., is recorded in the books of the Customs Department as $\left\{466,233\right.$, arising $\begin{array}{c}\text { Erglish } \\ \text { Customs }\end{array}$ entirely from the duties levied under the Act of Tonnage and Poundage passed in 1660.

## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF JAMES II., 1685-1689.

Not many additions to the tariff were made in this reign. At its close in 1689, the Customs taxes then subsisting were the following (excluding the prisage and butlerage of wines which had been granted to private individuals) :-

## 1660. The Old Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage with it ${ }^{\mathrm{s}}$ subheads of Aliens Duty and Additional Duty.

## 1662. The One per cent. Inwards.

## 1666. Coinage on Wines and Spirits.

(The foregoing had all been imposed in the previous reign.)
1685. Impost on Wine and Vinegar.-This was an impost by 1 James II., c. 3 , of $£ 8$ per ton of 252 gallons on French wine and vinegar, and of $£ 12$ per ton on other wines. It was subject to certain discounts and abatements for prompt payment, leakage, \&c. The produce in 1686 was £147,677.
1685. Impost on Tobacco and Sugar.-This duty was enacted by 1 James II., c. 4, and amounted to $3 d$. per lb . on tobacco of the British plantations in America, and $6 d$. per lb . on other tobacco. The additional duties upon sugar varied from $\frac{1 d}{}$. to $3 d$. per lb . beyond those to which they were previously liable. The produce of this tax in 1686 was ま145,431.

## 1685. Impost on French and East Indian Linens and on Silks

 and French Brandies.-(1 James II., c. 5.) This was granted for five years, and was then suffered to expire, but was at once replaced by other duties. It produced in 1686, £ 103,494 .Yield of
English
Customs in 1689. several heads or branches then subsisting, was as follows:-

YEAR 1689.

| Customs proper, i.e., the Old Subsidy of 1660 and the One per cent. |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . Inwards ... ... ... | J |  | , |  | per | . | 392,016 |
| Impost on Linen and Silks, \&c. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 41,693 |
| Impest on Wine and Vinegar ... | - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 151,892 |
| Impost on Tobacco and Sugar ... | $\cdots$ | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101,585 |
| Total |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | £687,188 |

The Coinage duties are not separately shown in the Customs accounts from which the foregoing is extracted. It is probable that they may have been paid direct to the Mint without being brought into the accounts as ordinary Customs duties. In any case their yield at this time was insignificant.

## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III., 1689-1702.

System of Mortgaging the Public Revenue.

Complication of Customs procedure.

In this reign commenced the system of mortgaging or assigning the public Revenues to the national creditors in return for loans contracted for the purpose of carrying on the war with France, or for paying the charges of civil government. The usual plan was to enact a new source of Rerenue for a term of years or in perpetuity, and for the Government of the day to raise upon the security of such duty, whatever capital sum of money might be authorised in the Act. Thus, in 1692, the Act 4 William and Mary, c. $\overline{5}$, imposed a variety of new Customs duties on a number of articles, and by a clause of credit the King was authorised to borrow 5510,000 upon the new source of Revenue at the interest of 8 per cent. Therefore, in future, in the Customs and Exchequer accounts, the produce of this duty had to be kept separate and apart from all other duties, because it had become appropriated to the payment of the interest on this particular loan. Every year of this reign saw several additions to Customs duties made in the same manner, notably in 1690, 1692, and 1693, when heavy "impositions," as they were called, were laid upon nearly every article of importation. In this way each article became the subject of a number of these "additional" duties and "imposts," each such augmentation being mortgaged separately to the public creditor for the loans of specific years, or for some well defined purpose.

The result of this plan was that the accounts of the Customs, and even the process of paying duty, gradually became matters of such complexity as to place the public entirely at the mercy of the immense official hierarchy which sprang up as the necessary result of a system which none but experts could possibly understand, and under which every mistake in a computation might be construed as an attempt to defraud the Revenue, and made punishable with heavy penalties. This plan of raising money continued for over a century, although a resolute attempt was made by Mr. Pitt in $1 \overline{7} 87$ to return to a better state of things. The condition of the Customs Revenue at that time and the steps taken to put a stop to an intolerable state of things, will be noticed later on. The evil was only commencing in the reign of William and Mary, and therefore, as it influenced the whole shape of the national finances throughout the eighteenth century, it is proper to record it here; indeed, before the close of the reign of Queen Anne, a period only twenty-five years later, it had attained formidable proportions.

Cnstoms At the end of the reign of Willian III. the list of Branches of Customs Revenue

[^3]
## The Impost on Wines and Vinegar.

## The Impost on Tobacco and Sugar.

Coinage duties.
(The foregoing were all in force before the reign of William and Mary.)
1690. Impost 1690.-This was imposed by Act 2 William and Mary, sess. 2, c. 4, and by it, numercus rates of duty were levied upon about 55 principal articles. It is sometimes called the "Impost or. linen and silks," though it was by no means confined to those goods. The produce in 1691 was $£ 96,811$, and in $1692 £ 136,324$.
1692-3. Impost 1692-3 was by authority of 4 William and Mary, c. 5. It charged about 76 different sorts of goods with a large number of rates, and upon all other goods not particularly rated in the Book of Rates, one shilling in the pound, according to value, but in the case of French goods the addition was as much as 25 per cent. on the value. The yield in 1694 was only $£ 39,411$, a testimony to the damaging effect which these multiplied duties were beginning to have upon the commerce of the country.
1695. Duty on Spice and Pictures, Tea, Coffee, \&c.-This was by 6 and 7 William III., c. 7. It imposed an additional duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on spices, and of 20 per cent. ad valorem on pictures. The following additional Customs duties were also enacted by this Act :-

| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | ... | cwot. | $\frac{\sum_{2}^{2}}{16}$ | ${ }_{0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cocoa from the Colonies | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " | 216 | 0 |
| " , elsewhere... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 44 | 0 |
| Chocolate | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $l b$. | 0 | 0 |
| Cocoa Paste | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | " | 0 | 0 |
| Tea legally Imported ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | " | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1696. The Second 25 per cent. on French Goods* granted by 7 and 8 William III., c. 20. This, as its title imports, was a duty of 25 per cent. on the value of nearly all merchandise from France. But £25 per ton of 252 gallons was added to the duty on French wine, and £15 per ton to that on vinegar, whilst $£ 30$ per ton of $\mathbf{2 5 2}$ gallons was added to the duty on single brandy, and $£ 60$ per ton to that on double brandy. This tax produced £ 45,679 in 1700 , and $£ 67,659$ in 1701.
1697. The Four and a half per cent. Duties 1663.-These were not strictly Customs duties of England, but were a grant from the Legislature of Barbadoes to King Charles II. of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (payable in kind) upon all dead commodities of the growth and produce of the Island that should be exported. These duties had been let out in farm, but in 1697 , after the passing of the Act 9 and 10 William III., c. 23, they fell under the administration of the Commissioners of Customs and find a place in their accounts. These duties were repealed in 1838 by 1 and 2 Vic., c. 92.
1698. Additional duty on Coals and Cinders.-This was imposed by 9 and 10 William III., c. 13. It amounted to $5 s$. the ton on coal from Scotland : on coal shipped coastwise in England 3s.4d. per-tom, and other duties on culm and cinders. It produced $£ 114,173$ in 1699 , and $£ 148,372$ in 1700 .
1699. The New Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage.-This was granted by 9 and 10 William III., c. 23 , and was a duplication of the general rates already in force by the Old Subsidy of 1660 , except as regards wines, as to which there were special new rates. The yield was £256,883 in 1698, and £ 309,673 in 1699.

[^4]1698. The Duty on Whalefins by 9 and 10 William IIJ., c. 45. It yielded £21,347 in 1701 .
1698. Additional Duty on Salt Imported.-This amounted to 7d per gallon, and was authorised by 9 and 10 William III., c. 44.
1700. Fifteen per cent. Duty on Indian Silks, Calicoes, and Muslins, by 11 and 12 William III., c. 3. It produced $£ 17,751$ in 1704.

Field of English Customs, 1702.

The payments to the Exchequer on account of these various branches of the Customs of England amounted to the following sums :-

YEAR 1702.


## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, 1702-1714.

Numerous and heavy additions were made to the burden of Customs taxation in the reign of Queen Anne. The older duties remained, because they had been assigned as security for public loans and therefore could not be touched, but owing to the heavy expenses of the long war with France involving subsidies to our allies, large additional sums had to be raised. The principal duties added to the Customs in this reign were the following :-
1703. The one-third Subsidy (2 and 3 Anne, c. 9.)-This was so called because it was an additional duty of tonnage and poundage of one-third of the rates leviable under the Act 9 and 10, William III., c. 23, called the New Subsidy. It was payable in all cases in which that subsidy was due,

Anne, c. 6.
Anne, c. 19.
Anne, c. 5. and realised in 1704 £ 77,082 . It was appropriated with others as a Fund of Credit for raising the sum of $£ 2,855,761$, for the service of the year 1706 , and by 5 Anne c. 19 was (with other Revenues) made a General Fund for securing $£ 1,155,000$, horrowed for the service of the year 1707. The duty was made perpetual by 1 George I., stat. 2, c. 12.
1704. Additional Duty on Spices, Pictures, Tea, Coffee, \&c. (3 and 4 Anne, c. 4).-This was an additional duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem upon most of the articles subject to it, and upon tea of $1 s$., coffee $6 d$., cocoa $6 d$., and chocolate $1 s$. per 1 lb . ; on pictures the addition was 20 per cent., ad valorem. The same Act levied 15 per cent. on calicoes and other cottons and numerous other rates. The duty produced $£ 49,116$ in 1706 . This Revenue, together with that arising from some other sources, was made security for a loan of $£ 700,000$ at 6 per cent. Continued for ever by 7 Anne, c. 7.
1704. Two-thirds Subsidy (3 and 4 Anne, c. 5). -This was a tonnage and poundage duty of two-thirds the amount of an ordinary subsidy of ${ }^{5}$ per cent., and it extended to all goods except tobacco, colonial sugar, European linen, and flax. The tonnage duty on wines was at two-thirds the amount imposed by the New Subsidy (9 and 10 William III., c. 23). The Two-thirds Subsidy produced $£ 100,202$ in 1706 and was made security for a loan of $£ 636,957$ at ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$ per cent. Continued for ever by 7 Anne, c. 7.
1709. Duty on Coals imported and carried coastwise (8 Anne, c. 4). -This was a duty of $3 s$. a ton on all coal imported and of $2 s$. per ton on all carried from port to port in Great Britain. It was raised for payment of annuities of $£ 135,000$ upon a loan of $£ 1,500,000$ for carrying on the war. The yield in 1711 of the coal duties was £120,218.
1709. Duty on Pepper, Raisins and Spice (8 Anne, c. 7).-The duty was $1 s$. $6 d$. per lb . on pepper. On spices of all sorts all the existing duties were doubled. The proceeds were to establish an annual fund of $\mathfrak{x} 81,000$ on which was to be raised $£ 900,000$ by annuities for 32 years, at 9 per cent., and any deficiency to be made good by a luttery.
1710. Additional Duty on Coals, Culm and Cinders (9 Anne c. 6).This was a duty of $2 s$. per ton on imported coal, and $1 s .4 d$. per ton on coal carried constwise. Together with the subsidy outwards (a hranch of the Old Subsidy) it was made a Fund of Credit for the loan of £ $1,500,000$.

1r10. Duty on Candles (8 Anne, c. 9).-This produced very little Customs duty, thouch it was a heary source of Excise receipt. It amounted to $4 d$. per lb . on wax candles, and $\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb . on tallow candles. Its prcduce was made part of a fund for payment of the annuities on $£ 10,000,000$ the original and increased capital of the South Sea Company, together with $£ 8,000$ per annum allowed to the company for management. (See 9 Anne, c. 21, 1 George I., c. 21, and 3 George I., c. 9).
1711. Additional Duty on Candles (9 Anne, e. 6).-This was a further duty of $4 \dot{a}$. per lb . on wax and $\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb . on tallow candles. Its produce as an import duty was insignificant.
1711. Duty on Hides, Skins, Parchment, Vellum, Cards and Dice ( 9 Anne, c. 12). -This Act imposed a variety of duties on skins of all sorts for 32 years. It was at first made security for a loan of $£ 2,000,000$ together with other duties mortgaged to the same use. Afterwards its proceeds were assigned to the Sinking Fund created by 3 George I., c. 7.
1711. Duty on Hops (9 Anne, c. 12).-This was a duty of $3 d$. per lb. It was appropriated towards the security for $£ 180,000$ borrowed on the public credit. In 1714 its yield was assigned to the Aggregate Fund created by 1 George I., c. 12.
1711. Duty on Coals and Culm, for building Churches (9 Anne, c. 22).This duty when first imposed was for the building of 50 new churches of stone and other proper material with towers or steeples to each of them, (one to be in East Greenwich), and for purchasing sites for churchyards and homes for the ministers, and for applying $£ 4,000$ per annum to the repairing and finishing of Westminster Abbey. It was subsequently appropriated by 1 George II., stat. \#, c. 8, in 1728 to raise a fund of $\$ 70,000$ per annum for payment of interest on a loan of $£ 1,750,000$ adranced by the Bank of England. This tax was perhaps scarcely a Customs duty in the ordinary sense being only applicable to coals imported into the port of London. The duty on such coal, by this Act, was $3 s$. per ton or chaldron and like the other imposts and duties levied in the 17th and 18th centuries, it was over and besides all other duties and impositions to which the article taxed was liable by other laws. It was collected by the Customs and produced $\ddagger 64,360$ in 1716 .
1712. Duty on Soap, Paper; Millboards and Linens (10 Anne, c. 19). -The duty on soap was $2 d$. per lb . whilst those on paper consisted of about 40 different rates, ranging from $1 s$. to $16 s$. per ream. They were granted for 32 years and were appropriated towards the payment of £1, 800,000 borrowed for the service of the war. The proceeds subsequently became part of the Sinking Fund established by 3 George I., c. 7, and they amounted in 1714 to $£ 15,447$.
1712. Additional Duty on Hides, Parchment, Vellum, Starch, Hairpowder, \&c. (10 Anne, c. 26).-This consisted of a variety of rates of duty on many articles including coffee, tea and drugs. It was made part of the security for a loan of $£ 1,800,000$ and afterwards was appropriated to the Sinking Fund. But the productiveness of these articles was evidently exhausted, for in 1714 this duty produced no more than £2,181.
1713. Duty on Sailcloth (12 Anne, stat. 1, c. 16).-This was a duty of $1 d$. per ell on foreign made sailcloth. It was originally for the purpose of paying the bounty of $1 d$. per ell granted by 12 Anne, c. 16, and afterwards of paying a further penny under 4 George II., c. 23 on Britishmade sailcloth or canvas fit for, or made into sails, and exported by way of merchandise.

The following statement shows the net produce of the several branches of the English Customs as they existed at the termination of the reign of Queen Anne. The heavy increases in Customs taxation were directly due to the war of the Spanish Succession which broke out in the year of the queen's accession to the throne and only terminated a few months before her death.

YEAR 1714.


## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THंE REIGN OF GEORGE I., 1714-1797.

The duties added to the Customs tariff in the more peaceful reign of George I. were neither numerous nor important. They were as follows :-
1714. Duty on Coals exported.-This duty was granted by an Act of the reign of Queen Anne ( 12 Anne, sess. 1, c. 9 ), but it did not take effect until the following reign. It consisted of $\overline{5} s$. per chaldron on coal exported in foreign bottoms and $3 s$. per chaldron on such as was exported in British bottoms, and was not payable on coal exported to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the British plantations. It was at first granted for 32 years only, but by 6 George l., c. 4, was continued for ever. It produced $£ 5,371$ in 1716.
1720. Duty on Wrought Silver Plate (6 George I., c. 11).-This was granted from the 1st June, 1720, and amounted to $6 d$. per oz. troy. Its produce was quite insignificant.
1722. Duty on Apples ( 8 George I., c. 20).-This was an impost of $8 d$. per bushel on imported apples, at first granted for three years, afterwards extended to seven by 11 George I., c. 7, and revived and continued without limitation in the following reign by 10 George II., c. 27. It did not produce anything as an import duty.

The net produce of the Customs of England in the year 1727, the closing year of the reign of George I. is shown below :-


## ENGLISH CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE II., 1727-1760.

During the long reign of George II. the Customs tariff underwent comparatively few alterations. Two or three, however, of those which were made were of considerable importance. They included two new subsidies on all goods-very burdensome increasesbesides several separate and additional duties on specified articles :-
1745. Duties on Wine ( 18 George II., c. 9).-These consisted of additional duties of £8 per ton on all French Wine or Vinegar, and £4 per ton on all other wines and vinegars. The produce, together with that arising from some other Customs duties, was appropriated to the Sinking Fund.
1747. Subsidy ( 21 George II., c. 2).-This consisted of a poundage of $12 d$. in the pound ad valorem to be paid in ready money on all goods and merchandise in the same way as the other subsidies and in addition thereto. Tobacco, however, might he secured in bond for 19 months before the duties were payable. East India goods were to pay on the gross value as ascertained by sale by inch of candle. The proceeds of the duty were appropriated to the Sinking Fund.

Subsidies on Spirits ( 9 George II., c. 23).-By the Act quoted, the duties of all kinds arising from spirits imported were ordered to be accounted for in one sum and appropriated to the Aggregate Fund. This produced some simplification of the tariff.
1746. Duty on Glass (19 George II., c. 12).-This amounted to the following rates :-


The duty arising therefrom was made part of the Sinking Fund:
1752. Duty on Linen Yarn (24 George II., c. 46).- This law repealed all the former duties on certain kinds of linen yarn, and enacted the following :-


To be levied on the linen yarn of any place not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

The duty was to be paid into the Exchequer separately from all other duties, and to be appropriated to the same uses as the duties on all other foreign linen yarn.
1752. Duty on Gum Senega, and Gum Arabic (25 George II., c. 32).-This amounted to 10 s. per lb ., and was not specially appropriated.
1759. Subsidy ( 32 George II., c. 10)-This was in addition to all preexisting subsidies and duties and consisted of a poundage of 5 per cent. on the value of all tobacco, foreign linens, sugar, and other groceries, except currants ; on East India goods except coffee and raw silk; on ${ }^{\prime}$ foreign brandy and spirits, except British rum ; and on paper.

It was made part of a fund established for the payment of annuities at 3 per cent.

Two other duties should be mentioned here, because, although they were not under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, they were strictly import duties, and at the present day would be considered duties of Customs. They were :-

The Excise on SaIt Imported.-This was granted first by 5 and 6 William and Mary, c. 7, in 1694, and continued for ever by 7 and 8 William and Mary, c. 31. The duty was :-


By the 8th Article of the Union with Scotland there was, until 1714, a 5 Anne, e. 8 duty of $3 s .4 d$. per bushel payable in Scotland only for salt used in curing flesh exported to foreign countries or England, and for salt used in curing provisions for ships' stores. From 1714 the duty became only $2 s .4 d$., Scottish salt being thenceforward, upon importation into England, chargeable with duty of $12 d$. per bushel.

The duties on foreign salt remained in force, but at varying rates, throughout the eighteenth century and were repealed in 1825 by 3 Geo. IV., c. 82.

The Excise on Liquors Imported.-The following were the rates? as they stood at the end of the reign of George II. They had to be paid down in ready money at the port of importation :-

| Ale, Beer, and Mum ... ..x | The barrel | $\begin{array}{cc} f & 8 . \\ 0 & 15 \end{array}$ | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| And besides the foregoing for Mnm , by 1 Anne, c. 3... ... ... ... ... | " | 010 | 0 |
| Cider or Perry ... ... | The ton | 1210 | 0 |
| Brandy, Aqua Vite, Strong Waters, or Spirits, foreign, single ... ... ... | The gallon | 05. | 8 |
| Brandy, Aqua Vite, Strong Waters, or Spirits, foreign, doable | " | 010 | 8 |
| The same, if of the British plantations in America, single | " | 04 | 8 |
| The same, if of the British plantations in America, double | n | 08 | 8 |

Exciseable liquors of the growth of the Channel Islands and imported from thence were liable to the same duties as Home-made spirits.

Further information as to these duties will be found at page 161.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., 1760-1820.

In addition to all the duties which had been enacted in the preceding reigns. many new duties were added in the first twenty years of the reign of George III. The state of the Customs at this period had become such that only a skilful expert could positively say what might be the sum total due upon any particular article, or to how many cumulative rates of duty it might be liable. Writing in 1751 a very competent Histry of authority states: "What a maze our merchants must be in : if we consider the many orr vational "exceptions, and exceptions from exceptions, the many regulations, and regulations of $\begin{gathered}\text { Debres and } \\ \text { Tand }\end{gathered}$ "regulations for collecting the Customs and for paying the drawbacks upon goods cooper. 17351. "re-exported, we must conclude it impossible for any merchant in this country to be " master of his business if he be what we call a general merchant ; consequently he must
"trust to those honest.gentlemen called Custom House Officers for the duties he is to "pay upon importation, and the drawbacks he is entitled to apon exportation. Can we "wonder at the decay of our commerce under such circumstances? Should we not "rather wonder that we have any left?"

Comylication
of the
Customs
System,

It will be well to illustrate the difficulties to which the trader was subject from this cause by a concrete specimen of an average Customs entry of those days. Thus, for instance, taking a consignment of 2,000 ells of Russia linen (formerly a considerable article of importation) upon which a merchant paid duty in 1784, the total payment to be made had to be painfully built up thus:-


It will be interesting, as illustrating the Customs finance of the eighteenth century, to show how this sum of $£ 6917 s$. was, under the system then prevailing, dealt with :-

Of the $£ 9$ levied as Old Subsidy and Additional Duty one-half was applied to the service of certain annuities created in 1708, and the other half was paid to the Aggregate Fund, a general fund created in 1714 for satisfying the interest on, and paying off, certain Exchequer Bills; for making payments to the Civil List, and for other public services.
The £6 collected as New Subsidy was dealt with in the same way.
Of the f2 paid as "One-third Subsidy," part was due to be used in payment of annuities created in 1706 and 1709 , the surplus (if any) to go to the Aggregate Fund.

The §6 paid for the Subsidy, 1747, and the like sum for the Subsidy, 1759, were appropriated to the Sinking Fund.

The'f4 10 s. collected as "Impost, 1690," went to the South Sea Company's annunities.

The $£ 30$ collected under the Act of 1767 was appropriated to the Sinking , Eund.
The £3 $3 s .6 d$. paid as "Impost, 1779," went to the fund for the payment of annuities created in 1779, and the same sum paid as "Impost, 1782," to the annuities of that year.
The specimen of a duty payment adduced above, is a simple one. Many were far more complex and involved much more labour to arrive at a result, because many articles were liable to a larger number of "branches" of duty than those enumerated in the foregoing entry for linen. The total number of these branches in 1785 was 68. The following is the list, and it is given in full because in that year the evil had reached such a climax as to necessitate a special investigation by the Committee of Public Accounts.

1. Customs, i.e., Old Subsidy, Petty Custom Additional Duty and One per cent. Inwards.
2. New Subsidy.
3. Subsidy.
4. Subsidy.
5. Subsidy, 1747.
6. Subsidy, 1759.
7. Impost on Wine and Vinegar.
8. Impost on Tobacco.
9. Impóst, 1690, Silk, \&c.
10. Additional Impost, 1692.
11. Wine Impost, 1745.
12. Wine Impost, 1763.
13. Wine Impost, 1778.
14. Wine, Starch, \&c., 1780.
15. Spice and Pictures.
16. Additional Spice, \&c.
17. 2nd 25 per cent.
18. Whalefins.
19. 15 per cent. on Muslins.
20. Coinage on Wine.
21. Duty on Pepper, Grocery, \&c.
22. Duty on Hides.
23. Additional Juty on Hides.
24. Duty on Soap, \&e.
25. Additional Duty on Soap, \&c.
26. Sail Cloth.
27. Duty on Candles.
28. Additional Duty on Candles.
29. Wrought Plate.
30. Subsidy Outwards on Goods exported.
31. Coals exported, 1714.
32. Coals exported, 1757.
33. Coals exported, and East India Goods, 1765.
34. Subsidy on Sprits.
35. Coinage on Spirits.
36. Coals, 3s. per chaldron:
37. Coals, 2s. per chaldron.
38. Coals for Churches.
39. Duty on Glass, 1777.
40. Daty on Linen Yarn, 1752:
41. Daty on Apples.
42. Duty on Unrated Goods.
43. Beaver Skins, 1764.
44. Duty on Gum Senega, 1752.
45. Duty on Gum Senega; 1765 and 1774 .
46. Crapes and Tiffanies, 1766.
47. Duty on Hops.
48. East India Wrought Silk; 1766.
49. Cambrics and Sugars, 1766.
50. Drillings and Broad Linens, 1767 .
51. Canvas and Lawne, 1767:
52. Duty on Cotton Wbol.
53. Additional Impost, 1779.
54. Additional Impost, 1782.
55. Additional Duty on Tobacco, 1781.
56. Tobacco and Sugars, 1781.
57. Daty on Verdigrease.
58. Tobacco, Snuff, and Brandies, 1782.
59. Duty on Wax, 1782.'
60. Rice, 1773.
61. 18 per cent. on Muslins, Calieoes, \&c.
62. Additional Duty on Paper, 1784 .
63. Bricks and Tiles, 1784.
64. Coffee and Cocoa, 1784.
65. Cotton Stuffs, 1784.
66. Silk and Lead, 1784.
67. Hats, 1784.
68. Plate, 1784.

And besides the foregoing there were five Plantation Duties, and twentyrsenen Expired Duties, as to which latter the acrounts had to be kept open for many yeams:on account of arrears due to the Crown.

## 1787 to 1800.

It is not wonderful that at last in 1785 the administration of the Customs should have compelled the interference of the Government. The Committee of Public Accounts in that year drew attention "to the intricacy and perplexity that involve the collection "tand accounts of this part of the public Revenue." They stated that it had become an object of high and urgent importance for the attention of the legislature, and that the obvious remedy was to reduce the number of the rules and branches to unity. The result of their recommendation was the introduction by Mr. Pitt in 1787; of a Bill in which he repealed all the existing compound duties and consolidated them into single rates for each article. Upon the 7th and 29th of March in that year the House of Commons, in pursuance of this policy, passed 2,615 resolutions for the simplified duties, re-enacting them in a consolidated form but with some alterations, and thus for the first time since 1660 , reducing Customs and Excise taxation into such a codified form as could be understood by ordinary men. And in order to avoid all the complications resulting from the appropriations of the duties to different funds, it was enacted that all should thenceforth be paid into a single fund to be called the Consolidated Fund. The Bill passed speedily into law as the Act 27 George III., c. 13. By this refomm all articles were rated at specific duties and books of rates of value ceased to be necessary.

Great, however, as was the simplification produced by this consolidation, yet in comparison with modern tariffs, the Rate Book of 1787 was a formidable list of duties. And, moreover, the numerous and complicated regulations, the: growth rofu more than a century, remained very much as before. The ordinary merchant or shipmaster still

Committee of

Consolidation
Act, 1787.
2793.

War with France.Rapid increase of the Customs.

Increase of
Revenue.

Convoy
Daties, 38
(reo. III., c. 76 .

Improvement
of the Trade Scatistics.
required expert help to enable him to cope with their intricacies, so as to avoid the risk of incurring heary penalties.* Besides which, the new tariff still contained 1,414 articles or subdivisions of articles ; there were different rates in a large number of cases for goods imported in British ships manned by British sailors, from such as were imported in foreign craft; the import duties of Excise remained in all their vigour, and rates were levied on goods imported by the East India Company from countries within the limits of their Charter, differing from those levied on merchandise imported by private traders from other foreign parts.

Not for long did the political necessities of the country permit Ministers to leave the Customs tariff alone. In 1793 came the war with France, and heavy additions to Customs taxation followed in quick succession. Many changes of importance were made in the same, and the three succeeding years. In 1791 , by 31 George III., c. 30 , the duties on corn had been altered, and on sugar by 31 George III., c. 15 , besides some other changes. In 1794, those on paper were dealt with by 34 George III., c. 20, on bricks and tiles by c. 15 , and on slate and stone by c. 51 ; in 1795 , those on wood, fruit, silk, oils, and coals outwards, by 35 George III., c. 20 ; in 1796 , those on wine by 36 George III., c. 123 ; and new specific rates were levied by 37 George III., c. 15 , on sugar, bricks, brimstone, hemp, iron, and staves, with an addition of 5 per cent. upon every otier article except wine. In the following year another 5 per cent. on the consolidated duties of 1787 was added by 37 George III., c. 110 , from which only sugar, wine, tobacco, and olive oil were exempted, whilst the duties on plate were increased by 37 George III., c. 90 , and on sugar by 37 George III., c. 1.5. In 1799, those on sugar and coffee were added to, by 39 George III., c. 63 ; and by c. 69 of the same year the London port and dock duties were altered, whilst by numerous other Acts a multitude of further changes of duty was effected.
by the activity of a great war, and by the additions to taxation rose remarkably throughout this period. In 1793, the year of the declaration of war by France against this country, the Customs produced $£ 3,557,000$ to the Exchequer. By 1799 the amount had risen to $\ddagger 7,056,000-$ nearly double.

In 1798 an Act was passed which imposed special Customs duties called Convoy duties upon all imports and exports. These charges were enacted in order to defray the expense of preventing the capture of British merchantmen by the enemy, and the Act forbade the master of any ship not specially licensed by the Admiralty, to sail without convoy under penaity of $£ 1,000$. The export duties levied under the Convoy, Act were to a large extent ad valurem duties, and in the course of applying them great improvements were made in the export statistics of the country. It may be well at this point to explain briefly what this change was. Exactly one hundred years previously the Trade statistics of the country had been set up. By the system then devised, the rates of value for every article, as then specified, were made the official values for statistical purposes, and those values of 1698 continued to be used without serious alteration until, by the test afforded by the Convoy duty in 1798, it was found that the real values of the exports differed greatly from the official values calculated upon the former plan. Thereafter, the exports of British produce and manufactures continued to be compiled upon the basis of the real or declared value of the merchandise, though in the case of imports the registration of real values was not commenced until 1854. The Convoy duty produced the substantial amount of $£ 1,289,830$ in the year 1800 . It ceased to be levied in the form of a Convoy duty in 1801 upon the termination of the war, but was. succeeded in 1802 by other duties in lieu thereof imposed by 42 George III., c. 43 . The produce of the Convoy duties whilst in existence from the 5th July 1798 to the 1st October 1801 was as follows :-

| - |  |  | On Imports. | On Exports. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5th July 1798 to 5th January 1799 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{f}{164,028}$ | $\stackrel{f}{4 \dot{6} 5,004}$ | $\stackrel{f}{629,032}$ |
| 5th January 1799 to 5th January 1800 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 274,872 | 956,823 | 1,231,695 |
| 5th January 1800 to 5th January 1801 | $\cdots$ | ... | 326,354 | 963,475 | 1,289,830 |
| 5th January 1801 to 1st October 1801 ... | ** | ** | 263,666 | 694,097 | 957,763 |

[^5]Ireland was exempt from the payment of Convoy duty.
Before any attempt is made to sketch the history of Customs legislation in the nineteenth century it will be as well shortly to recapitulate the provisions of the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland so far as they deal with trade and Customs duties.

## UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The Treaty of Union of England and Scotland is embodied in the Act.5. \& 6 Anne, 170 c. 8 , and the following statement gives the sense of those provisions of the Act which relate to the future cominercial relations of the two countries.

Article IV. provided that all subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain should, after the Union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation within the, United Kingdom and her dependencies ; and a communication of all other rights except where it was expressly agreed otherwise in the Articles of Union.

Article V. directed that ships belonging to Scottish subjects, though foreign built, should be treated as ships of the build of Great Britain.

Article VI. provided that all parts of the United Kingdom should for ever have the same allowances, encouragements and drawbacks, and be under the same prohibitions, restrictions and regulations of trade, and liable to the same Customs and duties on import and export ; and that the duties and allowances in force in England when the Union commenced, should take place throughout the whole kingdom ; but private rights belonging to particular persons were to remain safe and entire.

The same article prorided that no Scotch cattle carried inta Eagland, were to be liable to any other duties than those to which English cattle were subject; that when oats should be sold at liss. per quarter or under there was to be paid $2 s$. for every quarter of oatmeal exported; that so long as bounties should be paid on the export of other grain, the grain called "bear" of Scotland should have the same bounty as barley; and that the law. then existing in Scotland prohibiting the importation of victuals from Ireland should continue in force until the Parliament of Great Britain should more effectually have provided against the importation of victuals from heyond sea,-such importations being a discouragement to tillage.

Article VII. provided for the same Excises to be in force in both kingdoms with a proviso that the 34 gallon English barrel of beer should not, after the Union, be liable to any higher imposition than $2 s_{n}$; and that the Excise on other liquors settled in England at.the commencement of the Union should take place, throughout the पinited Kingdom.

Article VIII, made some special stipulations with the riew of safeguarding the interests of Scotland in relation to the duty on salt which at that time produced a considerable revenue.

Article XII. provided that during the continuance of the auties on coals, culm and cinders, then payable in England, but which would expire on the 30th September 1710 , Scotland should not be charged with such duties on the coals consumed there, but should on the other hand be charged with the same duties as, in England for all coals, culm, and cinders not consumed in Scotland.

Article XIV. stipulated that Scotland should not be charged with any other duties laid on by the Parliament of England before the Union except those consented to in the Treaty of Union. The Parliament of Scotland was to make provision for the service of that kingdom in 1707, and if the Parliament of England should impose any further Customs or Excise duties heyond those settled by the Treaty, then Scotland should be liable to the same Customs and Excises and have an equiralent to be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain. Article XIV. concludes as follows :-" And seeing it - cannot be supposed that the Parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any sort of "burdens upon the United Kingdom but what they shall find of necessity at that time,
" for the preservation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the circumstances " and abilities of every part of the United Kingdom ; therefore it is agreed that there be
"no further exemption insisted upon for any part of the United Kingdom, but that the
"consideration of any exemptions beyond what are already agreed on in this Treaty
" shall be left to the determination of the Parliament of Great Britain."
Article XV́. stated the nature of the equivalent to be allowed to iscotland. but as the arrangement did not involve particular rates of duty and therefore did not affect the Customs tariff, it is not necessary to insert it here.

At the date of the Union with Scotland the Customs Revenue in that country was farmed as had been the case a short time before, both in England and Ireland. The Union became operative on the 1st May $170{ }^{\circ}$, and in the March and April preceding, measures were taken to proride for the cculection of the Kevenue by the methods prevailing in England. The following letters are perhaps worth reproducing as showing distinctly that the administration of the Customs was taken over direct from the farmers, and as marking a decisive epoch in the history of the Revenue of Scotland.

Letter from the Commissioners of Customs in England, recommending a Commission to be appointed, and also proper Officers for managing the Customs of Scotland; dated 22nd March 1706-7:-

## May it please your Lordship,

'In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified to us in Mr. Lowndes' letter of the 18th instant, that we should propose to jour Lordship, as soon as possible, what Officers are proper to be appointed for managing the Customs in Scotland, by what authority, and with what salaries, and what instructions may be proper to be given them; and also to advise in such other matters and thinge as we shall think to be anywise necessary and conducive to the good management of the said Revenue of Customs for Her Majesty's service.

We are humbly of opinion, that for the better management (after the Union) of the Customs in that part of Great Britain now called Scotland, a certain number of persons be authorized by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for managing and causing to be levied and collected all such Customs and other duties on Exports and Imports, according to the tenor of the articles in the Treaty of Union between the two kingdoms as are now payable in England, with such exceptions only as are contained in the said articles as ratified by the Parliament of both kingdoms.

That these Commissioners have their office and residence at Edinburgh or Leith, for the better accommodation of the trade in that part of Britain, and that the daties there being to be collected by the same laws and roles as in England, the Commissioners should also be obliged to the like methods of management under your Lordship's anthority and direction.

If these Commissioners were assisted by a Secretary, a Surveyor-General, and a Solicitor, all conversant in the laws and practice of the Customs in England, it might conduce to the advantage of the public service; and it seeming by the articles, that the duties on trade received in Scotland will be applicable to the funds in the Exchequer here, it may be a great ease to your Lordship, in that part, if the person who shall be constituted Receiver-General there be such a one as is conversant in the methods and practice of the Revenues here to avoid confusion in the accounts.

If the ports now allowed in Scotland, and the lawful places within the same, for the landing and shipping of goods, shall require no new Commission after the Union for settling them, at least it may be convenient, that a Surveyor-General should visit them all before the Union, to observe what Oflicers there may in every port be fit to be employed immediately after the Union shall take place. till a due establishment be provided; wherein we think there must be a Collector, a Comptroller, a Surveyor in every head port, without patent Officers, and such landwaiters (who are to act as searchers also in the ontward business) and tidesmen, as the trade in the respective ports may require, all these to have the same instructions that are given to the Officers of the several ranks in England, tc gnide them in the course of their respective duties.

As to the salaries for any Officers, we pray leave to speak of them at our audience.
And if it may be thought fit to put the Excise in Scotland under the same Commission (in like manner as is done for that and all other duties in Ireland) with regard to the smallness of the Revenue, the charge will thereby be considerably lessened.

All which we humbly submit to your Lordship's great wisdom.

| (Signed) | T. Hall. | N. Cullford. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Ch. Godolphin. | J. Werden. |
|  | S. Clarke. | M. Dudlex. |

## T. Newport.

Letter from the Commissioners of Customs (England) submitting to the Treasury sundry rules and regulations for conducting the Customs of Scotland :-

## May it please Your Lordship,

22nd April 1707.
In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified to us by Mr. Lowndes, in his letter of $21 s t$ instant, some of our number did yesterday in the afternoon wait upon the Duke of Queensberry, and the Lord Seafield and others at the Duke of Queensberry's lodgings, to consult of proper mothods for collecting and securing the Customs and other duties, which from the 1st May next, are by the Acts of Union to be the same in Scotland as are payable in England; and besides which we humbly represented to your Lordship in our report of the 22nd March last, as necessary and conducive to the good management of the Revenue in that part of Great Britain now called Scotland, copy of which report is hereunto annexed, and to which we humbly pray to be referred. We do humbly acquaint your Lordship, that as the result of the aforesaid meeting it was proposed by their Lordships, that a letter may be immediately dispatched away under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the Treasury of Scotland, authorizing them to continue the present Officers, or such others as shall be thought fit, under secnrity, for managing and collecting the duties there from and after the Union, until further order, and that those of the best capacity and experience be in the first place appointed for the more considerable ports, viz. : Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Inverness.

Likewise, that a Proclamation be issued from the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, (which, by the nineteenth article of the Union is to remain until a new Court of cixchequer be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain in Scotland after the Union), signifying the manner both of paying and receiving the duties, until Her Majesty, by Her Letters Patent, shall authorize and appoint Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected the Revenue there.

And it is conceived necessary, that the Officers at their first entrance on business, when the Union takes place, until they can be better assisted, or others appointed, be presently furnished with the book of rates, and the Acts of Parliament since past relating to the Revenues of England, and also with copies of the standing orders, rules, and instructions and forms of the bonds, and all other dispatches from hence as are now in practice here; and that the several daties be computed in distinct columns for wine, brandy, tobacco, whalebone, and other principal commodities, and transmitted from hence to Scotland for the Officers' greater ease and guidance.

All which we humbly submit to your Lordship's great wisdom.

| (Signed) | T. Hall. | S. Clarke. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | M. Dưdley. | J. Werden. |
|  | T. Newport. | Ce. Godolpfin, |

Custom House, London,
22nd April 1707.
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## Right Honourable S:DNET EARL of Godolpein, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Treasury Minute upon the Report of the Commissioners of Customs (England) and giving sundry directions for the collection of the Customs and Excise of Scotland :-

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 22nd April, 1707, Forenoon.

Commissioners of Customs called in :-
-Their report of this day concerning Scotland is read; upon which the Commissioners are directed to send down Officers to the five principal ports of Scotland, to be assistants to the present Officers of the Customs in that kingdom, to collect and levy the duties after the 1st of May next until further orders, according to the laws and methods of England; and the Commissioners are to furnish for the service of Scotland the Book of Rates and the Acts of Parliament since passed relating to the Revenue of England; and also copies of the standing orders, rules and instructions, and forms of the bonds, and all other dispatches from hence, and now in practice here, and that the duties be computed in distinct columns for wine, brandy, \&c., according to the said report.

Letter from the Commissioners of Customs (Scotland), to the Treasury, reporting the regulations they have made for the collection of the Customs there;--dated 15th July 1707.

Sir,
We have your letter of the Sth instant, transmitting (in the absence of Mr. Lowndes) the commands of the Lord High Treasurer; and as to the present state of the Revenue under our care, it stands thus:

On the 2nd of this month we all met, having first qualified ourselves at the 'Ireasury, and then ordered Mr. Brown (late Secretary to the Farmers) to lay before us the manner made use of by the late tax-men here ; then we agreed for the chambers where we sit, until the 11th November next, hoping in the interim to find a more commodious place; and agreed that Mr. Savage,

Secretary to the Custom House at London, should be writ unto to transmit the modus of that port, \&c. ; then we attended the Lord Glasgow, and took his consent for writing circular letters to all the maritime places, acquainting the Officers, for the future they were to correspond with this Board. We also consulted his Lordship about wool, and whether it was best to have bonds and other obligations in the style of South aud North Britain; then we made a minute containing the substance of the Lord High Treasurer's charge to those of our Commission who had the honour to attend his Lordship in London; the next part was to call for the collectors in town, order them to their several ports, and dispatch Mr. Moor, a sensible experienced gentleman, to Newport, Glasgow, as having great cause to suspect foul play in the river Clyde; and then ordered we would sit from nine to twelve, and from three to six in the afternoon.

We being informed that before the Union, horses from Ireland were prohibited, our Solicitor was ordered to attend my Lord Advocate, who gave his opinion they atill stand prohibited; but not satisfied with his answer, the Solicitor was bid to attend Sir David Dalrymple, who promised to consider and consult with the Lord Advocate, but this being the close of the sessions here, he has not yet given his opinion in writing, but we understand he thinks (as does the Lord President) that horses may be imported.

In answer to a petition of the Lord Anstruther and Sir Robert Anstrather, relating to their ship, which (by contrary winds) did not arrive until the 2nd of May, the Board ordered the duty of the goods to be taken conform to those in South Britain; after this we sent to Leith for all their transires, and the officer answering it was not the practice in that port to take them ap, we sent for the officers of Dundee, who gave us better satisfaction, by saying they were carefully kept on a file; hereapon we dispatched Mr. Colquitt, Depaty Comptroller of Chester, to Dundee, and ordered him to send us the said transires sealed up; this gave as great jealousy in respect to the management at Leith ; and we shall not only search to the bottom oí their past practices but give written instructions to all the officers in North Britain how to act in the business of transires; for if this point be rightiy managed we hope to trace either great or small parcels, though taken entering South Britain, and come from the obscurest place in the Orkneys. We find all the people and officers here at a loss concerning the computations after the English method, and therefore we shall put such South Britains as are here amongst them, and place the most expert in the ports of greatest business; and all of them shall be attended with plain and full instructions, that so the Comptroller-General and Collectors may agree in their articles, which will prevent the ruin of poor Collectors and their securities, and prove wholesome to the Revenue. We then resolved, that whoever is admitted into the Establishment shall first obtain a certificate that he is aftectionate to Her Majesty's Government, Queen Anne; that he is clear of tax-men or late tarmers; that he is of sober life and conversation and is not concerned in trade (a thing not hitherto regarded in these parts) nor in the keeping of a public house, or anything else that may divert them from Her Majesty's service. We sent Saturday night last, a long letter to Mr. Lowndes, imparting the many frauds committed in the west of this kingdom ; and although we cannot with reputation yet settle the Establishment, we are dispatching the most sensible and sincere of the English here in town to the several parts of this kingdom, with the best power and instructions cur present circumstances will admit of and as difficulties do arise we consult the Lord Advocate and Sir David Dalrymple, and afterwards prayed the concurrence of the Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, and Lord Glasgow, who are very kind, and promise in every particular, wherein either the law of this country or common pradence can assist, we shall have their influence in favour of Her Majesty's interest.

We think ourselves very fortunate to find the Lord High Treasurer's sentiments as to a proper number of Riding Surveyors. We are not yet come to a positive resolution how many principal Riding Surveyors to hare, and how many to attend them ; our present thoughts are three, Mr. Moor, a Scotchman, now at Glasgow, being the person mentioned in ours of the 19th to Mr. Lowndes; the other two are. Englishmen, viz.: Mr. Edmond Townly, brother to Mr. Townly, of Royall in Lancashire, and Mr. Strode, kinsman to Mr. Eyres, one of the Queen's Council, whom we have sent with Sir Robert Dixon; we think to pat them down at $£ 120$ sterling each, and be assisted with three under Riding Officers at $£ 50$ per annum ; and accordingly his Lordship the Lord High Treasurer will find them in the establishment where, amongst others, they will stand to be better or less provided for, as his Lordship in his goodness shall think fit; and we hope his Lordship will concur in this, that encuuragement adds mach to inclination, and that nothing harts the service more than to make it contemptible. It is our hamble opinion hitherto, that cost what it will, it is for the service of the Revenue to have officers watchful and discreet, it being easy to discern that otherwise, goods, Custom free, will, by one serpentine stratagem or other; be diffused not only into all parts of the six northern counties, but perhaps to London itself. As we want his Lordship's authority, it will, after the most humble and respectful manner be asked also in the particular of praying directions.

We have nothing more at present but to subscribe ourselves, \&c., \&c.
(Signed) alex Rigby.

Jas. Isamcson. Lionel Norman. W. Boyle.

## Custom House, Edinburgh, 15th July 1707.

P.S.- By reading the 17 the Article of the Cnion, 'it occurs to us that we ought to have the weights and measures of England sent here forthwith, at least patterns, to the end, every port and piace be furnished ; for we conceive that without them calculations cannot be made, and it is a great crouble to us that early care was not taken thereof.

At the date of the Union of England and Scolland the produce of the Custoims Tield of the of the respective countries is recorded in the 15 th Article of the Act of Union as having Sootland. amounted to the following sums :-

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The following table (extracted from the 11th Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Enquiry in 1825) gives the gross Revenue of the Customs of Scotland from the Union in 1707 to 1824 . The amounts from 1825 to 1850 are extracted from the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom.

Subsequently to 1850 the Scottish Customs Revenue ceased to be distinguished from the English Revenue in the Finance Accounts, the Customs Revenue of the two countries being then merged into a single total.

Revenue of Customs in Scotland.

| Year | Gross Produce. |  | Year | Gross Produce. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Money. | Bunds. |  | Money. | Bonds. |
| 1st May 1707 to 29th Sept. 1708 <br> Year ended 29th Sept. | £ | £ | Year ended 29th Sept. | £ | £ |
|  | 48,247 | 22,630 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1731 | 57,013 | 78,094 |
| 1709 ... ... ... | 33,361 |  | 1732 | 55,065 | 85,994 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,292 \\ & 47,490 \end{aligned}$ | 1733 ... ... | 52,138 | 86,243 |
| 1710 | 44,397 |  |  |  |  |
| 1711 ... ... ... | 59,151 | 75,180 | 1734 . ... | 58,796 | 72,793 |
|  |  |  | 1735 .. ... | 62,294 | 101,804 |
| 1712 ... ... ... | 49,368 | 42,745 | 1736 .. ... | 50,839 | 80,646 |
| 1713 ... ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & 54,850 \\ & 57,158 \end{aligned}$ | 58,888 | 1737 ... ... ... | 69,324 | 107,223 |
| 1714 |  | 92,612 | 173 | 53.604 | 7,408 |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 57,158 \\ & 61,890 \end{aligned}$ | 69,938 | 1738 |  |  |
|  |  | 76,307 | 1739 | 63,554 | 103,513 |
| 1716 ... ... ... | 54,683 |  | 1740 | 59,80 | 146,523 |
| 1717 | 63,729 | 78,470 | 1741 ... ... ... | 62,635 | 149,275 |
| 1718 | - 59,219 | 114,214 | 1742 ... ... | 58,368 | 169,425 |
| 1719 | 58,737 | 74,577 |  |  |  |
| 1720 | 58,576 | 78,171 | 1743 | 67,923 | 218,005. |
|  |  |  | 1744 | 77,055 | 196,570 |
| 1721 | 46,701 | 84,060 | 1745 ... ... | 76,337 | 249,968 |
| 1722 ...... | 55,544 | 134,709 | 1746 ... ... ... | 68,254 | 235,639 |
| 1723 | 52,083 | 98,530 |  |  |  |
| 1724 | 59,132 | 111,860 | 1747 ... ... | 100,593 | 251,940 |
|  | 63,726 | 80,786 | 1748 ... ... | 103,806 | 362,608 |
| ... ... |  |  | 1749 ... ... | 119,049 | 461,100 |
| 1726 | 46,550 | 73,72.4 | 1750 | 122,403 | 451,591 |
| 1727 | 58,168 | 132,905 | 1751 | 122,378 | 481,641 |
| 17.8 | 61,136 | 138,069 | 29th Sept. 1751 to 10th Oct. |  |  |
| 29 | 57,928 | 136,795 |  |  |  |
| 1730 ... | 54,730 | 106,596 | 1752 ... ... | 121,450 | 476,273 |


| Year |  |  |  | Grose Produce. |  | Year |  |  |  | Groee Produce. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Money. | Bonds. |  |  |  |  | Money. | Bonds. |
| Year ended 10th Oct. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{£} \\ 130,39 \pm \end{gathered}$ | £ <br> 541,717 | Year ended 10th Oct. |  |  |  | $\pm$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{f} \\ 620,160^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1753 | ... | ... | ... |  |  | 1788 |  | ... ... |  | $272,872$ |  |
| 1754 | ... | ... | ... | 128,025 | 450,922 | 1789 | ... | ... | ... | 241,976 | 687,347 |
| 1755 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 119,328 | 320,865 | 1790 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 235,149 | 42 |
| 1756 | ... | ... | ... | 107,817 | 332,728 | 1791 | ... | ... | .. | 274,975 | 107 |
| 1757 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 121,088 | 336,873 | 1792 | ... | ... | .. | 307,110 | 23 |
| 1758 | ... | ... | ... | 148,421 | 563,464 | 1793 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 235,938 | ... |
| 1759 | ... | ... | ... | 144,165 | 408,494 | 1794 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 231,473 | 61 |
| 1760 | ... | ... | ... | 173,170 | 676,405 | 1795 | ... | ... | ... | 211,165 | 19 |
| 1761 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 186,451 | 811,245 | 1796 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 239,930 | 12,007 |
| 1762 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 165,563 | 637,146 | 1797 | ... | ... | ... | 268,632 | 617 |
| 1763 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 189,814 | 746,931 | 1798 | ... | ... | ... | 397,706 | 102 |
| 1764 | ... | $\ldots$ | - | 192,253 | 832,406 | 1799 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 527,314 | 268 |
| 1765 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 195,438 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 4 1 , 6 8 7} \\ & 894,099 \end{aligned}$ | 1800 |  | ... | .. | 562,469 | 175,919 |
| 1766 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 214,314 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1767 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 190,544 |  | 1801 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 613,237 | 153,277 |
| 1768 | ... | ... | ... | 221,921 | 844,010 | 1802 | - | ... | ... | 739,584 | 295,523 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1803 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 696,505 | 177,632 |
| 1769 | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | 263,091 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000,924 \\ 973,520 \end{array}$ | 1804 |  | ... |  | 764,465 | 431,905 |
| 1770 | ... | ... | ... | 249,457 |  |  |  | ... | ... | 764,465 | 431,005 |
| 1771 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | 1805 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 793,173 | 133,848 |
|  |  |  |  | 282,487 | 8 | 1806 | ... | ... | ... | 992,479 | 32,795 |
| 1772 | ... | ..- | $\cdots$ | 263,811 | 1,116,763 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1773 | ... | ... | ... | 256,4:3 |  | 1807 | ... | ... | ... | 1,090,068 | 8,612 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,205,078 | 1808 | --- | ... | ... | 694,808 | ... |
| 1774 | ... | ... | ... | 244,596 | 1,020,817 | 1809 |  | ... |  | 1,016,283 | 85 |
| 1775 | ... | ..- | $\ldots$ | 2K5,449 | 1,198,575 |  |  |  | ... | 1,016,2k3 |  |
| 1776 |  |  | ... | 206,862 |  | 1810 | ... | ... | ... | 1,183,776 | $\cdots$ |
|  | ... | ... |  |  | 441,592 | 1811 |  | ... | ... | 868,844 | 25 |
| 1777 | ... | ... | ... | 184,843 | 11,933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1778 | ... | ... | ... | 156,992 | 60,064 | 1812 | ... | ... | ... | 858,774 | 9 |
| 1779 |  |  |  |  |  | 1813 | ... | ... | ... | 1,082,326 | ... |
|  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 123,589 | 79,483 | 1814 | ... | ... | ... | 938,264 | 50 |
| 1780 | ... | ... | ... | 164,16is | 104,073 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1781 | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 193,352 | 107,668 | 1815 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,151,976 | 1,731 |
|  |  | ... |  |  |  | 1816 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 732,832 | ... |
| 1782 | ... | ... | ... | 248,537 | 102,142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1783 | ... | ... | ... | 235.112 | 92,016 | 1817 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 820,117 |  |
| 1784 | ... |  |  | 218,825 |  | 1818 | ... | ... | ... | 945,840 | ... |
|  |  | ... | ... |  | 310,451 | 1819 |  |  | ... | 849,626 | ... |
| 1785 | ... |  | ... | 257,727 | 641,293 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1786 |  | ... | ... | 243,977 |  | 1820 |  | ... | ... | 736,842 | ... |
| 1787 |  |  | ... | 230,419 | 244,501 | 1821 |  | ... |  | 772,500 | ... |


| Year |  |  |  | Gross Produce. |  | Year |  |  |  | Grose Produce. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Money. | Bonds. |  |  |  |  | Money. | Bonds. |
| 10th Oct. 1821 to 5th Jan. |  |  |  | $£$ | $\pm$ | Year ended 5th Jan. |  |  |  | $\pm$ | £ |
| 1822 | ... |  |  | 175,994 | - | 1836 |  |  |  | 1,529,997 | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1837 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,587,649 | ... |
| Year ended 5th Jan. |  |  |  |  |  | 1838 | ... | ... |  | 1,626,292 | ... |
| 1823 | ... | ... | ... | 758,316 | ... | 1839 | ... | ... | .. | 1,666,398 | ... |
| 1824 | ... | ... | ... | 891,435 | $\ldots$ | 1840 | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | 1,699,365 | ... |
| 1825 | ... | ... | ... | 953,837 | ... | 1841 | ... | ... | ... | 1,756,093 | ... |
| 1826 | ... | ... | ... | 1,512,961 | ... | 184: | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,880,216 | ... |
| 1827 | ... | ... | ... | 1,299,351 | ... | 1843 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,639,092 | ... |
| 1828 | ... | ... | ... | 1,376,045 | ... | 1844 | ... | ... | ... | 1,769,637 | .. |
| 1829 | ... | ... | ... | 1,376,001 | ... | 1845 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,918,924 | .. |
| 1830 | . | ... | ... | 1,372,089 | ... | 1846 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,711,860 | ... |
| 1831 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | No re cord* |  | 1847 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,926,483 | ... |
| 1832 | $\therefore$ | ... | ... | 1,479,905 | ... | 1848 | ... | ... | ... | 2,044,622 | ... |
| 1833 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,477,914 | ... | 1349 | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,040,954 | ... |
| 1834 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,338,513 | ... | 1850 | ... | ... | ... | 1,956,502 | ... |
| 1835 | ... | ... | ... | 1,441,394 | ... | 1851 | ... | .. | ... | 1,953,951 | ... |

*For the year ended the 5th January 1831, the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom make no diatinotion between the produce of the Customs of England and Scotland.

In Macpherson's Annals of Commerce the following table of the value of the sea-borne Trader trade into England from Scotland, and into Scotland from England, for the year 1707 betwoon (the year of Union) and the 10 preceding years, is given on the authority of the Sootiand. Customs' records.

|  |  |  | Year. |  |  | Value of sea-borne trade into England from Scotland. | Value of sea borne trade into Scotland from England. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 1697 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}^{£}}{91,303}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{f}^{2}}{73,203}$ |
|  | 1698 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 124,835 | 58,044 |
|  | 1699 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86,310 | 66,304. |
|  | 1700 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 130,087 | 85,194 |
|  | 1701 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 73,989 | 56,802 |
|  | 1702 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 71,429 | 58,688 |
|  | 1703 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 76,448 | 57,338 |
|  | 1704 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 54,380 | 87,536 |
|  | 1705 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 57,903 | 50,036 |
|  | 1706 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 50,309 | 60,313 |
|  | 1707 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,733 | 17,779 |

Of goods carried by land there does not appear to have been any account.

Poreign Trade of 1790-1825

As remarked elsewhere, the three fires which at different times since the Restoration have destroyed the Custom House, have left its records very defective. No separate statement of the imports and exports of Scotland from the year 1707 to 1790 can be found in the Statistical Office, but an account is appended giving the value of her direct seaborne trade from the latter date until 1825 , after which no distinct record seems to have been kept. It is of course probable that more complete annals are in existence in Edinburgh.

Trade of Scotland, stated according to the Official Value.


| Year. |  |  |  | Imports. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandize. | Total Exporta. |
| 1818 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\underset{4,130,360}{£}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{6,255,224}$ | $\stackrel{f}{514,809}$ | $\stackrel{£}{6,770,033}$ |
| 1819 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,240,347 | 5,328,776 | 542,345 | 5,871,121 |
| 1820 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,275,308 | 5,479,226 | 416,552 | 5,895,778 |
| 1821 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,086,507 | 5,747,897 | 365,458 | 6,113,355 |
| 1822 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,743,172 | 6,070,536 | 335,055 | 6,405,591 |
| 1823 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,910,252 | 5,475,034 | 236,635 | 5,711,669 |
| 1824 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,356,261 | 5,656,475 | 242,956 | 5,899,431 |
| 1825 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 4,994,304 | 5,654,691 | 187,578 | 5,842,269 |

## THE IRISH CUSTOMS BEFORE THE UNION.

The Act 15 Henry VII., c. 1 (Irish) seems to be the first enactment levying Customs duty in Ireland, and the rate chargeable thereby was the same as was chargeable by the usual subsidy in England, viz. : one shilling in the pound upon the value. Wine and oil were exempted from the duty.

But wine was liable to the ancient duty of prisage as in England, save that in Ireland, by prescription, the importer of prisage wine paid Custom of $15 s$. per tun on such wine in lieu of all other duties whatever.

Whilst, however, prisage was levied in Ireland, the composition of $2 s$. per tun for the wines of aliens, called butlerage in England, did not extend to the western island. In 1177 Henry II. granted the butlership of Ireland to Theobald, son of Herveius Walter, and thus granted to him the duty of prisage, whereby he and his successors were to attend the Kings of England at their coronation and present them with the first cup of wine, for which they were to have certain pieces of the King's plate. This duty remained vested in the same family, on which afterwards was conferred the dignities of earls, marquises and dukes of Ormond. In later times the Government of England paid to $\mathrm{so}_{0} \mathrm{Geo}$ III., the Earl of Ormonde the sum of £199,384 for the commutation of this privilege, which 0.101. thenceforward remained vested in the Crown.

Saring a prohibition on the export of wool in the reign of Henry VIII., and duty on the importation of wine and the exportation of wool in the reign of Elizabeth, the Customs of Ireland continued to be governed by the before recited Act of Henry VII.'s reign, until after the Restoration.

Previous to that time they were leased out in the same manner as were the Customs of England, to certain farmers.* Not much is known of these farmers in either country, but in 1669 the Irish Revenues were farmed to John Forth, Alderman of London, and 10 others for seven years at the yearly rent of $£ 219,500, \dagger$ and in 1676 they were farmed to Sir James Shean and his partners, with 10 others, for an annual rent of £240,000. $\dagger$ It is not exactly clear what was the position of the farmers in relation to the Exchequer, for both farmers and Commissioners of the Customs appear to have existed at the same time, and to have had distinct spheres of duty. Both are mentioned in the first Irish Customs Act after the Restoration (14 and 15 Chas. II., c. 9), and it is certain that the farmers had the power to appoint officers of their own to receive the duties. Notwithstanding this, Howard in his Treatise on the Exchequer and Revenue of Ireland, speaking of the receipt of duties by the farmers, says: "that the patent "officers (i.e., the customers, comptrollers, and searchers) were necessary at times in their "employments, for that there were several other acts to be done besides receiving duties, "which they only could do."

[^6]Produce of ancient Irish Customs.

Revenue of
Ireland.
Vol. I., p. 63.

Sir John Davies, Attorney-General of Ireland in the reign of James I. states: "I "took some pains according to the duty of my place to visit all the pipe rolls wherein "the accounts of Customs are contained, and found those duties answered in every port "for 250 years together, but did not find that at any time they did exceed $£ 1,000$ per "annum, and no marvel, for the subsidie of poundage was not then known, and the "greatest profit did arise by the coquet of hides, for wool and woolfels were ever of little "value in this kingdom." Sir William Petty states that: "In the year 1657 the Customs " of Ireland yielded under $£ 12,000$, " but this was four years before the grant of the new subsidies of Charles II. on which the modern Customs Kerenue is founded.

As in England, there were, besides the Customs duties, duties of "Import Excise;" and these were payable upon a very large number of articles. In Ireland they were levied under the Act 14 and 15 Charles II., c. 8. The difference between the Customs duty proper and the Import Excise was defined clearly enough in the Irish statutes, and was meant to presarve the distinction between the merchant, who paid the Customs, and the retailer or consumer, who paid the Import Excise. The former was legally due from the importer, the latter from the first buyer. Save for certain specified articles, the rate of charge for the Import Excise was the same as the Customs poundage duty, viz. : $1 s$. in the pound sterling of value. But Howard states that in effect it was not found practicable to keep the two duties distinct. He says (writing in 1776) "The "distinction in this kingdom between the Custom inwards and the Import Excise answers "no other purpose than to make the collection much more intricate and complicated than "it would be if they were both granted by one undistinguishing law and levied in one "manner and by the same rate under the general term of Custom." And in many accounts of the produce of Irish Revenue prior to 1807 the Customs and Import Excise are blended in one sum, being administered by the same Commissioners. They were consolidated with the Customs by 31 George III., c. 1 (Irish).

The writer is unaware of any records from which an account of the produce of the Customs and Import Excise of Ireland can be obtained prior to 1800 , except possibly from the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, or the records of the Irish Treasury. But Parliamentary Paper 366 of 1869, and the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland, contain information on the subject.

The Irish
Board of Customs.

2nd Rep.
Com. 1823-32

The Irish Board of Customs was constituted by the Act 14 and 15 Charles II., c. 9. There were to be seven Commissioners of Customs and five Commissioners of Excise; but only one patent was issued by which seven Commissioners were appointed, and of these five were also nominated Commissioners of Excise. The two commissions continued to be appointed in this manner to the Jear 1789, when the number of Commissioners was augmented to nine. The business of the Customs and Excise was then divided, and the two Boards thenceforward sat and acted separately. In 1801 and 1807 further and more complete separation between the work of the two Irish Boards took place, an Act of Parliament, 46 George III., c. 58, in the latter year giving to the King the power of appointing seven Commissioners for the management of each Revenue. In 1821, by Treasury Warrant, the number of the Customs Commissioners in Ireland was reduced to five, and in 1830 the three Customs Boards of England, Scotland and Ireland were amalgamated into a single Board sitting at the Custom House in London, and directing from thence the Customs business of the United Kingdom.

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

It will be as well to glance very briefly at the conditions of trade between Great Britain and Ireland in the century and a half which preceded the legislative Union in the year 1800, with a view of showing the peculiar commercial relations of these divisions of the kingdom up to that time. In so doing, little more will be attempted here than an enumeration of the sense of the principal statutes which regulated importation and exportation, as they affected the staple trades of the two countries in their mercantile intercourse, as shown by the Statute Book, by official papers, or other works of authority.

The principal articles which constituted the foreign export trade of Ireland at the date of the Restoration were cattle, farin and dairy produce, woollens and linens. In 1660 the duty upon Irish cattle on importation into England or Wales was fixed at 2s. 6d. each by the Act of Tonnage and Poundage of that year. There is no evidence that there was any discriminating duty in England against Irish cattle at this time. But shortly afterwards we find it made a matter of complaint that "a very great part "of the richest and best land of this. kingdom is, and cannot be so well otherwise "employed and made use of, as in the feediug and fattening of cattle and that by the "coming in of late of vast numbers of cattle already fatted, such lands are in many "places much fallen and like daily to fall more in their rents and values, and in "consequence other lands also, to the great prejudice, detriment, and impoverishment "of this kingdom." For these reasons Parliament enacted a duty of £1 per head on all such cattle imported into England and Wales between July and December in any year. And on sheep, a duty of 10 s. apiece was laid by the same Act ( 15 Charles II., c. 7).

Three years later-in 1666-the operation of this law is cited as having been found ineffectual, and a new law ( 18 Charles II., c. 2) was passed, which stigmatised such importation as "a public and common nuisance" and prohibited the importation of all cattle, sheep or swine, Irish or foreign, and also of beef, pork or bacon. This law affected very adversely a leading industry of Ireland, England being naturally her principal market. : Sir William Petty in his "Political Survey of Ireland" states that before it was passed three-fourths of the foreign trade of Ireland was with England, but that subsequently it sunk to less than one-fourth. But the law was still not found perfectly easy to enforce, for in 1668 a further and more stringent Act to the same effect as the preceding was considered to be necessary.
1660.
2663.
. 1666.

In these Acts, though Ireland is expressly mentioned, yet there is no differentiation of duties against her cattle or farm produce in comparison with that of purely foreign countries. In the last Parliament of the reign of Charles II., however, there is a clear prohibition to import the butter and cheese of Ireland or its mutton or lamb, and the e. vendors of such in England and Wales were made subject to penalties. Moreover, the 11th section of the Act provides that if any English or other cattle be intermixed in droves with Irish cattle, such cattle so intermixed shall be deemed Irish cattle and be subject to forfeiture as such.

The history of the enactments as to woollens and linens which were the staple manufactures of Ireland, was different. The proficiency of Ireland in making woollen cloths is testified by the preambles to the Irish Acts, 11 Elizabeth, sess. 3, c. 10, and 13 Elizabeth, c. 1, which regulate the exportation of Irish woollens and show, by their general tenor, that the indinstry had, even at that time, attained such considerable dimensions as to have enabled the lrish not only to supply their own wants, but also to form an export trade.

In the reign of Charles I., Lord Strafford had encouraged the manufacture of linens in Ireland, and his efforts were afterwards well supported by the Duke of Ormond. But bend Restraints of sheep grounds of the Irish ensuring to them a steady supply of the raw material of the woollen industry much beyond their home consumption,--circumstances which led Irish effort to embaris in the latter, rather than in the former manufacture.

The story of the decline of the woollen trade, and the rise in its place of the flourishing linen manufactures of Ireland has been often told, being set forth with great clearness in the last century by Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in his work on the "Commercial Restraints of Ireland," and in our own times by Mr. Lecky. I think that no better statement of the events connected with this chapter of history can be found than is contained in a letter of the Linen Board of Ireland in 1814 to Mr. Robert Peel, at that time Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was appended to the Report of the Select Committee on Foreign Trade in 1820 .

Writing upon this subject, the trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland state, that at the close of the seventeenth century the Irish export of woollens (which the preamble to the English statute 10 and 11 William III., c. 10, shows to
have been profitable) was supposed to interfere with the export from Britain, and that " a plan was in consequence undertaken there, to annihilate the woollen trade of Ireland " and to confine the lrish to the linen manufacture in its place." The letter proceeds :" Accordingly an Act was passed in England, in 1696, ( 7 and 8 of William IU., c. 39), " for inviting foreign Protestants to settle in Ireland, as the preamble recites; and with "that view, enacting that the import of all sorts of hemp and flax, and all the productions " thereof, should from thenceforth be admitted duty free from Ireland into England; "giving a preference by that exemption from duty, to the linen manufacture of Ireland "over the foreign, estimated at that time, as a Report of the Irish House of Commons " on the 11th of February 1774 states, to be equal to 25 per cent.
"This happened in 1696, and in pursuance of the foregoing plan, both houses of the " English Parliament addressed King William on the 9th of June 1698. The Lords "stating in their address, 'that the growing manufacture of cloth in Ireland, both by "' the cheapness of all sorts of necessaries of life, and the goodness of materials for " ' making all manner of cloth, doth invite your subjects of England, with their families " ' and servants, to leave their habitations to settle there, to the increase of the woollen "' manufacture in Ireland, which makes your loyal subjects in this kingdom very
"، apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture
" ' here, by which the trade of this nation and the value of lands will greatly decrease,
"' ' and the number of your people be much lessened here; wherefore we humbly beseech
" ' your most sacred Majesty, that your Majesty would be pleased, in the most public
"' and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland, that the
"' growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there, hath long and will ve ever
"' looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely
"'remedied, may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same;
"' and on the other hand, if they turn their industry and skill to the settling and
"'improving the linen manufacture, for which generally the lands are very proper, they
"'shall receive all the countenance, favour, and protection from your royal influence, tor
"'the encouragement and promotion of the linen manufacture to all the advantage and
"" profit they can be capable of.'" And "the Commons stated, at the same time, their
"sentiments, in the following terms, 'We, \&c. being very sensible that the wealth ind
"' power of this kingdom do in a great measure depend on the preservation of the
"' woollen manufacture as much as possible, entire to this realm, think it becomes us,
"' like our ancestors, to be jealous of the increase and establishment of it elsewhere, and
"' to use our utmost endeavours to prevent it ; and therefore we cannot, without, trouble,
"'observe, that Ireland, which is dependent on and protected by England, in the
"' enjoyment of all they have, and which is so proper for the linen manufacture, the
"'establishment and growth of which there, would be so enriching to themselves, and
"'so profitable to England, should of late apply itself to the woollen manafacture, to the
" ' great prejudice of the trade of this kingdom, and so unwillingly promote the linen trade,
"' which would benefit both themselves and us; the consequence whereof will necessitate "' your Parliament of England to interpose to prevent the mischief that threatens us, "' unless your Majesty by your authority and great wisdom, shall find means to secure
"' the trade of England, by making your subjects of Ireland to pursue the joint interest "' of both kingdoms ; and we do most humbly implore your Majesty's protection and "'favour in this matter, and that you will make it your royal care, and enjoin all those "' you employ in Ireland to make it their care, and use their utmost diligence, to hinder "'the exportation of wool from Ireland, except to be imported hither, and for dis"'couraging the woollen manufacture and encouraging the linen manufacture of Ireland, "' to which we will always be ready to give our utmost assistance.'
"His Majesty replied to the Commons, ' 1 shall do all that in me lies to discourage " ' the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and encourage the linen manufacture there, and "' to promote the trade of England.'

[^7]" inducing the Parliament of Ireland to accede ; for the Lords Justices of Ireland say, in
"their speech to the Irish Parliament, on the 27th of September following (among whose
" bills there is one for the encouragement of the linen and hempen manufactures):-
"' At our first meeting we recommended to you that matter, and we have now
"' endeavoured to render that bill practicable and useful for that effect, and as such we
"' now recommend it to you. The settlement of this manufacture will contribute much
"' to people the country, and will be found much more advantageous to this kingdom
" ' than the woollen manufacture, which being the settled staple trade of England, can
"' never be encouraged here, for that purpose; whereas the linen and hempen
" ' manufactures will not only be encouraged, is consistent with the trade of England,
" ' but will render the trade of this kingdom both useful and necessary to England.'
"The Commons replied, 'We pray leave to assure your Excellency, that we shall " ' heartily endeavour to establish a linen and hempen manufacture here, and to render ": 'the same useful to England as well as advantageous to this kingdom ; and we hope " "to find such a temperarnent in respect to the woollen trade here, that the same may " ' not be injurious to England.'
"In pursuance of this answer they evinced that temperament most effectually, by " passing a law (10 William III., c. 5) laying prohibitory duties on the export of their " own woollen manufacture, thus accepting the national compact, and fully performing "their part of the agreement ; and by that performance giving an incontrovertible claim "to Ireland upon England, and consequently upon Great Britain, for a perpetual "encouragement of the linen mannfacture to all the advantage and profit Ireland should " at any time be capable of.
"It is to be observed, that so anxious was England for confirming and enforcing " this ratification given by Freland, that their Parliament soon after passed a law affecting " to enact what subsequent times have shown it was incompetent to, which we therefore " here mention, merely to point out the stress which England laid on the sacrifice made " by Ireland of its great and natural staple trade, in exchange for a new. staple, resting "on a material not the natural growth of the country, and the establishment of which " was but in its infancy, though nurtured for near sixty years by the government of the " kingdom. The Act we refer to, is the 10 th and 11 th William III., c. 10, which " recites, that wool and the woollen manufacture of cloth, serge, bays, kerseys, and other " stuffs, made or mixed with wool, are the greatest and most profitable commodities of " the kingdom, on which the value of lands and the trade of the nation do chiefly depend; "that great quantities of the like manufacture have of late been made and are daily
" increasing in the kingdom of Ireland, and in the English plantations in America, which "are exported from thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied from Eingland; all " which inevitably tends to injure the value of lands, and to ruin the trade and the
" woollen manufacture of the realm ; and that for the prevention thereof, the export of
"wool and the woollen manufacture from Ireland be prohibited, under the forfeiture of "goods and ship, and a penalty of $£ 500$ for every such offence."

In 1705 the English Parliament carried out its pledge of encouraging the Irish linen manufactures by passing an Act, 3 and 4 Anne, c. 8 , to permit the direct shipment to the English plantations of Irish white or brown linen cloth, and ships arriving at those planiations from Ireland were to be subject to the same rules as ships from England. And, in order that the rival linen of Scotland should not be fraudulently exported from Ireland as if it were Irish linen, the importation into Ireland of Scotch linen was absolutely prohibited. But Provost Hutchinson states that notwithstanding the liberty given by this statute, the export of white and brown Irish linen to the plantations was at all times inconsiderable. The channel of trade had been formed, and the linens intended to be exporied were for the most part still sent fiom Ireland to England, from whence the plantations were supplied. Subsequently, however, further encouragement was given to the export trade in Irish as well as British linens by the grant of bounties under the Acts 15 Geo. II., c. 29,29 George II.: c. 15, and other Acts.

It is however to be noted that the English Legislature whilst throwing open the plantations to the Irish linen trade took care to exaot in return that Ireland should be open to the importation of British linen cloths, brown and white, free of duty.

Seventh
Letter on Restraints of Irish Irade.

Navigation.

12 Chas. II., c. 18

Probably the most burdensome of the restrictions upon Irish trade were, her exclusion from the benefits of the English Navigation Acts, and the prohibition to trade direct with the English colonies. Prior to the Restoration, Ireland enjoyed every commercial benefit and advantage in common with England. The Irish Act of the 10th Henry VII., c. 22, had introduced into her general system of laws all the English statutes governing the public weal, and thus her commerce stood on exactly the same basis of privilege and rights as English commerce. These rights were never interfered with in the succeeding 165 years, and in the matter of navigation no distinction whatever was drawn between England and Ireland in the Navigation Act of Charles II., the great foundation of our shipping and plantation law in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The importance of this law will be understood when it is briefly stated that no goods might be imported from the plantations or from Asia, Africa, or America, except in English, Irish, or Colonial ships, and that the master and three-fourths, at the least, of the crews of such ships must consist of Englishmen, whilst foreigners might not exercise the callings of merchants or factors in the English plantations. And in order to ensure that Colonial goods should not be sent direct to foreign countries without passing through the hands of English or Irish merchants, bonds had to be given to the governors of the English plantations that the cargoes should be landed in some port of England or Ireland. Thus the whole power to trade from and to the British Isles depended upon this Act, and Ireland suffered no disability by its provisions. A few years later, however, in the year 1670, another Act was passed ( 22 and 23 Charles II., c. 26) which repudiated the idea that Ireland should be allowed to import goods direct from the English plantations under the authority of the Navigation Act of 1660, and expressly directed that the word Ireland should be struck out of such bonds as were directed by that Act to be given. In this manner the tenth and eleventh sections of the Act of 1670 effectually shut Ireland out from any participation in the trade of the British Colonies.

The policy of this law was further developed and carried on by the Act 7 and 8 William III., c. 22 , which forbade the produce of any of the colonies to be landed elsewhere than in England and Wales, upon first importation, so that the Irish consignees and consumers of Colonial goods had to see the merchandize which they required from America, pass by their doors only to be landed in England, - thence at considerable extra expense, to be re-shipped to Ireland.

Some relaxations in the striciness of this prohibition were, it is true, afterwards allowed by 4 George II., c. 15, which permitted the direct importation into Ireland from the plantations of all goods except sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, certain woods, rice, molasses, skins and furs, copper ore, pitch, tar, and turpentine. Substantially, however, Irish trade was crippled by these enactments for over one hundred years, for of course the prohibition to import goods from the colonies lessened also the Irish exports.
Restraints of
Seventh
Letter,
"Money," wrote Mr. Hutchinson in 1779, "cannot be expected for our (Irish) goods "there; we must take theirs in exchange, and this can never answer on the terms of our " being obliged in our return to pass by Ireland, to land those goods in England, to ship. "them a second time, and then sail back again to Ireland. No trade will bear such an " unnecessary delay and expense."

Thus the commercial code of Ireland stood at the beginning of the eighteenth century in a condition which was most unfavourable to the development of those industries and trades as to which her natural resources and geographical position would have best fitted her to compete successfully with other countries. Situated in the direct highway from the British Amcrican plantations to the mother country and the civilised communities of Europe, she might not receive by direct importation, the produce of those settlements. A pastoral country by climate and soil, she might not export her farm produce or her cattle to the markets of her great neighbour. Her coasts indented with magnificent harbours, yet her mercantile marine was shut out from the enormous privileges secured by the Navigation Acts to English ships. Successful as growers and manufacturers of wool, she might not export a yard of the produce of her looms to any country whatever ; and even in her painfully built-up linen manufactures she was obliged, in days when free trade was unknown, to share British and foreign markets with her English and Scotch competitors, though they were protected from her competition with their woollen trade.

In the last quarter of the century, however, began a steady course of reform of the commercial restrictions which shackled Irish trade. It would be out of place to attempt here to trace the political causes which contributed to the removal of those restrictions; it must suffice to indicate very briefly the statutes which one by one altered for the better the exceptional disabilities of the Irish commercial code, and, within a very brief space of time, placed the trade of that country on a footing of complete equality with the trade of Great Britain as regards Customs, tasation, law, and regulation.

The prohibition to import into Great Britain Irish beef, pork, and butter, after ${ }^{32}$ Goo. II., enduring for over 90 years, was remored in 1757. In 1759 the prohibition to import $\begin{gathered}\text { o. } 1100 \text {. } \\ \mathrm{G} \text {. }\end{gathered}$ Irish cattle was removed. In 1778 goods and wares, the produce of Ireland (except c. $1 \propto 10 \&$ wool and woollen manufactures, cotton manufactures, hats, glass, hops, gunpowder, and others. eoals) might be exported direct to the Colonies. In the same year, by another Act, cotton farn manufactured in Ireland was allowed to be imported into Great Britain, duty free. In 1780 the direct trade with the British plantations was thrown open as freely to Ireland as to Great Britain, and the disabilities as to Navigation, imposed by the Act 22 and 23 Charles II., c. 26, removed. Also foreign hops were allowed to be imported into Ireiand, and the Levant trade, which had been confined to the ports of England and to her merchants, was made free to Irish enterprise on the same conditions.

Thus, in all respects, and within a short time, all the main barriers to Irish trade and progress were removed. The culminating point of equality was reached when, in the Sixth Article of the Act of Union, it was declared that the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland should, from the 1st January 1801, be entitled to the same privileges and be on the same footing as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles, being the growth or manufacture of either country respectively, and generally in respect of trade and navigation, in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

In 1810 a further great boon in the way of Customs protection was given to the Irish linen trade by the enactment of an export duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on foreign linens brought to this country for warehousing, and subsequent transit to other countries. That this duty was of real importance to the Irish trade may well be believed, because at that time a very active competition was carried on by the linen manufacturers of Germany and Russia. There were also heavy rated duties on foreign linens upon entry into the warehouses. But in 1814, on the conclusion of peace, an attempt was made to induce the Government to abolish these transit duties. The opposition, however, of the Irish manufacturers was so strong that nothing was done until 1826, when, after prolonged and careful investigation by the Committee appointed in 1820 to enquire into Foreign Trade, the transit duties of 15 per cent. on foreign linens were made to cease, though the expert bounties on British and Irish linens continued to be levied until, by 9 George IV., c. 76, they were repealed from the 5th January 1832. (See the General Tables "Outwards" duties and "Bounties.")

## UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Sixth Article of the Act of Union ( 39 \& 40 George III., c. 67) contains the provisions as to the future Customs arrangements between Great Britain and Ireland. The following is a synopsis of the principal points :-

1. From the 1st January 1801 all subjects of Great Britain and Ireland to be on the same footing as to encouragements and bounties, and generally as to trade and navigation in all ports and places of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and in all treaties made with Foreign Powers.
2. All prohibitions and bounties to cease, on the export from one country to the other of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of them,-such articles to be exported thereafter from one country to the other without duty or bounty.
3. Articles produced in either country and not subject to specific duty by the Act, to be imported into each country from the other free of duty, except as specified in two tables annexed (these rates are given at the end of this report), which tables Table IIL of duties might be altered by Parliament in accordance with certain principles laid down in the section.
4. For 20 years from the Union the following articles to be subject, on importation into each country from the other, to the duty of 10 per cent. on the value":-

Apparel.
Brass, wrought.
Cabinet ware.
Coaches and other carriages.
Copper, wrought.
Cottons other thar calicoes and muslins.
Glass.
Haberdashery.
Hats.
Tin plates, wrought iron, and hardware.
Gold and silver lace and thread, bullion for lace, pearl, and spangles.
Miliinery.
Paper, stained.
Pottery.
Saddlery and other manufactured leather.
Silk manufactures.
Stockings.
5. The woollen manufactures, known as old and new drapery, on importation into each country from the other, to be charged for 20 years with the duties at that time payable on the importation of the same into Ireland.* Those duties were thus rated and described in the Irish Act 40 George III., c. 4 :-

| Old drapery | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | the yard | Irish Currencs 812d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New drapery | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " | 23 d. |

"All manufactures made of wool milled in the tuck-mill or other machine, " whether twilled or plain as coatings, casimers, kerseys, druggets, German serges, "ratteens and such like," were considered old drapery (23 and 24 George III., c. 29, Irish).

The Act 14 \& 15 Charles II., c. 9 (Irish), defines new drapery as " kearsy, "serges, and all other stuffs of wool or mixed with wool."
6. Salt and hops on importation into Ireland from Great Britain to be charged with duties not exceeding those which were at that time payable on their importation into Ireland. Those duties were :-


- Ihese duties did not flnally disappear until 1894, by 4 Geo. IV., c. 26, and 5 Geo. IV., o. 22.

7. Coals on importation into Ireland from Great Britain to be subject to burdens not exceeding those to which they were then subject, viz., $1 s$. $9 d$. per ton into any port of Ireland except Dublin. Upon importation into Dublin there was an additional duty of $1 s$. per ton applicable to the improvement of the port of Dublin.
8. Calicoes and muslins upon importation into either country from the other to be subject, until the 5th January 1808, to the duties then payable upon the importation of those articles into Ireland from Great Britain, viz. :-

Irish Currency.

| Calicoes, plain, white | ... | ... | ... | ... | Per £100 value | Irish Currency£ s. d. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| And further... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Printed, painted | stai | cal |  | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Muslin, coloured or w | orked | ... |  | ... | Per $£ 100$ value |  | 14 | 1 |
| And further . | ... |  |  |  | The square yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Plain, white ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  | 0 | 1 | 0 |

And after the 5th January 1808 the duties to be gradually reduced by equal annual proportions so as to stand at 10 per cent. from the 5ith January 1816, until the 5th January 1821.
9. Cotton yarn and cotton twist upon importation into either country from the other to be charged until the 5th January 1808 with the duties then payable in Ireland upon the importation of the same from Great Britain, viz. :-


And after the 5th January 1808 the duties to be gradually reduced by equal annual proportions so that all duties might cease on the 5th January 1816.
10. Any article the growth or produce of either country and subject to internal duty therein, or to duty on the materials composing it, was to be subject on importation into the other country, to such countervailing duty as might appear just and reasonable. And a drawback equal in amount to the countervailing duty was to be given upon the export of such articles from the country of production
11. The United Parliament might impose any new or additional countervailing duties or take off or diminish them on the like principle; the like power also to extend to the case of the corresponding drawbacks.
12. Articles produced or manufactured in either country when exported through the other, to be in all cases subject to the same charges as if exported directly from the country of production or manufacture.
13. All duty upon the importation of foreign or colonial goods into either country to be either (a) drawn back upon their export to the other, or (b) the amount to be placed to the credit of the country to which such goods should be exported, so long as the expenditure of the United Kingdom should continue to be defrayed by proportional contributions.
14. Nothing however was to extend to take away any bounty, duty, or prohibition as to corn, menl, malt, flour, or biscuit, all which were to remain subject to the direction of Parliament.

## UNITED KINGDOM, 1801 to 1822.

In 1801, there were some fifteen hundred different rates of duty in the tariff of Great Britain, but the actual number of duties was in reality still greater than would appear from a mere summary of the articles or sub-divisions of articles liable to duty. For as a rule in the simplest case-notwithstanding the consolidation or

1887,--four rates of duty must be applied to each article. Thus, to take the case of one hundredweight of coffee entered for duty, the amount payable was $£ 2$ js. $8 d$. , but, though in the calculation on the next page, this is counted as one rate only, it is made up as follows :-


Thus in fact there were four rates on this article at the time mentioned, and nearly all articles in the tariff of Great Britain were liable to at least that number of separate duties imposed by different laws. But the Irish table of rates was a little more simple, because it had recently been consolidated by the Irish Act 40 George III., c. 4 ; it containen, however, a larger number of rates of duty than the British tariff.

The tariff of Great Britain was again consolidated in 1803 by 43 George III., c. 68, which brought into one sum the several additional duties imposed between 1787 and 1803. But the outbreak of war after the breach of the Peace of Amiens necessitated fresh alterations. By 43 George III., c. 70, which took effect from the 5th July 1803, additional duties called temporary or war duties were added, and they consisted in a general increase of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the consolidated duties only just enacted. But sugar was charged with 20 per cent. more, whilst tea, wine, and timber were separately dealt with. Then in the succeeding year 1804 by 44 George III., c. 53, another general increase of 121 per cent. all round above the consolidated rates, took place, the increase in the case of raisins being 25 per cent. In 1805 by 45 George III., c. 18, a further $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was added to nearly all articles, 20 per cent. to the duties on slate and stone, 10 per cent. to those on barilla, brimstone, bristles and feathers, and 5 per cent. to those on iron, lemons and oranges, prunes and turpentine. The foregoing duties were applicable to Great Britain only, but Ireland had not been exempt from additions to her tariff, and in 1805 the duties and drawbacks applicable to the foreign commerce of that kingdom were consolidated into single rates for each article by 45 George III., c. 18.

It will be useful to state the separate rates on all the principal articles in Great Britain and Ireland at this time, and a synopsis of the duties existing in the year 1805 in these two divisions of the kingdom is given in Table V. following this report.

But the exigencies of the struggle in which we were then engaged led to the imposition of many new duties in the next few years, so that it became necessary to pass another Consolidation Act in 1809. (49 George III., c. 98). By 53 George III., c. 33, the enormous addition of 25 per cent. was made to all Customs duties, except in the case of French goods, wine, silk, tea, and cotton wool. Sixty-six per cent. was added on French goods. By 56 George III., c. 29, the temporary or war duties were made permanent, and in 1819 a fresh Consolidation Act was passed ( 59 George III., c. 52 ) for the duties chargeable in Great Britain. In Ireland also, many new duties were

Union of Britigh and Irish Exehequers. enacted, including one which raised by $8 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. all duties then leviable, by the expedient of making them payable in British instead of in Irish currency. This increase, in its application in Ireland, amounted to the payment of 13d. for each shilling of Irish currency to which the merchandise had formerly been liable. In 1814 the Irish Customs duties were consolidated once more by 54 George III., c. 129.

In 1816 the public revenues of Great Britaif and Ireland were united and consolidated into one fund for the general service of the United Kingdom by 56 George III., c. 98, but the Customs tariffs of the two kingdoms nevertheless still continued to be different. It will be desirable to give the rates of duties on the principal articles in each country as they existed at this time (see Table VI.), and it may also be stated that the following were the respective numbers of rates or articles and sub-divisions of articles
upon which duties were leviable in each country and of bounties payable at the dates respectively of the Legislative Union in 1800 and the Union of the Exchequers in 1816 :-

Articles or Sub-divisions of Articles.

|  |  |  | 1800. |  | 1816. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain. } \\ & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of Rates of Duty. } \end{aligned}$ | Ireland. Number, of Rates of Duts. | Great Britain. Number of Rates of Duty. | Ireland. Number of Rates of Daty. |
| Import duties | $\cdots$ | - | 1,382 | 2,715 | 1,591 | 1,592 |
| Export duties | $\cdots$ | - | 94 | 198 | 179 | 176 |
| Coastwise duties | ... | ... | 13 | - | 18 | - |
| Bonuties ... | ... | ... | 36 | 17 | 10 | 23 |

Countervailing Duties between Great Britain and Ireiand.


The much larger number of rates of duty in the Irish tariff of 1800 is accounted for by the fact that at that date there were different rates on the same article according to whether it was imported direct from a foreign country or from Great Britain, and whether it was of British or foreign origin. Fewer of such distinctions were made in the tariff of Great Britain.

As a direct result of the consolidation of the exchequers it became evident that very different results ensued in the two countries from the application of the revenue laws. Iu 1821, therefore, the Government determined to appoint a Commission with full

Statutory Commistion of Enquiry. 1821. parliamentary powers, to enquire into the collection and management of the revenue in Great Britain and Ireland. The labours of the Commission extended over several years, with very important results to the fiscal administration of the country, and at an early period of their investigation they devoted their attention to the trade between Great Britain und Ireland, with a view to the removal of the obstructions to commerce arising out of the system of duties and drawbacks to which it was then subjected.

The Commissioners pointed out that the countervailing duties were not for the purpose of raising revenue but were methods for adjusting the taxation as between the two countries. The regulating principal was (as regards foreign goods transferred from one country to another) to collect the import duty upon such transfer in the same way as upon an original importation from abroad, the duty paid in the country where they were first imported being drawn back upon proof of the second payment ; and with respect to domestic manufactures, subject to internal duties, to grant drawback of such duties on exportation from either country, the internal duty due upon such article in the other country being charged upon the arrival there of the goods.

The inconvenience to merchants of such a complicated method of collecting and securing the duties was evident, and the dinger of fraud to the revenue was one which it was found impracticable wholly to counteract; but so long as the revenues of the two countries were administered by separate Treasuries with varying rates of duty, both Customs and Excise, it was impossible to avoid embarrassment and trouble of this nature. The consolidation of the exchequers of the two countries in 1816 prepared the way, however, for a simplification of the procedure.

In the year 1820 (the Commissioners reported) the Customs duties collected in in Ireland were :-


In the same year, the sum of $£ 163,000$ was sent back to persons who had imported goods into Ireland from Great Britain, which goods had already paid duty on their first admission into that country ; and in like manner $£ 44,000$ was in that year drawn back in Ireland upon goods imported there, and thence exported to Great Britain. As regards Excise, $£ 49,000$ was drawn back in England, and $£ 213,000$ paid in England on exciseable articles imported from Ireland.

It was pointed out that all this labour and vexation was unnecessary; besides that, owing to the existence of separate and independent Boards, the regulations were quite different in the two countries, to the prejudice of the merchant. The Commissioners recommended that the duties upon the importation of foreign and colonial goods should be made the same in both countries; that the cross-channel traffic should be made into a coasting trade instead of being treated as if Ireland and Great Britain were to each other as foreign countries; and that the Customs administration of the United Kingdom should be vested in a single Board of Commissioners.

These recommendations as to the simplification of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland were given effect to by the Act 4 George IV., c 72, which equalised the rates of duty in the two countries and constituted the cross-channel traffic as coasting trade in the same way as the trade between Kent and Yorkshire is coasting trade. Special provisions were, however, made in the case of Irish spirits, which continued yet for many years to be liable to a lower rate of duty than was chargeable in England or in Scotland. The new rates of duty thus constituted by this Act are given in full in the general tables annexed hereto, and from this date, 1823, the Customs duties in force in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be found stated in full detail for each article and each year to 1896-7.

Fareign trade of Ireland. 1772-1822.

The account next following is a statement of the value of the imports and exports of Ireland from the year 1772 to the year 1822, subsequently to which latter date it became impracticable to keep any complete record, owing to the fusion of the cross-channel traffic with the general coasting trade of the United Kingdom by the operation of the Act last quoted.

Total Value of the Imports into, and Exports from Ireland, from the Year 1772 to the Year 1822.

| Year ended 25th Marah. |  |  |  |  |  | Total Falue |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Erporta |  |
| 1772 | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{f}{f}}{2,019,596}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}}{2,975,735}$ | $\stackrel{£}{\stackrel{£}{5}} 894$ |
| 1773 | *- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *- | $\cdots$ | 2,231,643 | 2,710,570 | 36,8~6 |
| 1774 | - | -.. | *-. | -. | -•• | 2,268,953 | 2,585,671 | 29,457 |
| 1775 | ** | -• | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,315,460 | 2,876,043 | 25,923 |
| 1776 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,450,362 | 2,990,212 | 19,709 |
| 1777 | -.. | $\cdots$ | -•• | $\cdots$ | -•• | 2,883,626 | 2,865,636 | 40,610 |
| 1778 | ** | -•• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,618,587 | 2,977,460 | 34,356 |
| 1779 | $\cdots$ | *. | $\cdots$ | *- | *.* | 2,027,017 | 2,494,194 | 23,142 |


| Year ended 25th March. |  |  |  |  |  | total valug. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1780 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | $\stackrel{\text { f }}{\cdot 1,963,920}$ | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{2,772,232}$ | $\stackrel{£}{8,241}$ |
| 1781 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,882,798 | 2,658,859 | 14,404 |
| 1782 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,763,939 | 3,116,024 | 22,991 |
| 1783 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,775,911 | 2,684,236 | 25,648 |
| 1784 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,085,87.6 | 3,070,349 | 68,159 |
| 1785 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,821,287 | 3,449,602 | 39,233 |
| 1786 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,166,734 | 3,653,394 | 50,007 |
| 1787 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,155,414 | 3,912,308 | 57,521 |
| 1788 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,572,441 | 4,026,152 | 41,858 |
| 1789 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,499,018 | 3,787,698 | 38,459 |
| 1790 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 3,535,306 | 4,455,102 | 26,713 |
| 1791 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,758,579 | 4,489,317 | 73,084 |
| 1792 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,004,319 | 4,911,960 | 61,357 |
| 1793 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,770,907 | 4,611,145 | 48,172 |
| 1794 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,968,990 | 4,282,432 | 23,872 |
| 1795 | ... | ** | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,824,581 | 4,342,830 | 43,017 |
| 1796 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 4,298,408 | 4,627,646 | 47,123 |
| 1797 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 4,095,640 | 4,184,948 | 34,802 |
| 1798 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 3,135,582 | 3,984,547 | 57,361 |
| 1799 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,055,091 | 4,112,621 | 127,916 |
| 1500 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,707,807 | 3,603,545 | 161,936 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 180] \end{gathered}$ | Ma | h 180 | to 5 | Jan | ary | 3,878,886 | 2,370,491 | 159,251 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { 1 } 801 \end{aligned}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ..• | ... | .. | 4,621,344 | 3,778,145 | 286,400 |
| 1502 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | .. | 5,619,003 | 4,503,049 | 195,776 |
| 1803 | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 4,869,831 | 4,273,002 | 130,432 |
| 1804 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,273,356 | 4,526,086 | 158,012 |
| 1805 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 5,294,967 | 4,670,646 | 131,521 |
| 1806 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,174,731 | 4,646,173 | 145,538 |
| 1807 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 6,127,299 | 4,899,513 | 138,803 |
| 1808 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | 6,581,083 | 5,258,674 | 216,014 |
| 1809 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 6,896,822 | 4,992,839 | 305,477 |
| 1810 | $\cdots$ | - | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 6,059,611 | 5,050,952 | 579,205 |
| 1811 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | *- | $\cdots$ | 6,675,327 | 5,385,209 | 236,691 |
| 1812 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,141,871 | 5,966,533 | 373,315 |


| Year. |  |  |  |  |  | Total Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Importe. | Rxports. Native Produce. | Exports. <br> Not Native Produce. |
| 1813 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{f}{7,797,286}$ | $\stackrel{f}{6,297,265}$ | $\stackrel{f}{402,993}$ |
| 1814 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,687,732 | 6,053,634 | 536,615 |
| 1815 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 5,637,118 | 6,224,220. | 307,585 |
| 1816 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,693,745 | 5,959,332 | 228,133 |
| 1817 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,644,176 | 6,355,175 | 208,284 |
| 1818 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 6,098,720 | 6,392,948 | 128,081 |
| 1819 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 6,395,973 | 5,636,656 | 133,810 |
| 1820 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 5,197,193 | 7,017,663 | 161,560 |
| 1821 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 6,407,427 | 7,646,26? | 135,473 |
| 1822 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,607,488 | 6,694,860 | 131,049 |

## CODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS LAW.

1883-1826.
The Act of 1823, however, was not a complete Tariff Act. It only brought the various Irish Customs duties into harmony with the British rates, but it did not provide any complete consolidated tariff for the guidance of the trader. That task was, however, immediately set in hand, and was entrusted to Mr. James Deacon Hume, who, under the direction of Mr. Herries, of the Treasury, codified the Customs laws into eleven Bills, dealing with every branch of Customs business, including a consolidated tariff for the United Kingdom. These Bills became law, and took effect from the beginning of 1826, the new Tariff Act being the 6th George IV., c. 111.

Mr. Hume's labour was the greatest codification of Customs law that had ever been attempted. It is thus described in the first Customs Report :- "The importance and utility of the work can never be sufficiently appreciated. In a short time it will cease to be known that in the interval between the 1st and 53 rd George III., there were 1,300 laws of the Customs passed, whereof 600 passed in the 18 years between 1797 and 1815. In June 1815 there were 1,100 Customs Acts in force. All these, with the additions between 1815 and 1825 were repealed on the 5th July 1825 by one. Act ( 6 Geo. IV., c. 105), in which 443 statutes were enumerated and the rest repealed by a general definition; thus sweeping away all the laws of the Customs accumulated during the space of 550 years."

Again, in 1833, by $3 \& 4$ Wiliam IV., c. 56 , did the Treasury repeat the process of bringing the Tariff up to date, but as yet, although some progress had been made in the direction of lightening the list of duties, nothing very material had been effected, except in the direction of a curtailment of the long list of articles which were altogether prohibited to be imported, or could only be imported under severe restrictions.

These prohibitions and restrictions had reached such a pitch about the year 1820 as to call for the special attention of Parliament. In many cases the reasons which originally dictated the policy of restriction had ceased to operate, but in the absence of any change in the law, the Customs officers continued to apply the restrictive provisions. Thus, ever since the jear 1660, a positive prohibition had existed, and been enforced, against the importation from the Netherlands and Germany, in any ships whatever, of wines, spices, groceries, almonds, currants, dates, ginger, liquorice, pepper, raisins, figs, prunes, sugar, tobacco, potashes, pitch, tar, salt, rosin, timber, olive oil, and numerous other articles. This legislation had originally taken its rise in the old -maritime rivalry of this country with the Dutch, especially in the carriage of East Indian produce, and it had been fostered in consequence of the monopoly of the eastern trade possessed by the East India Company, whose privilege of exclusive trade would have been worthless if so enterprising a nation as the Dutch, whose warehouses lay at our very doors, could have imported goods from countries whose trade was absolutely closed, even to British subjects, except by the license of the Company. Then silk manufactures of every kind, except

Excessive Prohibitions
and Be-
atrietions.
silk lace, were absolutely prohibited to be imported, as also were embroidery, buttons, band strings, cutwork and fringe made of thread, beef, cattle, ground corn (except wheatmeal, wheatflour, and oatmeal), mutton, lamb, pork, sheep, swine, malt, foreign fish (with a few exceptions), cards, chocolate, cocon paste, gloves, thread of copper and brass, manufactured tobacco (except from the plantations of Spain and Portugal, and except snuff), whalebone cut, ironwire, and woollen cloths. Besides these absolute prohibitions other considerable categories of goods could only be imported by license; others only into a fer ports ; others only in particular kinds of packages. And beyond these rules again were those of the navigation laws which forbade goods of Asia, Africa, or America to be imported except in British-built ships, registered and navigated according to law. Nor could the goods of such countries be imported except direct from the countries of their growth, produce, or manufacture, and they must be shipped from the ports where the various kinds of goods were usually first shipped for transportation. It is true, however, that to the strict rules of the navigation laws there were numerous exceptions, but, even with such allowances, higher rates of duty had generally to be paid on goods imported in foreign ships.

TARIFF REFORM, 1842-1860.
Between 1820 and 1842 the restrictions and prohibitions in matters of trade were a good deal lessened, and in the latter year Sir Robert Peel commenced his well-known series of commercial reforms by sweeping away the prohibitions against the importation of meat of all kinds, cattle, sheep, swine, and many other kinds of food.


The tariff of 1842 will be found in full in the section of the general tables relating to those years. The principles upon which it proceeded were: 1st, the removal of prohibitions and the relaxation of prohibitory duties; 2nd, the reduction of the duties upon raw materials for manufacture to very low and in some cases nominal duties, in none exceeding 5 per cent. upon the value of the article; 3rd, the reduction of the duty upon partially manufactured articles to a point not exceeding 12 per cent. upon the value; tth, ihe reduction of the duties upon manufactured articles to a point not exceeding 20 per cent. ; and oth, the reduction of the duties upon colonial produce. But as yet the day of absolute repeal had not arrived.

It was, however, not far off. The great Free Trade Acts of 1845 and 1846 were the largest measures of tariff reform which had, so far, been submitted to Parliament. The Act 8 Vic., c. 12, repealed the duty on more than 400 minor articles which brought in only small amounts of revenue and fettered commercial exchange to little purpose. A certain number of more considerable articles, such as hemp, flax, raw silk, hides, indigo, skins and furs, oils and saltpetre, were also entirely freed at this time. Following on this, the virtual repeal of the corn duties was provided for in 1846 by $9 \& 10$ Vic., c. 22 , which modified the duties on all kinds of corn at once, and enacted their reduction to a uniform and nominal rate of $1 s$. per quarter on the 1st February 1849 (see "Corn"). And in the same year by $9 \& 10$ Vic., c. 23 , animals of all sorts were freed entirely from duty, together with bacon, beef, pork, potatoes, and considerable categories of cotton and woollen manufactures and silks; whilst the duties on about 100 other articles were reduced.

The next considerable change in the Customs tariff occurred in 1853, when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Provision was made for an immediate reduction of the tea duty from $2 s .2 \frac{1}{d} d$., at which it then stood, to $1 s .10 d$. , and it was to be further reduced annually by a succession of steps until it should reach $1 s$. in 1856, at which rate it was to remain. The occurrence of the Crimean war eventually interfered with the fulfilment of this programme at the date originally intended (see "'Tea"). On 13 articles of food the duties were reduced, amongst which were apples, cheese, cocoa, nuts, eggs, oranges and lemons, butter, and raisins. Besides these the duties were reduced on 13.3 minor articles and entirely abolished on 123 others. The principles upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted in this instance were, first to abolish unproductive duties as far as possible; next to abolish, as far as considerations of Revenue would admit, duties on manufactured goods except such as are in the last stage as finished articles, and commonly connected with hand labour, in regard to which he thought it more prudent only to reduce the duties. In such cases he endeavoured to fix the duties so that as a general rule they should not stand at a higher rate than 10 per cent. on the value of the goods. He also substituted rated for ad valorem duties, and got rid of the 5 per cent. addition imposed in 1810 , except in a few instances were it was important on account of Revenue considerations.

## FREE TRADE.

The Budget of 1860 completed the work of freeing the Statute Book of the United Kingdom from the vast series of tolls which for many hundreds of years had cumbered its pages. The brief retrospect of the process which Mr. Gladstone gave to the House
Hansard, vol. of Commons may appropriately be inserted here in his own words. He said :-"In the " 10 years from 1832 to 1841 this was the state of things: You imposed of Customs
1832-1841 " and Excise duties $£ 2,067,000$, and you remitted $£ 3,385,000$, exhibiting a balance " remitted, over and above what you imposed, of $£ 1,317,000$, or at the rate of no more "than £131,000 a year . . . During these 10 years the Customs and Excise "increased by $£ 1,707,000$ or at the rate of $£ 170,000$ a year ; while the increase of the

## 1842-1853

 " Export trade was $£ 15,156,000$ or at the annual rate of $£ 1,515,000$. Let us take the " next 12 years from 1842 to 1853. You remitted during that period, of Customs and" Excise $£ 13,238,000$, and imposed $£ 1,029,000$, presenting a balance remitted of " $£ 12,209,000$, or an annual average of $£ 1,017,000$. What was the effect on the " Revenue? The Customs and Excise increased $£ 2,656,000$, or at an annual rate of " £221,000. When you remitted practically nothing, your Customs Revenue, in con" sequence of the increase of the population,.grew at the rate of $£ 170,000$ per annum, " and when you remitted $£ 1,017,000$ a year, your Customs and Excise Revenue grew "faster than when you remitted nothing or next to nothing at all. . . . The foreign " trade of the country, instead of growing at the rate of $£ 1,515,000$ a year, grew at the " rate of $£ 4,304,000$."

In view of the financial necessities of the year the increased tea and sugar duties were not for the moment reduced, but the Commercial Treaty of 1860 with France was concluded, and generally, in the words of the Chancellor, "England engaged, with a " limited power of exemption with respect to only two or three articles, to abolish " immediately and totally all duties upon manufactured goods from the face of the "British tariff" Further reductions were made in the duties on brandy and on wines, the duty upon the latter article to be assessed in future in relation to its alcoholic strength, with the power reserved to augment the duties upon purely fiscal considerations. Further particulars as to the changes in the duties upon foreign spirits and wine will be found in the special sections of this report dealing with those articles.

The legislation of 1860 carried the process of the simplification of the tariff almost to the extremest limit of which it was susceptible. The one thousand five hundred different rates of duty in Great Britain, and two thousand nine hundred rates in Ireland with which the century commenced, had, with the passing of the Act $23 \&$ 24 Vict., c. 110, fallen to the insignificant number of 26 generic denominations, of which 10, viz., those on beer, cards, chicory, dice, essence of spruce, hops, malt, paper, vinegar, and plate, were solely for the purpose of countervailing duties of Excise on the like articles produced in the United Kingdom, while two others, those on corks and hats, were to disappear at fixed dates. The remaining 14 articles were retained only for fiscal purposes, and whilst in 1859-60 the Customs Revenue was $£ 24,460,000$, in the following year, notwithstanding all the reductions, it only fell by about $£ 1,200,000$.

One other item of the Budget of 1860 demands a brief notice here. At the same time that Mr. Gladstone freed so many articles from duty he imposed a small Customs charge upon all goods imported and exported, by way of a registration or statistical tax, a duty which was levied at the rate of $1 d$. per package on goods so imported and on goods in bulk according to certain fixed units. As a rule the unit was so arranged that the charge of $1 d$. should not exceed an impost of $5 s$. per cent. on the value. The new tax was estimated to bring in $£ 300,000$, but it may here briefly be chronicled that it never answered the expectations formed of it, and was repealed in 1863 by $26 \& 27$ Vic., c. 22.

It remains only to notice one or two great changes which have completed the work of tariff reform, but which have for the most part heen treated of at greater length in the sections of this work which particularly refer to them.

The duty on tea which, owing to financial exigencies, could not be reduced in 1860, was lowered in 1863 to ls. per pound. In 1865 it was reduced to $6 d$., and in 1890 to $4 d$.

The remaining duty of $1 s$. per quarter on corn (afterwards altered to $3 d$. per cwt.) was finally repealed in 1869 by $32 \& 33$ Vic., c. 13.

The remnant of the once complicated duties upon wood, which had been condensed in Wood Duty 1860 into the single rate of $1 s$. per ton on all timber, was abolished in 1866 by ropealed. $29 \& 30$ Vic., c. 36.

The sugar duties were reduced by one-half in 1873 , and were repealed in 1874 by Sugar Daties repealed. 37 Vic., c. 16.

At the present time the Customs tariff of this country contains only nine principal heads, and of the net receipt of $£ 21,455,369$ in $1896-7$ £ $20,640,529$ was yielded by the four articles, foreign spirits, tobacco, tea, and wine.

Tables are annexed showing the official values of the imports and exports, from 1699 to 1896 , and of the produce of the Customs revenue from 1692 to 1896.

## WAREHOUSING IN ` BOND.

"Inasmuch as the natural situation of this realm renders it sufficiently convenient 14 \& 15 Chas. "for the storing and laying up of commodities and merchandise brought in with intent to ${ }^{\text {II, o. 8, s. S. 51. }}$ " be afterwards carried out again for supply of foreign markets, by which much benefit
"and advantage may arise to his majesty and people; the lord deputy therefore or
" other chief governor and privy council of this realm for the time being, may (as they in
" their judgment shall seem meet) appoint one certain port in each province of this realm,
" to which all merchants, strangers, and their factors, sending their goods, with intent and
"to the end and purpose aforesaid, may upon a reasonable composition or agreement to
" be agreed on by direction of the said lord deputy, \&c., and payment thereof made unto " the collectors of those ports, in lieu of all customs or subsidies, there land and lay the
"same up in his majesty's warehouse at the Custom House of those places, or such
"other warehouses or places and no other, as shall be provided for that end and purpose " by the collector, customer and searcher of those ports, under whose joint custody the
"same are to remain until they be shipped out again, which shall be done again without
" payment of any duties outwards, or anything more than a reasonable rate for warehouse " room."

The foregoing extract is from the Irish Act of the $14 \& 15$ Charles II., c. 8, s. 51. The British Acts do not show quite such an express recognition of the warehousing system at so early a date as the extract attests was in force in Ireland in 1662. It is, however, probable that the practice was not entirely new, even then. It had grown out of the necessity which existed for according some indulgence to the merchant importer, who would otherwise have been compelled to pay down the entire duties upon his ship's cargo before the goods could be landed. The plan actually adopted in England before there were any warehouses under the king's locks, was to allow the merchant to warehouse his importations in his own warehouses upon payment down of a small portion only of the duty: taking bond from him for the payment of the remainder within nine or twelve months. The English Act 12 Charles II., c. 4, made provision of this kind, and and Rule of in the case of most articles allowed one-half of the amount first paid to be returned to the Book of merchant if he exported the goods within the time mentioned. But the practice rapidly developed. Acts of the reigns of James II., William and Mary, and Anne, made fresh 1 Jamen u ., arrangements as to the credit to be given, or for an equivalent discount or allowance if 0.4 .8 ready moncy should be paid down; and by the 12 th Ann Sta. 2, c. 8 , it is enacted in III the case of tobacco that the merchant shall pay down in ready money the subsidy of $9 \& 10 \mathrm{Nm}$. 1d. per pound due onder the Act of Charles Il., but that as regards the remainder of the $2 \delta 3$ Anne, duties he shall put the goods into warehouses '"under the Queen's and the merchants' is. " locks for the security of the remainder of the duties."
C. 11.

In all essential respects this Act provides for the warehousing of tobacco under exactly the same conditions as are in force at present. The warehouses were to be provided at the merchant's expense : the Customs officers were to attend at seasonable times without extra payment, for the purpose of giving the merchant or his servant free access to the goods; and such warehouses were first to be approved by the Commissioners of Customs. The principal variation from modern practice was that the duties must be fully paid up within a certain period for which bond had to be given. But the time allowed-eighteen months-was liberal, and probably sufficed for the swall cargoes of those days.

The privilege of warehousing was not extended to all goods for more than a century

15 \& 16 Geo. II., c. 28 . 33 Cteo, II., c. 28.

5 Geo. III.,
6. 45.
6. 45.
12 Geo. III.,

12 Geo
a. 52.
a. 52 .
6 Geo. III.,
c. 49. after this. In 1742 rum of the British plantations might be warehoused for twelve months without payment of duty. In 1760 facilities were granted for the exportation of such rum from the warehouses, and the small Customs duty chargeable on importation was ordered to be refunded. In 1765 rice was allowed to be warehoused, and in 1797 it was exempted from the payment of any duty prior to warehousing. In 1766 the system was extended to foreign sugars intended to be re-exported to foreign markets, and in 1767 cocoa nuts and coffee were included in the list.

The system so far had grown up as the result of the necessity for making some arrangement which would not force the merchant to pay down the whole of the duties upon importation. But with the use of the method other advantages began to appear. Statesmen devoted much attention to commercial questions towards the close of the eighteenth century, and it was seen that by means of a judicious extension of the plan of warehousing goods in bond, this country and especially London, might be made a depôt for most of the colonial and tropical produce required in Europe. The East India Company had long enjoyed special privileges of this kind in connection with its monoply of Eastern trade, and particularly in respect of tea. But the close nature of its monopoly hampered the national benefit which might be derived from it, and it was felt that a more extended and general system of warehousing was necessary for the commerce of the country. The heavy additions to taxation which followed on the war with France accentuated the benefit which the mercantile community would derive from a larger plan of relief from immediate payment of duties on their merchandise, and, in the result, the Warehousing Act, 43 Geo. III., c. 132, was passed, which enormously extended the facilities at that period available, but contined the privileges to the port of London.

To meet this extension of the law, schemes for the building of docks and warehouses on a vast scale ensued, and the West India Docks, the London Docks, and the St. Katharine Docks were quickly constructed, surrounded by solid and spacious ware-
houses. At the same time exclusive privileges were granted to the companies which provided the capital. The produce of the West Indies could only be landed in the West India docks, aud certain classses of goods could only be landed and warehoused in the London docks. The Act also gave general powers to the Treasury for the grant of privileges of warehousing to other premises, and the King might by Order in Council extend the benefits of the Act to other ports.

These benefits were accordingly very quickly extended to most of the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the first three decades of the century by a gradual process of development, goods were permitted to be removed in bond,-at first for exportation only, and subsequently for all purposes.

But jealous care was taken not to interfere with what were regarded in those days as "the just claims of British merchants and manufacturers to an exclusive right of trade " with our own colonies and plantations."

The warehousing system had attained its full scope in this country by the middle of the century, and forcign countries also have not been slow to arail hemselves of a scheme which is so necessary to large commercial enterprises

The following is an account of the quantities of imported goods remaining in bond on the 31st December 1896 :-

| Principat Abticles. |  |  |  |  |  | Quantities remaining onder Bond in the Warehouses on the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicory | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cwts. | 17,000 |
| Cocoa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lbs. | 25,702,000 |
| Coffee ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Cwts. | 175,000 |
| Fruit:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currants | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cots. | 320,000 |
| Raisins ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 153,000 |
| Spirits, Foreign :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rum ... | ... | ... | ... |  | roof gallons. | 8,979,000 |
| Brandy ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 5,814,000 |
| All other sor | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Gallons | 389,000 |
| Tea ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $L b s$. | 106,345,000 |
| Tobacco :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unmanufactured |  | ... | ... | ... | Lbs. | 143,329,000 |
| Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff |  |  |  | ... | " | 2,406,000 |
| Wine ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Gallons | 7,290,000 |

The duty on these goods amounts to over $£ 33,000,000$, and this sum represents the pecuniary accommodation which the merchants of the United Kingdom derive from the system at the present time.

I cannot conclude my report without recording that I have been ably assisted throughout this laborious work by Mr. E. C. Simmons of this Office.

I have honour to be
Your most obedient servant,
T. J. PITTAR.

## Statistical Office, <br> Custom House, London.

28th July 1897.

Table I.

## An Account of the yield of the Customs Revenue to the Exchequer, Yeas by Year from 1692 to 1896-7.

Note.-This Accoant is compiled from Parliamentary paper 366 of 1869 for the years 1692 tc 1869, and from the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the years 1870 to 1896-7 Drawbacks and repayments have been deducted throughout. Charges of collection and management have also been deducted for the years from 1692 to 1800 , but no deduction on this account is made for the subsequent years.

The Account shows the Customs Revenue of Great Britain from 1692 to 1806 and of the United Kingdorn from 1807 to 1896-7.


Table I.-continued.

| Year. | Revenue. | Year. | Revenae. | Year. | Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ended 10 th Oct. 1775 | £ | Year ended 5th Jan. 1808 | $£$ | Year ended 5 th Jan. | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1776 ... | 2,684,319 | 1809 | 12,606,7:2 | 1845 ... | 24,085,442 |
| 1777 | 2,410,574 | 1810 | 14,575,388 | 1846 ... | 21,801,918 |
| 1778 | 2,347,658 | 1811 | 14,395, 600 | 1847 ... | 22,185,852 |
| 1779 | 2,523,231 | 1812 | 13, (125,509 | 1848 ... | 21,674,721 |
| 1780 | 2,773,592 | 1813 | 13,956,5:37 | 1849 ... | 22,645,492 |
| 1781 | 3,019,273 | 1814 | 14,365,875 | 1850 ... | 29,264,258 |
| 1782 | 2,898,421 | 1815 | 1.1,817,718 | 18.51 ... | 22,041,651 |
| 1783 | 2,949,374 | 1816 | 14,276,352 | 1852 ... | 22,219,213 |
| 1784 | 3,025,630 | 1817 | 11,800,341 | 1853 ... | 22,137,045 |
| 1785 | 4,536,536 | 1818 | 13,398,852 | 1854 ... | 22,506,442 |
| 1786 | 3,782,576 | 1819 | 13,855,019 | Quarter ended 5th April |  |
| 1787 | 4,094,476 | 1820 | 12,974,357 | 18.54 ... | 5,122,041 |
| 1788 | 3,996,302 | 1821 | 11,857,624 | Year ended |  |
| 1789 | 3,647,367 | 1822 | 12,734,580 | 31st Mar. |  |
| 1790 | 3,461,654 | 1828 | 12,958,101 | 1855 ... | 21,630,080 |
| 1791 | 4,018,315 | 1824 | 13,854,536 | 1856 ... | 23,241,062 |
| 1792 | 4,100,283 | 1825 | 13,519,151 | 1857 ... | 23,531,746 |
| 1.793 | 3,556,699 | 1826 | 18,749,076 | 1858 ... | 23,109,104 |
| 1794 | 4,348,263 | 1827 | 19,457,079 | 1859 ... | 24,117,943 |
| 1795 | 3,418,736 | 1828 | 20,070,086 | 1860 ... | 24,461,901 |
| 1796 | 3,645,367 | 1829 | 19,284,434 | 1861 ... | 23,305,776 |
| 1797 ... | 3,939,857 | 1830 | 19,161,113 | 1862 ... | 23,674,000 |
| 1788 ... | 4,741,241 | 1831 | 19,349,635 | 1863 ... | 24,034,000 |
| 1799 | 7,056,157 | 1832 | 18,248,929 | 1864 | 23,232,000 |
| Quarter ended 5th Jan. |  | 1833 | 18,506,790 | 1865 ... | 22,572,000 |
|  |  | 1834 | 17,848,732 | 1866 ... | 21,276,000 |
| 1800 ... | 2,394,626 | 1835 | 19,990,646 | 1867 ... | 22,303,000 |
| Year ended 5th Jan. |  | 1836 | 21,986,857 | 1868 ... | 22,650,000 |
| 1801 ... | 6,784,637 | 1837 安. | 23,053,939 | 1869 ... | 22,424,000 |
| 1802 ... | 8,758,184 | 1838 | 22,108,832 | 1870 | 21,529,000 |
| 1803 ... | 7,698,958 | 1839 | 22,446,173 | 1871 | 20,191,000 |
| 1804 ... | 8,158,494 | 1840 | 23,164,756 | 1872 | 20,326,000 |
| 1805 ... | 9,424,711 | 1841 | 23,387,268 | 1873 | 21,033,000 |
| 1806 ... | 10,129,634 | 1842 | 23,492,884 | 1874 | 20,339,000 |
| 1807 ... | 10,799,041 | 1843 ... | 22,594,474 | 1875 | 19,289,000 |

Table I.一comtinued.

| Year. | Revenue. | Year. | Revenue | Year. | Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ended 31st Mar. | $£$ | Year ended 31st Mar. | £ | Year ended 31st Mar. | £ |
| 1876 ... | 20,020,000 | 1888 ... | 19,630,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imperial. } \\ & \text { 19,707,000 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1877 | 19,922,000 | 1889 | 20,067,000 | 1894 |  |
| 1878 | 19,969,000 | 1890 | 20,424,000 |  | $196,888$ |
| 1879 | 20,316,000 |  | Imperial. <br> 19,480,000 |  | Imperial. <br> 20,115,000 |
| 1880 | 19,326,000 | $1891 \quad\{$ | Local Taxation. | 1895 | Local Taxation. |
| 1881 | 19,184,000 | ( | $189,592$ |  | $195,675$ |
| 1882 | 10,287,000 |  | Imperial. <br> 19,736,000) |  | Imperial. $20,756,000$ |
| 1883 | 19,657,000 | 1892 | Local Taxation. | 1896 | Local Taxation. |
| 1884 | 19,701,000 | ( | 212,213 |  | $203,489$ |
| 1285 | 20,321,000 |  | $\underset{19,715,000}{\text { Imperial. }}$ |  | Imperial. 21,254,000 |
| 1886 | 19,827,000 | $1593 \quad\{$ |  | 1897 | Local Taxation |
| 1887 | 20,155,000 | ( | Local Taxation. 200,148 |  | Local Taxation. 208,571 |

Table II.-Values of Imports and Exports from 1699 to 1896.
An Account showing the Offcial Value of the Imports into and Exports from England from the Year 1699 to 1778 , and the like particulars for Great Britain from 1779 to 1800.

Note.-The trade with Ireland is not included in this Account.

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Years. | Importe. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1699 | $\stackrel{\ddagger}{5,29(1,195}$ |  | 1715 | $\underset{5,251,507}{£}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}}{6,502,202}$ |
| 1700 | 5,736,322 | 6,208,030 | 1716 | 5,238,584 | 6,704,740 |
| 1701 | 5,584;215 | 6,573,722 | 1717 | 5,877,110 | 7,566,706 |
| 1702 | 3,901,184 | 4,582,172 | 1718 | 6,343,106 | 6,027,402 |
| 1703 | 4,202,290 | 5,904,029 | 1719 ... | 4,987,369 | 6,447,257 |
| 1704 | 5,1061,354 | 5,970,993 | 1720 | 5,807,272 | 6,582,315 |
| 1705 | 3,751,658 | 5,064,909 | 1721 | 5,435,629 | 6,830,557 |
| 1706 | 3,847,664 | 6,052,801 | 1722 | 6,022,003 | 7,776,698 |
| 1707 | 3,967,633 | 6,176,557 | 1723 | 6,145,149 | 6,841,962 |
| 1708 | 4,423,974 | 6,312,449 | 1724 | 7,026,515 | 7,132,463 |
| 1709 | 4,234,170 | 5,661,838 | 172.) ... | 6,760,837 | 8,007,045 |
| 1710 | 3,700,495 | 6,009,785 | 1726 | 6,345,261 | 7,123,286 |
| 1711 | 4,358,548 | 5,701,562 | 1727 ... | 6,491,869 | 6,839,147 |
| 1712 | 4,16:3,014 | 6,593,994 | 1728 .. | 7,251,152 | 8,231,454 |
| 1713 | 5,515,1:2 | 6,584,777 | 1729 | 7,252,973 | 7,722,726 |
| 1714 | $5,(412, \times 35$ | 7,607,0:36 | 13:30 ... | 7,485, 868 | 8,016,283 |

Table II.-continued.

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Years. | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1731 | $\underset{6,682,561}{£}$ | $\stackrel{f}{7,243,7!4}$ | 1767 ... | $\underset{10,970,672}{f}$ | $11,986,909$ |
| 1732 | 6,793,430 | 8,256,038 | 1768 | 10,652,566 | 12,871,647 |
| 1733 | 7,630,708 | 8,242,884 | 1769 | 10,643,453 | 11,473,493 |
| 1734 | 6,694,438 | 7,672,249 | 1770 | 11,002,540 | 12,142,187 |
| 1735 | 7,742,762 | 8,559,596 | 1771 | 11,441,258 | 14,62!,669 |
| 1736 | $6,860,790$ | 8,981,88t | 1772 | 12,056,146 | 14,095,620 |
| 1737 | 6,727,162 | 9,350,803 | 1773 | 10,154,024 | 12,874,450 |
| 1738 | 7,057,588 | 9,498,953 | 1774 | 11,899,130 | 13,510,517 |
| 1739 | 7,417,449 | 8,170,003 | 1775 | 11,998,306 | 13,032,757 |
| 1740 | 6,313,214 | 7,569,501 | 1776 | 10,180,217 | 11,551,497 |
| 1741 | 7,531,221 | 8,871,370 | 1777 | 10,338,688 | 10,721,563 |
| 1742 | 6,520,050 | 8,798,542 | 1778 | 8,932,556 | 10,080,398 |
| 1743 | 6,985,555 | 10,450,119 |  | Great | Britain. |
| 1744 | 5,972,096 | 8,487,393 | 1779 | 9888805 | 11893,741 |
| 1745 | 6,405,624 | 8,160,866 | 1780 | 9,808, 9 , 955,845 | 11,363,574 |
| 1746 | 5,673,002 | 9,970,681 | 1780 |  | 9,257,517 |
| 1747 | 6,575,364 | 9,026,623 | 1782 ... | 8,215,612 | 10,422,130 |
| 1748 | 7,671,920 | 10,234,778 | 1783 | 11,510,331 | 12,612,844 |
| 1749 | 7,350,028 | 11,672,712 | 1784 ... | 13,492,892 | 13,161,358 |
| 1750 | 7,159,232 | 11,382,481 | 1785 ... | 14,267,130 | 13,656,048 |
| 1751 | 7,278,951 | 11,245,005 | 1786 ... | 13,615,108 | 14,316,951 |
| 1752 | 7,325,409 | 10,554,303 | 1787 ... | 15,582,207 | 14,317,411 |
| 1753 ... | 8,063,540 | 11,094,052 | 1788 ... | 15,842,206 | 14,817,478 |
| 1754 | 7,483,006 | 10,614,000 | 1789 ... | 15,416,317 | 16,844,909 |
| 1755 ... | 8,129,699 | 9,995,179 | 1790 ... | 16,398,193 | 17,636,428 |
| 1756 | 7,033,792 | 10,608.94t | 1791 ... | 17,190,504 | 20,010,555 |
| 1757 | 8,565,847 | 11,377,713 | 1792 ... | 17,036,625 | 22,095,330 |
| 1758 | 7,364,691 | 11,691,448 | 1793 | 16,971,790 | 17,733,787 |
| 1759 | 8,090,848 | 13,016,429 | 1704 ... | 19,538,944 | 2-,632,827 |
| 1760 ... | 8,928,622 | 13,644,571 | 1795 ... | 20,100,184 | 22,230,703 |
| 1761 | 8,690,097 | 13,397,075 | 1796 ... | 20,422,440 | 25,130,624 |
| 1762 | 7,980,866 | 12,221,798 | 1797 ... | 17,900,372 | 23,881,157 |
| 1763 | 10,429,2.29 | 13,026,676 | 1798 ... | 25,122,203 | 27,317,087 |
| 1764 | 9,613,637 | 14,626,512 | 1799 ... | 24,066,700 | 29,556,636 |
| 1765 | 9,910,350 | 12,806,109 | 1800 ... | 28,257,781 | 34,381,617 |
| 1766 ... | 10,358,944 | 12,162,224 |  |  |  |

Tabie II.-continued.
An Account showing the Offcial Values of Imports into and Exports from the United Kingdom from 1801 to 1853 , and the computed or declared Values from 1854 to 1886.

| Years |  |  | Inports. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Produce and manufac tures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonia Merchandise. | Total Exports |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |
| 1801 | ... | $\cdots$ | 31,786,262 | 24,927,684 | 10,437,710 | 35,365,394 |
| 1802 | ... | - | 29,826,210 | 25,632,549 | 12,7̄3,1m) | $38,418,7 \times 9$ |
| 181:3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 26,629,696 | 21,467,531 | $8,073,54$ | 28,541,415 |
| 1804 | ... | ... | 27,819,382 | 29,68ī,309 | 8,988,654 | 31,675,903 |
| 1805 | ... | ... | 28,561,270 | 23,3ī6,941 | 7,685,551 | 31,064,492 |
| 1806 | $\cdots$ | ... | 26,899,658 | 25,861,879 | 7,782,265 | 33,644,144 |
| 1807 | ... | $\ldots$ | 26,734,42] | 23,391,214 | 7,673,726 | 31,064,900 |
| 1815 | ... | $\ldots$ | 26,795,540 | 24,611,215 | 5,837,821 | 31,44, 036; |
| 184) | ... | $\cdots$ | 31,750,557 | 33,54, 2 ,24 | 12,334,955 | 46,377,929 |
| 1810 | ... | $\ldots$ | 30,301,612 | 34,0i1,901 | ?,54, 5 , 6 | 43,56\%,7.3 |
| 1811 | ... | $\cdots$ | 26,510,1:6 | 20,681,400 | 6,09, 769 | 28,94, 163 |
| 1819 | ... | ... | 26,163,431 | 29,503,508 | 9,717,745 | 39,296\% |
| 1:13 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | Records dest | oyed by fire. |  |
| 1814 | ... | $\ldots$ | 33,753,204 | 34,217,253 | 19,365,981 | 53,573,334 |
| 1815 | ... | ... | 39,957,396 | 42,8*0,817 | 15,748,554 | 58,629,371 |
| 1816 | ... | $\cdots$ | 27,131,604 | 35,714,681 | 13,480,750 | 49,105,461 |
| 1817 | ... | $\cdots$ | 30,834,299 | 40,111,157 | 10,292,684 | 50.403,841 |
| 1818 | ... | $\ldots$ | 36,885,182 | 42,702,063 | 10,859,817 | 53,561,886 |
| 1819 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30,776,810 | 33,534,176 | 9,904,813 | 43,433,989 |
| 1890 | ... | $\cdots$ | 32,471,766 | 38,393,768 | 10,555,112 | 4,919,880 |
| 1821 | ... | $\ldots$ | 30,837,712 | 40,839,499 | 10,629,695 | 51,462,194 |
| 18:2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30,331,141 | 44,242,532 | 9,294,367 | 23,470,099 |
| 1823 | ... | $\cdots$ | 35,598,433 | 43,326,607 | $8,843,905$ | 52+311,512 |
| 1894 | ... | $\cdots$ | 37,465,279 | 48,730,467 | 10,244, $2 \times 5$ |  |
| 189 | ... | ... | 44,2018,563 | 47,1:0,690 | 9,169,4? | 5692018 |
| 1826 | $\cdots$ | ... | 37,813,890 | 40,965,736 | 10,076,285 | 51,042, (2)3 |
| $18: 27$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,902,173 | 59,201,934 |  | 62,00,205 |
| 1828 | ... | ... | 45.167,443 | 52,78i, 0 S 9 | 9,946,546 | 62,734,635 |
| 1829 | -•• | $\cdots$ | 43,995,286 | 56,217,962 | 10,620,165 | 66,838,127 |
| 1830 | ... | $\cdots$ | 46,300,473 | 61,152,354 | 8,548,394 | 69,700,748 |
| 1831 | ... | $\cdots$ | 49,727, S2S | $60,686,364$ | 10,845,126 | 71,431,490 |

TABLE II.-continuced.

| Years. |  |  | Inports. | ExPOBrs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | Total Exports. |
|  |  |  | $£$ | - $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathfrak{f}$ | £ |
| 1832 | ... | -.- | 44,610,546 | 65,025,278 | 11,044,870 | 76,070,148 |
| 1833 | ... | $\ldots$ | 45,944,426 | 69,987,357 | 9,833,753 | 79,821,110 |
| 1834 | ... | $\cdots$ | 49,364,733 | 73,835,231 | 11,562,037 | 85,397,268 |
| 1835 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49,029,334 | 78,360,059 | 12,797,724 | 91,157,783 |
| 1836 | ... | ... | 57,296,045 | 85,220,144 | 12,391,712 | 97,611,856 |
| 1837 | ... | ... | 54,762,285 | 72,544,071 | 13,235,497 | 85,779,906 |
| 1838 | $\cdots$ | ... | 61,258,013 | 92,453,967 | 12,711,512 | 105,165,479 |
| 1839 | ... | ... | 62,048,121 | 97,394,666 | 12,795,990 | 110,190,656 |
| 1840 | ... | ... | 67,492,710 | 102,706,850 | 13,774,165 | 116,481,015 |
| 1841 | ... | ... | 64,444,268 | 102,179,514 | 14,723,373 | 116,902,887 |
| 1842 | ... | $\ldots$ | 65,253,286 | 100,255,380 | 13,586,422 | 113,841,802 |
| 1843 | ... | $\because$ | 70,214,912 | 117,876,659 | 13,956,288 | 131,832,947 |
| 1844 | ... | ... | 75,449,374 | 131,558,477 | 14,398,177 | 145,956,654 |
| 1845 | $\cdots$ | ... | 85,297,508 | 134,598,584 | 16,279,318 | 150,877,902 |
| 1846 | ... | ... | 75,934,022 | 132,312,894 | 16,302,519 | 148,615,413 |
| 1847 | ... | ... | 90,921,866 | 126,131,029 | 20,040,979 | 146,172,008 |
| 1848 | ... | $\cdots$ | 93,547,134 | 132,619,154 | 18,376,886 | 150,996,040 |
| 1849 | ... | $\ldots$ | 105,884,263 | 164,527,753 | 25,559,670 | 190,087,423 |
| 1850 | - | ... | 100,469,067 | 175,437,098 | 21,874,212 | 197,311,310 |
| 1851 | ... | ... | 110,484,997 | 190,658,314 | 23,729,616 | 214,387,930 |
| 1852 | .. | ... | 109,3:31,158 | 196,176,601 | 23,3:8,308 | 219,504,909 |
| 1853 | ... | $\ldots$ | 123,099,313 | 214,327,452 | 27,74,772 | 242,072,224 |

Computed or Real values.


Table ti.-continued.

| Ybars. |  |  | imports. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | Total Exporta' |
|  |  |  | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1863 | :.. | ... | 248,919,020 | 146,602,342 | 50,300,067 | 196,902,409 |
| 1864 | $\ldots$ | ... | 274,952,172 | 160,449,053 | 52,170,561 | 212,619,614 |
| 1865 | ... | $\cdots$ | 271,072,285 | 165,835,725 | 52,995,851 | 218,831,576 |
| 1866 | $\ldots$ | ... | 295,290,274 | 188,917,536 | 49,988,146 | 238,905,682 |
| 1867 | ... | $\ldots$ | 275,183,137 | 180,961,293 | 44,840,606 | - 225,802,529 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 294,693,608 | 179,677,812 | 48,100,642 | 227,778,454 |
| 1869 | . | ... | 295,460,214 | 189,953,957 | 47,061,095 | 237,015,052 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 303,257,493 | 199,586,322 | 44,493,755 | 244,080,577 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 331,015,480 | 223,066,162 | 60,508,538 | 283,574,700 |
| 1872 | $\ldots$ | ... | 354,693,624 | 256,257,347 | 58,331,487 | 314,588,834 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 371,287,372 | 255,164,603 | 55,840,162 | 311,004,765 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 370,082,701 | 239,558,121 | 58,092,343 | 297,650,464 |
| 1875 | $\cdots$ | ... | 373,939,577 | 223,465,963 | 58,146,360 | 281,612,323 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 375,154,703 | - 200,639,204 | 56,137,398 | 256,776,602 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 394,419,682 | 198,893,065 | 53,452,955 | 252,346,020 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 368,770,742 | 192;848,914 | 52,634,944 | 245,483,858 |
| 1.879 | $\ldots$ | ... | 362,991,875 | 191,531,758 | 57,251,606 | 248,783,364 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 411,229,565 | 223,060,446 | 63,354,020 | 286,414,466 |
| 1881 | ... | $\ldots$ | 397,022,489 | 234,022,678 | 63,060,097 | 297,082,775 |
| 1882 | ... | $\ldots$ | 413,019,608 | 241,467,162 | 65,193,552 | 306,660,714 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 426,891,579 | 239,799,473 | 65,637,597 | 305,437,070 |
| 1884 | $\cdots$ | ... | 390,018,569 | 233,025,242 | 62,942,341 | 295,967,583 |
| 1885 | -.. | ... | 370,967,955 | 213,115,114 | 58,359,194 | 271,474,308 |
| 1886 | ... | -* | 349,863,472 | 212,725,200 | 56,234,263 | 268,959,463 . |
| 1887 | ... | ... | 362,227,564 | 221,913,910 | 59,348,975 | 281,262,885 |
| 1888 | -•• | ... | 387,635,743 | 234,534,912 | 64,042,629 | 298,577,541 |
| . 1889 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 427,637,595 | 248,935,195 | 66,657,484 | 315,592,679 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | 420,691,997 | 263,530,585 | 64,721,533 | 328,252,118 |
| 1891 | *- | $\cdots$ | . 435,441,264 | 247,235,150 | 61,878,568 | 309,113,718 |
| 1892 | ... | .. | 423,793,882 | . 227,077,053 | 64,563,113 | 291,640,166 |
| 1893 | $\cdots$ | ... | 404,688,178 | 218,094,865 | 59,043,405 | 277,138,270 |
| 1894 | $\cdots$ | ... | 408,344,810 | 215,824,333 | 57,961,534 | 273,785,867 |
| 1895 | *- | ... | 416,689,658 | 225,890,016 | 59,942,391 | 285,832,407 |
| 1896 | ... | ... | 441,808,904 | 240,145,551 | 56,233,663 | 296,379,214 |

In 1798 a Convoy duty (see page 16) was imposed upon the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and being rated upon the goods ad valorem, became the means of laying the foundation of an authentic record of the real value of the exports of Real values the United Kingdom. The records, however, are only complete from 1805. The "Official" first reorded values of exports and imports were based upon the old rates or valuation of goods as laid down in the Books of Rates of Charles II. and George I., and though affording a basis for estimating the comparative volume of trade from year to year, give no correct idea of the value of the trade of each year at the current prices of the year. The following table shows the declared (or "real" value as it was called) of the exports of the United Kingdom from 1805 to 1853 , when a uniform method of arriving at the values of both imports and exports, according to the prices of the day, was instituted :-

Real Value of Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom:

| Yea |  | Real Value. | Year. |  | Real Value. | Year. |  | Real Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1805 | ... | $\underset{38,077,144}{\mathfrak{£}}$ | 1821 | ... | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}}{36,655,302}$ | 1837 | .. | $\stackrel{:}{42,069,245}$ |
| 1806. | ... | 40,874,983 | 1822 |  | 36,966,023 | 1838 | ... | 50,061,737 |
| 1807 | .. | 37,245,877 | 1823 | ... | 35,357,041 | 1839 | ... | 53,233,580 |
| 1808 | ... | 37,275,102 | 1824 | $\ldots$ | 38,422,404 | 1840 | ... | 51,406,430 |
| 1809 | ... | 47,371,393 | 1825 | $\ldots$ | 38,870,945 | 1841 | ... | 51,634,623 |
| 1810 | $\cdots$ | 48,438,680 | 1826 | ... | 31,536,723 | 1842 | ... | 47,301,023 |
| 1811 | . | 32,890,712 | 1827 | ... | 37,181,335 | 1843 | $\ldots$ | 52,279,709 |
| 1812 | ... | 41,716,964 | 1828 | $\ldots$ | 36,812,757 | 1844 | ... | 58,584,292 |
| 1813 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Records dostroyed by } \\ & \text { Are. } \end{aligned}$ | 1829 | $\cdots$ | 35,842,623 | 1845 | $\cdots$ | 60,111,082 |
| 1814 | ... | 45,494,219 | 1830 | ... | 38,271,597 | 1846 | ... | 57,786,876 |
| 1815 | ... | 51,610,480 | 1831 | $\ldots$ | 37,164,372 | 1847 | ... | 58,842,377. |
| 1816 | ... | 41,653,930 | 1832 | $\ldots$ | 36,450,594 | 1848 | ... | 52,849,445 |
| 1817 | $\ldots$ | 41,817,540 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1833 | ... | 39,667,348 | 1849 | ... | 63,596,025 |
| 1818 | ... | 46,470,863 | 1834 | $\cdots$ | 41,649,191 | 1850 | ... | 71,367,885 |
| 1819 | $\cdots$ | 35,211,401 | 1835 | $\cdots$ | 47,372,270 | 1851 | ... | . 74,448,722 |
| 1820 | ... | 36,423,959 | 1836 | ... | 53,293,979 | 1852 |  | 78,076,854 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1853 | ... | 98,933,781 |

The real values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the period subsequent to 1853 will be found in the last preceding table.

Table III.-Duties under the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Duties to be Paid on Irish Goods on Importation into Great Britain from Ireland.
Act 39 and 40 Geo. I11., c. 67. (Treaty of Union of Great Britain and Ireland.)



Table III.-continued.

| ARTICLES. | Customs | Exciee. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper:- | $\mathrm{f}^{3} \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{d}$. | £ 8. $\boldsymbol{l}$. |
| Writing, Drawing, or Printing Paper, Elephant and Cartridge Paper ... ... ... ... ... ... Lb. | - | . 00021 |
| Coloured Papers and Whited Brown Paper for wrapping up goods (except Elephant and Cartridge Paper) not capable of being used for writing, drawing, or printing | - | 001 |
| Brown Paper for wrapping up goods ... ... | - | 0 0 012 |
| Irish Paper of all other kinds (Sheathing and Batton Paper and Button-bourd excepted), not hereinbefore erumerated and described | - | 0 0 21 |
| Paste-board, Mill-board, and Scale-board ... ... Cwt. | - | $010 \quad 6$ |
| Glazed Papers for clothiers and hot pressers ... ... | - | 060 |
| Books, bound or unbound, Maps and Prints ... ... Lb. | - | $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$ |
| Printed Goods :- |  |  |
| Printed, Painted, or Stained Papers for hangings or othier uses ... ... ... ... ... ... Square Yard | - | 0018 |
| Foreign Calicoes and Muslins, printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Ireland (except such as shall be dyed throughoat of one colour) over and above any duty of Customs payable on the importation of foreign Calicoes or Muslins | $\cdots$ | 0. 0.7 |
| All printed, painted, stained or dyed Irish made Calicoes, Muslins, Linens and Stuffs, made either of cotton or linen, mixed with other materials, Fustians, Velvets, Velverets, Dimities and other figured Stuffs, made of cotton and other materials, mixed or wholly made of cotton wool (except such as shall be dyed throughoat of one colour only) <br> ... ... Square Yard | - | 0 0 - 31 |
| All Irish printed, painted, stained or dyed Irish-made Staffs not before enumerated or described (except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour only, and except Staffs made of woollen, or whereof the greatest part in value shall be woollen | - | 0 0 31 |
| All printed, stained, painted or Dyed Silk (Silk Handkerchiefs excepted) over and above any duty of yard long by Customs payable on the importation of Silk ... $\frac{1}{2}$ yard uide | - | 0 1 1 .13 |
| Printed, stained, painted or dyed Silk Handkerchiefs over and above every duty of Customs payable on Silk <br> ... ... ... <br> ... <br> Square Yard | - | $0 \cdot 04$ |
| And so in proportion for wide or narrow Silk Handkerchiefo over and above every duty of Castoms payable on Silk ... | - | - |
| Salt, Irish Glauber, or Irish Epsom Salt ... ... ... Bushel, 56 lbs . | - | 0100 |
| Rook Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Bushel, 65 lbs. | - | 0100 |
| 81lk, manufactures of Ribbons and Stuffe of Silk only ... Lb. | 050 | - |
| Note:-Two-thirds of the weight of gauze, and one-third of the weight of crape, is to be deducted for gum and dress. |  |  |
| Bilk and Ribbons of Silk, mixed with Gold or Silver Lb. | 06 | - |

Table IIL.-continued.


Table III.-continued.


Duties to be Paid on British Goods on Importation into Ireland from Great Britain.



Tabis III.-continued.

| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Daties. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silk Manufacture of Great Britain-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $s$. |  |
| Manufactures of silk not otherwise enumerated |  |  | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | $L b$. |  | 1 |  |
| Stuffs of silk and grogram yarn ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | -.. | ... | " |  | 0 |  |
| Mixed with incle or cotton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 |  |
| And worsted mixed ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " |  | 0 |  |
| Mixed with other material ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 |  |
| Spirits, being of the manufacture of Great Britain |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | Gallon |  | 3 |  |
| Sugar, refined, of the manufacture of Great Britain, and imported directly from thence, duties, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bastards, whole or ground | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | Cwt. |  | 19 |  |
| Lamps | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | " |  | 16 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Single loaf ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 19 |  |
| Powder loaf and double loaf | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | " |  | 2 |  |
| Sugar candy :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brown ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " |  | 16 |  |
| White ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 2 |  |
| Refined sugar of any other sort ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " |  | 2 |  |
| Sweets, or other British liqnor, made by infusion, fermentation, or otherwise, from frait or sugar, or from fruit and sugar mixed with <br> Barrel of any other material or ingredients whatsoever, commonly called sweets 32 Gallons or made wines Wine Measur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 0 |
| Mead or Metheglin |  | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  | Gallon |  | 0 |  |
| Vinegar .... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Barrel of |  | 3 |  |
| Tobacco and Snuff:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unmanfactured tobacco of the growth or produce of Great Britain over and above any duty of Customs now payable |  |  |  |  |  | $L b$. |  | 0 |  |
| British manofactured short cut tobacco, or tobacco manufactured into what is commonly called Spanish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | $0{ }_{1}$ |
| British manufactured :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shag tobacco, cut | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " |  | 0 |  |
| Roll tobacco ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " |  | 1 | $0{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Carrot tobacco | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 |  |
| All other British manufactured tobacco not hereinbefore enumerated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | $0{ }^{7}$ |
| British manufactured :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rappee snuff ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " |  |  | 104 |
| Scotch snuff | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | " |  | 1 |  |
| Brown Scotch snuff . | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdot$ | " |  | 0 |  |
| Stalk flour ... |  |  |  |  |  | " |  | 1 |  |
| Other British manufactured snuff or mnuff work not bereinbefore enumerated or described |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |

TABLE IV.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to Duty of Customs in Great Britain in the year 1800-1.


Table IV.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIff OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.


Table IV.-comtinued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.

| PRINOIPAL ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linens:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 8. |  |
| Alexandria or Tarkey, plain, not exceeding 1 yand in width ... ... Ell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Convoy ... | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad ral. |  |  |
| Exceeding 1 yard in width | ... | $\cdots$. | ... | ... | ... |  | Ell | $0 \quad 0 \quad 11$ |  |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 3 per cent. ad cal. |  |  |
| Cambrics and French Lawns- to be secured in warehouses for exportation ... of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ Elfs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | " | 0 | 1 |  |
| Canvas-Hessen Canvas or Dutch Barras |  | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 120 Ells | 1988 |  |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | " | $0 \quad 2$ |  |  |
| Packing Canvas, Guttings-Spruce, Elbing or Queensborough Canvas |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 Ells | 0 | 19 | 113888 |
| Convoy ... |  | ... | . | ... | $\cdots$ | ".. The boltt contain. |  | 1 |  |  |
| Poldavies ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ing 28 Ells | 0 | 971 |  |
| Convoy ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 percentiad cal. |  |  |
| Damask Tabling-Dutch or French, not exceeding if ells in breadth |  |  |  |  |  | ... | Yard | $0-100^{\text {²0 }}$ |  |  |
| Conroy ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad ral. |  |  |
| Above 1t ells and under 2 ells in breadth |  |  | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Yard | 06 9 \% |  |  |
| Convoy .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad ral. |  |  |
| Above 2 ells and under 3 ells in breadth |  |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Yard | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 88 \%\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 per cent. ad cal. |  |  |
| Of the breadth of 3 ells and upwards |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Yard | 0 11 428 |  |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 per cent. ad zal. |  |  |
| Damask Tabling, of Sil enumerated ... | making <br> -** | $\begin{gathered} \text { or of } \\ \text {.... } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { y oth } \\ \hline \text {... } \end{gathered}$ | place not otherwise |  |  | Yard | 01143 |  |  |
| Convoy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad val. |  |  |
| Damask Towelling and Napkining :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0212 |  |  |
| French or Dutch ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | Fard |  |  |  |
| Convoy | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | - | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 per centiad ral. |  |  |
| Of Silesie making, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | Yard | $00^{5} 5$ |  |  |
| Conroy | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3 per cent. ad ral. |  |  |
| Diaper Tabling, French or Dutch :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Not exceeding 1i ells | readth | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | Yard | 027 7 1 20 |  |  |
| Convoy | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per oent. ad tal. |  |  |
| Above 1it ells in brea | and und | 2 ells | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | Yard | 0318 |  |  |
| Convoy | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad ral |  |  |
| Above 2 ells and und |  | ..- | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Yard | 03 - $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  |
| Convoy | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Yard | 3 per cent, ad ral. |  |  |
| Of the breadth of 3 | or upwa |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | $0 \quad 5 \quad 1 \frac{13}{23}$ |  |  |
| Convoy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 per cent. ad ral. |  |  |
| Of Silesis, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated ... ... Yard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 ${ }^{\frac{5}{80}}$ |
| Conroy | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad rad. |  |  |
| Disper, Towelling and Napkining :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch or French | ..* | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | Yard | $0 \quad 0 \quad 11$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 per cent. ad ral. $0 \quad 0 \quad \text { it }$ <br> 3 per cent. ad al. |  |  |
| Of Silesia, making, or of any other place not otherwise enumerated ... Yard Convoy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table IV.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.


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Table IV:-conlinued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.



[^8]

Table IV.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
tariff OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.


- The datie on Wines inclade Convoy duty.

Table IV.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.


Table IV.—contivued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1800-1.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to duty of Customs in IRELAND in. the year 1800-1.
(These duties are in Irish Currency.)


- Note ls. additional on Coals imported into Dublin Port, an approprlated duty towands the improvemont of Dublia.

Table IV.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IREIAND, 1800-1.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1800-1.



Table IV.-conitinued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1800-1.



## Customs Tariffs of the-United Kingdom.

TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1800-1.


Table IV.-continued.
Customs Tariffs' of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1800-1.


Note,-An additional duty of Six Pounds per cent. was payable on the full amount of the said duties on Wine if imported by Retailers or Consumers.



Table IV.--continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1800-1.


TABLE V. ~
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to duty of Customs in Great Britain in the year 18056.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.


'I'able V.-continued

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF GRFAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, $1805-6$.

Table $\nabla$.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.


## TABLD V.-continued.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1806-6,


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.



- This weat the old Engliah Wine pallon which wns to the present Imperial callon as 881 is to 277.374.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1806-6.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.



## Tablis V.-continued.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1805-6.


Table V.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to duty of Customs in Ireland in the year 1805-6.



Table V:-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.




Table V.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.

| PRINCIPAL ARTIOLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ratis of Duty. (Britiah currency) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\varepsilon$ | 8. | $d$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disper Towelling and Napkining-oontinued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the manufacture of any other place. |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... |  | Per £ 100 Value | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| And further |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... | Squarc Yard | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Drillings and Pac | Daol | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | 120 Ella | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| And further | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Square Yard | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Pepper, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black or White of the East Indiea |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $L b$ : | 0 | 1 | 68 |
| Cayenne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 3 | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| Guinea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Long... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Raisins, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belvedere, Faro and Lipari :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cut. | 0 | 18 | 14 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 18 | 4 |
| Lexia :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 18 | 91 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " | 0 |  | Of |
| Smyrna :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Shipa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | " | 1 | 1 | 81 |
| Of the Sun :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1 | 4 | 44 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1 |  | 0 |
| Denia, and all other sorts not otherwise described :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| In Foreign Ships. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 |  | 87 |
| Salt :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The ton of 2,600 lbs. |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { ourn } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ency) }}{0}$ |
| White ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The buathel of 56 lbs. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { ency } \end{gathered}$ |
| Foreign :- The ton of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rock ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,600 lbs. |  | $00 \text { eurr }$ | $\underset{\text { ency) }}{0}$ |
| White or Bay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The bushel of 56 lbs. |  |  |  |
| Not Bay ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | O6 los. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ency) } \\ \mathbf{0} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | curx | ancy) |
| Silk, Foreign, vis. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organzine ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | Lb. of 16 oxs. |  | ar | 8 |
| Raw, of Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. of 24 ass. |  | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Of any other country except British Plantations |  |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | " | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {noy }}$ ) |
| Of British Planta | tions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | ( O ish | ${ }_{0}$ | 909) |
| Knubs or Huaka | ... | *.* |  | ... | ... | ... |  | Lb. of 21 ozs. |  | ${ }_{0}$ |  |
| Waste Ṣilk not partioularly enumerated ... |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. of 16 oss. | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Irish } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { curr } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{n}_{6}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{f} \text { ) }$ |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.



[^9]Table V.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.

Table V.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.

| pringipal artioles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates op doty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wood-oontinucd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I8 feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not exceeding in thickness-aontinued. 3i inches:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | " | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 41 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| In Foreign Ships |  | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 2 | 18 | 01 |
| Exceeding 20 feet in length and not exceeding 25 feet in length, not exceeding in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| In Foreign Shipa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| 3 inches:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britiah Ships | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 2 | 7 | 101 |
| In Foreign Ships |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 16 | 7 |
| 33 inches:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 11 | 11 |
| In Foreign Ships |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | $s$ | 0 | 5 |
| 4 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 44 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britieh Ships | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | , | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Exceeding 25 feet in length and not exceeding 30 feet in length, not orceeding in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britiah Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| In Fereign Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| 3 incheo :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 2 |  | 7 |
| In Foreign Shipe | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| 3) inohes:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 3 | 2 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britieh Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3 | 6 | 103 |
| In Foreien Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 3 | 19 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| 4) incher :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britiph Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| In Foreigx ¢hipn | ... | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | * | 4 | 5 | 6 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1805-6.

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | £ | s. | $d$. |
| Wood-continned. <br> Deelg-oontinuerd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Being 30 feat in length or npwards. not exceeding in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 212 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 120 | 3 | $\pm$ | 4 |
| In Foreign Ships |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3 | 16. | 51 |
| 3 inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | , | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| In Foreign Ships | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| $3 \frac{1}{1}$ inches:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| In Foreign Ships |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 inches:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\because$ | $\pm$ | 0 | 0 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Fir Timber, viz. : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Being 3 inches square and not exceeding 10 inches square :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Britigh Ships | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Luad | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Exceeding 10 inches square :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | * | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | . | , | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Of the growth or production of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, being 8 inches square or upwards ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Of the United States of America, being 8 inches square or upwards |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | * | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| $\rightarrow$ Oak Timber, vir. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the growth or production of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, being 8 inches square or npwards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Of the growth or production of the United States of America, being 8 inches square or upwards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Of the growth or production of any other country, being 8 inches square or apwards:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| In Foreign Ships | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| All other sorts not particularly enumerated :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the growth or production of the British Colonies and Plantations in America, bellg 8 inches square or upwards.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Of the growth or production of the United States of America, being 8 inches square or upwards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Imported from any other place -8 inches square or apwards :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In British Ships | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 4 | 5 |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | * | 0 | 5 | 8 |

TABLE VI.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to Duty of Customs in Great Britain in the Year 1816-17.


[^10]
## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-17.



Table VI_continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-17.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-17.



Table VI.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-1\%.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-17.


[^11]Table VI-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
tariff of great britain, 1816-17.



| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rat | OF | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tobacco ... | ... | -* | ... | ..- | ... | ... | $\boldsymbol{L b}$. | $\underset{0}{\mathbf{E}_{0}}$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\underset{0}{d}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the growth or prodwetion of British Plantations in Anerica or of the United States of Amorica |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 11 |
|  | Additional ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Of the grooth. produce or manufacture of the dominiuna of Spais |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | or Portugal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | 0 | 4 | 51 |
| Snaff ... | ... ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| East | ian ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 1 | $s$ |
| Execise:- <br> From any British Plantations in America or frow the Spanish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | West Indics ... | - | A | , |  | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 3.3 |
|  | Additional ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ..- | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | From within thr limits | he Ead | India | mpar | Chart | … | " | 0 | 5 | 8 |
|  | From any other place | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | ** | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 3 | 44 |
|  | Additional ... | ... | -.. | -.. | ... | ** | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Wine, vis. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ins | tish-built Ship: ... | ... | ... | -* | $\cdots$ | ... | Tun | 65 | 13 | 6 |
| Not | British-bailt Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 70 | 0 | 0 |
|  | rise... ... ... | $\cdots$ | *- | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 78 | 4 | 6 |
| Madeira :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a | itish-bailt Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 44 | 3 | 0 |
| Not | British-bailt Ship ... | -. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 47 | 6 | 6 |
|  | cise... ... | -.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Rheniah, German, and Hungary Wine :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 8 | itish-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 65 | 13 | 6 |
| Not | British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | -.. | -* | $\cdots$ | $n$ | 70 | 0 | 0 |
|  | cise... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Cape Wine :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a | itish-built Ship ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| Not | British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| * | cise... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | " | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Portugal, Spanish, and all Wine not otherwise ennmerated :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 2 | ritish-built Ship ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -.. | " | 43 | 1 | 0 |
| Not | British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 46 | 6 | 0 |
|  | cise... ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | -.* | ... | $"$ | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood, vis :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balce, vis. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 inches square and under 24 feet in length :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | a British-built Ship ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | -* | ... | 120 | 18 | 2 | 7 |
|  | t in a British-built Ship | ... | ... |  | ... | - | " | 18 | 8 | 11 |
| 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length or upwards :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | a British-bailt Ship ... | ... |  |  |  | ... | fret | 3 | 4 | 6 |
|  | ot in a British-built Ship | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | " | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Of all sorta, under 8 inohes square, of the growth and production of the British Plantations in Amerios, and imported directly from thence - ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 | 0 | 16 | 2) |

Table VI.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1816-17.

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  | Rater of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\star$ | 8. | $d$. |
| Wood-cuntimued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding it inches in thickness:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a Britiah-built Ship ... ... | ... | -• | ... | ... | 120 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 8 | 6 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 20 feet in length, and not exceeding $3+$ inches in thickness (except Deals not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness) :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 20 | 15 | $7 \mathbf{1}$ |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 21 | 10 | 8 |
| - Exceeding ${ }^{4}$ inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ** | ... | " | 41 | 11 | 3 |
| Not in a Britieh-built Ship ... | ... | -. | ... | ... | " | 43 | 1 | 4 |
| Above 7 inchem in width, exceeding 20 feet in length and not exceeding 4 inches in thiokness:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 51 | 9 | 2 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... |  | ... | ... | ... | " | 52 | 16 | 1 |
| Exceeding 4 inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British puilt Ship ... | ... | *- | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 100 | 6 | 1 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 101 | 17 | 9 |
| Deals and Deal Ends of all sorts, of the growth and prodaction of the British Plantations in America, and imported directly from thence |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 8 | 3星 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fir Timber of the growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence, 8 inches square, and not exceeding 10 inches square :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Load | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Not in a British-bailt Ship ... | ... |  |  | ... | " | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Exceeding 10 inches square :-m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | $\cdots$ | *. | ... | " | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... |  |  |  | ... | " | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Not otherwise charged with Duty, 8 inches square or upwards :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1n a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | - | ... | " | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | " | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Of the growth and production of the and imported directly from thence, | ritish inche |  |  |  | " | 0 | 2 | 41 |
| Oat Timber, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 inches square or upwards :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | " | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | " | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Of the growth and production of the British Plantations in America, and imported direotly from thence, 8 inahes square or apwards ... <br> Of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with Duty, being 8 inohes square or upwarde :- |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | - 5 | 61 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ..- | ... | " | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... |  |  |  | " | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Of all sorts, not partioularly enumerated or otherwise charged with Duty, of the growth and production of the British Plantations in America, and imported directiy from thenoe, being 8 inches square or upwards ... |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 2 | 4 4 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles subject to duty of Customs in Ireland in the year 1816-17.

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 8. | $d$ |
| Barilla:- $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}0.3\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | $\cdots$ | ..• | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | -.• | Cut. | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Coals, Culm or Cinders ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | Tbn | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocos Nuts:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the Britiah Plantations | ... | ... | .* | ... | ** | ..* | Lb. | 0 | 2 | 27 |
| Foreign ... ... | ..* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 3 | 43 |
| Coffee:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of the British Plantations | ... | ... | -.. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 7\% |
| Of any other place ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 2 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Currants:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | Cwt. | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Cotton manufactures:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not otherwise enumerated | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | e100 Value | 85 | 10 | 0 |
| Calicoes:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plain white, imported by Eas | Indi | many | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $n$ | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| On importation to be sec | ed in | rehouse | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Musling, vix, :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plain, imported by East Ind |  |  | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| On importation to be see | ed i | rebouse |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Flowered or stitched, import | by | India Com | mpany | 1... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| On importation to be se | ed i | rehouse |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dimity, viv. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plain white, imported by Eo | Indi | mpany |  | .. | ... | ** | " | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| On importation to be se | edi | rehouse |  | .. | .." | $\cdots$ | " | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| China Ware, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported by East Indis, Com |  | ... | ... | -.. | -.. | ... | " | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Warthenware, vic. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not otherwise enumerated |  | with Duty |  | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 79 | 3 | 4 |
| Glass, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rough Plate and ground or polished Plate or Orown Glass |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| The same if imported by East India Company... |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 112 | 10 | 0 |
| And besides, for every foot superficial measure |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 3 | 111 |

Table VI.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-1\%.



## Customs Tariffis of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.



Table VI．－continued．

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom． <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND，1816－17．

| PRINCIPAL ABTIOEES． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Duty． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ | $*$. | $\pi$. |
| Linen－continurd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diaper Tabling of the manufacture of Silesia，or of any other place．not otherwise enumerated．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 3 | $1\}$ |
| Diaper Towelling and Napkining of the manufacture of Holland |  |  |  | － | ．．． | ＂ | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Diaper Towelling and Naptrining of the manufacture of Silesia，or any other place，not otherwise enomerated． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | ञ |
| Drillings and Packduck：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－bailt Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | －．． | ．．． | $120 \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{l}$ | 5 | 10 | 21 |
| Not in a British－built Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Flanders＇Linen，and Linen of the Manufacture of Holland，plain，not other－ wise enamerated ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not exceeding 1t ells in breadth | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{l}$ | 0 | 3 | 41 |
| Exceeding if ells in breadth and | der 2 | in brea |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ＂ | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Of the breadth of 2 ells and unde | ells | readth | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Of the breadth of 3 ells or upwar |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＊ | 0 | 6 | 27 |
| German，Switzarland，East Country（except Russia）and Silesia cloth，plain ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not exceeding 31⿺辶⿳亠丷厂彡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 120 El2r | 3 | 10 | －1 |
| Not in a British－built Ship | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ， | 3 | 12 | 10 |
| Exceeding $31 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and not exceeding 36 inches in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ， | 7 | 8 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Not in a British－built Ship | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊．• | $\cdots$ | ， | 7 | 13 | 4 |
| Exceeding 36 inches in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－bailt Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | － | ＂ | 11 | 8 | $6{ }^{6}$ |
| Not in a British－built Ship | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ， | 11 | 15 | 9 |
| Hinderlands，brown，onder $24 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in breedth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－brilt Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊ | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Not in a British－built Ship ．．． | ．．． | －．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＂ | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Ruscia Linen，plain，vis．：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towelling and Naptining of the manufacture of Russia ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not exceeding 22y inohes in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ＂ | 1 | 17 | $10^{2}$ |
| Not in a British－built S |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＂ | 2 | 1 | 01 |
| Russia Linen，not otherwise enumersted ：－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Not exceeding 221 inches in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＂ | 1 | 18 | 97 |
| Not in a British－built Ship | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＂ | 2 | 0 | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Exceeding $22 j$ inches and not exoeeding 311 inches in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＂ | 3 | 1 | 92 |
| Not in a British－built Ship | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＂ | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Eroeeding $31 \pm$ inches and not exceeding 36 inches in breadth ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British－built Ship ．．． | －．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＂ | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Not in a Britigh－bailt Ship | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＂ | 4 | 15 | 10 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.

| PRINOIPAL ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ratis of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linens-contimued. <br> Russia, not other wise enumerated $\rightarrow$ cont interl. <br> Exceeding 36 inches and not, exceeding to inches in brewith :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $120 \mathrm{~L} /{ }^{\prime \prime} \times$ | 8 | 6 | 34 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | " | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Exceeding 45 inches in brendth :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | " | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | " | 11 | 18 | 71 |
| Sail Cloth or Sail Duck :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not exceeding 36 inches in breadth :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | " | \% | 7 | 4 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |  | , | 5 | 13 | 1 |
| Exceeding 36 inches in breadth :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | " | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| Not in a British-built Ship | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | " | 9 | 6 | 101 |
| Sails ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | Per | \&100 Tralut | 104 | 9 | 2 |
| Not being chequered or striped, or not being printel, painted, stained or dyed after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the mauufacture, not otherwise enumerated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chequered or striped, or printed, painted, stained or dyed after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture, not being prohibited to be imported into or worn or used in Ireland, not otherwise anumerated . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 172 | 10 | 0 |
| Pepper, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cayenne ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  | Ll . | . 0 | $\pm$ | ) |
| Guinea | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | " | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Long ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  | " | 0 | 0 | 9.1 |
| Imported by East India Company | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | " | 0 | 1 | 101 |
| Cayenne ... ... | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 0 | \% | 0 |
| Long ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  | " | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Raisins, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Belvedere :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | Cwot. | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  | " | $\ldots{ }^{1}$ | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Denin :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | . | ... | ... | ... |  |  | " | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| Not in a Britieh-built Ship ... | ... | . | $\cdots$ | ... |  | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Faro :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | " | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | . | " | 1 | 2 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Lexia :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | . | " | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Not in a Britiah-built Ship .. | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | .. | " |  | 3 | * |
| Lipari :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | " |  | 1 | 4 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | . |  | $\cdots$ | " |  | 2 | ${ }^{5}$ |

Table VI.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.



- Thiv was the old Irish Wine gallon which was to the prosont Imporial Gallon as yits is to gitrich


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.

| Pringipal artioles, |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates of Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  | $ء$ | 3. | d. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lavender Watar ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Gallon* | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| Rum, the produce of any British Plantation in America |  |  | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of any other sort ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Usquebaugh ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| The produce of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, its Territories or Dependencies |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with Daty |  |  |  | ... | ... | " | 0 | 16 | 10 |
| And further. for every gallon of Brandy, Geneva, or Rum, above the quality of single spirits, an additional Duty on such spirits to be paid in proportion to the Duties payable for single spirits of the like denomination, according to the comparative degree of strength which they shall bear to such single spirits. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| If imported by the East India Company :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arraok ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Brandy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | , | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Genera ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Rum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| The produoe of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, its Territories or Dependencies |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 10 | 1 |
| Stockings:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Cotton ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Per $£ 100$ Value | 85 | 10 | 0 |
| Of Thread or Worsted ... ... | ... | * | ... | ... | . | " | 59 | 7 | 6 |
| Of Cotton, if imported by East Ind | mpany | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| Sugar :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not of the Britigh Plantations, white or olsyed |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cwt. | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Brown or Musoovado ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Of the British Plantations, white or olayed |  | ... | . | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Brown or Musoovado | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Raw, if imported by the East India Company |  | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea, imported from Great Britain by the East Indis Company ... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | -... Per \&10Q Value |  | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exoime... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Snuff ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wine, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hrench Wine :- | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | The Twn ${ }_{2}^{2} 2$ galluns | 135 | 12 | 0 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .* | " | 139 | 13 | 0 |
| Madeira Wine :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a Britioh-built Ship | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhenish, German, and Hungary Wine :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 111 | 6 | 0 |
| Not in a British-built Ship ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdot$ | " | 115 | 10 | 0 |

Tabli VI_continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.



Table VI.-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 TARIFF OF IRELAND, 1816-17.

## TABLE VII.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. <br> COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.

A Table of Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, chargeable in 1816-17 with Countervailing Duties upon Importation into each Country from the other according to the Sixth Article of the Act of Union.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17


[^12]Table VII.-conlinued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.


- The duties of excise are also drawbacks on exportntion to Ireland


The duties of excise are also drawtacki on exportaiton to Ireland.

Table VII.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

COUNTERVAILING DU'TIES, 1816-17.


The duties of exsise are also drawbacks on exportation to Ircland
$\ddagger+53$ George IIL, c. 108.

## TABLE VII.-continued.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. COUNTERVAAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.


Table VII.-continiced.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-1'\%.


[^13]Table VII,-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
COUNTERVAILING ,DUTIWS, 1816-17.

| British and Irish Articles. | Into Great Britain. |  | Into Ireland. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Custome | Excise** |  |  |  |
|  | $\boldsymbol{E} \quad \boldsymbol{d} \quad \boldsymbol{d}$ | $\boldsymbol{*} \quad$ d $\quad \boldsymbol{d}$. | 2 | *. | d. |
| Silk-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stuffe of Silk mixed with any other material :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| From 12th May, 1815, to 5th January, 1817, inclusive ... ... ... ... .Lb. | - | - | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| From 5th January, 1817 ... ... ... \# | - | - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Silk manufacturea, additional duty $\dagger$... ...The \&100 Value | 1000 | - | . 10. | 0 | 0 |
| Printed, \&c. See Printed Goods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skins. See Hides. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snuff, viz.:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rappee $\ddagger$... ... ... ... ... Lb. | - | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & .2 & 4 \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 03\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 0$ | 2 | 2 |
| Scotch $\ddagger$... ... ... ... ... . | 一 | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 504\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 0$ | 3 | 4 |
| Browif me ... ... ... ... " | - | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 0$ | 2 | 1 |
| Tobacco Stailk Flourt ... ... ... ... | - | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 54\end{array}\right\}$ | $\} 0$ | 8 | 2 |
| Or Snuff Worr, not otherwise enumerated $\ddagger$... | - | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 54\end{array}\right\}$ | $\} 0$ | 3 | 4 |
| Soap, vix. - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hard Cake or Ball Soap§ ... ... .n Lb. | - | $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$ | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Soft Sosp ... ... ... ... ... \# | - | - | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Spangles. See Gold. |  |  |  | - |  |
| Spirits, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| By 56 George III., c. 105, in lieu of the several countervailing duties on British or Irish Spirits mentioned in 54 George III., o. 149, or in any other Act, there was to be paid, during the continuance of that Act, the several countervailing duties following, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Which ware made or manufactured in Great Britain, and which, at any time after the 5th July, 1816, were imported irom thence, by virtue of this Aot, or the said Act of 54 George III., c. 149, into Ireland, at a atrength not axceeding that of one to four, or 25 per cent. over hydrometer proof, and 80 in eproportion for any less degree of strength, not being less than that of one to Gallon, Irish 10, or 10 per cent over hydrometer proof $\\| .$. Wine Measure. | - | $0 \quad 5 \quad 10 t$ |  | - |  |
| Which were made or manufactured in Ireland, and which, at any time after the 10th Ootober, 1816, were imported from thence into England, at a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater Gallon, degree of strength, not exceeding that of English Wine one to four over hydrometer prcof $\\|$ ... Measure. | - | 0. 964 |  | - |  |

- Tho dutiea of excise are also drawbacks on exportation to 1 reland.

Until lat January, $18:$
i 68 Georgo IIL., c. 44.
I As to the strength of Spirits, see 56 George III. $_{\text {, }}$ c. 140.

Tabler VLL-continued.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

COUNTERVAIIING DUTLES; 18I6-17.

| British and Irish Articles; | Into Great Britain. |  |  | Into Ireland. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Custome. | Exoiss.* |  |  |  |
| Spirits-ontinued. | \& *. $\quad$ d, | \& $\quad$. | d. | £ | ь. |
| By 56 George III., e. 105, in lieu of the several countervailing duties on Britioh or Irish Spirits mentioned in 54 George III., 0.149 , or in any other Act, there was to he paid, during the continuance of that Act, the several countervailing duties following-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Which were made or manafactured in lreland, and imported from thence into Scotland, between the 10th October and the 10th November, 1816, at a strength not excoeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater degree of strength not exceeding that of Gallon, English one to four over hydrometer proof $\dagger$ <br> ... Wine Mearure. | - | 0 s | 47 |  | - |
| From the Ist July, 1816, Spirits which were made or manafactured in Ireland, and imported from thence into Scotland, and which before or upon the 10th November, 1816. were imported and-brought. from Scotland into Engiand, at a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrameter proof $\dagger$ | - | 0 I | 21 |  | - |
| Which were made or manufactured in Ireland, and imported from thence after the 10th November, 1816, into Scotland, at a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater degree of strength, not exceeding that of one to four over hydrometer proof $\dagger$... | - | 0 5 | $9\}$ |  | -. |
| Which were made or manufactured in Ireland, and imported from thence after the 10th November, 1816, into Scotland, and from Scotland into England, at a strength not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof $\dagger$ | - | 03 | 91 |  | - |
| DRAWBACKS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| By 56 George III., e. 105, from the 10 th $O$ otober, 1816, the following drawbacke, in respeat of the duty paid on the malt used and consumed in the making of Spirits made or distilled in England or Scotland respeotively from corn or grain, and which were after that time exported to Ireland, were allowed and paid in lieu of the Drawback granted in 54 George III., o. 149, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Made or distilled in England, and so exported after the said day, at the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, $\dagger$ and so in proportion for any greater degree of strength not exceeding that of one to four, or 25 per cent. over hydrometer proof <br> .. <br> Ticllon | - | 0 0 | 4 |  | $\cdot \cdots$ $-\quad$ |
| Made or distilled in Scotland, and so exported after the said day, at the atrengths $\dagger$ respectively as aforesaid | - | 00 |  |  | - |
| From the 5th July, 1816, upon the exportation of any Spirits distilled in Ireland, from corn or grain malted or unnalted, which had been warehoused in Ireland, in were exported from thence to any part of Great Britain after the sth July, and during the continuance of that Act, there was allowed upon suoh Spirits, for the duty paid on the malt used and consumed in the making of ruch Spirits, in lieu of all Drawbacks sllowed or made payable on suoh Spirits by the said Act, and by 55 George III., |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. 139 ... ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  | - |

[^14]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.


- The duttes of excise nre alko drawlackit on exportation to Ireland.

Granted by 33 Geor
40 George पIL, e. 610.
55 George III, c. 110 .
T Thece dutieg weregranted by 65 George III, o. 189, the pramble of which stated that they were to countervail the drawbacks granted by $5 \overline{5}$ George III., o. 30. which drawbacks were to continue till the Eth April, 1814

Table VII.-continued.
Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, 1816-17.


The duties of excise are also drawbacks on exportation to Ireland,
† Until lst January 1821.

## WINE.

The duty on Wines is the oldest of the Customs duties remaining at the present time. In its most ancient form it was known as "Prisage," and represented the King's right to take from the cargo of any ship by his Royal authority such portion thereof as he required for his uses. "Butlerage" was an allied portion of the Wine Revenue which came into existence in the reign of Edward I., in the year 1303, whilst "Tonnage" constituted a third form of Customs Wine Duty, first regularly imposed by Parliament in the reign of Edward III. As these duties of Prisage, - sifiterage, and Tonnage lasted antil the present century, it is worth while in an account of the Wine Duties, of which they are the parent, to enumerate briefly the distinctive features of each.

Madox His.
tory of the
Exahequer.
Chisholm.
Parl. p. 366 of
1869.
1869.

Burrow's
Book of
Forster's
Digest, 1727.

## PRISAGE AND BUTLERAGE.

Prisage was a part of the Antiqua Custuma, or Old Castom, which had been levied from time immemorial upon certain merchandise on importation, viz. : wool, woolfells, leather, wine, and probsbly some other articles, by the King's authority and for his own use. That these duties were ancient, even in the time of Edward I., mas be legitimately inferred from a statute of that monarch, in which, after 28 Ed. I. c. 2. making provision against extortion by the officers, the enactment runs: "and neither the King nor his "Council intend that by reason of this statute the King's right should be any way diminished for the " ancient prises due and accustomed: as of wines and other goods, but that it should be fully saved unto " him in all points." And that the manner of collection and of accounting for the Prisage taken to the Exchequer, had had time to crystallize into a regular system thus early, is evident from the Statute of Estreats of the same reign, which directs the "Customers" to account twice a year in a very precise manner to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, for the Customs collected by them on wines.

Prisage was levied in the following manner:-It was due in kind, and was single or double. Single Prisage consisted in the taking of one dolium or tun (cask of wine containing 252 gallons) from the cargo when the quantity exceeded ten tuns but was under twenty tuns. If under ten tuns Prisage was not due. Double Prisage was the taking of two tuns from every cargo amounting to or exceeding in the whole twenty tuns, and this was the utmost amount that was levied on any one cargo.

At the same time, to prevent evasion of Prisage, by the importation of quantities of wine just below ten tuns or twenty tons, the old Customs books show that if the quantity exceeded nine or nineteen tuns respectively, even though it were but by a tierce, the merchant was made liable to the duty as if the full quantities of ten and twenty tuns had been imported. Or if any ship brought several small quantities "within the compass of the same vintage," each severally free from the impost, the duties were levied as if all the quantities had been imported together. And in like mgnner, if the same merchant brought small quantities in several ships within the same vintage, Prisage was levied as if all were imported in one ship at one time.

When double Prisage was due, one tun was taken from before the mast and one from behind the mast, at the pleasure of the King's Butler or Prisage Master. This officer was at liberty to taste the whole cargo and choose the hest wines, filling up the vessels, or he might choose the fullest and take them away, allowing 20 s. per tun for freight.

Prisage was due only from denizens and not from aliens, who were subject to other taxes, which will be noticed further on. In order that the King's officers might not take more than the legal proportion, the Steward of the King's house and the Treasurer of the wardrobe were to send to all the ports of England the certain quantity that was to be taken at every port.

In later years it became customary for the Prisage Master, who was usually the Collector of Burrows Customs at the different ports in England, to enter into an agreement with the merchants to accept a composition in lieu of levying the duty in kind. This composition was usually fixed at 5 s. a batt or pipe for the whole quantity of wine on board each ship. But wines which paid Prisage duty were exempt from payment of the Subsidy of Tonnage imposed by 12 Chas. II., c. 4, and also from the additional impost leviable under the same Act, though care is taken in the 27 th Rale of the Book of $\mathbf{c} 4$.

Madox History of the Exchequer. 2
Cleland.
Forster's
Digest. Burrows se. Cleland Laws of Wines.

Madoz.
Cleland.

Hubert $\mathrm{Ha}_{\mathrm{a}}$ :
Customs
Revenue of
England.
Statutes ant
large.
Madox.
Mador.
.

Burrow's
Rates.
1 Jam. IL,
C. 3, нec. 6.

Forster's
Digest, 1727, p. 40.

Butlerage.

Carta
Mercatoria
cide post.
Parl. p. $\frac{309}{1809}$.
Cleland.

Cleland.


46 Geo. III., c. 79.

49 Geo. III.,
c. 98.

50 Geo. III., c. 101.

Rates to provide for the continuance of Prisage and Butlerage duties. A Customs entry of the year 1774 for a Prisage butt of Spanish wine, from a cargo of 30 pipes of wine, shows that the emolument of the Prisage Master was $£ 13 \mathbf{3 s}$. 11d. on the transaction.

Prisage duty was held by a judgment of the Court of Exchequer in Edinburgh, dated 9th February 1713, not to be due in respect of wines imported into Scotland, becaase by the Act of Union goods imported into Scotland could only be subjected to statutory duties of Customs, whereas Prisage was due of ancient hereditary right to the Sovereigns of England, but not to the Sovereigns of Scotland.

Freemen of the City of London and Burgesses of Southampton and Chester, also the Barons of the Cinque Ports, were free from Prisage.

Butlerage is sometimes called the Nova Custuma, and in contradistinction to Prisage, was leviable on merchant strangers only. Aliens had been formerly liable to the payment of Prisage to the same extent as denizens, bat Edward I. entered into an agreement with them, in a charter known as Carta Mercatoria, for the payment of a composition in lieu of Prisage, and this composition was called Batlerage. It was a duty of 23 . for every tun of wine imported; and there were certain other ancient customs specified in the charter as due also from those who should thas pay Batierage, but of the amount of these no precise knowledge exists.

Subsequently, from time to time, the Kings of England granted the produce of the duties of Prisage and Butlerage to certain of their subjects, and the imposts were levied thereafter by the Collectors of Customs under the title of Prisage Masters as depaties for the Patentees, and were not brought to the account of the King. In the 13th Report of the Commissioners of Public Accounts patent rights should be purchased from the grantees.

The sanction of Parliament was given in 1803 by the Act 43 Geo. III., c. 156, for the purchase by a commutation annuity charged on the Consolidated Fund, of the interest of the following holders of the Duties of Prisage and Butlerage of Wines in England and Wales :-

The Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, on behalf of His Majesty, for the duties in the Countr Palatine of Lancaster.

The Council of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, for similar rights in the Dachy of Cornwall.

The Duke of Beaufort for his rights in the ports of Swansea and Chepstow, in the Principality of Wales.

And the Marquis of Bute in the port of Cardiff, in the Principality of Wales.
The Duke of Grafton in all other ports of England.
The Duke of Grafton's interest was commated in 1806 , for an annuity of $£ 6,870$, charged on the Consolidated Fund, this amount being the average net receipt of the twelve previons years; one-third of this pension was redeemed in 1808, and the remaining two-thirds in 1815.

The rights of the Prince of Wales to these duties in Cornwall were surrendered in 1825, in consideration of a payment of $£ 27,000$ out of the Consolidated Fund, by 5 Geo. IV., c. 78.

The duties of Prisage and Butlerage in Ireland had been granted to the Dukes of Ormond, bat in 1810 Parliament purchased the rights from that family for the sum of $£ 199,384$.

16 Charles I.
Forster's
Digest, 1727, p. 37.

## TONNAGE.

The real foundation of Tonnage and Poundage was for the guarding of the seas in order that merchants might trade with safety, and the early statutes show that this was constantly made the condition of granting such subsidies. The Saxon laws pat a merchant upon the footing and degree of Thane when he had thrice crossed the seas at his own expense. Some authorities have quoted Danegelt as the oldest form of this tax, because it was for the express parpose of guarding against piracy. But it is undoubted that this was the primary reason for Tonnage and Poundage in later years, for in the preamble to the grant of the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage in the 16 th year of King Charles I., we find it stated that while insisting on the right of the subject to exemption from such taxation, except with the consent of Parliament, yet the Commons "taking into theire consideration the great perill that might ensue to this Realme by the not guarding of the Seas \&c., doe give and grant to the King a Subsidy of Tonnage," \&c. \&c.

The Tonnage duty on wines, took its name from the ton or tun, a cask containing 2522 Henry $V 1$. gailons, in which the wines of France and the wine-producing countries of the Levant and the 18 Henry $V$ the south of Europe, were generally imported in the middle ages. The grant of duty usually called the Subsidy of Tonnage took the form of a payment of a certain amount por ton-2s. in the first instance recorded in the Statutes in 1373 , subsequently $3 s$., and $6 s$. for what were known as "sweet wines." These very moderate rates were similar to those already cited as having been granted by Edward I. in Carta Mercatoria to the alien merchants trading to the kingdom, whom he found it to his interest to encourage. This document, which accorded them the right to trade freely, and secured them against undue exactions, though it is not applicable to English subjects, is really the parent of the numerous Acts of Tonnage and Poundage which have played such an important part in English history. It secured justice to these foreign merchants and freed them from the prises of the King, in return for a grant to him, on their part, of a Tonnage duty of 2s. on each "dolium" of wine imported into the kingdom, and other specified duties on wool, hides, woolfells, cloths, and wax ; and upon "other wares and merchandises of different sorts which cannot easily be put to a certain rate of Custom," $3 d$. in the pound "on every twenty shillings estimation and value." This latter tax continued until quite modern times under the name of "Petty Custom."

Carta Mercatoria was granted in 1303, and as it is the first recorded Customs enactment containing a clear grant of a Tonnage duty and a Poundage duty (although against aliens only) it is chought well to give it here in its entirety. The original is in Latin, but the following is the translation as given in the Book of Rates preserved at the Custom House, London :-

## " For Merchant Strangers concerning liberties granted to them

"The King to his Archbishops \&c., sendeth Greeting. Concerning the good Condition of all the Merchants of the Kingdoms, Lands, and Provinces underwritten: That is to say, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Navarr, Lombardy, Tuscany, Provence, Cathalonia; Our Dukedoms of Acquitain, Tholous, Turein, Flanders, Brabant, and all other Lands, and forrein places by what name soever called, coming into Our Kingdom of Eugland and there remaining.
"We being very solicitous, out of Our especial care, that under Our Dominion, a freedom of Tranquility, \& full Security for the said Merchants may be provided for the future, so as they may the more readily apply themselves to the service of Us, and of Our Kingdom, We graciously answering their Petitions, and ordaining more amply for securing their Condition in form following uıderwritten are pleased to grant to the said Merchants for Us and Our Heirs for ever. Imprimis, That is to say, That all Merchants of the said Kingdoms, and Lands, may come from any other place, safe and secure under Our Tuition and Protection into our said Kingdom of England, and everywhere within Our Dominion, with their Merchandizes of what sort soever and be unmolested and quiet concerning (a) Murage (b) Pontage, and (c) Pavage, and that within Onr said Kingdom, and Dominion, they may Traffick in the Cities, Boroughs and Market Towns, onely in gross, as well with Natives, or Inhabitants of this Our Kingdom and Dominion aforesaid, as with Strangers, forrein and Domestick; But so, as their Wares vulgarly called Mercerie or the Species thereof they may sell by retail, as formerly hath been accustomed. And that all the said Merchants may carry, or cause to be carried whether they please, their Merchandize which they have brought into Our said Kingdom, \& Dominion, or bought in Our said Kingdom \& Dominion, or otherwise acquired, Except to the Lands of the manifest and notorious Enemies of our Kingdom, paying the Customs which shall be due, Wines only excepted, which shall not be exported out of Our said Kingdom, or Dominion, after they have been Imported into Our said Kingdom, or Dominion without our pleasure and special Licence, by anj way or means whatsoever.

[^15]"Item, We promise to the aforesaid Merchants, and for Us, and Uur Heirs for ever grant, That We by no means whatsoever will make, nor suffer to be made any Prise or arrest or detention by occasion of Prise, for the future upon their said Wares, Merchandizes, or other their Goods by Us, or by any other, or others in any case, and necessity whatsoever, against the will of the said

Merchants, without the price presently paid, for which the said Merchants might sell to others, wares of the like sort for, or otherwise to satisfie them, so as they shall repute themselves contented. And that no Appraisment or value shall be put apon the said Merchants Wares, Merchandizes, or Goods, by Us or Our Ministers.
" Item, We will, that all Bayliffs, and Officers of Fairs, Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns, shall do speedy Justice, to the said Merchants complaining to them, from day to day, without delay, according to the Merchants Law, concerning all and everything which by the said Law may be determined : And if any defect shall happen to be found in any of Our Bayliffs or Ministers aforesaid, whereby the said Merchants or any of their Factors shall suffer loss, although the Merchant recover his losses against the party in the whole. Yet nevertheless, the Bayliff or other Ministers of Ours as the fault requires shall be punished, and we grant the said punishment in favour of the Merchants aforesaid, for compleating their right.
"Item, That in all kinds of Pleas, saving in the case of Crime, for which the pain of Death is liable to be inflicted, where the Merchant shall be impleaded, or he implead another, of whatsoever condition he that is impleaded be of, whether a Forreiner or a Domestick in the said Fairs, Cities, or Boroughs, where there is a sufficient plenty of Merchants of the Lands aforesaid, and Inquisition there ought to be made; Half of the Inquisition shall be of the said forrein Merchants, and the other half of honest and lawful men, where the Plea happens to be: And if a sufficient number of Merchants of the said Lands shall not be found, let those be put in the Inquisition who shall be found fit in that place, and let the residue be of other good and fit men, in the places in which that plaint shall be.
" Item, We will, ordain and appoint, That in every Market Town and Fair of Our said Kingdom, and elsewhere within Our Dominion Our Weight is to be put in a certain place, and before weighing thereof, the Scale to be empty in the presence of Buyer and Seller, and the arms thereof to be equal. and when he hath set the Scale equal, he is forthwith to take off his hands so that it may remain equal ; And that throughout Oar whole Kingdom and Dominion, there be one Weight and Measure, both of them sealed with the sign of Our Standard, and that every one may have a scale of one Quarteroni and under, where contrary to the Governour of the said place, or Liberty by Us, or Our ancestors was not granted, or contrary to the Custom of the Villages and Fairs hitherto observed.
"Item, We will and grant, That some certain faithful and discreet person residing in London, may be appointed a Justice in behalf of the beforementioned Merchants, before whom they may plead specially, and more speedily recover their Debts, if the Sheriffs, and Mayors, distribute not to them, day by day, compleat and speedy Justice ; that then a Commission be granted to the aforesaid Merchants, besides this present Charter, viz. Concerning those (Goods) which are to be conveyed between Merchants and Merchants, according to the Merchants Law.
"Item, We Ordain and appoint, and Oar will, and pleasure is, for Us, and Oar Heirs, that this Ordinance, and Statute, be firmly kept for ever, notwithstanding any liberty whatsoever which We or Our Heirs for the future shall grant; the said Merchants ought not to loose their above written Liberties, or any of them : And for and in consideration of their obtaining the said Liberties, and free Usages, and Our Prises to be remitted to them : All and singular the said Merchants for themselves, and all others on their part, have heartily and unanimously granted to Us that for every Hogshead of Wine which they shall bring in, or cause to be brought in within Our Kingdom, or Dominion thereof; and from whence they are obliged to pay freight to the Mariners, to pay to Us and to Our Heirs, by the name of Custom two shillings over and above the antient Customs due, and accustomed to be paid in pence within fourty dayes after the said Wines are pat on shore out of the Ships.
" Item for every sack of Wooll, which the said Merchants, or others in their names do bay, and out of this Kingdom transport, or buy to transport, shall pay fourty pence over and above the antient Custom of half a Mark, which formerly was paid. And for a Last of Hides carried out of this Our Kingdom and Dominion thereof, to be sold, half a Mark over and above that which according to antient Custom was formerly paid, and likewise for three hundred Wooll-fels to be carried out of this Kingdom fourty pence, besides that certain sum which according to antient Custom was formrly given.
"Item Two shillings for every Scarlet, and Cluth dyed in grain.
" Itom Eighteen pence for every Cloth in which part of a grain-colour is intermixt.
"Item Twelve pence for every other Cloth without grain.
"Item Twelve pence for every Quintal of Wax.
"And whereas some of the said Merchants deal in other Commodities, as Goods weighed with Avoir-du-pois Weights, and in other fine Goods as Cloth of Tarsen, of Silk, of Cindatis, of Hair, and in divers other Merchandizes, in Horses also, and other Animals, Corn, and other Wares and Merchandizes of different sorts, which cannot easily be put to a certain rate of Custom ; The said Merchants have consented to give to Us and Our Heirs for every twenty shillings estimation and value of those Wares and Merchandizes, by whatsoever name they be called three pence in the pound. upon the Entrance of their Wares and Merchandizes into Our Kingdom, and Dominion aforesaid, within twenty days after such Wares and Merchandizes shall be brought into Our Kingdom, and Dominion aforesaid, and there shall be unladen, or sold. And likewise three pence for every twenty shillings, at the Exporting of what kind soever of Wares or Merchandizes brought in Our Kingdom, and Dominion aforesaid, besides the antient Customs formerly given to Us or to others. And over and above the value and estimation of the said Wares and Merchandises for which three pence for every twenty shillings as aforesaid are to be paid, they are to have credit by Letters, by them to be produced from their Principals or Partners, and if they have none, Let it be determined in this case, by the Oaths of the said Merchants, or in their absence, of their Servants.
"Moreover it may be lawful for the Society of the Merchants aforesaid, to sell Wooll to the fellows of the said Society, and likewise to buy the same one of another within Our Kingdom and Dominion, without payment of Custom: Provided that the said Wooll come not to such hands whereby we may be defrauded of Our Customs.
"And furthermore be it known, That after the said Merchants have once in any one place within Our Kingdom and Dominion paid our Customs granted, as aforesaid, to Us for their Merchandizes in form aforesaid and thereupon they have their Warrant, they shall be free, and unmolested in all other places, within Our Kingdom, and Dominion from payment of the said Custom for the same Commodities or Merchandizes by the said Warrant, whether such Merchandizes remain within Our Kingdum, and Dominion, or are carried out, Except Wines, which without Our leave, or licence, as aforesaid, are by no means to be exported out of Our Kingdom.
"We will also, and for Us, and Our Heirs grant, That no Exaction, Prise or loan, or any other burden shall be imposed in any part or measure on the persons of the said Merchants, their Merchandizes. or Goods contrary to the form before expressed and grantea.
" Witness hereto, The Reverend Fathers Robert Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England, W'aiter Bishop of Cuventry and Lichfield, Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, Adomarus of Valentia, Galfrid of Guynvil, Hugh le de Spencer, Walter de bello Campo Chamberlain of Our House, Robert of Bures, and others. Given by Our Hand at Westminster the first day of Feb̈ruary.

> " Examined with the Record.
> Samuel Wishman one "This agrees with the of the Clerks of the Office Record.
> '"By us $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { of the Clerks of the Office } \\ \text { of Records in the Tower } \\ \text { of London }\end{array}\right.$
> J.W.
> "Will. Ryley Deputy to Alger May Knight.
"Note (in the Book of Rates 1660). What although by Carta Mercatoria, the Merchant Stranger hath certain days allowed for the payment of Customs, after the landing of his Wines, \&c., yet by the Act for Tonnage and Poundage, the Customs of all Goods are to be paid, tendred, or agreed for, before landing thereof, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the same."

In the twenty-first jear of Edward III., Merchants having been robbed and murdered, an Ordinance was made by the King and Peers that, for the safe conduct of merchant shipping, 2s. should be taken of every tun of Wine and 6d. in the pound value of all goods imported, but this was complained of by the Commons as a violation of the law. But in the forty-seventh year of Edward III. occurred the first regalar Parliamentary grant of Tonnage on Wines, and thenceforward the grant continued to be renewed from time to time with little variation as to rates. The amount of the tax remained at 2s. per ton as granted by the Act of Edward III. until 1386 ( 10 Richard II.) when it was granted at the rate of 3 s . In the eighth year of Henry VI., 3 s . additional was levied on the sweet wines of aliens. On the succession of Edward VI., 1s. per 'awme' of Rhenish Wine was
added, and these rates were continued until the reign of Charles I. But various restraints were, from time to time, added, as in the fifth year of Henry VIII.'s reign when it was enacted that Aliens should import with every butt of sweet wines 10 good bow-staves or forfeit $13 s$. $4 d$. with each butt,

Hall, vol. I., appendix. and in the twenty-third year of the same monarch when it was decreed that "none shall land at any " place within the Realm any manner of French wines between the Feast of St. Michael and the " Purification of our Lady upon pain of forfeiture of the same."

1493: c. 8 . c. s.

The provisions of 7 Henry VII., c 8., do not seem very consistent with the grant made in Carta Mercatoria. By that Act it was provided that every merchant stranger should pay for Custom, 18s. a butt besides the old Custom, "and no butt shall be sold above $£ 4-T o$ continue until the Venetians abate their new impositions of four ducats at Candy." This is an early instance of a fiscal retaliatory measure.

1558-1625.
Forster's
Digest.
Customs
Report, 1857.
In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the foregoing rates were materially increased by means which do not appear in the Statute book, but which seem to have been simply the Warrant of the Sovereign. The rates of duty thas levied on Wines by what were called the New Impositions of the latter monarch are given as follows in the first report of the Board of Customs, and it must be remembered that they were in addition to the legal duties of tonnage :-
(1st) Duties paid for Wines brought in by Englishmen.

(2nd) Duties paid for Wines brought in by strangers.



Note.-That for all Gascoigne or Freuch Wines as shall be landed at any of the outports by any merohant, English or stranger, and afterwards brought to London, there is to be paid for every tonne, 20s. ; and so after the rate over and besides all such duties as were formerly paid for the same at the port where they were first landed.

In 1660, by the Act, 12 Charles II., c. 4, the Customs duties were consolidated, and the Subsidy of Tonnage on Wines and the Additional Duty were as follows :-
"The Subsidy of Tonnage upon all Wines to be brought into the Port of London and all other " Ports of England and Dominions thereof by English men.
"Gascoigne and French Wines brought into the Port of London, the ton, " to pay

| Subsidy. | Additional <br> Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| £ | $s$. | £ | $s$. |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

" Rhenish Wines krought into any port, the awme ... ... ... ... 1
"Muscadels, Malmsies and other Wines of the Levant brought into the $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { " ports of London, Bristol or Southampton, the Butt or Pipe, to pay } & 2 & 5 & 2 & 0\end{array}$

> "Brought into all other ports, to pay
> .. ...
"Sacks, Malagaes, Maderaes, Romneys, Hollocks, Bastards, Tents and "Alicants brought into the Port of London, the Butt or Pipe, to pay
" Brought into all other ports, to pay
$25 \quad 20$
$110 \quad 20$
"Portugal and Maderaes brought into the Port of London, the Butt or "Pipe, to pay... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2 5 110
" Brought into all other Ports, to pay ... ... ... ... 110 110
"All merchant strangers bringing in any sorts of the said wines are to pay 30 s . in the ton orer 4 and above the aforesaid rates which the Natives pay; Including 20 s , the ton formerly paid to his "Majesty by the name of Southampton duties for Muscadels, Malmsies, and all other wines of the "growth of the Levant.
"For which sorts of wines the stranger is also to pas to the use of the town of Southampton for *s every Butt or Pipe the sum of ten shillings.
" Moreover the stranger is to pay the ancient duty of Butlerage, which is 2s. apon every Tonne.
" Note that such wines as shall be landed in any of the Ontports, and Castome paid, and after" wards brought to the Port of London by Certificate, shall pay so much more Custom as they paid " short of the daty due in the Port of London."

It is not a little curious that Wine imported into the Port of London should for at least a century and a half have been subject to higher duties than Wine imported at the Oatports. Such however was the case, and until the commencement of the 19th century, Wine might not be removed to London from an Outport without the certificate named above, shewing that the difference between the London and Outport rates of duty had been paid. This difference of treatment was abolished by the Act 43, George III., c. 68, in 1803.


#### Abstract

About this time too, there was enacted a provision with respect to Wine, which has left its mark on Customs practice until the present day. The 12 Charles II., c. 25 , which regulated the sale of Wine by retail, was also " for preventing, abuses in the mingling, corropting, and vitiating of Wines, "and imposed a penalty of $£ 100$ upon any Merchant, Vintner, Winecooper, or other person who should" mingle or atter any Spanish wine with any French or Rhenish wine or Cyder, Perry, Honey, Sugar, Syrups or Molasses, or put in any Isinglass, Brimstone, Lime, Raisins, Juice of Raisins, Water, or any other liquor or any Clary, or any other herb or any sort of Flesh whatsoever. Vitriol was also forbidden to be mixed; and altogether, the practices of the day would appear to have been very reprehensible to necessitate this clause. But even at the present time the Customs Consolidation Act forbids the mixing of wines of different sorts. The Act of Charles II. quoted, also forbade Canary, Muscatel or Spanish wine to be sold at a higher price than 18d. the quart, or Rhenish wine at a higher price than 12d. a quart. It nominated a Tribanal consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal and the two Chief Jastices, to settle the price of Wines once a year.


13th Report
Com. of
Pablic
Accounts, 1785.

By the middle of the 18 th century the difficalty of calculating the daty on a cask of Wine (and many other commodities) had, owing to the many complicated and co-existing Subsidies and duties, become so great that it was almost impossible for anyone outside the ranks of Officials to attempt to do so, without risk of incurring fines or penalties for incorrect entriea Hence Officers in the Long Room or elsewhere were employed by the merchants for this parpose and their fees and exactions became a serious abuse. The calculation for payment of duty on a single ton of French Wine in 1774, put in the simplest way, was as follows :-

Imported into London by British subjects in British ships.

| Old Subsidy ... | ... | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{8}{4}$ | d. 74 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Additional duty | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | .-- | 2 | 11 | 1019 |
| Coinage ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| New Subsidy ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | $7 \frac{4}{80}$ |
| $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{rd}$ Subsidy ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 8 | 2*80 |
| \%rds Subsidy ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | . | 2 | 16 | $4 \frac{18}{90}$ |
| Impost on Wine | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 10 | $2 \frac{17}{80}$ |
| Impost 1692 ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 0 | $4 \frac{18}{98}$ |
| Daty on Wine 1745 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Daty on Wine 1763 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| French daty ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 23 | 10 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | tal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 68 | 16 | ${ }^{4}{ }^{1 / 6}$ |

The reason for the separate enumeration upon the entries of all these different Subsidies and Imposts was because, by the old method of legislation, each new duty as it was granted was mortgaged to the public creditors and was earmarked for a particular porpose in the Act which imposed it. Consequently all the different component sums making ap the total of each entry had to be returned to the Comptroller General separately, so that they might be allocated to the various. fonds.

And each one of the foregoing heads was itself the subject of minor calculations, as for instance in some cases 12 per cent. was allowable for leakage, in others 8 per cent., whilst if the merchant was an alien he paid a higber rate than if he was a British subject, and if the wine was imported in a British ship it was liable to a lighter rate of duty than if imported in a foreign ship. Different rates again were payable in Outports from those payable in London, and in the latter City local dues nnder ancient Charters were also payable such as Scavage, Package, Portage, Packers' fees, and Officers' fees of all kinds. In 1784 the following were the duties on one ton of 252 gallons of the principal kinds of wine:

| By what Acts granted. |  | - | French. | Portugal. | Spanish. | Rhenish. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | d s. d. | f s. d. | $\pm 8 . d$. | $\pm * d$. |
| 12 Chas. MI., Cap. 4 .. | $\cdots$ | Old Subsidy ... ... | 3192 \% | $3192 \frac{8}{80}$ | 31929 ¢ ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 5 5 7 ${ }^{\frac{4}{80}}$ |
| 9 © 10 Wm. III., Cap. 23 | ... | New Subsidy ... ... | 3192 2 ${ }^{\text {20 }}$ | $3192 \%$ | 3192 \% | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 5 & 7 \\ 98\end{array}$ |
| 2 \& 3 Anne, Cap. 9 ... | ... | t Subsidy ... ... | 16429 | $164 \frac{18}{20}$ | $164 \frac{19}{20}$ | $1152 \frac{8}{20}$ |
| 3s 4 Anne, Cap. 5 | $\ldots$ | \% Subsidy ... ... | 2129 12 | $2129 \frac{12}{80}$ | $2129 \frac{13}{20}$ | $3104 \frac{18}{28}$ |
| 12 Chas. II., Cap. 4 | ... | Additional Duty ... | 212912 | $2129 \frac{18}{20}$ | $310 \quad 448$ | 2129 9 ${ }^{10}$ |
| 18 Chas. IL., Cap. 5 | $\cdots$ | Coinage ... ... | 0100 | 0100 | 0100 | 0100 |
| 1 Jac. II., Cap. 3 | $\ldots$ | Impost ... ... ... | $7009 \frac{13}{28}$ | 101128 | 10.1128 | 1011 2 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| 4 Wm . and Mar., Cap. 5 ... | ... | New Impost ... ... | 800 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 7 \& 8 Wm. III., Сap. $20 . .$. | $\cdots$ | £25 per Ton ... ... | 2500 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 18 Geo. II., Cap. 9 ... | ... | New Duty, 1745 ... | 800 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 3 Geo. III., Cap. 12 ... | ... | New Duty, 1763 ... | 800 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 18 Geo. III, Cap. 27 | ... | New Daty, 1778 | 880 | 440 | $4 * 0$ | $4 \times 0$ |
| 20 Geo. III., Cap. 30 .. | ... | New Duty, 1780 | 800 | 400 | $\pm 00$ | 400 |
|  |  |  | 87 9. $2 \frac{8}{88}$ | $41557 \frac{4}{85}$ | 421823 | $45149 \frac{13}{20}$ |
| 19 Geo. MII., Cap. 25 ... | $\cdots$ | Additional Impost, 1779 | $475 \frac{18}{10} \frac{3}{5}$ |  |  | 2 5 $8 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{3}{5}$ |
| 22 Geo. ILI, Cap. 46 | ... | Additional Impost, 1782 | $\pm 75308$ | 219 年 $\frac{1}{3}$ | $227 \frac{18}{80} \frac{2}{3}$ | $2588 \frac{18}{8 \%} \frac{3}{5}$ |
|  |  | Total Daties, 1784 \& | $9641 \begin{aligned} & \text { 1 } \\ & 510\end{aligned}$ | $451912 \frac{18}{20} \frac{8}{5}$ | $4618 \quad 6 \frac{4}{10} 5$ | $50 \quad 63 \frac{7}{90} \frac{1}{6}$ |

Pitt's great Act of 1787 made an enormous simplification of this intolerable state of affairs though Officers still continued to find canse for the exaction of fees. The rates on wine were, however, still 27 Geo. III. sufficiently complicated, according to modern notions, as the following table will shew :-

Duties on Wine by 27 Geo. III., c. 13.


Wine, entered for Prisage, viz.:
Rhenish, German, or Hungary Wine, viz. :
Imported into any Port of England-
In a British built s'hip, the ton, containing 252 gallons ... ... 2469
In a foreign ship, the ton, containing 252 gallons ... ... ... $27 \quad 1 \quad 9$


Wine was subject also to the Duties of Excise imposed by the same Act.

Coinage.
Parl. p. ${ }^{38} 8 \mathrm{~B}$ 18 Chas. II., c. $\begin{gathered}\text {. } \\ \text {. } \\ \text {. }\end{gathered}$

4 Ann., a. 22.
25 Chas. IT.,
e. 8 .

9 Geo. II.
c. 23.

9 Geo. III.
c. 25.

Two Customs duties-one on wine, the other on spirits-were known by the name of "Coinage Duties." They were imposed by an Act, 18 Chas. II., c. 5 , and the produce was directed to be distinguished and kept apart in the Offices of the Customs and the Exchequer, and to be applied to no other use but that of defraying the expenses of the Mint. This provision was continued by other Acts in the following reigns. When the Mint expenditure exceeded the produce of these duties, the deficiency was, by 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, cap. 43, authorised to be paid out of the supplies of the year, provided that the total annual expenditure did not exceed $£ 15,000$. By the Act 9 Geo . II., c .23 , the Coinage duty on spirits was carried and appropriated to the uses of the Aggregate fund. The remaining branch, the Coinage duty on wine, was made perpetual by an Act of 9 Geo. III., c. 25. In the year 1785 the Coinage duty on wine amounted to $£ 6,807$, and that on spirits to $£ 12,925$. Under Mr. Pitt's Consolidation Act, 27 Geo. III., c. 13, these duties were carried to the Consolidated Fund from 10th May 1787, and were no longer distinguished as Coinage duties. Under section 64 of this Act the Treasury was empowered to issue out of any Customs duties, sums to the amount of £15,000 a year for the Mint expenditure.

The rates were 10 s . per ton of 252 gallons for wine, vinegar, cider, and beer, and $£ 1$ per ton for " Brandywines and Strongwaters," and the entire amount was drawn back on exportation.

[^16]Great Seal, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Bargesses of that town, "that all manner of Malmesies and Forster's " other sweete wines growyng in the Islandes of Candye and Kotymo within the pties (parts or parties) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Digest. } \\ & \text { Hall's }\end{aligned}$ " of Levant beyonde the sea or in any other parte of Levante aforesayde which from the feaste of St. Hustoms.
"John Baptyste nexte following the date of the said lres patentes should be transported from thr, " parties beyonde the sea into this Realme of Englande, shoulde in no parte of the sayde Realme of "Eaglande bee put to land but onely at the sayd Porte and Towne of Sowthampton." This flow of commerce had enabled the Corporation "to maintaine upholde and repaire at their onely costes and " charges the Walles, Seabanckes and Diches aboute the said Towne and to have in a readines for "defence against the forreine ennemies great plentie of Armor, weapons, ordinance, shott, powder, " and other artilarie and thinges needful."

It appears, however, by a petition of the Mayor and Burgesses to Queen Elizabeth, that this ordinance had been disregarded, and the petitioners asked that they might be allowed to sue for the penalties granted by the said Letters Patent against any merchant stranger who landed such wines elsewhere than at Soathampton, viz.: 20s. for every butt, "and that one moyetie of the sayd "forfeyture may be anto jor highness yor heires and theyr successoures and th' other moyetie to the " sayd Mayor, Bayliefes and Burgesses and theyr successoures." This petition Queen Elizabeth was pleased to grant, and it continued to be paid in respect of all sweet (or Levant) wines landed at any port of England and Wales other than Southampton, being specially provided for in the Book of Kates annexed to the great Tonnage and Poundage Act of Charles II. Finally it was swept away in the general reform of the Customs andertaken by Mr. Pitt in 1787.

The tables given at the end of this chapter relate only to the duties of Customs leviable upon wine, but it is to be noted that prior to 1825 there were heavy duties of Excise upon this article differentiated, as in the case of the Customs imposts, according to the country of production. Wines were subject to both dnties, a fact very necessary to be borne in mind in considering the tariffs of those times.

Thus, in 1789 the total duty per wine gallon* (as the old measure was called) on French wine 1800-2860. was $3 s .9 d$., of which $2 s .4 d$. was Customs and $1 s .5 d$. Excise. In 1805, in the midst of our war with France, the Exciso portion of the duty on wines had risen to the following rates, which must be deducted from those set forth in the table at page 145 in order to arrive at the Customs rate of duty:-

Excise Duty on Wines in 1805.


In 1813 these were altered to-


In 1814 the duty on French wine was reduced to $6 s .2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per wine gallon, but the Excise duties on other wines remained unaltered until their transfer to the Customs in 1825, since which date they have been exclusively under the administration of that Department.

By reference to the general table of the rates of duty upon Wine as given at the end of this chapter, it will be seen that differential rates of duty, according to the countries of production, continued to be imposed on imported wines until the year 1860. In the present day, when the duty is levied according to alcoholic strength, it strikes the enquirer as curious that until 1831 French wine, which is alcoholically amongst the lightest of wines, should have been saddled with the highest duty of any description. But so it was, antil the year mentioned, when the Wine Duties were greatly simplified, a daty of $5 s .6 d$. per gallon being then levied on all foreign wine without dis- 182 williv. crimination, and 2 s .9 d . on Cape Wine. In 1840 , by the addition of 5 per cent. to the duties, the a 30. two rates became severally $2 s_{i} 10 \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{0} d$. and 5 . $9 r_{i}^{f} d$., and so remained until 1860.

[^17]1860.

System of
Charging
Daty on Wine
by an
Alcoholic
test.
Treaty with
France, 1860.

Repart Select
Committee on
Wine Dntiea.
Parl, p. ${ }^{97810} 5$.

Wine, which from time immemorial had been rated for duty in the Tonnage and Poundage Acts by the tun or ton of 252 gallons, was first rated for duty specifically by the gallon in 1825 in the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 13. In 1860 the modern system of charging the duty on Wines according to an alcoholic test was introduced, under Article VI. of the Commercial Treaty with France, dated the 23rd January of that year. The Article runs as follows, so far as regards the rates of duty and the method of charging :-
"Her Britannic Majesty engages also to propose to Parliament that the Duties on the importation " of French Wine be at once reduced to a rate not exceeding 3s. a gallon, and that from the " 1st April 1861, the duties on importation shall be regulated as follows:-
" 1. On wine containing less than 15 degrees of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' " Hydrometer, the duty shall not exceed 1s. per gallon.
" 2 . On wine containing from 15 to 26 degrees the duty shall not exceed 1 s .6 d . per "gailon。
"3. On wine containing from 26 to 40 degrees the duty shall not exceed $2 s$. per gallon.
"4. On wine in bottles the daty shall not exceed 2s. a gallon."
As a first step towards giving effect to these stipulations, Resolations were introduced into the House of Commons on the 27th February 1860, to sanction the reduction of the duties on Foreign wines to a uniform rate for all wines the growth of foreign countries. The proposed rate was-

Wine of or from foreign countries, the gallon ... ... ... ... ... 3s.
And this was incorporated in the Act 23 Vict., c. 22. The duties on wine from British Possessions remained as before at 2 s . $10 \frac{18}{20} \mathrm{~d}$. a gallon.

On the 5th August Mr. Gladstone introduced a fresh Resolution relative to the Wine Duties. It provided for a relative increase of the duties on the stronger kinds of wine beyond those rates which had been named in the Treaty, because meanwhile the duties on spirits had been raised from 8 s .6 d . to 10 s. $5 d$. per gallon. The new rates were as follows :-

Wine containing less than the undermentioned degrees of proof spirit to pay-

| 18 degrees | 26 degrees. | 40 degrees. | 45 degrees. | If imported in Bottles and containing less than 40 degrees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. d. | $8 . \quad d$. | 2. d. | 8. d. | *. d. |
| 10 | 19 | 25 | 211 | 2 ; |

This Resolution was embodied in the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 110.
Further investigations took place with a view to finding out such a natural limit or boundary line between the alcoholic strengths of wines, as would enable one rate to be fixed for the lighter wines, such as Claret and Hock, and a single higher rate for the stronger wines, such as Sherry, Port, and Madeira; and skilled Customs Officers were sent to the different wine-growing countries of Earope with this object.

As the modern system of levying the daty on wine according to its alcoholic strength has now been in force for thirty-seven years, and works with smoothness and saccess, it is desirable that the authoritative statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons as to the principle underlying this fiscal change should•be set forth here. In the Financial Statement, on the 3rd April 1862, Mr. Gladstone defended the alcoholic test, and said that it would continue to be a permanent and satisfactory basis for the administration of our system of Wine Duties. He stated that in the preceding year, under the new system of duties, the wine trade had increased about 50 per cent. Referring to the enquiries which had been made in the wine-growing countrits of Earope, he said that the object in view had been to ascertain, as far as possible, the most material racts as regards the natural strength of wine in those countries where it is produced at its greatest natural strength; wine, that is, with only so much spirit added as is necessary to make it a merchantable commodity for the general markets of the world; and the distinction which he drew between that and another class (a brandied wine), i.e., that in the latter class considerable quantities of spirits are addel to certain wine for the purpose of adapting it to the English market. After
quoting the results of the enquiries, as above stated, Mr. Gladstone gave statistics of the importation of wine at different strengths since the new scale of duties had been established, and said that it appeared that 26 degrees of alcoholic strength is the point which marks out the limit where, upon the whole, we may safely distinguish between the two classes of wines; and that by taking the division of duty at 26 degrees of alcoholic strength, almost everything which can be properly called natural wine would be admitted at 1 s., and in a very large number of instances the practical application of tests in regard to strength of wine could be disyensed with. He accordingly proposed to reduce the then existing graduated scale of four rates of duty to two, namely, to carry the 1 s. duty up to 26 degrees, and to fix the rate between 26 and 42 degrees at $2 s .6 d$. The then existing maximum of $2 s .5 d$. was raised to $2 s .6 d$. to cover the estimated loss of revenue on extending the $1 s$. duty up to 26 degrees. All wines in bottle were to pay the same rate of duty as wines between 26 and 42 degrees of alcoholic strength. No comment appears to have been made on this part of the Financial Statement, in the debate which ensued. The Resolution to give effect to it was passed the same night without a division, and this change of duties formed part of the "Customs Act" of 1862, 25 and 26 Vict., c. 22.

For convenience of reference the following statement is given of the changes in the Wine Duties from 1860 to 1862 , consequent on the adoption of the alcoholic system :-

## At the time of the alteration of Duties in 1860 .

Wine of and from foreign countries :-
$5 s .6 d$. per gallon, with 5 per cent. added $=$ per gallon $\ldots$... ... $5 s .9 \frac{3}{10} d$.
Wine the growth and produce of any British possession :2s. 0d. per gallon, with 5 per cent. added $=$ per gallon ... ... ... 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{0} d$.

$$
\text { As fixed by the Treaty of } 23 \text { rd January } 1860 .
$$

Below the strength of the andermentioned degrees (Sykes):-

| 15 degrees. | 26 degreos. |  | 42 degrees |  | In Botiles not to exceed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. $d$. |  | $\pi$. |  | $d$. | 8. | $d$. |
| 10 |  | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

But these never actually came into force.
As fixed by the Act 23 Vict., c. 22, from the 29th February 1860.
Wine of and from foreign countries, the gallon ..
... ... ... ... 3
(Wine the growth and produce of any British possession remained nnaitered at the former rate, viz., 2s. 10d.).

As fixed by the Act of 1860, 23 Vict. c. 22, to come into force on the 1st January 1861.

| 18 degrees. | 26 degrees. | 40 degrees. | If imported in Botalos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | N. d. | s. $\boldsymbol{d}$. | $8 . \quad d$. |
| 10 | 16 | 20 | 2 ) |

But this rate never actually took effect, being superseded by that next following.
As fixed by the Second Act of 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 110.

| 28 degrees. | 26 dogrees. | 50 degrees. | 45 degrees. | Mimported in Bottlestand containing less that 90 degreas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d. d. | a. d. | 8. d. | 8. d. | d. d. |
| 10 | 19 | 25 | 211 | 25 |

As fixed by the Act of 1862, 25 and 26 Vict., c. 22.


For every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified an additional daty of $3 d$. per gallon.
It should be mentioned that by an Act of Parliament passed in 1866, 29 Vict., c. 36, the duty on wine in bottle and wine in wood was equalised, in order to give effect to Article 4 of the Final Protocol annexed to the Commercial Treaty of the 16th December 1865, between Great Britain and Austria. This Treaty lapsed at the end of 1876 in consequence of its denunciation by the AustroHungarian Government, and therefore, the Treaty stipulation with that Government, referred to, no longer exists.
1886.

Rxtension of
lower limit of
Aleoholic :
Scale to 30th
degree, C.4754
derree,
of 1856 .
1883.

Additional
Duties on
Wine
imported in imported in Bottles, 1888 ,
51 Vic, c. 8.

All ralorem
duties on
Sparkling
Wines, 1 sss.

No further change in the Wine Duties took place until 1886, when, after protracted negotiations with the Spanish Government, a Convention, dated the 26th April 1886, was signed at Madrid, in which, in return for certain concessions granted to British trade in Spain and her colonies, Her Majesty's Government nndertook to apply to Parliament for the anthority necessary to provide that the limit of the lower half of the alcoholic scale should be extended up to, but not exceed, 30 degrees of proof spirit by Sykes' hydrometer, and this was carried into effect by the Act 49 and 50 Vict., c. 41. Under the existing agreements and treaties according "most favoured nation" treatment to other countries, this reduction of duty was general in its application to all foreign countries and British possessions.

In 1888, on the 26th March, a Resolution was passed imposing the following duties on wine imported in bottles, in addition to the duties payable according to alcoholic strength :-

## Upon every dozen bottles of Wine.



But the foregoing rates were repealed on the 28th June in the same year, by the Act 51 and 52 Vict., c. 14, which enacted in lieu thereof the following duties on sparkling wines in addition to the duties payable in respect of alcoholic strength, viz. :-

$$
\text { Sparkling wine, imported in bottle, the gallon ... ... ... ... 2s. } 6 \mathrm{~d} \text {. }
$$

And the Act provided that where it should be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs that the market value of any such wines should not exceed loss., the duty was to be reduced to $1 s$. the gallon.

This Act is remarkable as the last legislative enactment imposing in this country a Customs daty to be directly regulated according to the value of the article taxed, a principle which underlay the Poundage Acts of five centuries, and only began to disappear from the Cnstoms laws when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Budget changes in 1853 and 1860. It is further remarkable as being the only instance save one in our Customs legislation of the imposition of a duty on wine, to be regulated according to value. The single exception was the duty of one per cent. enacted by $13 \& 14$ Chas. II., c. $2, \mathrm{~s} .35$, on the value of wine imported in vessels of insufficient size and inadequately armed, trading from any port of the Mediterranean beyond the port of Malaga. But this duty, unlike the Sparkling Wine Duty of 1888 , was imposed rather as a penalty than as a source of revenue. The Customs Wine Duty Act, 1888, was not found perfectly easy in its practical working, and after it
had been in force for four years was repealed, and in lieu of the ad valovem element which was its distinguishing feature, Parliament, by the Act 55 and 56 Vict., c. 16, decided to levy a fixed duty of 2s. per gallon on sparkling wine imported in bottle, in addition to the duties according to alcoholic strength. This enactment closes for the present the long story of the variations in this ancient branch of public revenue.

At the date of the union with Ireland, and until 1814, wine was subject to different rates of duty in that country and in Great Britain. Moreover, wine in Great Britain was chargeable, as already stated, both with Customs and Excise, whilst in Ireland it paid Customs duty ouly. There is considerable difficulty in making any comparisons of the rates in force in those years in the two countries, because the returns-sparse and defective as they are in almost every respect-are complicated by the fact that those relating to Ireland are expressed in the Irish currency, whilst those relating to Great Britain are of course in British curreucy. And again, the Irish tun was $6 \frac{43}{279}$ per cent. less than the British tun (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons less), and the Irish wine gallon contained 2173 cubic inches, against the British 231 cabic inches. Consequently, without an amount of labour which is almost prohibitory, it is not easy to arrive at a clear view of the true comparative incidence of these duties. I have, however, prepared a table showing, for these 14 years, in the carrency and measurement of the present day, the true burden borne in the two countries by Port wine and Claret, the wines then principally in use.

Table showing the total duty (Customs and Excise in Great Britain and Customs only in Ireland) payable per Imperial gallon on French and Portugai wines in Great Britain and Ireland respectively from 1801 to 1814.


Rates of Duty (Customs only) on Wine, from 1789 to 1825.


UNITED KINGDOM.
From $\overline{\text { oth }}$ July 181t the rates in Great Britain and Ireland were the same.

| 1814 | \% | 21 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 |  |  | \% | 24 |  | 17 | 3 | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1815 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | \% | 21 | 1 | 12 | 3 | $\overline{5}$ |
| 1816 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| 1817 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | п | ; | 21 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 5 |
| 1818 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 1819 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | \% | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 1820 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | J |
| 1821 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | \% | 3 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 5 |
| 1822 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | \% | 5 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 5 |
| 1823 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| 1824 | 5 | 3 | 3 | $6{ }^{\prime}$ | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 182\% | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |  | 0 | 4 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 4 | 0 |

The raten of duty given above for the years from 1780 to 1803 are the rates which were payable in London. The rates paysble at


- In addition to the foregoing rates of Customs duty, Wine was subject to a duty of Excise until 1825, after which it ceased to be liable to any but Customs duty. For the full rates of duty (Castoms and Excise) on Wine from 1786 to 1896, see the following table :-
Total Rates of Duty per Imperial Gallon in Great Britain (Customs and Excise), 1786 to 1851.

- Fxcise duties on wine in the atoalss of dealers viz. : French, 24. 104d per Imperial gallon; other sorta, 1s, 11d. per Imperial gallon.

Rates of Duty per Imperial Gallon in Great Britain (Customs and Excise), 1786 to 1851-continued.

| Years |  |  |  | Cape. | French. |  | Portugal. | Madeitr. | Of the Azores | Spanish. | Canary. | Rhenish. | Of other Sorta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | s. d. |  |  | 2. $d^{\text {a }}$ | 2. d. | *. d. | s. $d$. | 8. d. | s. d. | c. d. |
| 1817 | - 0 | ... | ..* | 3 01 |  |  | 914 | $92 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 If | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { All Sorts, } \\ 9 & 1 t \end{array}$ | 914 | 113 | 911 |
| 1818 | ... | ... | ... | 3 01 |  |  | $91 \nmid$ | 9 21 | 9 13! | All Sorts, | 914 | 113 | 911 |
| 1819 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 301 |  |  | 914 | 923 | 917 | All Sorts, 9 It | 914 | 11 31 | 911 |
| 1820 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 0 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | 917 | 921 | 917 | All Sorte, 9 1t | 914 | 1131 | 911 |
| 1821 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 301 |  |  | 9 It | $9 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $91 \nmid$ | All Sorts. <br> 9 1t | $\} \begin{array}{ll}9 & 11\end{array}$ | 11 31 | 911 |
| 1822 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 8 01 |  |  | 914 | 923 | 9141 | all Sorts. <br> 9 1 | 911 | 11 31 | 914 |
| 1823 | ... | ... | ... | 301 |  | 9 | 914 | 9 24 | 914 | all Sorts, 9 1t | $\}: 17$ | 11 31 | 914 |
| 1824 | ... | ... | ... | 301 |  |  | 9 14 | 9 213 | 9 l 11 | All Sorts, <br> 9 14 | 914 | 11 31 | 9. 14 |
| 1825* | ... | ... | ... | 25 |  | 21 | 498 | 4 9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 498 | 494 | 497 | 4 9 ${ }_{4}$ | 4. 91 |
| 1826 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |  | 3 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 4.10 |
| 1827 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 7 | 3 | 410 | 410 | $\pm 10$ | 410 | 410 | 410 | 4.10 |
| 1828 | ... | ... | ... | 2 - |  | 3 | $\pm 10$ | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 4.10 |
| 1829 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 \% |  | 3 | 410 | 410 | $\pm 10$ | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 |
| 1830 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 25 |  | 3 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 |
| 1831 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 56 | - 6 | 56 |  |  |
| 1832 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 5 6 | - | 56 |  | $\therefore 6$ |  |
| 1833 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1834 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 |  | 56 | 56 | 56 |  | 56 | $5 . .6$ |
| 1835 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | - 6 | 5 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1836 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 5 6 | 56 | 156 | 56 | 56 |
| 1837 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |  |
| 1838 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1839 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |  | 6 | 56 | 56 | 56 |  | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1840 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1048 |  | $9 \%$. | 598 | 599 | $5{ }^{-188}$ | 5 98. | 5 9\% | $59^{2 \%}$ | 599 |
| 1841 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1018 |  | $9 \%$ | 598 | 5 9\%8 | 5 9\% | 598 | 5 998\% | 5 9\% ${ }^{\frac{8}{8} 8}$ | 5.99 |
| 1842 | ... | ... | ... | 21048 |  |  | 5 9\% ${ }^{\frac{5}{0} 0}$ | 598 | 5 $9 \frac{8}{20}$ | 598 b | 598 | 5989 | 5 980 |
| 1843 | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 210.48 |  | 98 | - 9\% | 5 5 5 | 598 | 598 | 5 929 | 5 9\% ${ }^{\frac{1}{20}}$ | 5. 938 |
| 18+4 | ... | ... | ... | $210 \frac{18}{8}$ |  | 928 | 59 x | - 928 | 5) 978 | 5 9\% | 599 | 5 9 ${ }^{\frac{8}{20}}$ |  |
| 1845 | ... | - | ... | 2 1028 |  | 9\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 5 9980 | 5 948\% | 5 9 ${ }^{\frac{8}{8}}$ | 598 | 5 958 | 598 | $59^{50}$ |
| 1846 | ... | -• | $\cdots$ | 2 1048 |  | 928 | 5 9 ${ }^{2} 8$ | 5989 | ; 980 | $5{ }^{5} 988$ | - 98.5 | 5 98\%; | \% 99\% |
| 1817 | ... | ... | ... | 21028 |  | 926 | 5 9\% | 5 9\% | 5 938 | 599 | 5 9 9\% | 5 938 | $59^{588}$ |
| 1848 | ... | ... | ... | 210 Hd |  | 98 | 5 9\% ${ }^{\frac{8}{0}}$ | 5 9 9 \% | 5 9 9\% ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 598 | 5 98 | 5 9 ${ }^{\frac{8}{20}}$ | 5 9\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1849 | ... | ... | ... | $2104{ }^{5}$ | 5 | 988 | 5 9\% | 5 - $\frac{18}{28}$ | 5 928 | 5 9 9 年 | 598 | 5 9\% | 4. $\begin{gathered}\text { d } \\ 2\end{gathered}$ |
| 1850 | ... | - | ... | 21028 | 5 | $9 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{\%}$ | 5 906 | 598 | - 9\% | \% 9\% | - 928 | 598 | 29 5 940 |
| 1851 | ... | - 0 | . | 210.28 | 5 | 98 | 5 9\% ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - 9\% | - 9 9\% | 5 F 988 | 5 9\% | 5 9\% | 29 - 9\% |
| 1862 | ... | -.. | ... | 21028 |  | 988 | 598 | 8 92\% | \% 9\% | - 988 | 5 928 | 5 98\% | 99598 |

Rates of Duty on Wine-continued.


And in addition to the foregoing duties, sparkling Wine was subject from the 27th March 1888 to the daties set out in the next following table :-

| , | If in Imperial halt-pint Bottles or Bottles of less capacity. | If in Bottles exceerling Imperigl hall-pint and not exceedink Imperial pint Bottles. | If in Bottles exceeding Imperial pint and not exceeding Imperial quart Bottles. | If in Bottles exceeding Imperial quart and notexceeding two imImperiai quarts. | If in Bottles exceeding two Lmperinl quarte. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (27 March to | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Doz. } & \text { Bottles. } \\ \text { £ } & \boldsymbol{z} . \\ \boldsymbol{d} . \end{array}$ | Doz. Bottles. $\& \quad \pi \quad d .$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doz. Bottles. } \\ & \text { e } \quad \text { \&. } \quad d . \end{aligned}$ | Doz. Bottles. <br> \& $\quad$. $\quad$. |
|  | 0113 | 026 | $0-0$ | $010 \ddagger 0$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}10 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | In addition to the duties by alcoholic atrength. |  |  |  |  |



[^18]Wine retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the amount of Duty received from 1787 to 1896, both years inclusive.


| Years | Cape. | French. | Portugat. | Mndeira. | Ot the | Spunish. | Canary. | Rhenish. | Other Sorts | All Sorts. | Net a mount of Duty recoived |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imp. gal. | Imp. gal. | Imp. gal. | Imp.gal. | Imp.gal. | Imp. gal. | Imp.gal. | Imp. gal. | Imp. gal. | Imp. gal. | 6 |
| 1822 | 538,847 | 168,732 | 2,375,210 | 341,916 | 10,598 | 967,149 | 126,751 | 20,313 | 57,483 | 4,606,999 | 1,982,882 |
| 1823 | -555,119 | 171,681 | 2,492,212 | 323,734 | 10,956 | 1,078,922 | 123,036 | 20,670 | 68,730 | 4,845,060 | 2,088,231 |
| 1824 | -95,299 | 187,447 | 2,512,343 | 297,479 | 5,694 | 1,217,034 | 117,428 | 25,976 | 71,391 | 5,030,091 | 2,1058,112 |
| 1825 | 670,639 | 525,579 | 4,200,719 | 372,54 | 8,414 | 1,830,975 | 167,108 | 107,299 | 126,285 | 8,009,0ヶ42 | 934,665 |
| 1826 | 630,436 | 343,707 | 2,833,688 | 286,275 | 7,990 | 1,622,580 | 184,445 | 66,994 | 132,328 | 6,058,443 | 1,424,326 |
| 1827 | 698,434 | 311,289 | 3,222,192 | 300,295 | 4,196 | 1,908,331 | 152,938 | 76,161 | 152,525 | 6,826,361 | 1,600,587 |
| 1828 | 622,286 | 421,469 | 3,307,021 | 272,977 | 8,944 | 2,097,628 | 137,5\%8 | 86,90\% | 177,093 | 7,162,376 | 1,700,051 |
| 1829 | 779,744 | 365,336 | 9,681,751 | 229,392 | 2,909 | 1,964,162 | 101,699 | 76,396 | 216.263 | 6,217,652 | 1,473,546 |
| 1830 | 535,255 | 308,294 | 2,869,608 | 217,138 | 2,780 | 2,081,423 | 101,892 | 68,322 | 249,733 | 6,434,445 | 1,524,168 |
| 1831 | 539,584 | 254,366 | 2,707,734 | 209,127 | 3,806 | 2,089,532 | 94,117 | 57,888 | 256,110 | 6,212,264 | 1,035,484 |
| 1832 | 514,262 | 228,627 | 2,617,405 | 159,898 | 1,167 | 2,080,099 | 72,803 | 38,197 | 253,084 | 5,965,542 | 1,715,812 |
| 1838 | 545,191 | 232,550 | 4,596, $\mathbf{8 3} 0$ | 151,042 | 739 | 2,246,08i | 68,882 | 43,7:8 | 312,993 | 6,207,770 | 1,633,830 |
| 1834 | 224,081 | 260,630 | 2,780,303 | 120,369 | 1,075 | 2,279,853 | 62,156 | -50,377 | 371,670 | 6.480,544 | 1,705,639 |
| 1835 | \%22,941 | 271,661 | 2,780,024 | 139,422 | 1,906 | 2,230,187 | -0,956 | 48,696 | 374, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 9 | 6,420,342 | 1,691,822 |
| 1836 | 541,511 | 352,063 | 2,878,359 | 133,673 | 1,456 | 2,388,413 | 51,128 | 59,454 | 403,155 | 6,809,212 | 1,793,963 |
| 1837 | 500,727 | 438,594 | 2,560,252 | 111,376 | 282 | 2,278,263 | 39,962 | 44,782 | 417,293 | 6,391,581 | 1,687,097 |
| 1838 | 538,528 | 417,281 | 2,900,457 | 110,294 | 299 | 2,497,538 | \$0,212 | -27,884 | 428,078 | 6,990,271 | 1,846,057 |
| 1839 | 534,184 | 378,636 | 2,921,422 | 118,715 | 197 | 2,578,997 | 34,981 | 63,937 | 369,417 | 7,000,486 | 1,844, 698 |
| 1840 | 456,773 | 341,841 | 2,668,534 | 112,555 | 191 | 2,500,760 | 29,298 | 60,056 | 383,914 | 6,553,922 | 1,791,636 |
| 1841 | 441,238 | 353,740 | 2,387,017 | 107,701 | 137 | 2,412, 2.21 | 25,695 | -55,242 | 401,429 | 6,184,960 | 1,720,479 |
| 1842 | 370,800 | 360,692 | 1,283,953 | 60̃,209 | 301 | 2,261,786 | 20,868 | 33,880 | 393,028 | 4,815,222 | 1,334,469 |
| 1843 | 332,369 | 326,498 | 2,517,709 | 93,589 | 105 | 2,311,639 | 20,492 | 49,943 | 416,643 | 6,058,987 | 1,703,344 |
| 1844 | 349,257 | 473,789 | 2,887,501 | 111,577 | $1: 8$ | 2,478,360 | 20,650 | 33,865 | 463,527 | 6,838,684 | 1,922,545 |
| 1845 | 357,793 | 443,330 | 2,685,084 | 102,745 | 69 | 2,854,877 | 20,260 | 62,519 | 506,454 | 6,736,191 | 1,891,232 |
| 1846 | 365,867 | 409,006 | 2,669,798 | 94,580 | 285 | 2,602,490 | 20,312 | 64,478 | 508,002 | 6,740,316 | 1,892,206 |
| 1847 | 293,016 | 397,329 | 2,360,851 | 81,349 | 43 | 2,372,178 | 22,921 | 55,774 | 470,386 | 6,053,847 | 1,014,318 |
| 1848 | 267,922 | 355,802 | 2,446,813 | 76,938 | 483 | 2,435,427 | 20,311 | 44,651 | 488,250 | 6,136,547 | 1,732,282 |
| 1849 | 241,845 | 331,690 | 2,648,242 | 71,097 | 67 | 2,448,107 | 19,868 | 46,405 | 444,541 | 6,251,862 | 1,767,n66 |
| 1850 | 246,132 | 340,748 | 2,814,979 | 70,360 | 246 | 2,469,038 | 15,995 | 54,668 | 425,036 | 6,437,222 | 1,821,123 |
| 1851 | 234,672 | 447,556 | 2,524,735 | 71,025 | 131 | 2,683,384 | 15,928 | 58,957 | 394,225 | 6,280,603 | 1,776,247 |
| 1852 | 242,619 | 475,948 | 2,489,349 | 69,730 | ... | 2,606,857 | 14,877 | 58,533 | 388,148 | 6,346,061 | 1,795,018 |

Corntries whence Imported.

| Yeara. |  |  |  |  | France | Portugrl. | Spain. | OtherCountries | All Countries. | Grose amount of Daty recuived. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. |  |
| 18.5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -549,974 | 2,688,571 | 2,815,100 | 1,143,975 | 7,197,620 | 2,036,075 |
| 1854 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 582,835 | 2,621,992 | 2,740,261 | 1,204,324 | 7.149,612 | 2,022,529 |
| 1855 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 582,653 | 2,344,766 | 2,696,127 | 1,096,248 | 6,669,794 | 1,885,798 |
| 1856 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 614,797 | 2,5059,025 | 2,932,740 | 1,269,312 | 7,365,874 | 2,073.735 |
| 1857 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 622,443 | 2,304,486 | 2,776,964 | 1,337,749 | 7,042,042 | 1,965, 361 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .371.993 | 1.921,677 | 2,657,131 | 1,546,423 | 6,697,224 | 1,827,111 |
| $1 \times 69$ | $\cdots$ | .** | ... | ... | 695,913 | 2.0220 .561 | 2.876.504 | 1,670,018 | 7,263,046 | 1,982,327 |

Countries whence imported.

|  |  | Years |  |  | France. | Portagal. | Spain. | Other Countries. | All Countries | Grobs Amount of Daty received. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. gallons. | Imp. yallons. | $\pm$ |
| 1860 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,125,916 | 1,776,172 | 2,975,906 | 1,480,195 | 7,358.189 | 1,174,105 |
| 1861 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 2,229,028 | 2,702,707 | 4,031,796 | 1,823,560 | 10,787,091 | 1,219,533 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,901,200 | 2,300,437 | 3,950,424 | 1,595,967 | 9,803,028 | 1,123,403 |
| 1863 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,940,193 | 2,662,61I | 4,187,180 | 1,288,073 | 10,478,057 | 1,214,713 |
| 1864 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,305,756 | 2,831,163 | 4,975,646 | 1,343,966 | 11,456,531 | 1,319,261 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 2,611.771 | 2,889.458 | 5,192,042 | 1,867,992 | 12,061,263 | 1,374,8n9 |
| 1866 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,366,073 | 3,008,784 | 5,512,125 | 1,439,947 | 13,326,929 | 1,410,944 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,595,598 | 2,857,297 | 5,862,359 | 1,437,194 | 13,752,428 | 1,425,008 |
| 1868 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 4,502,162 | 2,853,612 | 6,182,904 | 1,613,010 | 15,151,688 | 1,521,194 |
| 1869 | ..* | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,058,674 | 2,820.9:6 | 6,300,973 | 1,656,174 | 14,836,797 | 1,512,122 |
| 1870 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | 4,157,610 | 2,940,299 | 6,262,369 | 1,808,113 | 15,168,321 | 1,537,212 |
| 1871 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 4,467,068 | 3,195,423 | 6,5̄8,883 | 2,016,382 | 16,237,756 | 1,630,041 |
| $18 i 2$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 4,773,963 | 3,298,015 | 6,92̄,733 | 1,880.508 | 16,978,219 | 1,693,957 |
| 1873 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ¢,714,436 | 3,474,369 | 7,091,514 | 1,746.989 | 18,027,308 | 1,775,903 |
| 1874 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,078,822 | 3,626,511 | 6,886,963 | 1,691,946 | 17,284,242 | 1,724,927 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,039,115 | 3,887,290 | 6,776,662 | 1,546,375 | 17,349,442 | 1,736,016 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,755,419 | 3,725,396 | 6,461,340 | 1,728,934 | 18,671,089 | 1,764,128 |
| 1877 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,415,767 | 3,549,927 | 6,047,333 | 1,658,093 | 17,671,120 | 1,660,157 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,852,871 | 3,248,027 | 5,557,041 | 1,613,65̄ | 16,271,594 | 1,525,231 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 5,620,054 | 2,831,498 | 5,022,776 | 1,425,801 | 14,900,129 | 1,378,508 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,650,582 | 2,816,908 | 4,799,081 | 1,0¢ธ,866 | 15,852,382 | 1,407,026 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,584,355 | 2,785,981 | 4,663, $\mathbf{1} 10$ | 1,614,449 | 15,648,290 | 1,380,431 |
| 1882 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,690,944 | 2,692,509 | 4,481,316 | 1,567,258 | 14,432,027 | 1,292,173 |
| 1883 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,658,308 | 2,839,423 | 4,315,537 | 1,569,883 | 14,389,151 | 1,276,596 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,610,828 | 2,860,952 | 4,099,176 | 1,507,574 | 14,078,530 | 1,243,086 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 5,603,721 | 2,906,367 | 3,921,608 | 1,425,448 | 13,857,144 | 1,221,277 |
| 1886 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 5,212,688 | 2,883,848 | 3,610,893 | 1,547,467 | 13,254,896 | 1,131,226 |
| 1887 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,375,377 | 2,983,333 | 3,718,128 | 1,604,436 | 13,681,274 | 1,092,087 |
| 1888 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,301,803 | 2,992,881 | 3,520,803 | 1,675,794 | 13,496,971 | 1,201,434 |
| 1889 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,521,543 | 3,310,246 | -3,532,543 | 1,795,789 | 14,160,111 | 1,259,378 |
| 1890 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,913,474 | 3,621,951 | 3,598,083 | 1,885,387 | 15,018,795 | 1,325,289 |
| 1891 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,500,797 | 3,535,012 | 3,ธ20,\%84 | 1,999,230 | 14,855,623 | 1,300.578 |
| 1892 | ... | $\cdots$ | - | . | 5,528,794 | 3,708,460 | 3,295,060 | 2,092,282 | 14,624,096 | 1,272,413 |
| 1893 | ... | ..1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,470,767 | 3.394,410 | 3.169,116 | 2,129,916 | 14,164,209 | 1,217,3+6 |
| 1894 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,295,920 | 3,338,489 | 3,193,472 | 2,018,418 | 18,846,299 | 1,182,673 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | -• | ... | 5,787,280 | 3,212,929 | 3,452,141 | 2,183,215 | 14,635,565 | 1,212,045 |
| 1896 | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 6,553,130 | 3,291,264 | 3,508,018 | 2,508,872 | 15,861,284 | 1,295,327 |

An Account of the Importations of Wine into England from 1697 to 1785 inclusive; showing the Quantities (stated in Imperial gallons) of each Sort of Wine imported in each year.

| Years. |  |  |  |  |  | Portugnl. | Spanish. | French. | Rhenish, | Aggregate oi ull Sorts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1697 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\underset{\substack{1,002,601}}{\text { Imperial galls. }}$ | Imperial galls. $1,658,466$ | $\underset{540}{\text { Imperial galls. }}$ | Imperial galls. 86,647 | Imperial galls. 2,748,254 |
| 169\% | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 852,010 | 1,648,906 | 57,215 | 166,527 | 2,724,658 |
| 1699 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,827,732 | 2,457,418 | 52,087 | 189,071 | 4,526,308 |
| 700 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,629,062 | 2,866,296 | 189,567 | 300,504 | 4,985,429 |
| 1701 | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,555,811 | 2,348,759 | 430,919 | 167,665 | 4,503,154 |
| 702 - | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,244,247 | 1,571,8i0 | 341,052 | 145,705 | 3,302,354 |
| 705 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,857,553 | 285,433 | 29,886 | 157,088 | 2,329,460 |
| 704 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,084,186 | 634,217 | 41,743 | I 40,255 | 2,900,401 |
| 705 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$. | 1,774,444 | 632,370 | 35,302 | 92,708 | 2,534,819 |
| 706 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,618,909 | 582,610 | 33,340 | 69,602 | 2,304,461 |
| 707 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,892,50.4 | 688,296 | 21,754 | 119,479 | 2,722,033 |
| 718 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,023.89\% | 837,982 | 35,142 | 122,823 | 3,019,842 |
| 709 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,606,726 | 1,029,941 | 50,070 | 114,331 | 2,801,073 |
| 710 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,413,262 | 1,804,130 | 23,938 | 91,207 | 3,332,687 |
| 711 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,606,072 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1,125,171 | 111,774 | 108,109 | 3,251,126 |
| 712 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,361,460 | 1,194,995 | 24,392 | 81,398 | 2,662,245 |
| 713 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,254,897 | 1,476,676 | 535,837 | 79,419 | 3,346,829 |
| 714 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,882,709 | 1,780,767 | 251,678 | 21,816 | 3,936,970 |
| 715 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,251,60G | 1,945,761 | 264,745 | 105,606 | 4,567,718 |
| 716 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,912,186 | 1,613,267 | 329,793 | 100,057 | 3,955,303 |
| 717 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,171,422 | 1,912,362 | 293,243 | 87,988 | 4,465,015 |
| 178 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,069,709 | 1,462,450 | 377,665 | 104,016 | 5,013,843 |
| 119 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,505,937 | 1,292,497 | 370,967 | 87,815 | 4,307,216 |
| 720 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,342.009 | 1.279,573 | 286,890 | 111,174 | 4,019,646 |
| 721 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,958,230 | 1,991,695 | 261,939 | 93,394 | 5,305,267 |
| 722 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,431,81: | 2.593,278 | 299,211 | 85,271 | 5,349,575 |
| 1723 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,500,75 | 1,795,431 | 217,829 | 103,192 | 4,707,20t |
| 1724 | $\cdots$ | ... | . | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,986,819 | 1,548,277 | 241,075 | 69,743 | 4,845,914 |
| 72.7 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,024,760 | 1,840,076 | 228,439 | 56,532 | 5,149,807 |
| 1726 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,632,312 | 2,211,916 | 133,069 | 83,463 | 4,060,160 |
| 727 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,718,637 | 1,370,056 | 228,008 | 106,947 | 4,423,648 |
| 1728 | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,823,728 | 2,163,659 | 232,075 | 100,128 | 6,309,590 |
| 729 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,017,983 | 2,056,131 | 187,783 | '129,422 | \%,391,319 |
| 1730 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,738,699 | 2,189,805 | 183,580 | 100,9:9 | 4,163,013 |
| 1731 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,755,721 | 2,036,196 | 211,503 | 86,869 | 5,090,291 |
| 1732 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,297,326 | 1,924,932 | 181,791 | 8ti,600 | 4,490,649 |
| 1733 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,344,047 | 1,909,437 | 176,414 | 68,402 | 4,498,300 |
| 1734 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 2,461,891 | 1,762,517 | 163,899 | 77,225 | 4,46̄, $\mathbf{0 3 2}$ |
| 1735 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,906,032 | 2.015.646 | 140,215 | 65,0\%43 | 5,197,436 |
| 1736 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,387,156 | 1,820,272 | 111,041 | 41,739 | 4,360,233 |
| 1737 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,146,914 | 2.241,449 | 133,081 | 65,690 | 5,587,13t |
| 1738 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,412.9×3 | 2,086,478 | 99,084 | 58,121 | 4,656,016 |
| 1739 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2.466,963 | 1.265.944 | 127,573 | 44,442 | 3,904,921 |


| Years. |  |  |  |  |  | Portigal. | Spanish. | French. | Rhoniah. | Aggregate of all Sorts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1740 | ... | ... | ... | . | $\cdots$ | Inperial galls. 1,580,221 | Imperial galls. 1,885,188. | $\underset{179,904}{\text { Imperial galls. }}$ | Imperial galls. 46,474 | $\underset{\mathbf{3 , 1 9 1 , 7 \times 7}}{\text { Imperisl galls. }}$ |
| 1741 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,477,454 | 52.342 | 34,680 | 42,989 | 3,607,4:35 |
| 1742 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,206,717 | 159.569 | 91,557 | 52,513 | 3,510,35\% |
| 1743 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 3,488,462 | 110,857 | 65,154 | 43,105 | 3,707,578 |
| 1744 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,686,060 | 309,030 | 117,031 | 45,994 | 2,158,115 |
| 1745 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3,206,628 | 96,871 | 29,583 | 34,138 | 3,307,220 |
| 1746 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,404,634 | 106,081 | 18,192 | 34,205 | 2,563,112 |
| 1747 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | . | 2,883,080 | 143,360 | 43,347 | 37,995 | 3,057,732 |
| 1748 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,482,286 | 568,454 | 87,078 | 40,598 | 3,178,416 |
| 1749 | ... | - | ... | ..* | ... | 2,828,829 | 1,642,347 | 97,578 | 57,830 | 4,526,079 |
| 1750 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,900,550 | 1,199,993 | 87,882 | 57,289 | 3,245,664 |
| 1751 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,139,519 | 814.487 | 96,886 | 54,640 | 3,105,482 |
| 1752 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,127,881 | 612,927 | 85,634 | 52,387 | 2,878,829 |
| 1753 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,691,198 | 1,086,916 | 130,948 | -00,929 | 3,959,986 |
| 1754 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,107,620 | 875,357 | 117,452 | 45,990 | 3,146,419 |
| 1755 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,314,806 | 978,082 | 136,581 | 44,895 | 3,474,364 |
| 1756 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,646,627 | 770,693 | 116.534 | 41,706 | 2,575,560 |
| 1757 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,323,985 | 516.925 | 73,677 | 36,043 | 2,950,63u) |
| 1758 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,273,035 | 968.792 | 57,586 | 38,344 | 3,338,257 |
| 1759 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,450,632 | 679,131 | 71,087 | 34,321 | 3,235,171 |
| 1760 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,307,245 | 807,124 | 79,306 | 46,192 | 3,239,867 |
| 1761 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,020,628 | 891.428 | 114,778 | 39,782 | 3,066,616 |
| 1762 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,729,082 | 548,373 | 63,828 | 39,088 | 3,380,371 |
| 1763 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,716,750 | 736.1037 | 92,766 | 41,842 | 3,687,305 |
| 1764 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,739,867 | 781.364 | 93,718 | 37,038 | 3,651,987 |
| 1765 | - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2.836,341 | 809.418 | 113,527 | 48,490 | 3,807,776 |
| 1766 | -.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,758,538 | 972.987 | 104,533 | 43,124 | 3,879,132 |
| 1767 | ... | -.. | ... | ... | ... | 2,650,075 | 776.507 | 114,552 | 47,298 | 3,588,432 |
| 1768 | ... | .. | ** | ... | ... | 3,005,497 | 766.469 | 92,748 | 37,127 | 3,901,841 |
| 1769 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,889,667 | 833.893 | 96,707 | 37,773 | 3,858,04t |
| 1770 | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,503,162 | 880,947 | 98,408 | 29,556 | 3,512,073 |
| 1771 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,603,271 | 793,211 | 110,524 | 34,649 | 3,543,655 |
| 1772 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,511,171 | 692,648 | 99,922 | 31,769 | 3,275,510 |
| 1778 | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,487,907 | 832,660 | 103,843 | 26,283 | 3,450,693 |
| 1774 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,892,468 | 741.796 | 117,643 | 26,281 | 3,778,18* |
| 1775 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,658,388 | 928,091 | 104,458 | 33,634 | 3,724,5\%1 |
| 1776 | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,678,613 | 717,560 | 91,388 | 26,659 | 3,514,170 |
| 1777 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 3,041,266 | 626,224 | 126,502 | 31,733 | 3,825,725 |
| 1778 | ... | ..* | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,493,001 | 790,637 | 125,058 | 23,376 | 3,432,072 |
| 1779 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 2,126,782 | 457,948 | 76,311 | 18,672 | 2,679,713 |
| 1780 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,592,563 | 609,550 | 79,040 | 26,925 | 4,308,058 |
| 1781 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,302,253 | 393,841 | 79,569 | 19,821 | 2,795,484 |
| 1782 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,698,278 | 220,880 | 95,929 | 46,055 | 2,056,142 |
| 1788 | ... | -* | ... | ... | ... | 2,290,779 | 451,362 | 77,728 | 41,266 | 2,861,135 |
| i734 | -. | ..* | ... | ... | ... | 2,401,308 | 536,322 | 80,993 | 26,214 | 3,044,837 |
| :785 | ... | ... | ... | ..* | ... | 2,467,521 | :392.221 | - 82,296 | 27,504 | 3,109.542 |

## Wines imported into the United Kingdom from 1786 to 1896, both years inclusive.






## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SPIRITS.

In the Act of Tonnage and Poundage passed in the year 1660, Brandy was not specifically $12{ }^{12}$ Chas. IL mentioned. It fell, therefore, for revenue purposes, under the general rate of duty to which by c.4. that Act all "anrated" articles were liable, viz.:-5. per cent. on the value; such value to be affirmed upon the oath of the merchant in the presence of the principal officers of the Customs. All other kinds of imported spirits were charged, as Aqua Vitee, with a Customs duty of 4s. per hogrhead.

In the same year, however, another Act granted to the King an Excise duty of $4 d$. "on every 12 Chan. IL., gallon of strong water perfectly made imported from beyond the sea," and by yet another statute ${ }^{\text {c. } 23 .}$ following close upon the last, this impost was doubled, making $8 d$. the gallon. But the same two 12 Chas. IL, laws had only imposed half the amount of duty just mentioned upon spirits "made of any kind of c. 24 . wine or cyder imported." It was, therefore, a very nice revenue question to decide as to which of these rates of duty, viz., $8 d$. or $4 d$., was applicable to brandy, since 'it answers equally to both descriptions. It finally became necessary that Parliament should declare its own meaning and intention, and in 1670, by the Act 92 Chas. II., c. 4, the legislature settled that brandy answered to the description of a "strong water perfectly made imported from beyond the sea," and was, therefore, liable to the rate of $8 d$. per gallon. It is, however, certain that the term brandy continued to be employed in a somewhat loose manner for a good many years, or, perhaps, the word, which is derived from the Dutch and means, literally, "burnt wine," had as yet hardly acquired in popular use the meaning which has attached to it in later times, for in the Excise Act passed in 1690 varions rules are made for the distillation of spirits, and we find in the second section regulations applicable to "all distillers and others who shall draw or make any low wines, spirits, or brandy from corn." It seems evideni, therefore, that at this time the word brandy, unless it is expressly mentioned as brandy of France, meant any kind of home-made or imported spirit, except, probably, rom and arrack, which are generally mentioned by name.

From the year 1678 all foreign spirits were liable (together with foreign wines) to a duty called "Coinage," first imposed by the Act 18 Chas. II., chap. 5, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Mint. Subseouent Acts of Parliament continued this impost, which amonnted to the fixed rate of $£ 1$ upon every tun of 252 gallons, and was assessed rateably upon any greater or smaller quantities. When the expenditure of the Mint exceeded the produce of the coinage duties it was to be paid out of the supplies of the year, provided that it did not exceed $£ 15,000$. Mr. Pitt's Consolidation Act of 1787 directed that these duties were to be carried to the Consolidated Fond, and they ceased thenceforward to be separately distinguished as Coinage duties.

and in addition to the above there was coinage duty on all kinds of foreign spirit at the rate of $£ 1$ per 252 gallons.

Wxise. At the same period the Excise duties were :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s. | $d_{\text {. }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Single brandy or other single spirit | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | gallon | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Double brandy or other double spirit | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\#$ | 0 | 6 | 8 |

$175 \%$.
2778.

Constoms.

In 1787 Mr . Pitt. consolidated into a single Act the duties of Customs and Excise, though still keeping them distinct as branches of revenue. It will, therefore, be as well, at this point, to summarise the principal changes which had taken place in the duties of Excise during the preceding century and a quarter, becanse, whilst they are not nearly so complicated as the rates and changes in the customs tariff, and therefore admit of being abstracted into a concise table, they were of even greater importance to the exchequer and to the consumer, -the Excise duties on foreign spirits, having for a long period been heavier than the Custom duties on those articles of consumption.

Principal alterations of Excise duties apon foreign brandy and other strong waters from Excise on 1660 to 1787.

| Date. | Authorities for the Severnl Additions. |  |  |  | Brandy and other Strong Waters. |  |  |  | Rum or Spirits, the Produce of the Britigh Plantationg in Americe. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Single Da | irit. <br> on. | Double Per Du | pirit. on. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Single } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Da }}}{ }$ | irit. on. | Doublo Per G Per Da | pirit. on. |
| 1660 | 12 Car. II., c. 23... | - | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | 8. | d. $\pm$ | N. 0 | 4. | 8. | 4 | 0 | $d$ |
| 1660 | 12 Car. II., 0. 24... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 1692 | 4 W. \& M., c. 3 ... | *. | $\cdots$ | -•• | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 1694 | 6 W. \& M., 0.20 ... | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| 1705 | 4 Ann, c. 6 ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| 1733 | 6 Geo. II., 0. 17 ... | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| 1760 | 33 Geo. II., 0. 9 ... | ** | -. |  | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | - 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1762 | 2 Geo. III., c. 5 ... | ** | ** | ** | 6 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 1766 | 6 Geo. III., C. 47 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 6 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1787 | 27 Geo. III., c. 13 | ** | ** | $\cdots$ |  | 3 | 8 | 1. | 3 | 7 | 6 | 8 |

The Customs duties upon imported foreign spirits by the Act of 1787 (27 Geo. III., c. 13) were the following :-


All the foregoing were also subject to heavy duties of Excise. (See the preceding table).
The next following table shows the rates of duty, Customs and Excise, in Great Britain upon 2789-1800 foreign spirits, from 1789 to 1800 , together with the quantities charged with duty, the population and the revenue.

GREAT BRITAIN.


At thin period the old Wine wallon was the legnl measume of capasity in respect of Wines and Spirits 'I he wine gallon contalned 31 cubic inchos. whilst the Imperial gallon contains $277{ }^{2} 74$ cubic inohes.

1800-1823. At the commencement of the present centary the duties on foreign spirits in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to the following sums per imperial gallon :-


The tables at the end of this article show that in England and Scotland the duty on brandy rose with rapidity throughout the period of the war with France until 1813, when it stood at the highest amount it has ever reached, viz., £l 5s. Ifd. per gallon. In Ireland it attained to the level of $17 s .3 d$. per gallon in 1814, and, as was to be expected, the consumption dwindled to a very insignificant quantity, owing to the much lower rate of duty on Irish spirit. Of brandy and Geneva together (on which duty had been paid in 1801 to the extent of 307,000 gallons in Ireland), only 4,257 gallons were charged with duty in 1811, and a little over 9,325 gallons in 1821 . Rum was in somewhat greater favour. 1,057,000 gallons were used in Ireland in 1801 but the quantity brought to charge sank to 19,685 gallons in 1821. The rates of duty on Brandy and Geneva have been the same in England, Ireland, and Scotland since 1823, but from 1847 to 1857 the duties on Rum were not identical in the three divisions of the kingdom (see the Talles at the end of this section).

In both Ireland and Scotland the national spirit-whisky-held the field with greater tenacity than foreign spirits, though the fluctuations are so considerable in the quantities shown by the record to have been charged with duty, as to leave little doubt upon the enquirer's mind that the amount of illicitly consumed spirit must have been pretty large. Thas, in 1802 with an Excise duty of 2s. $10 \frac{1}{d}$. the quantity of home-made spirit charged with duty in Ireland was $4,715,000$ gallons. In 1807 with a duty of 4 s . 1 d . it was $5,597,000$ gallons, and in 1809 at a like rate of duty it was only $1,360,000$. But with an increased duty of $5 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~d}$. in 1814 the quantity returned as consumed in Ireland rose to $5,393,000$ gallons.

1800-28z3.
Home-made Home-made Spirits.
 ersight in Avergight in

At this period it seems necessary to glance at the state of the trade in home-made spirite in each of the three kingdoms, because, so far as regards importation of spirits into Great Britain, both Scotland and Ireland were foreign countries, and home-made spirits were as much an item of the Customs tariff as were foreign spirits. Before the union with Ireland, Irish spirits were subjected which in fact operated to prohibit their importation entirely. The Act of Union directed that articles the growth or produce of either country and which were subject to internal duty were to be subject upon their importation into the other to such countervailing duty as might be fair with reference either to the internal duty levied upon the article, or on the raw.material of which it was composed. In accordance with this principle, Irish spirit was granted a drawback of 3s. 7d. per gallon (old measure) on being exported to Great Britain, that being the amount assumed to have been paid in Ireland upon the spirit. Upon its importation into Great Britain it was charged with a countervailing duty of $5 s .1$ da.

Previous, however, to the union, the Government of Ireland as a means of collecting its duty more easily from the large manufacturers, had allowed a discount of 16 per cent. from the duty charged on spirit made in stills of not less than 1,000 gallons content, and 8 per cent. discount from that manufactured in stills of not less than 500 gallons content.

But in the Act of Union no account was taken of this discount or deduction, so that when it allowed a drawback of the full duty of $3 s$. 7 d. it was really paying the Irish exporter a bounty, and the reault was that considerable quantities of Irish spirit began to be imported into Great Britain from Ireland. In 1802 the export from Ireland thus stimulated amounted to $1,086,000$ gallons.

It was soon perceived that this discount had not been taken into account, and the Act 44 Geo. III., c. 104, directed that the Irish exporter must either repay the discount or prove that he had
not received it. There were, however, other reasons, presently to be stated, which operated to make it still profitable to the Irish distillers to export to Great Britain.

In the case of Scotland the principle of free intercourse was also recognised in the Act for the Union of the two countries, the law enacting that the duties should be the same in either country; and for 80 years no difficulty seems to have arisen, although there were some alterations. But in 1786 a license duty was imposed in Scotlapd by 26 Geo. III., c. 64, and to meet this, a duty of 2s. per gallon was levied upon importation into England of spirits manufactured in Scotland ; and it was held that by the duties established by the Act quoted, equilibrium had been attained in the charges upon spirits in the two countries. But the actual rates in England and Scotland were never again identical until the year 1856.

The trouble, however, of adjusting the duties as betrveen the three kingdoms was by no means at an end. By the Act of Union with Ireland a drawback was granted on spirits exported from Great Britain to Ireland of $5 s .1 \nmid d$. per gallon, and a like duty on the importation of Irish spirits into Great Britain, as already stated. But the framers of the Act of Union again forgot to take into account the fact that although the internal duty in England was equal to 5 s. $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. per gallon, the internal duty in Scotland was only equal to 3 s . $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. per gallon. The result was that the exportation of Irish spirits into Scotland was pat an end to. The following were the figures :-

Quantities of Spirits imported into Scotland from Ireland.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1800-1$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47,986 |
| $1801-2$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,388 |
| $1800-3$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Nil. |
| $1803-4$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Nil. |

In 1803 two Acts passed which increased the duties in England to 8s. 21 $d$. and in Scotland to 5s. 11ld $d$. per gallon. These Acts at the same time fixed the countervailing duty on the imports of spirits from Ireland into Great Britain, and consequently the drawback on the export of such spirits from Great Britain to Ireland, at 8 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per gallon. This arrangement was accurate as far as
1800. Further oversight in A.ct of Union. regarded England, but in Scotland it caused a duty of $2 s .3 d$. per gallon to be levied on Irish spirits imported, beyond the amount of the home consumption duty in that part of the United Kingdom; and it gave a drawback exceeding to the same amount, the duty paid on all spirits exported from Scotland to Ireland. The discovery of this state of the law necessarily gave rise to considerable exportations from Scotland to Ireland.

| In the year | 1807 they were |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | Gallons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 1808 | " | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 239,988 |
|  | 1809 | " | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 225,711 |

Under these circumstances the Act 49 Geo. III., c. 8, suspended all intercourse in spirits between Ireland and Great Britain from the 13th March to the 1st June, 1809.

From the Union to the date of the Act 47 Geo. III., sess. 1, c. 20 , English spirits might be exported to Ireland on a drawback of the duties paid thereon. That Act and the Acts of 47 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 62 , and 48 Geo. III.. c. 53 , suspended the drawback until the 11th June, 1808. From that time to the passing of 49 Geo. III., c. 8, it was again payable. By the latter Act it was once more suspended, and continued so to the passing of 54 Geo. III., c. 149. No English spirits, however, appear to have been exported from Fingland to Ireland.

The Act 28 Geo. III., c. 46, and subsequent Acts prescribed certain regulations for the manufacture of spirits to be exported to Scotland. It does not, however, appear to have led to the exportation of any spirit from England to Scotland.

The following table shows the quantities of home-made spirits moved between the three kingdoms from the date of the Act of Union until 1822.

| - | Imported Into Ireland from Great Britain. | Exported from Ireland to Great Britain. | Imported into England trom 8cotland. | Imported into Scotland from Ireland. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons, |
| 1801 | No record. | 227,410 | Nil. | 47,986 |
| 1802 | Nil. | 1,085,907 | 207,081 | 2,388 |
| 1808 | Nil. | 883,486 | 249,613 | Nil. |
| 1804 | 14 | 1,156,993 | 653,783 | Nil. |
| 1805 | 38 | 1,095,267 | 1,102,801 | 17,200 |
| 1806 | 23 | 526,618 | 1,084,775 | 24,113 |
| 1807 | 5,164 | 643,745 | 826,584 | Nil. |
| 1808 | 127,776 | 510,996 , | 1,007,039 | Nil. |
| 1809 | 289,988 | 75,713 | 721,564 | Nil. |
| 1810 | 225,711 | Nil. | 987,086 | Nil. |
| 1811 | NiI. | 47,911 | 708,394 | Nil. |
| 1812 | Nil. | 27,679 | 1,409,888 | Nil. |
| 1818 | Nil. | Nil. | 431,666 | Nil. |
| 1814 | 2 | 291,042 | 1,429,551 | Nil. |
| 1815 | Nil. | 373,021 | 1,647,136 | 46,325 |
| 1816 | Nii. | 32,249 | 1,294,945 | 686 |
| 1817 | Nil. | 1,268 | 1,241,225 | Nil. |
| 1818 | 60 | 18,339 | 1,533,901 | Nil. |
| 1819 | 2 | 120,940 | 1,427,379 | Nii. |
| 1820 | Nil. | 436,947 | 1,343,108 | Nil. |
| 1821 | Nii. | 370,039 | 1,161,594 | Nil. |
| 1822 | Nil. | 605,292 | 1,311,128 | 634 |

Quantities of home-made spirits exported from Scotland into England from 1776 to 1800 (5th July.)

| Years |  |  |  |  |  | Quantities. | Years. |  |  |  |  |  | Quantities. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gallons. |
| 1777 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 2,034 | 1789 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 195,144 |
| 1778 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,135 | 1790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 1779 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 7,413 | 1791 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | Nil. |
| 1780 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 34,067 | 1792 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Nil. |
| 1781 | ... | .. | ... | ... | - | 97,177 | 1793 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 1782 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 183,929 | 1794 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *. | $\ldots$ | Nil. |
| 1783 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 176,490 | 1795 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 125,377 |
| 1784 | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | 427,498 | 1796 | - | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 0,233 |
| 1785 | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | 837,751 | 1797 | ... | $\ldots$ | -* | ... | ... | 27,153 |
| 1786 | ... | ... | ... |  | - | 881,969 | 1798 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 70,540 |
| 1787 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 32,267 | 1799 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63,659 |
| 1788 | ..' | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 86,045 | 1800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 |

But the inequalities of the law in the three kingdoms were not the only, nor even the chief difficulties which barred and interfered with that free intercourse between the countries (in spirits as in other articles) on which stress had been laid in the Act of Union as a leading principle underlying its provisions. Smuggling and illicit distillation with collusion of officers rendered abortive all attempts of Parliament to provide adequate revenue to the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, and to do justice to the traders of the two countries. The Commission of Revenue enquiry which sat in 1821-23 exposed a state of affairs in relation to the spirit revenue which shows that all the statistics of the early years of the century in respect of the revenue on spirits, form only a very imperfect gaide as to the true consumption of alcoholic liquors in these islands. The frandulent practices seem to have been more open and shameless perhaps in Ireland and Scotland, but England can make no claim to exceptional virtue in the matter of honesty in the observance of the revenue laws. The commissioners stated that in comparing the limited amount of illicit distillation in England with the extent to which it prevailed in Ireland and Scotland, it must not be forgotten that in the former country smuggling existed to an extent not known in either of the latter. "On several parts of the English coast," they observe, "the practice of smuggling foreign spirits is carried on to an extent which in the loss it occasions to the revenue, and its injurious effects on the morals of the people (in proportion to the numbers engaged in it), produces evils equally to be deplored with those arising from illicit distillation." The latter offence in England was chiefly confined to London and its neighbourhood, but the quantity thus produced was stated to be trifling in proportion to the produce of the licensed distilleries.

Far otherwise, however, was the result of contraband effort in Scotland and Ireland at this time. The evidence placed before the committec pointed to a demoralisation not less complete on the part of the revenue officers, both Customs and Excise, than on that of the population generally. It was estimated that the quantity of spirits consumed in Ireland produced from the licensed and unlicensed stills, amounted to $10,000,000$ gallons ; whilst the amount brought to charge was only $2,950,647$ gallons, thus leaving about 7 millions of gallons for which no dúty was obtained. The same authority estimated that, of this quantity, one million gallons was fraudulently sent into consumption by the licensed distillers, the produce of the unlicensed stills being reckoned at 6 million gallons.

Scotland was not quite so badly permeated with this kind of fraud as was Ireland. At the same time her condition was bad enough. Her consumption was estimated at nearly $5,000,000$ gallons, whilst the quantity on which duty was paid was $2,500,000$ gallons, as stated to the commission.

But it was not to be wondered at that this laxity prevailed when the method of charging dnty, and the morality of the Crown's own servants at this date, are considered. There seems no doubt at all that at this period a practice prevailed in Ireland by which the distiller was charged with duty upon 750 gallons only, out of each 1,000 gallons which he produced. The evil seems to have been widely known among the revenue officers and, say the commissioners, "although it could only prevail through the neglect or corrupt connivance of the officers we find no trace of any measures for the correction of so extensive an evil."

But the evil of this state of things was not confined to the divisions of the kingdom in which the, frauds took place. It tended powerfully to stop free intercourse between the three kingdoms, for, of course, if the distillers of one country enjoyed advantages of the kind described, those of the other two divisions could not compete with them, or if they did so, must manage to secure the like allowances.

The commissioners of 1823 pointed out that the methods of assessing duty were not identical in the three divisions of the kingdom, and, moreover; that the English distillers by a system of combination contrived to keep the Scotch and Irish spirit (but especially the latter), out of the English market. The report drew attention to the principle constituting the basis of the Acts uniting the three kingdoms under one legislature, viz., the establishment of an equal and general participation of commercial advantages founded upon free and unrestrained intercourse. It advocated the establishment of one system for the collection of duties, and that any inequalities of taxation should be adjusted by adequate countervailing duties and drawbacks. In offering suggestions to meet or to mitigate the immediate difficulties, the commissioners finished by stating their conviction that only by an uniform system of distillery laws embracing the whole of the United Kingdom, could a free intercourse in spifits be justly or permanently established, and that any measure less general could only be considered as a temporary expedient, and merely preparatory to the attainment of that object.

At the date of the termination of the war with France the duty on brandy and Geneva in Great Britain amounted to $£ 12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{3}{4} d$. per imperial gallon, and it remained substantially at this high level for 32 years. Indeed, by a trifling change made in 1819 together with an addition of $4 d$. per gallon in 1840 , it was raised to $£ 12 s .10 d$. per gallon. In Ireland the duty on foreign spirit amounted to $17 s .3 \frac{3}{4} d$. per gallon from 1814 to 1822 , when it was raised to the same rate as in Great Britain. At this period the duty on home-made spirit was much lower. In 1845 it was no more than $78.10 d$. in England, 3s. 8d. in Scotland, and 2s. 8d. in Ireland, so that the high duty on brandy tended not only to restrict the consumption of that article to a comparatively small quantity, but-which was far more serious-it encouraged smuggling to an extent which all the efforts of the Customs authorities, and of the revenue cruisers failed to put down. Therefore, in the Budget of 1846 , Sir Robert Peel determined to see whether a substantial reduction of the duty would not mitigate the evil, and in consequence he reduced the duty on foreign spirits throughout the United Kingdom to the uniform rate of 15s. per gallon. From that date onwards there has never been any difference in the duties chargeable in the three divisions of the United Kingdom upon purely foreign spirit such as brandy, Geneva, and plain spirit.

Foreign spirits continued to be sabject to the duty of 15s. per gallon from 1846 until 1860. In that year by the eighth article of the treaty with France, dated 23 Jannary, it was agreed that brandies. and spirits from France should be admitted to this country at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of $2 d$. per gallon to countervail the charges to which the British manufacturer was sabject in consequence of conducting his business under Excise supervision. This, it was estimated, would make the duty on brandy 8s. 2d. per gallon.

The Surtax on Foreign Spirits.

The distillers of the United Kingdom, however, considered the surtax of $2 d$. inadequate as a compensation for the disadvantages ander which they conducted their business. The result of their representations was that the surtax was finally fixed at $5 d$. by an additional article to the treaty. This raised the rate to $8 s .5 d$., and another penny was subsequently added to compensate the revenue for the increased drawback or allowances upon the exportation of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, thereby bringing the total rate of duty up to $8 s .6 d$. per gallon proof, and this rate was embodied in the Act 23 Vic., c. 22. Subsequently it becarne necessary to raise additional revenue for the service of the year, and the duty on foreign spirits was raised by $1 s .11 d$. to the rate of $10 s .5 d$. per gallon of proof spirit.

It may be useful to record here the exact constituent items which went to make up this surtax of $5 d$. levied upon the importation of foreign spirits. The following is therefore extracted from the 13th Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue :-


In the year 1869 the import duties apon foreign corn were abolished and subsequently improvements in the method of assessing the duty upon coloured and sweetened spirits, rendered it possible to reduce the surtax from $5 d$. to $4 d$., a measure which was effected in 1881 by the Act 44 \& 45 Vic., c. 12.
2890. No further change took place in the duties upon foreign spirits until 1890, when Mr. Goschen by the Act 53 Vic., c. 8, added 6d. per gallon to the rates chargeable on all spirits, home-made and foreign, for the purpose of giving relief to local taxation. This additional 6d. is kept distinct in the revenue accounts from the previously existing duties applicable to Imperial purposes. The total rate of import duty thus became $10 \mathrm{~s} .10 d$.

The next change was in 1894, when Sir Williarn Harcourt added still another 6d. to the Imperial rate of daty, thus making the duty on foreign spirits to amount to $11 s$. $4 d$. per gallon proof, of which $6 d$. continued to be applicable in relief of looal taxation. This addition of $6 d$. to the

Imperial portion of the duty was only imposed by Parliament for the period from the 17th April, 1894, to the 1st July, 1895, and was then allowed to expire by effluxion of time, leaving the duty at the present date at 10 s . 10 d . per gallon, of which 10 s .4 d . is applicable to Imperial, and 6 d . to local purposes.

The modern history of the duty on rnm is not quite parallel with that of the duty on brandy mum. and other spirits produced on foreign soil. By far the greatest proportion of the supply of rum for use in this country has always been drawn from the British West Indian Colonies, and, until 1881, rum always enjoyed, in some degree, preferential tariff treatment. It has been already statel that at the end of the great war the duty on rum stood at $13 s .10 \frac{1}{2} d$. per gallon in Great Britain and 12s. 8 a $d$. in Ireland, as against £1 $2.7 \frac{1}{d} d$. levied on foreign spirits in Great Britain and 17s. 32 s d. in Ireland. In 1823, when the intercourse between the British Isles became, by the operation of the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 72, a coasting trade, the equalisation of the rates in the three kingdoms served to simplify the collection of the revenue, but at the same time the duty on rum of the British plantations was fixed at $13 s$. $11 \frac{1}{2} d$. throughout the United Kingdom, as against $£ 1$ 2s. $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. on foreign spirits. At this time the consumption of rum amounted to $2,349,6$ tin gallons, nearly doable the consumption of brandy and Geneva, which stood at 1,190,678 gallons.

By the Act of 1826,6 Geo. IV., c. 111 , the duty on rum was lowered to $8 s .6 d$., though no change was made in the duty on brandy. At this time home-made spirit was chargeable in England with $7 s$. per gallon, and though slight changes were made in the rates, rum, foreign plain spirit, and English spirit preserved about the same relationship to each other in the amount of the duties leviable, until Sir R. Peel reduced the duty on brandy from 22s. $10 d$. to 10 s. in 1846 . The West Indian planters had, about this period, complained bitterly that in bringing their ram into the British market they were subjected to a duty which acted practically as a prohibition, in order to protect the home-made article. Their complaint was doubtless true, for whilst the duty on colonial rum was at that time $9 s .4 d$. per gallon, the duty on British spirits was only 7s. 10 d . in England, 3s. 8 d . in Scotland, and 2s. 8 d . in Ireland. It was pointed out at the time, that the effect of this arrangement had been almost to banish the use of ram in Scotland and Ireland, and that whilst the consumption of rum in the United Kingdom was 50 per cent. greater in 1802 than-in 1844, the consumption of British spirit was 100 per cent. greater in 1844 than in 1802. Parliament, therefore, in 1847 decided to give some relief to rum and to return to the old system of charging lower rates in Scotland and Ireland than in England. Therefore, in that year, the duties per gallon proof were fixed at the rates set out in the last column below ; the duties on home-made spirits and brandy being also shown for convenience of comparison.


These were altered the next year, 1848 , to

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Home-made Spirits |  | Brandy. |  | Rum. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $*$. |  |  |  | $s$. |  |
| In England | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | 10 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| In Sootland | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 4 |  |
| In Ireland | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 8 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

In 1855, however, the Legislature raised the duty on rum in Scotland to the English level of 8s. 9 ? $d$., Ireland being still allowed the preferential rate of $6 s$. $4 d$., whilst foreign spirit remained unaltered.

The changes of $1860-1$ left rum in the following position, as regards duty, with reference to other spirits. The rates were once more made alike throughout the United Kingdom.

| Rum at ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.8. | $d$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brandy and Geneva at | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 10 | 5 |  |  |
| Home-made Spirits at | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 10 | 0 |  |  |

At this time, therefore, rum still preserved a preferential advantage of $3 d$. per gallon, an advantage which was probably neutralised by the freight incurred for its long voyage to the European market. In 1881, however, a slight change, as already recorded, was made in the duty on foreign spirits owing to the altered conditions brought about by the abolition of the grain duties in 1869, and to changes which had taken place in the method of testing coloured and sweetened spirits. The duty on foreign spirits was reduced from $10 s .5 d$. to $10 s .4 d$., and at the same time that on rum was raised from 10 s. $2 d$. to $10 s .4 d$., thus putting an end to the preferential fiscal treatment which it had enjoyed for a century and a half. The reason for the change appeared to be, that it was considered that it would be convenient to be able to reckon the duties on all foreign and colonial spirit at a single rate.

1890 and 189솔.

Spirits were charged with duty if not in proportion to their strength, in some relation thereto, in the reign of William III. An Act of 1696 granted additional duties of $£ 30$ per ton on "brandy of single proof" and on that of "double proof" $£ 60$ per ton, and a distinction of this kind continued to be drawn down to the year 1787 when the official use of the hydrometer in the assessment of the strength of spirits for duty was first recognised by Act of Parliament. The distinction previously drawn between single and double spirits was a very rough and inconclusive one, but possesses some interest as accounting for the use of the word "proof" in its application to the modern standard of alcoholic strength known as proof spirit, and recognised in the revenue laws as that at which the full statutory rate of duty is leviable.

The first enactments subsequent to the Restoration in which "aqua vite," "strong waters" brands or "brandy wine" are specifically mentioned are 12 Chas. II., c. 4, 18, $23 \& 24$, and 22 Chas. II., c. 4 ; and the duty is fixed at 8 d . per gallon without any reference to strength. Subsequently, however, brandy and other kinds of spirits were subjected to different rates accordingly as they were "single" or "doable," the meaning of these terms being, respectively, spirits below proof, or spirits above proof.

Postlethwayt, the author of the " Universal Dictionary of Commerce," writing in 1751, explains that proof spirit should contain about one half water and one half alcohol, and this is still true as a general description of proof spirit in the sense in which it is understood to-day. The same writeran admitted authority on all commercial questions in the eighteenth century-proceeds to cite "the most exact methods of examining proof in spirits" and it will be as well to give the statement in his own words :-
"Take a long phial, half filled with the common proof spirit of the malt-distillers, and give it a smart stroke with its bottom against the palm of the hand, and there will appear, on the surface of the liquor, a chaplet, or crown of bubbles, which will disappear in a clear strong manner; that is, it will first remain a while, and then go off by degrees, without breaking the babbles or rising into larger : and, when the bubbles go off in this manner, the spirit is vulgarly said to be proof, or merchantable; for, if the bubbles are too large, and vanish too soon, the spirit is deemed above proof; if too small, and they go off too soon, it is said to be below proof. But this is a fallacious method of judging ; because there are certain known ways of making a spirit bear this trial. when it is in reality either above or below proof: for the proper meaning of the word is, that a proof spirit should contain about one half water, and the other half alcohol.
"By the beforementioned kind of proof, however, all distillers, brandy merchants, brokers, and the officers of the Customs and Excise, judge of the streugth and quality of brandies and spirits,
all the brandy countries and sea-port towns of Europe. To prevent being imposed upon in this way, we might have recourse to the essay instrument, or hydrostatical balance : a gallon of alcohol is computed to weigh seven pounds and a half, and a gallon of water eight pounds; whence the compound gravity of an equal mixture of the two may be assigned. But it is a more sure and ready method for men of business to burn a little measured quantity of the brandy to be tried, in a cylindrical metalline vessel, plunged in cold water to an equal height with the brandy, and when it ceases to burn, exactly measuring the remainder, which is the water; but, if the spirit has lost one half of its measure by burning, the brandy may be aliowed proof ; if more or less, it must be judged of accordingly."

But the revenue authorities had by this time evidently felt the want of some more scientific method of test, and it would seem that the officers of Excise at some period prior to 1787 had estimated the strengti of spirits by the use of true hydrometers. The first instrument of this kind for the determination of the densities of liquids was invented by Mr . Clarke in 1730 , and is described by Desaguliers in the Philosophical Transactions in that year. In principle and to a great extent, in construction, it was the parent of the instrument at present in use, though, of course, the hydrometer has been improved apon in the course of the 110 years which have elapsed since Parliament decided to use it as the test of alcoholic strength in levying the duty upon spirits.

The seventeenth section of the Act 27 Geo. III., c. 31, runs thus :-
"And whereas, for many years now last passed, spirits have been taken and estimated by the officers of Excise to be of the different degrees of strength at which they have upon trial been denoted to be, by certain kind of hydrometers, known by the name of, and commonly called Clarke's hydrometers: And whereas it is expedient that the different degrees of strength of spirits should be taken and estimated by hydrometers of the most accurate construction, and that proper experiments be made for that purpose, and that some provision should be made for regulating the mode of estimating the strength of spirits, until such experiments shall have been made: Be it therefore enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, that, until the 5th day of April, 1788, all spirits shall be deemed and taken to be of the degree of strength at which the said hydrometer called Clarke's hydrometer, shall, upon trial by any officer or officers of Excise, denote any such spirits to be."

It will be noted that this section only refers to trials by officers of Excise, as if the hydrometer was only to be used in relation to spirits when charged by that department. And this was so, for the great Revenue Consolidation Act of the same year (27 George III., c. 13) when enacting the Customs duties upon foreign spirits, makes no mention of any limit of strength, but charges them simply by "the gallon," whilst the sarne act in enumerating the Excise duties (to which at that time both British and foreign spirits were liable) makes the duty of 2s. leviable "for every gallon of British spirits of a strength not exceeding one to ten over hydrometer proof " (equal to seven over proof by Siken' hydrometer).

Another curious fact which may be noticed at this point is that, by the same Act, the statutory strength for the single rate of duty in the case of British spirits was " one to ten degrees over proof," abeve which it became liable to double duty, whilst in the case of foreign apirits, e.g., brandy, the statutory limit of strength for what was known as single brandy was proof, beyond which, as double brandy, it became liable to the double rate.

Clarke's instrument was continued as the Government hydrometer by a number of temporary Acts until 1801 when bs 41 George III., c. 97 , its use was made perpetual. In 1818, however, a new hydrometer, called Sikes' hydrometer, was made the legal instrument for determining the strengths of spirits under the revenue laws of the Customs and Excise, and tables were prepared by the latter department and signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vausittart) denoting the strengthas at the various temperatures. This hydrometer has remained in use ever since in both departments, with, there is no doubt, satisfaction to those who pay duty according to its readings, and to the officers whose business it is to guard the interests of the revenue.

It is, perhaps, as well to record here that by the Act last quoted, proof spirit is defined to be that which at the temperature of 51 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer weighs exactly $\frac{19}{13}$ parts of an equal measure of distilled water. Stated in other words, proof spirits consists of a mixture of $49 \cdot 24$ parts by weight of pure alcohol, and 50.76 parts by weight of distilled water, the mixture being at a temperature of 51 degrees Fithrenheit.

FOKEIGN "SPIRITS.-An Account of the Quaftities of Foreign Spirits charged respectively, with the Rates and Amounts of Duty (Customs and Excise) in to 1895-96.

with Duty for consumption in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, each year, together with the Population at each Decenninal period from 1800


| Tears. | ENGLAND. |  |  |  | scotland. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pupulation. | $\|$Number of <br> Nomberial Gallons <br> of Foreign <br> Spirits charged <br> with Daty for <br> Consumption. | Rates of Daty per Gallon. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Amount of }}$ | Population | Number of Imperial Gallons of Foreist Splrits sharged with Daty for Consumption. | Rates of Dinty per Gallon. | Amount of Daty. |
|  |  |  | Brandy and Geneva. <br> $\pm \quad 2 . \quad d$ | 8 |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{8}$ |
| 1831 | 13,994,460 | 1,217,971 | 126 | 1,368,176 | 2,373,561 | 39,744 | Same as in England. | 44, $\mathbf{3 2 6}$ |
| 1832 | .. | 1,530,988 | 26 | 1,721,693 | $\cdots$... | 69,236 | " | 77.463 |
| 1833 | ... ... | 1,319,837 | 126 | 1,483.868 | ... ... | 46,696 | n | 52,029 |
| 1834 | $\cdots$ | 1,347,436 | 26 | 1,514,375 | ... ... | +4,748 | $\rightarrow$ | 49,399 |
| 1835 | $\ldots$ | 1,286,107 | 120 | 1,439,531 | ... ... | +0,980 | " | 45,696 |
| 1836 | ... ... | 1,230,651 | 126 | .1,378,687 | ... ... | +1,903 | " | 46,808 |
| 1837 | ... ... | 1,184,368 | 26 | 1,328,254 | ... ... | 37,136 | : | 41,304 |
| 1838 | .. ... | 1,176,252 | 1206 | 1,320,852 | ... ... | 33,084 | " | +2,727 |
| 1839 | $\cdots$ | 1,140,111 | 26 | 1,277,166 | ... ... | 37,906 | 3 | 42.527 |
| 1840 | ... | 1,080,978 | 210 | 1,228,112 | ... .. | 35,950 | " | 40,638 |
| 1841 | 15,929,492 | 1,127,849 | 1210 | 1,287,641 | 2,621,854 | 40,291 | " | +5,878 |
| 1842 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 1,049,211 | $1 \quad \geq 10$ | 1,197,694 | ... ... | 35,976 | * | +0,950 |
| 1843 | $\cdots$... | 1,006,105 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 10\end{array}$ | 1,148,971 | ... ... | 35,327 | " | +0,260 |
| 1844 | $\cdots$ | 990,485 | 120 | 1,131,277 | .. ... | 36,050 | " | 41,047 |
| 1845 | $\cdots$ | 1,019,515 | 1210 | 1,164,1:3 | ... ... | 41,181 | " | 46.936 |
| 1846 | $\cdots$.... | 1,467,769 | 0 15 0 | 1,131,634 | ... | 65,414 | " | 50,239 |
| 1847 | $\cdots$ | 1,467,744 | 0 15 0 | 1,102,927 | $\cdots$ | 72,568 | " | 34,492 |
| 1848 | . | 1,526,456 | 0 15 1 | 1,141.698 | $\cdots$ | *3,796 | " | 62.927 |
| 1849 | ... ... | 2,037,458 | 0 15 0 | 1,529,958 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 118,523 | " | 88,310 |
| 1850 | ... ... | 1,767,969 | 0150 | 1,329,204 | $\cdots$... | 87,975 | " | 65.561 |
| 1851 | 17,982,849 | 1,778,550 | 0 150 | 1,385,687 | 2,896,015 | 80,301 | " | -59,691 |
| 1852 | ... | 1,835,989 | - 150 | 1,380,091 | $\cdots$ | 83:909 | " | 62.656 |
| 1853 | - | 1,768,049 | 0 15 0 | 1,329,739 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 91,690 | " | 68,550 |
| 1854 | ... | 1,740,587 | 0 150 | 1,307,336 | $\cdots \quad$. | 107,044 | " | 80.698 |
| 1855 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 1,438,986 | 0 150 | 1,080,697 | ... ... | 77,508 | " | 38,057 |
| 1856 | .. ... | 1,442,807 | 0 15 0 | 1,083.999 | ... ... | 81,3¢ 6 | $»$ | 61,180 |
| 1857 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 1,201,791 | 0150 | 904.306 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 79,980 | " | 39,967 |
| 1858 | $\cdots$ | 1,042,265 | 0 15 0 | 782,852 | $\cdots$ | 65,706 | " | 49,253 |
| 1869 | $\cdots \quad$... | 1,217,694 | $0 \quad 150$ | 915.584 | $\cdots$ | 77,994 | " | 58,510 |
| 1860 | $\cdots$... | 1,048,556 | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}0 & 8 & 6 \\ 10 & \text { and } & 10\end{array}\right.\right\}$ | 738,019 | $\cdots$ | 135,904 | " | 73,1666 |
| 1861 | 20,119,314 | 1,516,050 | - 10 5 | 708,322 | 3,066,633 | 120,014 | " | 62,892 |
| 1862 | $\cdots$ | 1,643,508 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10\end{array}$ | s6c,102 | $\cdots$ | 124,7\%1 | " | 60,219 |
| 1863 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 1,891,961 | 0 0 10 io | 950,644 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 148,185 | " | 77,324 |
| 1864 | $\cdots$ | 2,259,269 | $0 \quad 10$ j | 1,181,767 | $\cdots$ | 179,001 | " | 93,435 |
| 1860 | $\cdots$ | 2,645,304 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 3$ | 1.383,037 | $\cdots$ | 219,437 | " | 114,486 |
| 1866 | ... ... | 3,104,392 | $0 \quad 10$ - | 1,622,044 | $\cdots \quad .$. | 337,4\% | " | 175,934 |
| 1867 | $\cdots$ | 3,300,105 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 5\end{array}$ | 1,124,716 | $\cdots$... | 475, 257 | n | 947,817 |
| 1868 | ... ... | 3,643,047 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 5$ | 1.903.363 | ... ... | 250,972 | " | 287,210 |
| 1869 | * . $*$ | -. 3,687,723 | 0. 10...3 | 1,926,728 | ... ... | 425,469 | " | 821,836 |

with Duty in England, Sootland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, \&c.-continued.


FOREIGN SPIRITS.-Account of the Quantities of Foreign Spirits charged

with 'Duty in England, scobtland, Ireland," and the United Kingdom, \&c:-contintred:

| irkland. |  |  |  | UNTTED Kingdok. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| iPoputation. |  | Rates of Duty per Gallon. | Amount of <br> - Daty. | Popaiation. | Number of Imperial Gallons Spirits charged With Duty for Consumption. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { iDnayy } \end{aligned}$ | yrabs |
|  |  | \& $2 . d$. | $\varepsilon$ |  |  | $\leqslant$ |  |
| $i-\cdots$ | No Record. | Same as in England. | No Eeoord. | .-2... | No Record. | a 2,444,612 | 1870-71 |
| 5,386,708 | " |  | " | 31,513,442 | " | a 2,442,549 | 187 |
| $\ldots$ | n' | " | " | $\cdots{ }^{\text {... }}$.. | " | a 8,511,052 | 1872-73 |
| ... | " | " | " | ... ... | " | a 2,761,654 | 1873 |
| $\cdots$... | " | " | $b^{2888,672}$ | ... ... | " | b 5,718,957 | 1874 |
| ... ... | " ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | " | b 329,784 | ... ... | " | b 6,141,336 | 18 |
| - | 416,611 | " | 217,067 | ... ... | 6,197,519 | 8,233,078 | 1876 |
| ... | 358,903 | * | 186,98 | ... ... | 5,755,370 | 3,002,430 | 1877-78 |
| . . | 339,481 | " | 176,863 | ...' ... | 5,267,903 | 2,748,225 | 1878-79 |
| .. ... | 274,013 | " | 142,76ธ | $\cdots$ | 4,428,302 | 2,311,170 | 879-8 |
| '... ... | 269,195 |  | 135,0 |  | 3,807,499 | 1,987,986 | 1880 |
| : 5,145,770 | 271,186 | " | 140,103 | 34,934,476 | 3,794,360 | 1,960,546 | 1881-82 |
| '.. ... | 222,069 |  | 445,740 | ... ... | 4,026,161 | 2,080,717 | 188 |
| ... | 269,820 | " | [39,427 | ... ... | \$,989,187 | 2,061,928 | 3-8 |
| 仡 | 293,454 | " | 151,631 | $\ldots$... | 4,257,149 | 2,201,542 | 1884-8 |
| i... ... | 299,185 | " | 154,618 | ... ... | 4,057,177 | 2,098,568 | 1885-86 |
| ... | 317,486 | " | 164,011 | ... ... | 4,308,572 | 2,228,316 | 1886-87 |
| $\cdots$ | 298,319 | -" | 154,138 | $\cdots$ | 4,161,983 | 2,152,494 | 7-8 |
| ... | 269,778 | - | 139,403 | $\ldots$ | 4,412,734 | 2,281,974 | 1888-8 |
| ... | 286,529 | " | 148,054 | ... ... | 4,679,426 | 2,419,831 | 1889-9 |
| ... | 275,611 | " | 148,991 | ... ... | 4,120,308 | 2,228,363 | 1890-9 |
| 4,681,248 | 276,215 | " | 149,629 | 37,797,013 | 3,976,215 | 2,155,124 | 1891-9 |
| ... . ... | 259,026 | " | -10,313 | ... ... | 3,816,634 | 2,968,546 | 1892-9 |
| ... ... | 263,818 | " | 142,918 | ... ... | 4,161,669 | 2.256,347 | 1893-9 |
| .... ... | 241,003 |  | 136,156 | ... ... | 3,867,354 | 2,184,959 | 1894-9 |
| ... ... | 248,039 | " | 135,428 |  | 4,214,302 | 2,301,463 | 1895-9 |
| -... ... | 249,823 | " | 135,815 | $\cdots$ | 4,196,488 | 2,272,988 | 1896-97 |

(a) Total Duty on all Spirits except Rum.
(b) Total Duty on all Spirits including Ram.

COLONIAL SPIRITS (RUM).-An Account of the Quantities of Colonial Spirits United Kingdom, respectively, with the Rates and Amounts of Duty (Customs from 1800 to 1895-96.

(Rum) charged with Duty for consumption in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the and Excise) in each year, together with the Population at each Decennial period

| IRELAND. |  |  |  | UNITED KINGDOM. |  |  | Years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population. | Number of Imperial Gallons of Coloninl Spirits (Rum) charged with Duty for Consumption. | Rates of Duty per Gallon. | Amonnt of Duty. | Population. | Number of Imperial Gallons of Colonial Spirits (Rum) charged wit Donsty for | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { Duty. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $5 \quad 2 . \quad d$. | $\boldsymbol{x}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 864,411 | 0 6 6 8 ${ }^{3}$ | 263,355 | ... ... | 3,049,590 | 1,184,182 | 1800 |
| 5,216,329 | 1,057,316 | 0688 | 347,455 | 15,902,322 | 3,094,392 | 1,302,632 | 1801 |
| $\cdots$ | 637,005 | 06117 | 206,861 | .. ... | 3,310,065 | 1,429,851 | 1802 |
| ..- | 259,966 | 086 | 88,140 | $\cdots$... | 3,212,611 | 1,457,011 | 1803 |
| ... | 180,289 | 0 0 9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 69,292 | $\ldots$ | 1,813,736 | 1,123,927 | 1804 |
| ... | 123,049 | 0 0 9 2 | 56,401 | ... ... | 1,973,068 | 1,280,171 | 1805 |
| ... | 160,148 | $0 \quad 934$ | 72,616 | $\cdots$ | 2,206,280 | 1,446,602 | 1806 |
| ... | 210,822 | 0 0 9 2 | 96,777 | $\cdots$ | 2,436,901 | 1,593,591 | 1807 |
| ... | 343,333 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 3\}$ | 161,756 | $\cdots$ | 2,757,347 | 1,799,262 | 1808 |
| $\cdots$ | 1,063,661 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 34$ | 546,747 | $\cdots$ | 3,613,611 | 2,278,821 | 1609 |
| .. ... | 336,658 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 3 \frac{1}{3}$ | 172,420 | $\cdots$... | 8,370,936 | 2,227,695 | 1810 |
| 5,956,466 | 150,290 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 33$ | 77,378 | 18,103,492 | 3,162,541 | 2,127,539 | 1811 |
| ... | 283,135 | $0 \quad 10 \quad 33$ | 149,818 | $\cdots$.... | 3,775,169 | 2,509,156 | 1812 |
| $\cdots$.... | 463,008 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 107\end{array}$ | 251,640 | $\cdots$ | 3,749,374 | 2,018,276 | 1813 |
| ... ... | 91,154 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 3\end{array}$ | 58,060 | $\cdots$ | 3,703,835 | 2,571,638 | 1814 |
| ... | 64,833 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 83\end{array}$ | 41,295 | ... ... | 3,365,785 | 2,281,768 | 1815 |
| ... ... | 21,543 | 01283 | 12,171 | $\cdots$ | 2,428,950 | 1,648,558 | 1816 |
| ... ... | 30,686 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 87\end{array}$ | 19,123 | $\cdots$ | 2,408,311 | 1,638,849 | 1817 |
| ... ... | 21,366 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 84\end{array}$ | 13,588 | $\cdots$... | 2,631,083 | 1,789,302 | 1818 |
| .. ... | 25,735 | 0 12 8in | 16,290 | ... ... | 2,364,883 | 1,746,737 | 1819 |
| ... ... | 20,390 | $0 \quad 12$ 83 | 12,981. | ... ... | 2,489,120 | 1,697,407 | 1820 |
| 6,801,827 | 19,683 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 83\end{array}$ | 12,538 | 21,007,386 | 2,324,315 | 1,588,915 | 1821 |
| ... ... | 15,035 | 0 12 87 | y, $\mathbf{3} 57$ | $\cdots$... | 2.246,839 | 1.536,203 | 1822 |
| ... ... | 18,173 | Same as in England. | 11,534 | $\cdots$ | 2,349,660 | 1,602,201 | 1823 |
| -.. ... | 9.453 | " | 6,097 | ... ... | 2,551,646 | 1,606,925 | 1824 |
| ... ... | 10,128 | " | 6.314 | $\cdots$ | 2,095,657 | 1,284,628 | 1825 |
| ... ... | 27,7is | $\cdots$ | 11,70 | $\cdots \quad \cdots$ | 4,305,316 | 1,828,878 | 1826 |
| ... ... | 23.240 | * | 9,550 | $\cdots$ | 3,268,606 | 1,396,576 | 1827 |
| ... ... | 24,708 | " | 10,329 | $\cdots$ | 3,277,653 | 1,392,504 | 1828 |
| ... ... | 21,263 | " | 9,086 | $\cdots$ | 3,375,866 | 1,434,783 | 1829 |
| ... ... | 19,294 | " | 8,493 | $\cdots$ | 3,658,95\% | 1,600,331 | 1830 |
| 7,767,401 | 18,984 | " | 8.540 | 24,135,422 | 3.624,597 | 1,629,881 | 1831 |
| ... ... | 24,432 | " | 10,978 | $\cdots \quad$... | 3,537,507 | 1.591,109 | 1832 |
| ... ... | 22.888 | " | 10,299 | $\cdots$ | 3,492,193 | 1,5̄70,797 | 1835 |
| ... ... | 27.358 | " | 12,297 | $\cdots$ | 3,345,177 | 1,805,140 | 1834 |
| ... ... | 26,295 | " | 11,833 | $\cdots$ | 3,416,966 | 1,537,694 | 1835 |
| ... ... | 24,985 | * | 11,239 | $\cdots$ | 3,324,749 | 1,496,156 | 1836 |
| ... ... | 21063 | * | 9,299 | $\cdots$ | 3,184,255 | 1,432,929 | 1337 |

C Nins

with Duty in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, \&c.-continued.


COLONIAL SPIRITS.-Account of the Quantities of Colonial Spirits charged


- with Duty in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, \&o.-continued.

| ireland. |  |  |  | UNTED KINGDOM. |  |  | ybars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population. | Nnmber of <br> Imparial Gallons of Colonial Spirits (Rum) charged wit Duty for Consumption. | Rates of Duty per Gallon. | Amount of | Popalation. | Number of Imperial Grillons <br> Imperial Gallon Spirits (Rum) charged with Duty for Consumption. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { Duty. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\pm \quad$ s. $\quad d$. | ¢ |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |
| ... ... | 198,552 | Same as in England. | 100,940 | $\cdots$ | 4,949,270 | 2,516,260 | 1876-77 |
| ... ... | 209,774 | Rhgan. | 106,636 | $\cdots$ | $4,9 \overline{02,753}$ | 2,017,793 | 1877-78 |
| ... ... | 234,143 | " | 119,024 | ... | 5,039,191 | 2,561,632 | 1878-79 |
| ... | 206,777 | " | 102,113 | ... ... | 4,627,498 | 2,352,324 | 1879-80 |
| ... ... | 221,868 | " | 112.783 | ... ... | 4,790,277 | 2,43\%,089 | 1880-81 |
| 5,145,770 | 213,842 | " |  | 34,934,476 | 4,336,567 | 2,240,165 | 1881-82 |
| ... | 233,191 | " | 120,621 | … ... | 4,379,805 | 2,262,452 | 1882-83 |
| ... ... | 229,864 | " | 118,76\% | ... ... | t,114,003 | 2,127,817 | 1883-84 |
| ... ... | 245,493 | " | 126,837 |  | 4,034,061 | 2,084,252 | 1884-85 |
| ... ... | 252,505 | " | 130,455 | ... ... | 3,927,418 | 2,029,392 | 1885-86 |
| ... ... | 270,581 | " | 139,793 |  | 3,790,723 | 1,958,478 | 1886-87 |
| ... ... | 299,748 | " | 151,862 | $\cdots$ | 3,937,494 | 2,034,286 | 1887-88 |
| ... ... | 313,948 | " | 162,198 | $\ldots$ | 3,827,487 | 1,977,463 | 1883-89 |
| ... ... | 399,805 | " | 206,301 | ... ... | 4,295,4̄̄2 | 2,217,171 | 1889-90 |
| .. ... | 369,644 | " | 199,6is 4 | $\ldots$ | t,478,718 | 2,420,630 | 1890-91 |
| t,681,2+8 | 443,525 | " | 240,262 | 37,797,013 | 4,017,436 | 2,443,083 | 1891-92 |
| ... ... | 387,068 | " | 209,681 | ... ... | $\pm, 020,814$ | 2,179,0̄6 | 1892-93 |
| ... ... | 416,196 | " | 225,451 | ... | 3,750,789 | 2,031,951 | 1893-94 |
| ... ... | 413,939 | " | 233,262 | $\ldots$ | 3,835,283 | 2,165,230 | 189¢-95 |
| ... ... | t38,157 | " | 239,105 | ... | 3,818,691 | 2,080,072 | 1895-96 |
| ... ... | 472,364 | " | 255,864 | ... ... | 4,086,384 | 2,213,457 | 1896-97 |

## TOBACCO.

Tobacco had already become an article of sufficient importance to be separately rated in the Book of Rates issued with the Act 12 th Chas. II., c. 4. The annexed statement shows the duty which was at that time leviable upon it, and which may be shortly described as 5 per cent. on the value as laid down in the Book of Rates. But tobacco had been gradually growing in importance as an article of commerce since the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had already appeared upon the Statute Book in an Act of the 16th year of Charles I., in which it was provided that the subsidy of 16 Chas. I ., poundage levied by that Act should not extend to tobacco of the English plantations, which was to be ${ }^{\text {c. } 8 .}$ rated at only $2 d$. per lb .

From a very early period after tobacco had become an article of general use, smugglers had discovered that it offered the best possible vehicle for their illicit practices. The duty on tobacco of foreign growth had become very onerous by the middle of the eighteenth century, and even such as came from Maryland and Virginia was liable to the Customs to the extent of $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. a pound-a heavy duty in those days.

The Isle of Man became at this time a terrible thorn in the side of the Commissioners of Customs as a depot for tobacco and spirits, to be smuggled into the three kingdoms from each of which it is about equidistant. In 1766 it was computed that the loss to the imperial revenue from the smuggling carried on from that island alone, was not less than $£ 500,000$ a year, besides a loss to the East India Company of $£ 200,000$ a year. Tobacco, apon importation into the island, paid to the lord (then the Duke of Athol) only one halfpenny per lb., so that the pronts made by running it to the adjacent coasts were enormous. The smugglers were able to employ constantly, in what was called "the smuggling trade," nine or ten large wherries and twenty boats. The wherries and boats started from Peel to supply the east and north parts of Ireland, the Highlands and the west of Scotland; those from Donglas and Drrbyhaven supplied Wales, Cheshire and Lancashire; and those from Ramsay, Cumberland and all the country on each side of Solway Firth. The account from which this is quoted states that " ten or twelve of these boats are almost every week seen in a fleet passing Whitehaven, all laden, steering for the said river where they land their cargoes at noonday, the country people being all ready to assist and protect them in such numbers as no officer dare offer to molest."

The Government cruizers were found to be of very little use in checking this traffic. Their lofty masts enabled them to be seen by the smugglers from such a distance that the latter could generally ron their goods and get away before the crnizers could come up, and such numbers of people were always ready to assist the smugglers that the illicit goods were distributed before any force could arrive. In addition, the smugglers had the advantage of using small boats with low masts for their trade and of these there were considerable numbers. In an account of the time it is stated that not one smuggling boat in a hundred was caught.

So notorious, and hurtful to the revenue, had this state of things become that in 1764 a stringent Order in Conncil was issued with a view of throwing every impediment in the way of contraband practice, especially on the coasts of Man. In the following jear the Crown determined, as a more thorough method of dealing with the evil, to purchase the sovereignty of the island from the Dake of Athol, and an Act of Parliament was passed to that effect, the sum of $£ 70,000$ being paid to the Duke as compensation for his seignorial rights.

The stricter measures to prevent the smaggling of tobacco consequent upon this change caused considerable discontent in the American colonies, which had found a ready market in the Isle of Man for that article as well as sugar and rum, of which they were the chief sources of supply.

In 1789 and 1790 a great change was made in the revenue law relating to tobacco, and what was

Poatlethwayt Dictionary of Commerce.

Ibid.
1789. known as the survey and permit system of the Excise was introduced by 29 Geo. III., c. 68, and 30 Geo. III. c. 40. The duty on Tobacco at that time was 1 s .3 d . per lb., and it was levied wholly as a Customs import duty. The new law, without altering the total charge, levied $9 d$. as a duty of Excise, -which was considered to be a method less easy of evasion,-and left $6 d$. as a Customs import duty. Most stringent regulations against smaggling and adulteration were introduced. The prohibition to mix any article except water with tobacco in the process of manufacture was enforced by express enactments in 115 penalties, varying from $£ 20$ to $£ 500$ each, with 37 penalties of the forfeiture of goods, and 4 penalties of treble value, and for a time the legitimate traders seemed to think that their interests as well as those of the Crown had received some more adequate protection. Nevertheless, in 1840, while Mr. Baring was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the existing
statutes governing the trade were repealed, and an opposite system by which the manufacturer was ulmost freed from supervision was introduced by $3 \& 4$ Vic., c. 18. A permit was only required for the removal of unmanufactured tobacco and a certificate for stalks and returns, while a book was required to be kept by the manufacturers for the entry of all such permits and certificates. This change was a relief to the manufacturer as freeing him to a great extent from a system of minute and vexatious supervision, but it was soon found that the restriction prohibiting the mixture of the leaves of other herbs with tobacco, was evaded under the temptation of the high duty, with the result that there ensued a considerable increase of adulteration. To cope with this evil a new law was passed in 1842 , but its stringent provisions, while they acted in the repression of the adulteration which had grown ap, led again to increased smuggling.

The Survey and Permit System had lasted for over 50 years when these changes were made. . But they did not satisfy public opinion, and in 1844 , owing to the growing and persistent complaints as to the continuance of smuggling, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the whole condition of the trade and as to the measures to be adopted to check smugglingFor, notwithstanding the strictness of the Excise law and the ntmost efforts of the Customs, tobacco continued to be the favourite object of the smuggler, especially in Ireland, so that in 1824 the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the revenue arising in Ireland, reported that 70 cargoes. were illegally landed in that conntry in one year; and that the quantity so landed was, on a low estimate, calculated at $3,640,000$ lbs., the daty on which would have amounted to $\mathbf{f 7 2 8 , 0 0 0}$. The practice-the Commissioners stated-appeared to be confined to the single article of tobacco, for although attempts were made for the clandestine introduction of tea and French brandies. it was not to such an extent as to require their notice. One witness of experience before the Committee on the growth of tobacco in 1830; stated that he considered that in the United Kingdom "as much tobacco again is smuggled into consumption as pays the daty," and the Committee recorded their concurrence in this estimate. This opinion was again put forward by witnesses in 1844.

The Committee of 1844 made no report, and would seem to have been divided in opinion as tothe remedy to be applied in an admittedly deplorable state of affairs, between the alternatives of devising new and far more stringent regulations combined with strict and close supervision, or of recommending a reduction of the duty from $3 s .1 \frac{4}{6} d$. a pound on raw tobacco, at which it then stood, to ls. a pound which had been strongly pressed upon them as the measure which would be most likely to put an end to the contraband traffic by withdrawing the inducement to engage in it.

In the end nothing was done in the direction of a reduction of the duty, though a new and stringent Act for the prevention of smuggling ( $8 \& 9$ Vic., c. 87 ) was passed in 1845 . From this time the duty on tobacco remained at the same rate of about $3 s .2 d$. per lb. for the raw leaf until the present day, except during the period from $1878-9$ to $1887-8$, during which, owing to a change introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote in the former year, the rates on all classes of tobacco were raised by $4 d$. per lb, and on cigars (in 1879) by $6 d$.

At the commencement of the present century all tobacco was imported with the leaves whole
Stemmed tobacco, snuff, stalk. and untouched, and containing the stalk, which latter is the portion principally used in the manufacture of snuff. A large quantity of stalk was in consequence produced-more than was needed for the manufacture of snuff, although at that time the use of snuff was much more common than at present. The stalk is by weight about one quarter of the leaf, and at that time it became a serious and difficult question to get rid of the stalk on which the heavy duty had been paid, but for which there was no sufficient demand. The matter constituted a burning grievance on the part of the manufacturers who made strong representations to the Government. It was discussed whether the leaves might not be stripped from the stalks in bond, but there were not at that time any convenient warehouses or appliances for so doing. On the other hand, there was the alternative of granting drawback on the surplus stalks, but that was a course known to be so open to fraudulent malpractices that the Treasury were not willing to agree to it.

In 1808, however, the Treasury did actually allow the stripping of the stalks to be done in bond. But about this time the trade began to have recourse to another expedient which effectually laid the difficulty for the moment. Ther imported the leaf after the stalk had been taken out, and this practice grew rapidly because the importers found that besides relieving them from any surplus of stalk, tobacco so treated abroad was, on importation, drier than unstripped tobacco, and consequently ubsorbed a great deal of meisture subsequent to the payment of duts. To such an extent did this take place, that in $182: 1 \mathrm{Mr}$. Goulburn, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, contemplated imposing
an additional duty of $3 d$. per lb , on stripped or "stemmed" tobacen as it began to be called. It was feared, however, that such a daty would have the effect of keeping nearly all the strips out of the country, and so would lead to an increase of the standing evil from which the trade suffereil, viz. : a superabundance of stalk on which the duty had been paid.

In the result the importation of stemmed tobacco was not interferel with, nor was any liscriminating duty placed upon it as compared with the leaf. And that condition of things has remained until the present day, no inconvenience being now felt from any deficiency in the supply of stalk, notwithstanding that in the year 1895, out of $63,401,000$ pounds of leaf tobacco on which duty was paid for home consumption, $44, \mathrm{x} 64,000$ pounds were stemmed, ief, stripped from the stalks. It may be taken that the stalk in the other $18,537,000$ pounds was sufficient for all the needs of the United Kingdom.

At the same time, by the Budget of 18ti, commenced that series of free trade measures which (especially the Acts of 1853 and 1860) in conjunction with the development of narigation by the agency of steam, and of inland communication by railways and telegraphs, has raised the wealth of the country to a much higher point than it had previously attained. The concurrent and nearly co-temporary operation of these grent agencies, together with freedom for a long perind from foreign war, have so contributed to increase the legitimate commerce and industries of the nation, as to deprive men of the inducement which existed in the former days of national stress and comparative poverty, to engage in unlawful trade.
. The general standard of living is such that the contrast between the comparative comfort to be attained by successful smuggling, and the semi-starvation arising from want of employment, is not now presented to the minds of large numbers of the people as was the case in the earlier decades of the century. Smuggling has, therefore, almost ceased to exist in the sense in which it flourished from the days of Charles II. to the early years of Her present Majesty's reign, and the tables which follow show that the great revenue of $£ 11,000,000$ a year is now collected from this single article. And it is satisfactory to reflect that it is collected so entirely without friction or inconvenience to those who pay it and those who contribute it, as almost to warrant the expression that it is automatic in its flow into the Exchequer.

The last considerable change in the law was effected by Mr. Gladstone and took legislative shape in the Tobacco Act, 1863. That Act applied to Tobacco, as thoroughly as could be done in the case of a highly taxed article, the general principle of Free Trade. The net produce of the tobacco revenue for the financial year ended 31st March 1863 amounted to $£ 5,774,000$. In $1895-6$ it had expanded to $£ 10,748,000$ and as the arrangement made in 1863 appears to have been perfectly satisfactory in all its main features to the mercantile community and to the consumers who pay this vast revenue, it will be of interest to state here in somewhat closer detail than can be gathered from a perusal of the Act itself, the bases of the calculation to which Parliament then gave its assent, and which has endured for so long.

At the commencement of 1863 the duties on tobacco and snuff were as follows :-

## s



The drawback was $2 s .9 \frac{3}{40} d$. on all kinds of British or Irish manufactured tobacco exported, except snuff, on which there was no drawback.

The new Act left the duty on the unmanufactured leaf at the old rate of 3 s . with 5 per cent. thereon. In making his calculations, Mr. Gladstone had started from this duty on the raw material, and then estimating the cost of manufacture and the resulting product, he arrived at what was considered an equitable rate to be levied on Foreign cigars and other imported manufactured tobacco. The chief difficulty in making a calculation of this kind arose from the different porrers of absorption of moisture possessed by different kinds of tobacco. Hitherto the revenue had suffered owing to the fact that the Customs Acts merely laid down a certain rate of duty upon tobacco by the pound weight without reference to this particular property inherent in the article. It is surprising that

## 1863.

Tobacco Act.
1863, 26 \& 27
Vic., c. 7.
$i$
the law should for so long, have ignored a condition which is vital to the interests of the publie revenue. For it was, of course, well understood by the trade and by manufacturers, that tobacco posiessed this power of assimilating moisture, and the fact had been fully brought out before the Committee of 1844 .

The way in which the revenue was prejudiced was by the tobacco being artificially dried before its importation into the United Kingdom. Duty was then paid upon it and subsequently the normal moisture (which varies from 12 to 18 per cent.) and something more was added to it, and thas ( 1 ( ponnds of tobacco on which duty had been paid, became subsequently by the addition of moist are, of the weight of 120 or 130 pounds before it reached the consumer. By this means both the consumer and the revenue saffered alike.

The first change made by the Act of 1863 was to recognise the element of moisture in assessing the Castoms charge, and the duty of 3 s . $2 d$. laid upon the raw leaf was then for the first time made to apply only to tobacco containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture. For tobacco below that limit of moistnre (which would indicate artificial drying) the rate was fixed at 3s. 6d. Then as regards the duty of $5 x$. per 16 . on Foreign cigars in relation to the beforementioned duty on the ruw material, Mr. Gladstone made two calculations, one in reference to a dry kind of Havanna leaf containing 12 per cent. of moisture at the time of payment of duty, and the other to a wet description containing as moch as $\mathbf{2 3}$ per cent. The calculations were as follows :-

Mr. Gladstone's calculation No. 1 in 1863.

## WEIGHT.

100 lbs Havanna leaf somewhat dry ... ... ... ... ... ... 100 lhs.
Yarra, German and Dntch tobacco.

which, divided by 69 , gives about 4s. 1 . as the duty actually paid on each pound of cigars.
The Chancellor allowed the manafacturer the difference between 4s. 1d. and 5 s . for cover as a full and fair equivalent for both the direct and indirect charge to which the British manufacturer was subject, and in order that the labourers "who were employed in the manufacture, amongst whom were women and children, might be well looked after " (Hansard, March 19th 1863).

Mr. Gladstone's calculation No. 2 in 1863.

## WEIGHT.



## Doty.


which, divided by 57 , gives about 4s. $11 d$, as the duty actually paid on each lb . of cigars.

It will at once be perceived from a consideration of these two calculations, how all-important was the question of moisture. In the one case the manufacturer would pay duty at 3 s . $2 d$. a pound on about 12 lbs . of water, and in the other upon 23 lbs. of water. The object of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was-so far as was possible in the case of an article bearing a very high rate of dutyto avoid extending a protective duty to the British manafacturer, whilst at the same time bearing in mind that he would be obliged to work under official supervision and to manipulate an article which was liable to a good deal of waste in the process of manufacture,-waste, on every ounce of which, a duty five times as great as the intrinsic value of the article, had been levied.

In the first of the two instances given (which may be looked upon as representing a more uverage case than the other) it will be seen that the "cover" afforded to the British manufacturer amounted to $11 d$. per $\mathbf{l b}$. if the duty on Foreign cigars was fixed at the rate of 5 s . per $\mathbf{l b}$.; and, apon all the close consideration applied to the case at the time, that rate was determined upon as one which while it would give the consumer the benefit of an open market in which to buy, would also not press unfairly npon the home manufacturer. The cover afforded to the manufacturer was, however, very much larger than $11 d$., because the calculation assumes that the cigars would be turned out "absolutely dry" whereas they would, in fact, contain ahout $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of moisture, and Mr. Gladstone subsequently stated this to the House of Commons.

It became, however, necessary to fix a drawback upon exported cigars and manafactured Drawback. tobaccos of British make which would do the manufacturers justice, but would not act as a bounty by returning to them, upon the exportation of their wares, a greater sum than they had paid Hansard. upon the raw material of which those wares were composed. Great caution was necessary in ${ }^{2 n d}$ Maroh fixing this rate because a drawback is open to abuses, and finally 38. 3d. was fixed apon as "full 1000 . compensation for the duty paid in the first instance."

The proposed great reduction in 1863 of the duties apon cigars and other kinds of homemanufactured tobacco created at the time considerable agitation in the trade, which feared the loss of the home markets so soon as the old high duty should cease. They arged that the rate of duty proposed to be levied upon the manufactured article was not sufficient to cover their losses in working with a raw material upon which so onerous a rate of import duty as $3 s .2 d$. per lb . was levied, and they asked that drawback should be paid upon the waste of their manufacture. The Treasury was not, at the time, prepared to adopt what was then an entirely new principle, but it was conceded that the manufacturers had a claim to a drawback upon British snuff exported, an article upon which no drawback was then allowed, although drawback was granted upon the exportation of other kinds of British manufactured tobacco. Under certain limitations, therefore, as to moisture and the presence of inorganic matter, suuff when exported as merchandise was included amongst the articles to which the drawback of 3 s .3 d . per Ib. allowed by the Act, was made to apply and it was hoped by this means to create an export trade in British snuff.

This did not, however, remedy the grievance as to loss of duty on waste and smalls. Subsequently it was found that the snuff exported was not really a merchantable article, but consisted of the ground-up waste and chipped leaves and sweepings resulting from the process of manufacture, the object being of course to obtain the return of the duty paid in the first instance upon the raw leaf. This constituted a breach of the provision of the general Customs law of that day ( 16 \& 17 Vic., c. 107, sec. 123) which forbade the grant of drawback upon goods of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed. The law was not, however, pressed with rigour in this case, as it was

Drawback granted on snuff.
considered that there was much to be said in favour of the views of the Trade, which had arged that such waste should be allowed to be surrendered to the Department and deatroyed. Eventally, by the Act 41 Vic., c. 15, permission was given to licensed manufacturers to deposit unmerchantable smuff of this description, technically called "offal snoff," in the Queen's warehouse at approved ports, and, on receipt of the drawback, to abandon the snuff, to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioners of Customs might direct.
1878.
1887.

Restriction of moisture in Tobacco.

The duties apon Tobacco as settled by the Tobacco Act, 1863, remained undisturbed until 1878. In that year, in order to meet a deficit in the Revenue for 1878-9, Sir Stafford Northcote added $4 d$. to the duty on leaf tobacco (making the rate $3 s .6 d$. per lb .) and $4 \frac{1}{5} d$. per lb . to the duties on all classes of manufactured tobacco. It was pointed out at the time that this addition would distarb the relationship as settled in 1863 , between the duty on the raw material and that on manafactured tobacco, particularly Cigars. The experience of the next jear proved the truth of this prediction, and therefore in the Budget of 1879 the duty on Cigars was raised by an additional $2 d$., making the rate of duty on that article $5 s .6 d$. per lb. But the measures of 1878 and 1879 did not result in a financial success. The Tobacco Revenne appeared to be approaching the limit of productiveness, and though it still increased in its annual yield its elasticity appeared to be considerably impaired.

No further change in the duties was, however, proposed until 1887, when Mr. Goschen decided to take off the amounts by which they had been increased in 1878 and 1879 and to return to the rates as settled in the Tobacco Act, 1863. He hoped by this measure to restore the vitality which seemed, in a degree, to have been sapped by the additional $4 d$. impused in 1878 ; but at the same time he did not rely alone on the reduction of daty to effect his purpose, but attacked the true canse of the slackening advance of this branch of receipt by a still more effective provision. He proposed to Parliament to limit the amount of moisture which manufacturers and retailers might thereafter add to the tobacco sold by them to the public, and the result was that by the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c .15 , it became illegal to sell tobacco containing more than 35 per cent. of water. A penalty of $£ 50$ was imposed for infractions of this provision, which has probably done more to raise the yield of the Tobacco Revenue than any other measure that could have been devised.

## HOME GROWN TOBACCO.

Although there are no official records as to the revenue derived from tobacco in the earlier years of its ase in this country, yet it is evident that it had formed an item of the national income for some years previous to 1660 . The Lords and Commons had imposed a duty on tobacco of the British plantations in 1643, but seventeen years later we find it stated in the statutes that the use in this country and in Ireland of tobacco grown in these kingdoms had deprived His Majesty King Charles II. of "a considerable part of his revenue," and for this reason as well as because the American plantations depended greatly for their prosperity on the sale of their tobacco, and because also that English tobacco was " not so good and wholesome to the takers thereof," it was forbidden to grow any tobacco in England or Ireland on pain of incurring considerable penalties, and all growing crops of tobacco found thereafter in the fields were to be "burnt, plucked ap, consumed or atterly destroyed." This prohibition was extended to Scotland by 22 Geo. III., c. 73.

But in 1779 Parliament nevertheless determined to allow the growth of tobacco in Ireland, and by an Act passed in that year it repealed the prohibition of 1660 so far as it concerned Ireland.

No official or other statistics appear to be in existence as to the extent to which the cultivation of tobacco was carried on in Ireland in consequence of this change in the law. McCulloch states that it made considerable progress, but cites no authority. However this may have been, the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland was put an end to in 1831 by the Act $1 \& 2$ Will. IV., c. 13, which merely cites that it is expedient that the Act of 1779 allowing such cultivation should be repealed. The law actually stands in the same position at present, with regard to home-grown tobacco, but by an Order of the year 1887 the Lords of the Treasury decided to allow experimentally the cultivation of tobacco in the United Kingdom under certain regulations and subject to the control of the Board of Inland Revenue. No great advantage has been taken of this permission, for though the Treasury Order has been in force for 10 years, the revenue from this source has never exceeded $£ 160$ in any one year, and only $£ \mathbf{£ 3}$ has been paid on Irish tobacco in the ten rears. Of the total sum of $£ 485$ collected from this source in the decado $£ 440$ were paid in England. In 1895-6 the quantity charged with duty was only 10 lbs .

## RATES OF DUTY ON TOBACCO.

The duties on tobacco, as enacted by the 12th Charles II., c. 4 (known fiscally as the "Old
1660. Subsidy "), are given in the following table, and this is the first appearance of tobacco upon the Statute Book, although James I. had by a Royal Commission required the payment of an impost upon this article :-

| ARTICLEE. |
| :--- |

On tobacco of the English plantations 1d. per lb. was levied beyond the last mentioned rate. This latter rate was payable only after nine months from the date of importation, but security had to be given for its due payment at the proper time. If any merchant desired to pay ready money, he was allowed abatement after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

In 1685 , $3 d$. per lb. was added to the daty on British plantation tobacco and $6 d$. per lb . to that 2685. on foreign grown tobacco. By the 9 Will. III., c. 23, the 2 Anne, cap. 9 , and 8 Geo. I., cap. 21, 1 Jac. II., c.4. farther additions were rade, leaving the tobacco duties in 1723, as follows :-

| ARTICLE. |  | Duty on Importation. |  |  | Drewback on Exportation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\pm$ | $x$. | d. | $\pm$ | 8. | $\boldsymbol{d}$. |
| Spanish and Brazil tobacco, or any not of the British or French plantations | Ll. | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 3318 |
| Spanish and Brazil tobacco, in pudding or roll ... ... | " | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 318 |
| Tobacco of the French plantations ... ... ... | " | 0 | 3 |  | 0 | 3 | 719 |
| And for the additional duty on French goods by 7 \& 8 W. W., c. 20 | " |  | 2 | 318 |  | 3 | $7 \frac{18}{80}$ |
| St. Christophers, Barbadoes, or any Carib Islands, Virginia, and Summer Islands tobacco. (Britizh plantation tobucre) | " | 0 | 0 | 418 | 0 | 0 | 413 $\frac{1}{6}$ |

Besides the above, British plantation tobacco paid an additional impost which brought the total duty in 1723 for British plantation tobacco to $6 \frac{1}{3} d$. per Ib ., or $6 \frac{9}{9} d$. after deducting the discount of 25 per cent. allowed on the Old Subsidy by 9 Geo. I., c. 21 .

In 1757 the duties amounted to the following:-
1757.


In 1782 the rates were :-

| ARTICJE. |  | Duty to be pad by Brityeh Sablecta. |  |  | Duty to be paid by Aisens. |  |  | Drawback on Exportation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 4. | $d$. | $\pm$ | $*$ | $d$. | E | 2. | d. |
| Spanioh and Brazil tobacco ... ... | Lb. | 0 | 2 | 11年 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 88 |
| Spanish and Brazil tobacco, if imported from France ... ... ... ... ... | * | 0 | 8 | 230 | 0 | 8 | $\pm$ | 0 | 5 | $5 \frac{2}{10}$ |
| Spanish and Brazil tobacco, if imported from a French colony | " | 0 | 5 | 638 | 0 | \% | 818 | 0 | 5 | 318 |
| British Plantation tobacco :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported directly from the place of its growth ... ... ... ... | * | 0 | 0 | 10-3 | 0 | 0 | 10.3 | 0 | 0 | 102\%, |
| Imported not directly from the place of its growth | $\because$ |  | 0 | 112\% | 0 | 0 | 11\% | 0 | 0 | $112{ }^{2}$ |
| Prize tobscco, taken by any of His Majesty's ships of war ... ... ... ... | : |  | 0 | 102 ${ }^{20}$ | 0 | 0 | 1020 | 0 | 0 | 818 |
| Prize tobacco, taken by any private ship of war | . |  |  | 1030 | 0 | 1 | 102\% | 0 | 0 | 93 |

In 1787 the following were the duties by 27 Geo. III., c. 13 :-

| ARTIOLE |  | Duty. |  |  | Drawback |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& | 8. | d. | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 4. | $d$. |
| Tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of Spain or Portugal ... | J.l. |  | 3 | f | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Tobaces of the growth or production of Ireland, or of the growth or production of His Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in America, or of the growth or production of the United States of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America ... ... ... ... ... .. | " |  | I | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Rates of Duty (Customs and Excise) payable on Tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland from 1789.

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

| Dates. | Rates of Daty. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England and Scothand. |  |  |  | Ireland. |  |  |
|  | Britivh Plantation or American. |  | Spanish or Portaguenc. |  | Dates. | Irivh | rency |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *. | $d$. | *. | d. |  | * |  |
| 1789 until 6th Decombur 1795 ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | (i) | 1789 until 25th March 1793 ... | 1 | 0 |
| From 6th December 1795 until 31st December 17966 ... ... | 1 | 7 | $\pm$ | ; |  | 10 | ( |
| From 31st December 1796 until ath July 1798 $\qquad$ ... ... |  | 7.\% | $\pm$ | 62! ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  | 0 | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { From } \\ \text { 10th Oth } & \text { July } & 1798 \\ \text { October } 1801 & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ |  | $7 \frac{1}{81}$ | * | $7{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { From 25th March } \\ 25 \text { th March } 1799 & \text { antil } \\ \text {... }\end{array}$ | 1 | 0 |
| From loth Octover 1801 until 12th May 1802 ... .. ... |  | 78 | 4 | 651 $\frac{1}{6}$ |  | $\text { and } 10$ | ${ }_{\text {er ceut. }}$ |
|  |  | $7 \frac{3}{50}$ | 4 | 758 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { From 25th March } & \text { 1si0 } \\ 5 \text { January } \\ \text { 1su2... } & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
|  |  | 7 | 4 | 84 | Fromn 5th January 18012 <br> luth July <br> 004 <br> until | 1 | 1 |

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO-oomtinued.


SNUFF-canfinved.


From 27th March 1863, sec under Manufactured Tobacco.

## MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

## Rates of Duty.

From 1790 until 10 October 1823, the same rates as Unmanofactured Tobacco.

| From 10th October 1823 until 5th Joly 182: | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 18s. per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 5th July 1825 until 5th July 1826 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 178. |
| From 5th July 1826 until 15th May 1840 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ! $1 \times$ |
| From 15th May 1840 until 27th March 1863 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  |


|  | Segars. | Cavendish or Negrohead. | Snuff containing more tham 13 per cent. of moistare. | Snnif not contrining more than 13 per cent. of moisture. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Carendish } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Negrohead } \\ \text { manufactured } \\ \text { in bond. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { manufactured } \\ \text { Tobeceo. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 27th March 1863 until Dth April 1878 | per 1b. $\begin{array}{cc}1 \\ 5 & d . \\ 5\end{array}$ | per lb. *. $d$. 46 | per lb. - $d$. 39 | per lb. $\times$ d. 46 | per lb. *. d. 40 | per lb. *. d. $\pm 0$ |
| From 5th April 1878 until 4th April $1879 . .$. | 54 | $\pm 10$ | 41 | 410 | 44 | 44 |
| From 4th April 1879 to 2lst May 1887 ... | 66 | 410 | 41 | $\pm 10$ | 44 | 44 |
| From 21st May 1887 to 1896-7 ... ... | 50 | 46 | 39 | 46 | 40 | $\pm 0$ |

## Amounts of Duty" received on Tobacoo in the United Kingdom from 1790 to 1896-97.



[^19]| Year ended 6th Jandary |  |  |  |  |  | Gross amount of Duty received thereon. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Scotland. | , Ireland. | United Kingiom. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | British Currency. |  |
| 1821 | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | $\underset{2,355,740}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ 275,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{5}}{518,711}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}{3,152,971}$ |
| 1822 | ... | ... | ... | ..* | ... | 2,322,216 | 293,241 | 523,940 | 3,139,397 |
| 1823 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,306,381 | 303,822 | 667,843 | 3,278,046 |
| 1824 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,382,634 | 324,367 | 740,419 | 3,447,420 |
| 1825 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,319,650 | 319,076 | 750,527 | 3,389,153 |
| 1826 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,250,227 | 331,652 | 728,292 | 3.310.171 |
| 1827 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,847,118 | 239,034 | 581,119 | 2.667,266 |
| 1828 | ... | ... | -." | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,961,627 | 270,740 | 603,217 | 2,835,084 |
| 1829 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,943,945 | 265,682 | 595,547 | 2,805,274 |
| 1830 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,972,603 | 273,008 | 613,363 | 2,858,974 |
| 1831 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 2,039,905 | 283,001 | 615,144 | 2,938,050 |
| 1832 | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,058,807 | 285,038 | 626,795 | 2,970,640 |
| 1833 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,146,442 | 291,392 | 652,436 | 3,090.270 |
| 183! | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,182,476 | 291,639 | 681,435 | 3,155,550 |
| 1835 | ... | $\cdots$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,244,275 | 280,594 | 708,116 | 3.241,985 |
| 1836 | .. | ** | ... | -.. | ... | 2,323,924 | 302,893 | 727,642 | 3.354,459 |
| 1837 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,350,300 | 307,886 | 758,080 | 3.416,266 |
| 1838 | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,359,833 | 317,329 | 763,145 | 3.440,307 |
| 1839 | $\cdots$ | ... | *** | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,508,860 | 312,135 | 766,669 | 3,587,664 |
| 1840 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,423,393 | 313,983 | 782.788 | 3,520,169 |
| 1841 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,464,232 | 320,469 | 830.345 | 3,615,066 |
| 1842 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,394,281 | 321,936 | 863.947 | 3,580,164 |
| 1843 | $\cdots$ | - | ... | $\cdots$ | * | 2,430,688 | 312,205 | 852.043 | 3,595,436 |
| 1844 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,598,882 | 299,974 | 830.873 | 3,729,729 |
| 1845 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,776,195 | 317,022 | 880.073 | 3,973,290 |
| 1846 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,96e,754 | 328,932 | 927,311 | 4,222,997 |
| 1847 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,063,801 | 332,675 | 989,904 | 4,336,380 |
| 1848 | ... | -.. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,128,629 | 344,553 | 805,739 | 4,278,921 |
| 1849 | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,197,057 | 356,484 | 811,691 | 4,365,232 |
| 1850 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,309,406 | 365,396 | 749,238 | 4,425,040 |
| 1851 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,341,854 | 361,060 | 727,215 | 4,430,129 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Grea |  |  |  |
| 1852 | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 704,336 | 4,485,770 |
| 1853 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 706,723 | 4,500,827 |
| 1854 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 730,832 | 4,751,777 |
|  |  | onded | $t$ Dece |  |  | England. | Scotland. |  |  |
| 1855 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | - | $\cdots$ | 3,720,627 | 370,674 | 759,538 | 4,850,739 |
| 1856 | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,988,663 | 391,548 | 814,203 | 5,189,714 |
| 1857 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | '... | 4,008,670 | 384,840 | 837,751 | 5,231.261 |
| 1858 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,129,103 | 404,937 | 898,028 | 5,432,068 |
| 1859 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,187,066 | 428,817 | 936,465 | 5,522,348 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,240,416 | 453,435 | 955,985 | 5,649,836 |
| 1861 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,171,745 | 452,847 | 961,029 | 5,585,621 |


| Year ondod 31st December. |  |  |  |  |  | Gross Amount of Duty recelved thereon. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Bngland. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Unitod Kingdom. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |
| 1862 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 4,266,033 | 4+2,249 | 981,912 | 5,690,164 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,442,270 | 475,472 | 1,032,425 | 5,950,167 |
| 1864 | ... | $\cdots$ | -* | ... | ... | 4,517,287 | 488,954 | 1,049,739 | 6,055,980 |
| 1865 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 4,573,477 | 527,954 | 1,098,245 | 6,199,676 |
| 1866 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,753,571 | 544,134 | 1,159,923 | 6,457,628 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,720,683 | 575,669 | 1,199,357 | 6,495,709 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,710,843 | 594,263 | 1,225,121 | f,530,227 |
| 1869 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,794,415 | 697,396 | 1,193,423 | 6,585.734 |
| 1870 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 4,875,768 | 602,375 | 1,106,078 | 6,584,211 |
| Year ended 31st March. |  |  |  |  |  | Net Produce of the Daty. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain. |  |  |  |
| 1871 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $5,514,431$ |  | 1,099,237 | 6,613,668 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | No Record. |  | No Record. | 6,797,018 |
| 1873 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " |  | " | 7,046,930 |
| 1874 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | ... | " |  | , | 7,305,047 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Scotland |  |  |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,798,445 | 648,286 | 974,584 | 7,421,315 |
| 1876 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6,059,046 | 683,640 | 1,002,292 | 7,744,978 |
| 1877 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 6,014,114 | 737,227 | 1,024,234 | 7,775,575 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 6,130,691 | 791,706 | 1,084,439 | 8,006,836 |
| 1879 | ... | - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,577,166 | 827,106 | 1,103,751 | 8,508,023 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,550,652 | 831,832 | 1,182,430 | 8,564,914 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,635,951 | 822,878 | 1,200,118 | 8,658,947 |
| 1882 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,746,318 | 856,556 | 1,235,303 | 8,838,177 |
| 1883 | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,799,213 | 870,610 | 1,222,121 | 8,891,944 |
| 1884 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ..* | 6,872,645 | 889,083 | 1,229,477 | 8,991,205 |
| 1885 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,085,168 | 971,853 | 1,270,037 | 9,277,058 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,083,955 | 959,437 | 1,255,598 | 9,298,990 |
| 1887 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 7,070,174 | 953,035 | 1,343,976 | 9,367,185 |
| 1888 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,521,728 | 910,881 | 1,281,334 | 8,713,943 |
| 1889 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,595,035 | 952,968 | 1,310,778 | 8,858,781 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,751,828 | 960,322 | 1,349,834 | 9,061,984 |
| 1891 | ... | -- | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | 7,040,064 | 1,088,867 | 1,404,957 | 9,533,888 |
| 1892 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ..* | 7,383,954 | 1,176,098 | 1,438,758 | 9,948,810 |
| 1898 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 7,414,324 | 1,289,242 | 1,470,869 | 10,124,435 |
| 1894 | ... ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,306,052 | 1,240,433 | 1,043,467 | 10,119,952 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,672,762 | 1,271,843 | 1,470,534 | 10,415,139 |
| 1896 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | 7,911,022 | 1,385,745 | 1,451,753 | 10,748,522 |
| 1897 | ... | ** |  |  | $\cdots$ | 8,161,162 | 1,400,168 | 1,456,718 | 11,018,048 |

Quantities of Tobacco entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom from 1790 to 1896-7.

| Year ending ${ }^{\text {sth }}$ July. |  |  |  |  |  | QUANTTIIEs |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Bugland. | Scotland. | Ireland | United Kingdom. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | lbs. | Ibe | lbs. | lbe. |
| 1790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.105.902 | 746.693 | 2,811,497 | 10,714,092 |
| 1701 | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | 9.752 .937 | 990, 488 | 2,888,004 | 13,636,449 |
| 1792 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 10,120,3\%s | 774,262 | 2,562,041 | 13,462,16I |
| 1793 | ... | ... | - | ... | $\cdots$ | 9,398,213 | 856,316 | 1,757,213 | 12,031,742 |
| 1794 | ... | *- | - | ... | ... | 9,801,685 | 818,508 | 5,043,024 | 15,663,217 |
| 1795 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,210,614 | 994,562 | 6,201,463 | 17,406,639 |
| 1796 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 11,033,073 | 975,532 | -,903,108 | 17,931,713 |
| 1797 | ... | -.. | ... | ... | ... | 9,900,206 | 1,233,751 | 6,102,392 | 17,236,349 |
| 1798 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,799,13* | 1,580,701 | 9,041,411 | 20,421,250 |
| 1799 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 9,844,872 | 1.775,492 | 1,481,563 | 16,101,927 |
| 1810) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,283,641 | 1.642 .383 | 6,579,367 | 19,506,401 |
| 1801 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 11,069,548 | 1,573,730 | 6,872,247 | 19,515,525 |
| 1802 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10,659,744 | 1,555,957 | 4,857,013 | 17,046,214 |
| 1803 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12,114,434 | 1,681,937 | 6,227,013 | 20,023,384 |
| 18104 | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 11,842,951 | 1,628,448 | 5,341,444 | 18,812,843 |
| 1805 | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | 11,062,226 | 1,692,942 | 5,545,971 | 18,101,139 |
| 19xi | $\cdots$ | -*. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 12,365,231 | 1,774,775 | 4,373,369 | 18,513,375 |
| $1 \times 0 \%$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 10,753,503 | 1,497,438 | 5,075,521 | 17,326,462 |
| 1808 | ... | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,556,378 | 1,592,449 | 4,508,945 | 17,657,772 |
| 1809 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 10,081,110 | 1,327,240 | 5,572,839 | 16,981,189 |
| 1*10 | $\cdots$ | *** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 13,461,003 | 1,370,003 | 6,511,289 | 21,142,295 |
| 1811 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 14,339,086 | 1,648,050 | 6.273,165 | 22,265,801 |
| 1812 | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | --> | ... | 13,843,644 | 1,882,734 | 6.406,561 | 22,132,939 |
| 1813 | ... | -* | ... | ... | ... | 11.505,870 | 1,596,480 | 6,441,335 | 19,043,685 |
| 1814 | ... | -.. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10,620,547 | 1,922.859 | 5,963,953 | 17,806,339 |
| 181: | ... | -* | ... | ... | -... | 11,027.499 | 689.395 | 4,858,051 | 16,574,935 |
| 1816 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,974.838 | 1.634.26i | 4.850,538 | 18,459,641 |
|  |  | -year | h Ja |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1817 | ... | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 5. $\mathbf{6} 65.941$ | 73,082 | 2.458 .467 | 8,959,490 |
|  |  | and | h Jun |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1818 | ..- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 11,929,411 | 1,746.284 | $4.7 \times 5,454$ | 18,461,149 |
| 1819 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 12.13.342 | 1.696,485 | 4.202,793 | 18,033,620 |
| 1890 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | 11.4.57,506 | 1.599,946 | 3.482,403 | 16,539,805 |
| 1821 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,759,618 | 1.377.605 | 2.590,368 | 15,797,889 |
| 1822 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11.605,608 | 1.466.308 | $\underline{2.616 .751}$ | 15,688,561 |
| 1823 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,018,560 | 1.519,112 | 3.336,248 | 16,372,920 |
| 1824 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 11,877,989 | 1,681,834 | 3,698,580 | 17,198,596 |
| 1825 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.584,066 | 1,595,876 | 3,752,634 | 16,931,976 |


| Yaar onding 5th January |  |  |  |  |  | Quantities |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | lbe. | 1be | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1826 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 12,700,792 | 1,900.348 | 4,294,144 | 18,895,279 |
| 1827 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 12.246.178 | 1,593,524 | 3,951,739 | 17,791,43ธ |
| 1828 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,980,192 | 1,804,760 | 4,041,172 | 18,826,124 |
| 1829 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 12,860,570 | 1,770,097 | 4,014,023 | 18,644,690 |
| 1831) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,020,451 | 1,820,135 | 4,125,276 | 18,965,861 |
| 1831 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 13,345,6:31 | 1,886,661 | 4,124,090 | 19,406,402 |
| 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,532,773 | 1,900,123 | 4,189,156 | 19,622,052 |
| 1893 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,029,514 | 1,939,337 | 4,344,764 | 20,313,615 |
| 1834 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,278,169 | 1,935,112 | 4,556,647 | 20,770,807 |
| 1435 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 14,691,496 | 1,920,112 | 4,772,699 | 21,339,307 |
| 1836 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 15,222,883 | 2,014,1亲 | 4,879,719 | 22,116,758 |
| 1837 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 15,371,749 | 2,049,596 | 5,046,902 | 22,468,247 |
| 1838 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,456,840 | 2,109,182 | 5,083,281 | 22,649,303 |
| 1839 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 16,361,230 | 2,075,251 | 5,109,907 | 29,546,388 |
| 1840 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,873,661 | 2,086,0пз | 5,207,996 | 23,167,710 |
| 1841 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,660,100 | 2,074,828 | ¢,361,383 | 23,096,311 |
| 1842 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.794,591 | 2,036,002 | 5,478,767 | 22,509,360 |
| 1843 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 14,997,654 | 1,978,358 | 5,402,051 | 22,378,063 |
| 1st4 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 10,991,774 | 1,897,240 | 5,266,325 | 23,156,389 |
| Year ending 31st December |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain. |  |  |  |
| 1844 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 19,016,556 |  | 5,579.234 | 24,598,790 |
| 1845 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,290,270 |  | 5,871,888 | 26,162,168 |
| 1846 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 20,910,096 |  | 5,949,691 | 26,859,787 |
| 1847 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 31, 3 36,997 |  | 5,101,139 | 26,638,136 |
| 1848 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 22,056,053 |  | 5,188,314 | 27,194,367 |
| 1849 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,815,970 |  | +,737,267 | 27,5\%3,237 |
| 1850 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 22,980,323 |  | +,604,083 | 27,584,406 |
| 1851 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 23,457,888 |  | 4,457,137 | 27,915,025 |
| 1852 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23,94t,96s |  | +,473,600 | 28.418,568 |
| 1853 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 24,940.555 |  | +,624,141 | 29,564,696 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Scotland. |  |  |
| 1854 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23,119,211 | 2,376,587 | 4,896,042 | 30,391,840 |
| 1855 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 23,182,251 | 2,342,053 | +,809,304 | 30,332,638 |
| 1856 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 24,780,881 | 2,476,357 | 5,15i,762 | 32.413,000 |
| 1857 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2+,939,078 | 2,432,479 | 5,941, 272 | 32, 37676,829 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 25,675,249 | 2,562,673 | 3,690,707 | 33,928,629 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,996,093 | 2,711,413 | 5.931,647 | 34,6\%9,158 |
| 1sa) | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 26,307,264 | 2.866,031 | 6,057,799 | 35,227,89+ |
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 25,870, 84: | 2,865,706 |  | 34,828,4+2 |
| 1562 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,410,369 | 2,797,802 | 6,217,639 | 85, 225,810 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 27,818,398 | 3,009,404 | 6,547,201 | 37.375,009 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | 28,260,920 | 3,095,014 | 6,660,934 | 38,016,868 |


| Year ending 31st December. |  |  |  |  |  | Quantities. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Klngdom. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | lbs, | Ibs, | lbs, | lbs. |
| 1865 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 28,685,749 | 3,348,182 | 6,968,220 | 38,902,151 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 29,691,087 | 3,449,462 | 7,960,30! | 40,500,853 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,466,997 | 3,647,068 | 7,609,861 | 40,723,926 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 29,439,924 | 3,766,685 | 7,774,149 | 40,980,758 |
| 1869 | ... | ..* | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 30,007,453 | 3,793,589 | 7,571,420 | 41,372,462 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 30,527,650 | 3,825,410 | 7,018,447 | 41,371,507 |
|  |  | $r$ end | Ist |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | No Record | No Record | No Record | 41,516,851 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " | " | " | 42,613,823 |
| 1873 | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | " | " | " | 44,112,562 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | " | " | 45,690,683 |
| 1875 | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | " | " | , | 46,423,544 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | * | " | 48,406,311 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,449,034 | 4,670,278 | 6,498,909 | 48,618,221 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,197,080 | 5,018,246 | 6,880,791 | 50,096,117 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ** | ... | ... | 37,158,584 | 4,744,395 | 6,347,855 | 48,250,834 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 36,785,262 | 4,743,039 | 6,753,017 | 48,281,318 |
| 1881 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,265,340 | 4,688,409 | 6,854,760 | 48,808,509 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,850,552 | 4,880,398 | 7,055,930 | 49,786,880 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,104,139 | 4,957,439 | 6,980,146 | 50,041,724 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,533,355 | 5,064,670 | 7,022,493 | 50,620,518 |
| 1885 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,400,911 | 5,536,458 | 7,254,844 | 72.192,213 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 39,580,184 | 5,465,050 | 7,172,840 | 52,218,074 |
| 1887 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 39,467,879 | 5,428,720 | 7,678,173 | 52,574,772 |
| 1888 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 39,797,243 | 5,681,849 | 8,014,849 | 53,493,941 |
| 1889 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 40,501,880 | 6,001,126 | 8,277,206 | 84,780,212 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,473,284 | 6,047,226 | 8,521,838 | 56,042,348 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,293,505 | 6,852,796 | 8,871,049 | 59,017,350 |
| 1892 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 45,113,903 | 7,404,584 | 9,084,2\%2 | 61,602,709 |
| 1893 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,613,588 | 7,802,769 | 9.286,605 | 62,702,962 |
| 1894 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 44,970,220 | 7,998,898 | 9,745,498 | 62,714,616 |
| 1895 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 47,168,183 | 8,005,072 | 9,284,384 | 64,457,589 |
| 1896 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 48,562,230 | 8,721,689 | 9,165,296 | 66,449,215 |
| 1897 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 49,951,379 | 8,809,800 | 9,196,853 | 67,958,032 |

## T E A.

The first mention of tea in the statutes is in the Acts 12 Charles II., c. 23 and 24 (1660). By the latter Act certain burdens apon the subject arising from courts of wards and livaries, and tenares by knights' service and otherwise, were abolished, and in order to replace the revennes which had been received therefrom, a number of Excise duties were granted to the King, amongst which was the following:-

For every gallon of chocolate, sherbet and tea made and sold, to be paid by the maker thereof ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... $8 d$. and a like amount was granted as a duty of Excise, by the other Act quoted.

Bnt experience showed that this collection of daty upon the liquor of tea and chocolate (as well as upon that of coffee which had also been enacted by the before mentioned Acts) was so burdensome and expensive to the Crown, as well as unequal in its bearing upon the dealers, that the provision in question was repealed and a net duty of 5 s. per 1 l . imposed in 1698 by 1 William \& Mary, sess. 2, c. 6.
2660. 18 Chas. II.,

Tea is not even mentioned by name in the Book of Rates issued with the great Customs Act of Tonnage and Poundage of 1660 , bat if imported at that date, , and there can be little doubt from the enactment noticed in the first paragraph that it then formed an article of importationit was liable to the payment of the general ad culorem duty of 5 per cent. which was due on all 12 Cham II. goods not specifically rated. This Customs daty was in addition to the Excise duty on the liqnor of tea already mentioned. Tea, however, must very soon have become an article of sufficient commercial importance to command the particular attention of Parliament, for another Act, passed in 1695, made it liable to 1s. per lb. daty if lawfully imported, that is, in ships of the East India Company and from the place of its growth, and $2 s$. bd. per lb. if otherwise imported. By 3 \& 4 Anne, c. 4, these duties were donbled in 1704; and again in 1712 by 10 Anne, c. 26, 2s. per lb. was added in the case of tea imported from the Last India Company's territories, and $\overline{5 s}$. per $\mathbf{l b}$. if imported from elsewhere.

In 1721 it was foand necessary to prohibit the importation of tea from the continent of Europe, owing to the fact that a trade had sprung up which militated against the interests of the Easi India Company, who alone had the right to import tea into these islands. In 1724 the Excise duties on tea were consolidated into a single inland rate of 4 s . per lb., but in 1745 this high rate was altered to 1 s . per lb . and 25 per cent. ad valorem, calculated on the prices realised at the East India Company's sales; this duty being over and above the Import duties. The reason for this change was that the revenue collected at the sales in London and paid over direct to the Crown by the East India Company, was less liable to be evaded than such as was collected from a number of traders by the Excise authorities. The East India Company in return for their privilege were held responsible for keeping ,the London market supplied with a sufficient quantity of tea, in default of which the Treasury were empowered to grant licences to other persons or bodies corporate to import tea from Earope. In 1773 the reserve amonnt which the company should keep in warehouse was fixed at $\mathbf{1 0}$ million lbs.

In 1777 it was found that the high duties added to the prime cost of tea, had made the article so expensive that great incentives existed to adulterate it with dried leaves of sloe, ash, and elder, and with liquorice and the re-dried leaves of used tea, and a penalty was enacted of $£ 5$ for every pound of such adulterants sold or found in any person's possession. But the smuggling and evasion of daty went on without much abatement, until 1784 when it was determined by Parliament to collect the whole of the daty on tea by the agency of the East India Company. The existing daties were therefore repealed, and in lieu thereof a single modified rate of $12 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the value of the teas sold by the Company, was enacted. They were to hold not less than four sales every year and to put op at least 5 million lbs. at the first sale and $2 \frac{1}{4}$ million lbs , at the second; and in order to prevent abuse by the company of the monopoly thas accorded to them, it
*The following entries occur in Pepys' Diary:-"Sept. 28, 1660 . I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before and went away (the King and the Prinoesse coming up the river this afternoon as we were at our pay)." "Juce 28, 1667. Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling the Potticary tells her is good for her cold and defiuxions."
was further laid down that the upset prices at which the teas should be pat up should not exceed, for the first four sales-

| For Bohea .... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 18.7d. | per lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Congou... | ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2s. 5 d. | " |
| For Souchong and | Singlo... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 3s. 3d. | " |
| For Hyson ... | ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 4s. 11 d . |  |

The teas to be sold without reserve. The company were further to keep at least one year's supply in stock, and afterwards to put the tea up to auction at a commencing price not exceeding its prime cost and charges for freight and insurance. This Act was generally known as the Commatation Act.
274.5. Drawback on tea exported to Ireland.
1798.

35 Geo. III.. c. 13 .
i796.
36 Geo. III., c. 14 .

Parl. pp. H.c.


By the 18th Geo. II., c. 26, the graut of drawback of duty upon teas exported, was made to cease altogether, owing to the constant frauds which were practised. This enactment pressed heavily apon Ireland, because all tea was imported in London, and by the 7th of Geo. III., c. 56, and some other laws, a portion of the Import duty was returned upon teas sent to Ireland-generally three-fifths of the full duty. Subsequently, in 1777, Parliament granted, upon exportation of tea to that country, a drawback of the full Customs daty which had been paid on importation. ( 17 Geo. III., c. 27.)

In $179{ }^{\circ}$ an addition of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was made to the Excise ad valorem duty, to be calculated on the prices realised at the sales, and in the next year a further 10 per cent. was added in the case of teas of a higher value.

Further additions continued to be made to the daty, and at the close of the eighteenth century the average price of Congou tea at the sales was rather over 3s. a pound, exclusive of the duty, which amounted to the not excessive rate, on an average, of 1 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. or, taking price and duty together, 4s. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per lb. This of course was independent of the retailer's profit, which doabtless added considerably to the price before the article reached the consumer.
1821.

## 1829

59 Geo. III., c. 53.

Uncustomed
Uncustomed prohibited to be imto be imported in
Ireland.

Abolition of
East India
Company's monopoly.

Daring the war with France, the daty rose considerably, and in 1811 the average rate was 3s. 4d. per lb., the average wholegale price in bond being also just about the same, making the total wholesale price inclusive of the duty as high as $6 s .8 d$. a pound.

In 1819 the whole of the duty on tea became an Excise duty in Great Britain, and so remained until 1834, when it became and has ever since remained a duty of Customs, but in Ireland it continued to be subject to Customs duty until 1825, when the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 111 made it part of the revenue of Excise, until 1834, when it again reverted to the Customs. The importation of tea into Ireland was prohibited by 9 Geo. IV., c. 44 , unless the duty had been previously paid; this restriction was, however, removed by 3 \& 4 Will. IV., c. 101. But at this time a change was brought about of much greater magnitude as affecting the trade in tea, than even the tariff variations to which, as an important and growing head of revenue, it was sabject. It is clear. from the various statutes by which Parliament had considered it necessary to limit and control the monopoly of the trade in tea possessed by the East India Company, that their exclusive privileges did not inspire universal confidence. It became evident that the prices at which that necessary article reached the consumers of this country were often dearer than the prices at which tea could be obtained by the inhabitants of certain of the countries on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, and allegations were made as to the price being artificially, or at least unnecessarily, enhanced to the people of the United Kingdom by the manner in which the monopoly worked, notwithstanding the limitations and checks devised by Parliament from time to time. Under these circumstances, and after investigation by a select committee in 1830, the Government determined in 1833, apon the occasion of the expiration of certain of the privileges of the East India Company, to seize the opportunity to throw open to the general enterprise of the mercantile community the trade with China, and especially as regards tea, and this was effected by the 3rl clause of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 85, section 3.

In 1834 an attempt was then made to discriminate between the various kinds of tea in charging the duty, that sort called Bohea being charged at the rate of 1 s .6 d . per lb., Congou and Twankay at 28. 2d. and Souchong and Hyson at 3s. As might have been expected this experiment led to friction and disputes between the Customs Officers and the importers as to the rates properly chargeable, and in 1836 the duty again reverted to a single specific rate and has ever since been so levied. It fell to 2 s . $1 d$. in 1836, to which Sir Francis liaring added 5 per cent. in 1840, and the daty rewained at that rate until 1853 , when Mr . Gladstone reduced it to 18.10 d . and a year later to $18.6 d$. But the outbreak of the Crimean War raised it to $1 s .9 d$. per lb. until 1857, when it was reduced to 18. 5d. (20 Vic., c. 15.)

In 1863 the tea duty fell again, to $1 s$., and in 1865 to $6 d$., and at this rate it remained until Mr . Goschen reduced it to the present rate of $\mathrm{J} d$. per lb. in 1890.

Until about 1855 virtually the entire supply of tea used by the people of this country was of Chinese origin. At that time, however, appreciable quantities of tea grown in British India begau to be imported, and thenceforward a gradual displacement of tea of Chinese growth by Indian tea went steadily forward year by year. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 the planters in Ceylon also turned their attention to tea, with oltimate great success, and in 1886,1887 and 1888 it became evident that a new and rich source of supply had been opened up. At the present time a very large part of the tea supply of the United Kingdom is derived from Ceylon. In 1856, more than 98 per cent. of the imports of tea were from China; in 1895 she sent us less than 20 per cent. of the whole, whilst 80 per cent. came from the British East Indies. A table is appended showing the gradual displacement of China tea, by tea of British Indian growth in the past forty years.

It is interesting to note the gradual descent in the price of, as well as in the duty apon, tea. In Price of ten the middle of the 18th century the price of Congou at the East India Company's sales, exclusive of the duty, was from $4 s .6 d$. to $5 s .6 d$. a pound. In 1763 it was at $5 s .11 d$. , and this, added to the duty at $1 s$. and nearly 50 per cent. ad valurem, gives the wholesale price of a pound of tea in bond at that time as 9 s . 10 d . ' Bohea was cheaper, but the wholesale price with duty came to about 5 s .8 d ., and the retail price of tea was, of course, a great deal more. In the Budget of 1860 , Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the anticipated increase in the consumption of wine, said: "Here we are met with the cry that wine is the rich man's luxury. It is the rich man's luxury. Is tea the rich man's luxury? No. It is the poor man's, and above all the poor woman's luxury. But I speak in the year 1860 . In 1760 tea too was the rich man's luxury. In 1760 there was no more tea consumed per head of the population than there is wine now. In 1760 there were $4,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of tea consumed ; now, the annual consumption is $76,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. The price of tea, which is now sold at 3 s . per lb ., was somewhere about that time advertised by the cheap houses at $f 1$ per lb ." The report of an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in 1842 shows that the labouring classes were at that time paying 5s. a pound for tea, when they could afford the luxury. At the present time the average import price of tea in bond is about $9 \frac{1}{2} d$., making, with the duty of $4 d$. , an average wholesale price of $1 s .1 \frac{1}{2} d$., and good tea may be bought by the consumer for $1 s .2 d$. per lb., when purchased by the pound, while much is sold at a still lower price. And, in 1896, we consumed $228,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in this country.

The following Table shows, at quinquennial intervals, the yield of each penny of the Tea Yield of each duty since the year 1836,-the date at which a single uniform rate of duty began to be imposed :-

|  | Year. |  | Yield of each penny <br> of daty. |  | Year. |  | Yield of each panny <br> of daty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1836 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 186,981 | 1871 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 514,244 |
| 1841 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 151,378 | 1876 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 620,964 |
| 1846 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 194,743 | 1881 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 667,000 |
| 1851 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 224,786 | 1886 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 745,148 |
| 1856 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 203,649 | 1891 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $843,5.5$ |
| 1861 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 324,695 | 1896 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 949,087 |
| 1866 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 426,119 |  |  |  |  |

Account showing the Quantities of Tea retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom; the Rates of Duty (Customs and Excise) in Great Britain; the Total Receipt; and the Average Price per Pound Exclusive of Duty; for each Year from 1740 to 1896.
Notr.-The average price in the last column is the average wholesale price of Congou at the East India Oompany's Sales from 1740 to 1800


[^20]

[^21]C 8669


| Years. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quantitier of Tca } \\ & \text { retained for Home } \\ & \text { Consumption in the } \\ & \text { United Kingdom. } \end{aligned}$ | Rates of Duty chargeable on Terl in Gruat Britain. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total Receipt of Duty on Tent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avernge price } \\ \text { perith. } \\ \text { without } \\ \text { Duty. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | t | *. | d. |
| 1857 | ... | 69,132,101 |  | er lb. | ... | ... | ... | - | $\cdots$ |  | 5,025,960 | 1 | $5{ }^{3}$ |
| 1358 | ... | 73,195,685 | " 1s. ind. | "* | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5.184,607 | 1 | 412 |
| 1859 | ... | 76,303,661 | 14. 5 d. | : | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |  | 5,404,376 | 11 | 64 |
| 1860 | ... | 76,816,394 | n 1*. $\mathrm{m}^{\text {d }}$. | " | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 3,441,151 | 1 | 64 |
| 1861 | ... | 77,927,750 | " $\quad 18 . \mathrm{sd}$. | " | ... | ... | ... | - | ... |  | 5,519,825 | 1 | 5 |
| 1862 | ... | 78,793.977 | 18. $\overline{\text { s }}$. | " | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 5,581,262 | 1 | 7 |
| 1869 | $\cdots$ | 85,183,280 | 18. Ofl. | " | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. |  | 4,6:31,495 | 1 | 64 |
| 1864 | ... | 88,549,235 | 18. Ord. | " | ... | ... | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | t, $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{2 9}, 991$ | 1 | 64 |
| 1865 | ... | 97,834,600 | Ow. idel. | " | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | .. |  | 3,187,130 | 1 | 8 |
| 1866 | ... | 102,2105, 531 | 04. 6d. | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 2,8i6, 714 | 1 | 4 |
| 1867 | ... | 110,988,209 | Os. 6 g. | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 2,774,774 | 1 | 7 |
| 1888 | ... | 106,815,262 | 0.t. 6id. | " | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 2,670,629 | 1 | 7 |
| 1869 | ... | 111,796,491 | Os. 6rd. | " | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 2,795,162 | 1 | 旗 |
| 1870 | ... | 117,5.51,152 | 0s. $6 \mathbf{i d}$. | " | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 2,938,998 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1871 | $\cdots$ | 123,401,889 | 0s. 6d. | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 3,085,468 | 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1872 | ... | 127,661,360 | " 0c. 6d. | " | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 3,192,029 | 1 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| 1873 | ... | 131,881,476 | 0s. 8 d. | " | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | 3,297,661 | 1 | 4 |
| 1874 | .. | 137,279,891 | \# 0at. 6d. | " |  | .. | ... | ... | ... |  | 3,432,579 | 1 | 5 |
| 1875 | .. | 145,327,432 | 0s. 6d. | " | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 3,633,886 | 1 | 48 |
| 1876 | $\cdots$ | 249,104.194 | 0x. 6id. | , | ... | ... | ... | - | ... |  | 3,72i,784 | 1 | 43 |
| 1877 | ... | 151,114,886 | 0*. 6rd. | $\because$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. |  | 8,778,542 | 1 | 4 |
| 1878 | ... | 157,396,661 | Os. 6d. |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 3,985,668 | 1 | 34 |
| 1879 | ... | 160,432,284 | On. 6 d. | " |  |  | ... | ... | ... |  | 4,011,511 | 1 | 24 |
| 1880 | ... | 168,321,572 | " On. 6d. |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... |  | 3,958,793 | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| 881 | ... | 160,051,314 | 0\%. 6d. |  | ... |  |  | ... | ... |  | 4,001,999 | 1 | Of |
| 1882 | ... | 164,958,230 |  | " | ... |  |  | ... | ... |  | 4,124,717 | 1 | 01 |
| 1888 | ... | 170,780,777 | Or. . $6 \boldsymbol{d}$. | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 4,270,284 | 1 | 01 |
| 1884 | ... | 175.060,301 | Ox. Bd. | " | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 4,377,222 | 0 | 118 |
| 1885 | ... | 182,408,830 | Ow. Bid. | " | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 4,560,997 | 1 | 0 |
| 1886 | ... | 178.800.197 | Ow. 6d. | " | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 4,472,492 | 0 | 113 |
| $1887$ | ... | 183,561.835 | Ox. Bnt. | " | ... |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | 0 | 108 |
| 1888 | ... | 185,416,238 | On. 6 did. | " | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | 4,636,3,381 | 0 | 11 |
| 1889 | ... | 185,578,298 | (1). 6d. | $"$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 4,610,647 | 0 | 104 |
| 1890 | ... | 193,949,452 | Or. $\mathrm{td}_{\text {d }}$ | " | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |  | 3,610,722 | 0 | $10 \frac{3}{}$ |
| 1891 | ... | 202,396.631 | O). 1 d . | " | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |  | 3,374,204 | 0 | 109 |
| 1342 | ... | 207,085.679 | " Oix. ta. | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 3,451,490 | 0 | 10 |
| 1893 | $\cdots$ | 208,086.017 | Os. $\pm 1$. | " | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | $\cdots$ |  | 3,463,480 | 0 | 99 |
| 1894 | ... | 214,2i9,315 | " On. $\mathrm{td}_{\text {d, }}$ | $\because$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 3,572,321 | 0 | 91 |
| 1895 | ... | 221,731,490 | Os. tal. | " | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 3,696,543 | 0 | 97 |
| 1896 | ... | 227,722,0\%i1 | Os. $\mathbf{t d}$. | " |  | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  | 3,796,849 | 0 | 91 |

Account of the Quantities of Tea charged with Duty for Home Consumption in Ireland from 1780 to 1830 (so far as the same can be stated) together with the Rate of Duty and the Net Amount received.


TEA.

| Years | Quantittes charged Home Consumption in Ireland. | Not Amount <br> of Daty received thereon. (Britiah Ourrency.) | Rates of Daty. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbs | ¢ | On all Teas-oontinued. |  |
| 1814 ... | 3,387,012 | 629,818 | 696 per cent. ad valorem. |  |
| 1815 ... | 3,462,776 | 631,501 | ditto. |  |
| 1816 ... | 2,990,580 | 405,778 | ditto. |  |
| 1817 ... | 3,141,035 | 427,713 | ditto. |  |
| 1818 ... | 3.569,431 | 510,105 | ditto. |  |
| 1819 ... | 3.238,498 | 438,372 | Sold above $2 s$. per lb . | Sold at or under 2 s . par lb . |
| 1820 ... | 3,150,344 | 398,742 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1821 ... | 3,493,960 | 462,820 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1822 ... | 3,816,966 | 611,299 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1823 ... | 3,367,710 | 440,139 | ditte. | ditto. |
| 1824 ... | 3,387,510 | 445,272 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1825 ... | 3,889,658 | 503,075 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1826 ... | 3,807,785 | 446.229 | ditto. | ditto. |
| 1827 ... | 3,887,955 | 442,383 | ditto. | ditto. |
| $\begin{array}{ll}1828 & . \\ 1829 & . . .\end{array}$ |  | rendered of the ent to 1827, the noumed in the being indisorimiDuty in Great Act 9, Geo. IV., | ditto. ditto. | ditro. ditto. |

A Statement of the Registered Quantities of Tea imported into the United Kingdom from India, Ceylon, and China and other Countries, during each year, from 1854 to 1896.

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  | Indin | Ceylon. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chinn } \\ \text { Bnd } \\ \text { Other Countries. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbi. | Lbs. |
| 185\% | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | -30,487 | 273 | 85,24i,322 | 85,792,032 |
| 185: | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 470,526 | 33 | 82,789,098 | 83,259,657 |
| 1850 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 692,646 | 313 | 85,507,45\% | 86,200,414 |
| 1857. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,849,847 | 119 | 62,644,023 | 64,493,489 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 936,769 | 184 | 74,495,632 | 75,432,38i- |
| 18 ªs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,483,078 | 23 | 73,594,35010 | 75,0774,451 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 2,706,696 | 753 | 86,239,083 | 88.946,032 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,983,762 | 23 | 94,593,598 | 96.577,383 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,879,030 | 276 |  | 114,78i,361 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.198,261 | 238 | 133,607,817 | 136,806,316 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,543,401 | 92 | 120,815,750 | 124,359,243 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3,157,549 | 37 | 128,133,633 | 121,271,219 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,973,562 | 74 | 134,236,408 | 139,610,044 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,778,512 | 112 | 120,250,102 | 128,028, 726 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 9,103,373 | 112 | 145.742,378 | 154,845,843 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 11,243,069 | 150 | 127,980,079 | 139,223,2!8 |
| 1870 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 13,04\%,781 | 5 5ı | 127,974,432 | 141.020,767 |
| 1871 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 15,156,760 | 7,147 | 154,734,396 | 169,898,303 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.507:524 | 131 | 168.419,493 | 184,927,148 |
| 1873 | -.. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 18,508,059 | 7,815 | 145,249,395 | 163,76is,269 |
| 1874 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 17,640,580 | 484,135 | 144,658.095 | 162.782.816 |
| 187\% | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 25,430,173 | 159,592 | 171,915.551 | 197,505,316 |
| 1876 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 27,818,445 | 91,887 | 157,626,039 | 185, 886,371 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,956,803 | 492 | 156,5n7,989 | 187,515,284 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 35,423,095 | 1,516 | 169,448,288 | 204,872,899 |
| 1879 | $\cdots$ | . | ... | ... | ... | 38,460,585 | 135,336 | 145,480,051 | 184,076,472 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 45,380,393 | 150,395 | 161,440,842 | 206,971,57\% |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 45,442,586 | 171,676 | 164,187,260 | 209,801,022 |
| $18 \times 2$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | . | $\cdots$ | 53,578,267 | 507,081 | 156,577,785 | 210,663,133 |
| 1888 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 59,254,801 | 2,005,510 | 161,002,120 | 222,262,431 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | 68,212,156 | 2,210,983 | 148,454,620 | 213,877,759 |
| 1885 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 64,384,906 | 4,242,244 | 143,516,670 | 212,143,820 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 73,477,448 | 7,144,313 | 150,047,536 | 230,669,292 |
| 18*7 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 84,681,615 | 13,062,040 | 124097.835 | 291,841.490 |
| 1888 | ... | -* | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 89,897,173 | 22,509,564 | 110,351,509 | 222,758,296 |
| 1889 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | . | $\cdots$ | 95,408,279 | 32,673,294 | 94,071,088 | 222,147,661 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 102,660,504 | 42,491,112 | 78,342,895 | 223,494,511 |
| 1891 | ... | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 110,122.291 | 61,900,075 | 68,757,035 | 240,779,381 |
| 1892 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 112,05\%,848 | 66,041,680 | 61,347,989 | 239,445,467 |
| 1893 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 115,286,490 | 72,630,552 | 61,629,100 | 249,546,451 |
| 1894 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 118,415,627 | 76,311,436 | 49, $\times 83,487$ | 244,310,500 |
| 1895 | ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | ... | 123,363,979 | 83,447,792 | 48,548,357 | 255,360,128 |
| 1896 | $\cdots$. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 127,721,885 | 94.859,965 | 42,81z,272 | 2605,394,132 |

## $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{G A} \mathbf{R}$.

The annexed statements afford information as to the Customs duties upon sugar in Great Britain since 1660, and as to the duties in the United Kingdom from the commencement of the nineteenth century. Prior to the year 1800 , the records as to the consumption of sugar are very meagre, but for the years subsequent to that date tables are given showing the quantities of sugar retained for consumption in the kingdom together with the quantity consumed per head of the population.

The circumstance that first claims attention in the latter statement is this, that during the long H.c. Hirl. term of years intervening between 1800 and 1844 the consumption of sugar was stationary, or rather slightly retrograde. In its absolute amount, it is true, it appears to have increased considerably during that period, but a closer examination shows that the increase was not commensurate with the augmented numbers of the people. During the 14 years of almost uninterrupted war with which the century opened, the average quantity consumed by each person was 18 lbs .7 ozs. annually, and in the following 30 years of peace it did not exceed 17 lbs .3 ozs. That the rate of consumption should have been higher in the earlier than in the latter years must seem difficult at first to explain ; but it will be remembered that the period of the war, unfavourable as it doubtless was to any healthy or regular development of the national resources, was yet a period of continued lavish expenditure on the part of the Government, and of frequently renewed commercial excitement. Such a state of things has a tendency to stimulate the consumption of all articles that minister to the daily wants or enjoyments of the working classes.

It may further be remarked, that although during the war the prices of commodities were generally high, and all the higher for being estimated in a depreciated currency, the market value of sugar was lower then, on the whole, than it subsequently was for some years after the restoration of peace. But when the ports of the continent were thrown open, an eager demand arose for those tropical products, the use of which had for some years been virtually, and even formally, interdicted to the population of almost every country but our own. Whatever raw sugar of foreign growth had been accumulated in our bonded warehouses was speedily withdrawn for exportation; and besides this, the sugar of our own colonies, after having undergone the process of refining, by which it became entitled to the "bounty," was shipped in large quantities to the Hanse Towns, the Baltic, Antwerp, Rotterdam and the Mediterranean.

The bounty, it is necessary to bear in mind, was truly what its name imports, a snbstantial premium on the exported product of the refineries, not the bare equivalent of the duty charged on the raw material. So that, in effect, the price of the commodity to the foreign consumer was paid in part by a subvention from the British Exchequer.

Under the operation of a system which repressed competition in the supply, and purchased competition in the demand, it is not to be wondered at that the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom fell off. After 1819, however, an altered state of affairs began to manifest itself. The continent was abundantly and cheaply supplied with the sugar of Cuba, Brazil, and other foreign territories, both in America and Asia; and though the exportation of British refined sugar was still kept up by the sheer force of the bounty, the vacuam thus caused in the home supply was filled by continually increasing importations from Mauritius and from British India. These indeed, the former equally with the latter, were burdened at first with a differential duty; but in 1825 this section of our tariff was partially corrected by placing the produce of Manritius on the same footing as the produce of the British West Indies-a measure so efficacious and so prompt in its result that, within six years from that date, the supply from Mauritius was increased sixfold. Eventaally, but not until 11 years later, namely, in 1836, an equal privilege was accorded to the produce of our possessions in the East Indies.

Another improvement occurred in 1826, when the Legislature recognised the expediency of 7 Geo . IV., withdrawing some portion of the bounty allowed on the exportation of British refined sugar, and the rates were accordingly reduced in the proportion of 10 per cent. Even yet, however, the bounty operated to a considerable extent as a premium on the export, and so it continued to operate until 1838, when it was again revised and hrought into equitable relation with the duty, assaming $1 \& 2 \mathrm{Via}$, for the futare the legitimate character of a mere drawback. From that time, however, it ceased almost wholly to be claimed during the next 16 years, what external demand there was for sugar refined in this country being supplied by foreign sugar refined in bond, under a law which had been passed in 1833, and which continued in force until 1854.

While these beneficial changes were in progress, the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom

6 Geo. IV. c. 76. had risen somewhat above the level of extreme depression, immediately succeeding the peace; but, c 3669

2 D
during the whole quarter of a century intervening between 1819 and 1845, it was characterised by nothing like expansion or buoyancy. The quantity consumed by each individual of the population never, in any two successive years of that period, exceeded the mean of 19 lbs , and on the entire period it scarcely reached the average of 18 lbs . Moreover, in the last 10 years of the term, it had been sensibly falling off. It was apparent, in short, that the price of sugar in this country was still too high in relation to the value of labour, and that a free use of the article by the working classes was only to be brought about by some decided course of legislation, throwing open fresh and abondant sources of supply.

The necessity for such a course was rendered more obvious by the diminution that had recently taken place in the supply from our West Indian Colonies, a diminution which had been foreseen and accepted as a probable result of the emancipation of the negroes, but which was not the less detrimental in its actual influence on the market.

But although the general conclusion to which these considerations pointed was disputed by few the method of reducing it to practice furuished a subject of prolonged discussion. While the principle which had hitherto been upheld, and which would have confined the consomption of the country to the produce of the British Posseasions, was felt to be no longer tenable, it was strenuously urged that it would be inconsistent alike with policy and with public morality, after having abolished slavery in our own colcnies at a heavy pecuniary cost to the nation, and at the risk of impairing the material prosperity of the colonies themselves, to allow the produce of slave labour to be largely introduced among us from the territories of foreign powers.

The cogency of this argument being admitted for the time, the measure which the Legislature

7 \& 8 Vio. c. 28.
$8 \approx 9$ Vio.; c. 5.
$2 \& 10$ Vic., c. 63. adopted in 1844 went no further than to allow sugar, certified as the produce of free labour only, to be entered for home use at a duty of 10 s . per cwt. above the rate chargeable on sugar of the British Possessions.

In the following year, $18 \pm 5$, additional efficiency was given to this enactment by another, which lowered the rates of duty both on the free-labour sugar thus newly qualified, and on the produce of the British Colonies, the reduction being about 10s. per cwt. on each. An immediate increase of the entries ensued, so strongly marked, that the rate of consumption for each individual of the population rose, within the year, from 17 lbs . to 20 lbs . This may be regarded as the commencement of a new era for the sugar duties; but thongh the critical point was now passed, inasmuch as the rigid system of protection for colonial interests was abandoned, the opposite system had not yet been determinately embraced. After the lapse of another year, however, the scruples which bad resisted the introduction of sugar, the produce of slave labour, yielded to the clearly-expressed judgment of the country in the opposite sense. The prohibitory duties were now wholly swept away, and foreign sugar, of whatever origin, became admissible to eniry at rates which, for the quality inferior to white clayed, i.e., for the balk of the importations, exceeded those pagable on sugar of the British Possessions by only 7s. per cwt. But even this amou ntof inequality in the rates was only to continue for one year, a proviso being introduced into the schedule that in each succeeding year a portion of the differential daty should be remitted, until ultimately, in 1851 , the duties on foreign and colonial produce should be equalised.

It is not necessary here to particularise the modifications which this scheme underwent in

11 \& 12 Vic., c. 97. subsequent Sessions of Parliament, modifcations which rendered its operation more gradual, without affecting the spirit of the measure, or altering its ultimate result.

The provision for the equalisation of the duties finally took effect in 1854. It then appeared, on looking back to the period preceding the Act of 1845 , that in the intermediate space of ten years the price of sugar to the British consumer had been reduced in the proportion of fnlly 44 per cent., and that the rate of consumption had been exactly doubled, having risen from 17 lbs. to 34 lbs. per head.

But at this point, unfortunately, there intervened an altered condition of affairs, by which the forward course of consumption was impeded and for a while reversed. A few weeks before the date previously fixed for the equalisation of the daties on sugar of foreign and colonial growth, viz., in May 1854 , the war which had recently broken out with Russia rendered it necessary to make an immediate addition of 15 per cent. to the discriminative rates still ex'sting, and prospectively to increase in a somewhat greater degree the equalised rates which were to come into operation on the 5 th July following. Nor was this the farthest limit which the returning tide of taxation was

17 \& 18 Vic.,
c. 29 .

18 $\$ 19$ Vic.,
o. 21: to reach under the inevitable influence of the same cause, for in April 1855 the angmentedi scale of duties. which had then been in force for only nine months was replaced by another which in each of its divisions was one-fourth higher.

Within no long interval after the first increase of the rates of duty the consumption began to to decline. In 1854 it amounted, as. has. been observed, to 34 lbs. per head of the population:

In 1855 it fell to 30 lbs ., and in 18.56 to 28 lbs . per head. But it would be wrong to ascribe this decline solely or mainly to the tax, for the price of the commodity, irrespectively of the duty rose, during the same two years no less than Ss. per cwt., and was higher on the average of 1856 than it had previously been in any year since 1847. This rise of price, attributable to a f.lling-off in the importations, and especially to the diminished supplies from Cuba and Brazil, continued through a part of the year 1857, but towards the close of that year a downward tendency of the market began again to manifest itself. .

The consumption of 18.57 was favoured doubtless by the partial remission of the additional duties which then took place, but in the following year, 1858, the beneficial effect of renewed abundance in the supply became strikingly apparent. The rate of consumption attained the same level at which it had stood in 1854, and at this level it remained to the close of the year 1861.

In the years that elapsed from the change made in 1845, to 1864, it had become evident to the sugar refiners of the United Kingdom that by the then existing scale of duties and drawbacks they were placed at a disudvantage owing to the more favourable terms on which foreign refiners could supply the markets of the world with refined sugar. There is no evidence that at this time the British drawback did in reality anything else than it was intended to do, namely, to repay to the refiner the duties with which he had been charged upon the importation of his raw material, whilst on the other hand, in the principal sugar-refining countries of the Continent, the system of classification and drawback operated as a genuine bounty. The Government therefore, agreed to enter into a conference with ihe representatives of France, Belgium, and Holland, with the view of establishing some system which should be fair to the refiners of all the interested countries, whilst leaving each free to raise or lower its own scale of duties to suit its fiscal necessities, and the negotiations eventuated in the International Couvention of 1864 between the four countries.

The object of the convention was to prevent a bounty being obtained from the revenue on the exportation of refined sugar. To attain this object raw sugar was classified according to its yield of refined sugar, and a scale of duties and drawbacks was based on this classification, the principle being that raw sugar should be charged with an amount of duty as nearly as possible in proportion to the quantity of actual sugar contained in it. Amendments in the law followed, taking effect from the lat August 1865.

That the changes then introduced were beneficial from the point of view of the pablic H.C. $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{o}}$ interest is apparent from the increase in the consumption. From 36 lbs . of sugar consumed br each individual of the population in 1862, the amount rose rapidly to 47 lbs . in 1872 . At this time, however, the British refiners began to feel prejudicially the effect of the enormous expansion in the production of beet sugar, which was stated to yield a greater product of retined sugar than could be obtained from raw cane sugar, to the extent of about 4 or 5 per cent. The classified scale devised by the convention of 1864, as amended in 1866, was not, however, adapted to meet such a condition of things, and the prejudice to the British producer was aggravated by the heavy increases of duties which-within the lines of the Convention-had been made by the other parties thereto, whilst in the Enited Kingdom the duties had been reduced. The effect of these changes had been to give the foreign refiner the same advantages as be would have derived from a bounty, and in 1873 the refiners of the United Kingdom moved the Government to consent to call a Conference together with the view of bringing about an international agreement to allow refining to be carried on in bond in all the sugar-refining countries, so as to avoid the possibility of a veiled hounty being obtained.

A favourable condition of the finances of the country enabled Mr. Gladstone to reduce the sligar 33 \& 34 Vio, duties by one-half in 1870 . In 1873 Mr . Lowe again halved them, and finally, in 1874, they were abolished by Sir Stafford Northcote.

27 \& 28 Vio.
c. 18.
$28 \& 29$ Vic
c. 95 .
$\qquad$



$\qquad$






[^22]$\qquad$

 ${ }_{36}$. 32. 36 Vic., 0.18. 37 Vic., 0.16.

From that date the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom has continued to increase at a very rapid rate, having reached the high average of 85 lbs. per head of the population in 1895.:

The histors of the sugar duties from the comenencement of the century until their abolition in Summary. 1874, mar be summed up thus:-From 1800 to 1844 the nnderlying principle was to favour the sugar production of the British Wesi Indies, by rates of duty upon raw sugar which discriminated strongly in favour of those colonies. In 1825 the raw sugars of Mauritius were allowed to be imported at the same rates as West Indian sugars. Up to 1844, therefore, raw sugar, except from British possessions, was excladed from this country by the operation of the tariff. As regards refined sugar, none was imported from the West Indies, and therefore the rates on refined sugar were uniform, whatever the country of production, and being highly protective in their character for the sake of the British refining business, there were no imports of refined sagar for consumption prior to
1846. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel abolished the distinction between free-labour and slave-labour sugar, and introduced the new and important principle of a graduated scale of duties upon refined sagar, at the same time lowering considerably the margin of protection which the British colonies had theretofore enjoyed in respect of unrefined sugar, with provision for the altimate extinction of the preferential rates, a measure which was carried into effect in 1854.

The equalisation of the duties apon raw sugar and the graduation of those npon refined, according to quality, led rapidly to the introduction of foreign beet sugar, both raw and refined, from the continent of Europe, ander the bounty system already referred to. Varions alterations in the scales of duty upon refined sugar took place between 1846 and 1874, the year in which the duties disappeared, but all suffered from inherent defects and difficulties arising from the fact that no precise or scientific boundary line exists between refined and narefined sugar, and these difficulties were greatly aggravated in practice by the institution of steps, or classes, at every one of which a like obstacle, in the way of exact assessment, arose.

## RATES OF DUTY.

1660. $12 \mathrm{Cm} . \mathrm{II} ., \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{t}$.

The first Customs daties specially enacted upon sugar were those set forth in the Book of Rates signed by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Speaker of ths Honse of Commons, and attached to and forming part of the great Customs Act of the 12th Charles II., Chapter 4. The rates of duty so imposed amounted to the following upon importation :-


Subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of the duties according to the 17 th Rale of the Book of Rates.

168e.


The daties under the Old Subsidy were doubled by $9 \& 10$ Will. III., c. 23, and trebled by 2 Anne, cap. 9, and 3 Anne, cap. 5 , taken together, and the daties apon sugar remained at those rates for several years.

It may be noted that 8 Geo . 1 ., cap. 4 , disposed of a carious right or privilege claimed by the proprietors of what were known as the four sngar houses of Scotland, "commonly called the Easter, Wester, and Sonth Sugar Honses of Glasgow, and the Sugar House of Leith " to be exempt from the payment of Custom and Excise duties. The statute referred to made the proprietors of these sugar houses liable to pay the same duties as all other subjects, while at the same time the sixth section, by its wording, seems to admit that these privileges had really constituted private rights up to that time.

In 1726 the net duties payable upon importation amounted to :-
1726.


Subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of the duties according to the 17th Rule of the Book of Rates.

In 1757, by the system which then prevailed of adding fresh impositions and subsidies to those previously existing, the rates had increased to :-


But Sugars and Pannelles of the growth of the British Colonies, exported within one yeur after importation, were allowed to draw back the remainder of the subsidy. (6 Geo. II.. e. 13; 19 Geo. II., c. 19.)
'ivye.
In 1774 the rates were-

1982.

In 1782 they had become-


[^23]The great Consolidation Act of Mr. Pitt in 1787 re-classified Sugar entirely and left the rates as follows :-


The conditions, regulations, and restrictions to which warehoused sugar was subject upos importation are to be found in 6 Geo. III., cap. 52.

An Account showing the Net Revenue of Customs derived from Sugar in Grea Britain; the Rates of Duty and the quantity consumed in each year from 1789 to 1800.


Rates of Duty Payable on Sugar Imported into Great Britain

from 1801 TO 1814, and into the United Kingdom from 1814 to 1874.


Rates of Duty Payable on Sugar Imported

nto the United Kingdom, 1801 to 1874 -continued.


Rates of Duty Payable on Sugar Imported into the United Kingdom, 1801 to 1874 -continued.

$\qquad$

1874, from 1 May
Free. Dutier repealed by 37 Vic. o. 16.

An Account showing the quantity of Sugar consumed in the United Kingdom with the Net Revenue thereon, and the Consumption per head of the Population from 1801 to 1898.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^24]|  |  |  | Yearb. |  |  |  | Quantity of Sugar Consumed in the United Kinglom. | Net Revenue nccring from Sugar after the Deduction of Drawbacks and Boanties on Sugar Exported. | Population of the United Kingdom. | Consumption per hend of Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cwts. | £ |  | lbs. |
| 1858 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 7,487,589 | 4,083,836 | 27,663,000 | 30 |
| 1854 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,332,407 | 4,741,757 | 27,788,000 | 34 |
| 1855 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,547,157 | 5,058,500 | 27,899,000 | 30 |
| 1856 | ... | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\cdots$ | ... | -•• | 7,071,515 | 5,129,649 | 28,154,000 | 28 |
| 1857 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 7,419,518 | 5,055,084 | 28,359,000 | 29 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 8,746,496 | 5,848,170 | 28,566,000 | 84 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,884,299 | 5,935,909 | 28,774,000 | 35 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 8,771,996 | \%,833,484 | 28,984,000 | 34 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 9,180,986 | 6,107,330 | 29,196,000 | 35 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,379,819 | 6,215,346 | 29,255,000 | 36 |
| 1863 | ... | -• | ... | ... | ... | . | 9,452,794 | 6,249,815 | 29,434,000 | 36 |
| 1864 | .** | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 9,736,657 | 5,157,083 | 29,629,000 | 37 |
| 1865 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 10,608,526 | 5,193,816 | 29,862,000 | 40 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,065,289 | 5,390,962 | 30,077,000 | 41 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 11,692,519 | 5,584,659 | 30,335,000 | 43 |
| 1868 | * | ... | ... | ..* | ... | ... | 11,479,706 | 5,425,181 | 30,618,000 | 42 |
| 1869 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | -.. | 11,739,093 | 5,388,652 | 30,914,000 | 43 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 18,148,236 | 3,687,606 | 31,205,000 | 47 |
| 1871 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -* | .. | $\cdots$ | 13,166,890 | 3,042,491 | 31,513,000 | 47 |
| 1872 | ... | ** | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 13,466,594 | 3,179,481 | 31,836,000 | 47 |
| 1873 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,795,214 | 2,258,208 | 32,125,000 | 52 |
| 1874 | ... | *.. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15,399,059 | 444,289 | 32,426,000 | 68 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | 17,402,280 | Duties repealed from May, 1874. | 32,749,000 | 59 |
| 1876 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | 16,227,922 |  | 33,093,000 | 64 |
| 1877 | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 18,280,269 | - | 33,447,000 | 61 |
| 1878 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 16,710,692 | - | 33,944,000 | 55 |
| 1879 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 19,303,797 | - | 34,308,000 | 63 |
| 1880 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18,633,364 | - | 34,623,000 | 60 |
| 1881 | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20,100,413 | - | 34,934,000 | 64 |
| 1882 | -* | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 21,158,866 | - | 35,207,000 | 67 |
| 1883 | ** | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -." | 21,654,464 | - | 35,450,000 | 68 |
| 1884 | - $\cdot$ | -* | ** | $\cdots$ | *- | -.. | 21,881,158 | - | 35,724,000 | 68 |
| 1885 | -•• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 23,101,481 | - | 36,016,000 | 72 |
| 1886 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20,767,346 | - | 36,314,000 | 64 |
| 1887 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | 23,528,322 | - | 36,599,000 | 72 |
| 1888 | ** | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22,727,847 | - | 36,881,000 | 69 |
| 1889 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | 24,868,430 | - | 37,179,000 | 75 |
| 1890 | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 23,792,678 | - | 37,485,000 | 71 |
| 1891 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26,328,400 | - | 37,797,000 | 78 |
| 1892 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | *. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 25,586,160 | - | 38,107,000 | 75 |
| 1893 | .'. | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 25,942,380 | - | 38,440,000 | 75 |
| 1894 | .-. | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26,688,157 | - | 38,786,000 | 77 |
| 1895 | $\cdots$ | *. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 29,817,548 | - | 39,124,000 | 85 |
| 2896 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | ... | 29,060,042 | - | 39,466,720 | 82 |

An Account of the Quantities of Sugar which paid Duty for Home Consumption in Ireland in each year from 1780 to 1829 ; distinguishing Raw or Muscovado Sugar from Refined; stating for each year the Rate at which the Duty was paid, and the amount received.


Account of the Consumption, \&c., of Sugar in Ireland from 1780 to 1829-continued.


BOUNTIES AND DRAWBACKS. 1818 to 1826.

Bounty or Drawback.
1818-1826 Upon sugar refined in the United Kingclom from Muscovado sugar imported from British Plantations in America, or from sugars the ${ }_{5}{ }^{-}$July 1818. produce of the East Indies, viz.:-


Other refined sugar in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, or such sugar pounded, crashed or broken, and sugar cundy.

| Exported in a British ship | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $"$ | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exported in a ship not British ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $"$ | 2 | 4 | 6 |  |
| able refined sugar-udditional bounty | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $"$ | 0 | 8 | 0 |  |

## Bounties and Drawbacks-continued.

1826 to 1830.
Refined sugar called bastards, or refined sugar broken in pieces, or ground or powdered sugar.

Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... Cwt.
Exported in a ship not British ... ... ... ... ... ... ."
Other refined sugar in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, or such suyar pounded, crashed or broken, and sugar candy.

| Exported in a British ship | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 2 | 1 | 4t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exported in a ship not British... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | " | 2 | 0 | $0 \frac{3}{8}$ |
| Double refined sugar-additional bounty |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 7 | $2 \frac{2}{7}$ |

Provided that the Committee of. Sugar Refiners should provide sample loaves of double refined sugar to become standard samples, and that sugar, equal in quality to double refined sugar, should be entitled to a like bounty as double refined sugar; also, that any sugar entered for such bounty, and not found equal to Standard Sample, should be forfeited.

## 1830 to 1833.

Refined sugar called bastards, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or ground or powdered sugar.

Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... ., Exported in a ship not British ... ... ... ... ... ... "
Other refined sugar in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, or such sugar pounded, crashed or broken, and sugar candy.

Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... ."
Exported in a ship not British ... ... ... ... ... ... "
Double refined sugar-additional bountr ... ... ... ... ... .,
$1157 \frac{1}{6}$
0644

1833 to 1838.
Refined sugar, viz. :-
Bastard sugar, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or being ground or powdered sugar, or such sugar pounded, crashed or broken.

Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... .
Exported in a ship not British ... ... ... ... ... ... "
Other refined sugar in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or such sugar pounded, crashed or broken, and sugar candy.
Exported in a Britısh ship ... ... ... ... ... ... " 11610
Exported in a ship not British ... ... ... ... ... ... ., 1158
Double refined sugar, and sugar equal in quality to double refined sugar-additional

## 1838 to 1840.

Refined sugar called bastards, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or ground or powdered sugar.
Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... "

Exported in a ship not British .
...
140
130
Refined sugar in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, or such sugar pounded, crushed or broken, and cands.
Exported in a British ship ... ... ... ... ... ... "
Exported in a ship not British ... :.. ... ... ... ... "
Double refined sugar-additional bounty ... ... ... ... ... "

Bounty cr Drawbaok. £ s. d.
170
$161 \frac{1}{6}$

1826-1830
7 Geo. IV.,
c. 48 . From

5 July 1826 .

9 Gea. IV.,
c. 76 .

1830-1833
1 Will. IV.
c. DO. From
c. 50 From

1833-1838
3\&4Will.IV.,

# Bounties and Drawbacks-continued. 



## 1848 to 1855.

## $1848-1855$ $11 \& 12$ Vic.,

c. 97.

17 \& 18 Vio.
o. 29. From

10 July 1848 to 20 April । 1855.

Refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lamps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove and being of an uniform whiteness throughout; or such sugar pounded, crushed, or broken, or sugar candy :-

| From 10th July 1848 to 5th July 1849 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | , | 0 | 16 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| From 5th July 1849 to 5th July 1850 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| From 5th July 1850 to 5th July 1851 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\#$ | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| From 5th July 1851 to 5th July 1854 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\#$ | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| From 5th July 1854 to 20th April 1855 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\#$ | 0 | 15 | 0 |

Bastard or refined sugar, broken in pieces or being ground or powdered sugar; or such sugar pounded or crashed; or troken :-

| From 10th July 1848 to 5th July 1849 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0.13. 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 5th July 1849 to 5th July 1850 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " | 0120 |
| From 5th July 1850 to 5th July 1851 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 0110 |
| From 5th July 1851 to 5th July 180̈4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | " | 010 |
| From 5th July 1854 to 20th April 1855 | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | ... | ... | " | 0115 |

1855 to 1864. .
$1855-1864$
18 Vic., c. 21.
20 is 21 Vio.

- 61 From 2. 61. From 21 Apr. 1800

Refined sugar, in loaf complete, or whale lumps duly refined, having been. perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or sugar candy; and from 14 Augast 1855, by $18 \& 19$ Vic., c. 97 , sugar refined by the centrifugal machine, not in any way inferior to the Export Standard, No. 3, approved by the Lords of the Treasury :-
From 21st April 1855 to 24th August $1857 \ldots$
From 25th August 1857 to 4th May $1864 \ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$

Upan such refined sugar already described, if pounded crushed or broken. in a warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs, such sugar baving been there first inspected by the Officers of Customs in lumps or loaves, as 11 tor immediate shipment, and then packed for exportation in the presence of such officers, and at the expense of the exporters :-
From 21st April 1855 to 24th August $1857 \ldots$
From 25th August 185\% to 20 th April 1864.
...

## BOUNTIES AND DRAWBAOKS-continued.

Upon refined sugar, unstoved, pounded, crushed or broken, and not in any way inferior to the Export Standard, Sample No. 1, approved by the Lords of the Treasury, and which shall not contain more than 5 per centum moisture over and above what the same would? eontain if thoroughly dried in the stove :-


Upon bastard or refined sugar, unstoved, broken in pieces, or being ground, powdered or crushed, not in any way inferior to the Export Standard, Sample No. 2, approved by the Lords of the Treasury :-

From 21st April 1855 to 24 th August 1857... ... ... ... ... " 166
From 25th August 1857 to 20th April 1864 ... ... ... ...
Drawback or Bounty. £ 8. d.

Upon bastard or refined sugar, being inferior in quality to the said Export Standard Sample No. 2 :-

From 21st April 1855 to 24th Augast 1857.. ... ... ... ... . . 0139 From 25th August $185 \overline{7}$ to 20th April 1864 ... ... ... ... \# 0 12 8

## 1864 to 1867.

Upon refined sugar, in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified, and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout; and upon such sugar pounded, crushed or broken in a warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs, such sugar having been there first insquected by the Officers of Customs in lumps or loaves, as if for immediate shipment, and then packed for exportation in the presence of such officers, and at the expense of the exporter, and upon candy :-

| From 5th May 1864 to 1st August 1865 |  | $\cdots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " |  | 1210 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 1st August 1865 to 30th April 1867 |  | ... | .. | ... |  | " |  | 124 |

Upon refined sugar, unstoved, pounded, crushed, or broken, and not inany way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 1, approved by the Lords of the Treasury, and which shall not contain more than 5 per centum moisture over and above what the same would contain if thoroughly dried in the stove :-

From 5th May 1864 to 30th April 1867 ... ... ... ... ...
Upon sugar, refined by the centrifugal or by any other process and not inferior to the Export Standard No. 3, approved by the Lords of the Treasury :-
From 21st April 1864 to 1st August $1865 \ldots$... ... ... ... ...
From 1st August 1865 to 30th April $1867 \ldots$... ... ... ...
Jpon bastard or refined sugar unstoved, braken in pieces, or being ground, powdered or crushed, not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 2, approved by the Lords of the Treasury :-

From 21st April 1864 to 30th April 1867 ..
Upon bastard or refined sugar, unstoved, broken in pieces, or being ground, powdered or crushed, not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sumple No. 4, approved by the Lords of the Treasury :-

From 21st April 1864 to 30th April 1867 ..
Upon bastard or refined sagar, being inferior in quality to the said Export Standard Sample No. 4 :From 21st April 1864 to 30th April $18 \ddot{867} \ldots$... .... ...
Provided that if the moisture in exported refined sugar as above exceeds a certain limit a deduetion is to be made in the drawback.
" $\quad 01210$
"
0124
0122

,

C
"
01010

$\qquad$ 3 082

28 \& 29 Vic. c. 95 .

Bounties and Drawbacks-continued.


Upon refined sugar unstoved, pounded, crushed or broken, and not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 2, approved by the Lords of the Treasury, and which shall not contain more than 5 per centum of moisture over and above what the same would contain if thoroughly dried in the stove :-

| From 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1870 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | " | 0115 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 1st May 1870 to 7th May 1873 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 059 |
| From 8th May 1873 to 1st May 1874 | ... | - | ... | ... | ... |  | 0210 |
| From 1st May 1874 | ... | ... | ... | -. |  |  | Repealed. |

Upon other refined sugar unstoved, being bastards or pieces ground, powdered or crushed :-

Not in any way inferior to Export Standard Sample No. 3, approved by the Lords of the Treasury.

| From 1st May 1867 to 13th April 1870 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " | 011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 13th April 1870 to 7th May 1873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 |
| From 8th May 1873 to 1st May 1874 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0210 |
| From 1st May 1874 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | Repeale |

Not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 4, approved by the Lords of the Treasurs.

| From 1st May 1867 to 13th April 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 010 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 13th April 1870 to 7th May 1873 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | " | 05 | 3 |
| From 8th May 1873 to 1st May 1874 | ... | ... |  | ... | " | 0 | 8 |
| From 1st May 1874 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | . |  | Repeal |  |

Not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 5, approved by the Lords of the Treasury.

From 1st May 1867 to 13th April 1870 ... ... ... ... \# 0
From 13th April 1870 to 7th May 1873 ... ... ... ... ", 4

From 8th May 1873 to Ist May 1874 ... ... ... ... ... " $0 \quad 25$
From lst May 1874 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... "
Inferior to the above last-mentioned sample.

| From lat May 1867 to 13th April 1870 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From 13th April 1870 to 7th May 1873 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| From 8th May 1873 to 1st May 1874 .... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| From Ist May 1874 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CORN.

1680. 12 Car. II. c. 4.-The export of ${ }^{\circ}$ corn was permitted whenever the prices at the port of statates at exportation did not exceed, for wheat, 40 s . per quarter ; rye, pease, and beans, 24 s . ; barley and malt, 20s.; oats, 16s. The poundage on exportation amounted to 1s. per quarter for wheat, $4 d$. for oats, and $6 d$. for other grain. The import rates, from poundage, were as follows, subject Thisnton's to an allowance of 5 per cent. for discount :-

1681. 15 Car. II., c. 7.-Corn was allowed to be exported when the prices did not exceed the following sums per quarter at the places of shipment:-Wheat, 48s.; rye, pease, and beans, 32s.; barley, back-wheat, and malt, 28s.; oats, 13s. $4 d$. The import duties were increased to the sums undermentioned, on corn, when not exceeding the same prices at the port of importation :-


When exceeding those prices, poundage as before was chargeable, vic., $4 d$. on wheat, $3 d$. on rye, beans, barley, and malt, $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. on oats and pease.

Corn might be laid up in granaries and sold again, only when at the prices at which export was permitted, as above stated. (Repealed by 31 Geo. III., c. 30, 1791.)
1670. 22 Car. II., c. 8, directed the Winchester bashel (containing 3 gallons) onily, to be used in ascertaining the measures of corn.

22 Car. II., c. 13.-Intituled "An Act for the Improvement of Tillage," corn might be exported, although the prices exceeded the sums fixed by 15 Car. II., c. 7, paying poundage as before, viz., 1s. per quarter on wheat, $4 d$. on oats, and $6 d$. on other grain. Rates of duty on importation were imposed, in lien of poundage, on corn when onder certain prices at the port of importation, as follows :-


When exceeding those prices, poundage as before was chargeable, viz., $4 d$. on wheat $3 d$. on rye, beans, barley, and malt, $2{ }_{3} d_{4}$ on oats and pease.
1689. 1 William and Mary, c. 12. Bounties were granted on the exportation of the following articles, ground or unground :-

|  |  |  |  |  | s. | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wheat, $5 s$. per quarter, when the price was at or under | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 | 0 |  |
| Rye, 3s. $6 d$. per quarter, when the price was at or under | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 32 | 0 |  |
| Barles and malt, 2s. $6 d$. per quarter, when barley was at or under |  | $\ldots$ | 24 | 0 |  |  |

The following regulations were made by subsequent Acts regarding the bounties on exportation. The excise duty of $6 d$. per bushel not to be reckoned into the price of malt, 13 and 14 William III., c. 5 , \&c. The hounty to be allowed after the rate of 30 quarters of malt for every 20 quarters of barley or other corn made into malt, 3 Geo. II., c. 7. The same bounty to be allowed on the export of 224 lbs. of wheat-meal and other ground corn as on four bushels of wheat or other corn unground, 24 Geo. II., c. 56.
1688. 10 and 11 William III., c. 3. The export prohibited for one year, from 10th February, of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.*
1699. 11 William III., c. 1.-The bounties on exportation were suspended from 9th February 1699 to 29th September 1700.
1700. 11. and 12 William III., c. 20, continued by subsequent Acts. The duties on the eaprortation of all sorts of corn and grain, ground or angroand, and also bread, biscait, and meal to ocease from 13th March 1700.
1707. 5 Anre, c. 29 (from 1st May).-Bounties allowed on the export of the following articles :-

| Beer or bigy, 2s. 6d. per quarter, when the price was at or |  |  |  |  | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malt made of wheat, 58. per quarter, when the price was | $\boldsymbol{r}$ |  |  |  | 0 |
| Oatmeal, 2s. $6 d$. per quarter, when oats were at or under (See Bounties granted in 1689.) | ... |  |  |  | 0 |

1709. 8 Anne, c. 2.-The export of corn, meal, flour, malt, bread, biscrit, and starch, wines and spirits made from corn was prohibited until 29th September 1710, with a power to the Queen to allow the export sooner.
1710. 14 Geo. II., c. 3.-The export of corn, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch was prohibited before 25th December 1741, with a power to the King to allow the export sooner. By c. 7 power was given to the Judge of the Bills in the Court of Session to allow the import of corn, \&c., or to suspend the same in time of dearth and scarcity in Scotland.
1711. 30 Geo. II., c. 1.-The export to foreign parts of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and ctarch was prohibited before 25th December 1757.

30 Geo. II., c. 7, 9, and 14.-Corn or flour imported before 15th November admitted duty free, either in British or neutral ships.
1758. 31 Geo. II., c. 1.-The laws of the last year were continned until 24th December 1758. No bounty allowed on exportation during the continuance of this Act.
1759. 32 Geo. II., c. 2 and 8. - The prohibition of export by 30 Geo. II, c. 1, and the suspension of the bounty further continued until 25th March 1759, from which date the export and bounty were again allowed. The Act of 1757, for discontinuing the duties on corn imported, was allowed to expire.

[^25]1765. 5 Geo. III. a 32-The King was enabled to prohibit the expart of wheat, wheston Hour, bread, \&c., during the recess of Parliament. By c. 31 the duties on corn imported were discontimued for a time, and the bounty on wheat and wheat flour exported was also discontinued.;
1788. 6 Geo. III., c. 3 - The import of corn and grain from the colonies was allowed for a limited time daty free. By c. 4 the import of oats and oatmeal was allowed for a limited time duty free. By c. 5 the export of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, dsc., wae prohibited for a limited time.
1767. On the 26 th September the Privy Council issued a proclamation, laying an embargo on the export of wheat and flour, and prohibiting the use of that grain in the distilleries. By 7 Geo. III., c. 3, the export of corn, grain, malt, flour, bread, \&c., was prohibited for a limited time. By c. $4,5,8,11,22$, the import of wheat, \&c., was allowed for a limited time duty free. By c. 7 all persons concerned in executing the embargo above mentioned were indemaified.
1768. 8 Geo. III., c. 1.-The prohibition on exportation was further continued, and the bounties were suspended. By c. 2 and 3 the free importation of several sorts of grain was allowed.
1789. 9 Geo. III., c. 1.-Exportation and bounty suspended for a further time.
1770. 10 sieo. III., c. l.-Exportation and bounty suspended for a further time; and by c. 10 the exportation of malt allowed.
1771. 11 Geo. III., e. 1.-Exportation and bounty suspended for a further time.
1772. 12 Geo. III., c. 1.-Exportation and bounty suspended for a furthar time; and by c. 33 the free importation in any vessel of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-meal, and Indian corn permitted until 1st December 1772.
1773. 13 Geo. III., c. 3. - Exportation and bounty suspended uatil list Janvary 1774. By c. 1 and 2 the free importation of all sorts of corn, meal, floar, and padse permittect from 1st December 1772 to let January 1774.

The following Table exhibits the Progressive Augmentation of the Import Datiee, from the passing of 22 Car. II., c. 13, until 13 Gea. III., e. 43 (1.7'74), by which Law the Regulating Prices were again altered :-

| - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rates by } \\ & \text { 32 Car. } \\ & \text { c. } 13.1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acditional, } \\ & \text { 1704; } \\ & \text { Two-thirds } \\ & \text { Snbaingh, } \\ & 3 \& 4 \text { Anne, } \\ & \text { c. } \overline{0} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A discount of 5 per cent. alloved on these duties - (except on the high rates), under 22 Car. II. o. 13. | \%. d. | 8. d. | 8. d. | 8. a. | *. d. | 8.1. |
| Whast not exaearling tis. ... ... Par qn: | $\} 1600\{$ | 20 | 08 | 1 4 | 20 | 220 |
| Exceeding 44s. and not exceeding 5ibe. 4d. |  | $0 \quad 4$ | 0 13 | 0 - 2 | 0.4 | $17 \quad 0$ |
| Exceeding 53s. 4d. and not exceeding 80. | 80 | 04 | 0 1t | 0 - 3 | 0 t | 9 (1) |
| Exceeding 808. ... ... ... " | 04 | 04 | 0 113 | 0 23 | 04 | $1 . \pm$ |
| RyE, not exceeding 36x. ... ... " | $\} 16 \quad 0\{$ | 1 ! | 0 5 | 0 103 | 14. | $20 \quad 0$ |
| Exceeding 36x, and not exceeding 48s. " | $\} 160$ | 03 | 01 | $0 \quad 2$ | $0 \quad 3$ | 169 |
| Eroeeding 40e. ... ... ... " | 03 | 03 | 01 | $0 \quad 2$ | 3 B | 10 |
| Beans not exceeding 2 Sis. ... ... " | \}icei | 14 | 0 - ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 0 103 | 14 | $20 \quad 0$ |
| Exceeding 2 ss.and not exoeeding 40x. | $\}^{16} 0\{$ | 0 3 | 0 I | 03 | c $\quad \mathbf{5}$ | I6 5 |
| Eroeeding 40s. ... ... ... " | 0 3 |  | 0 1 | $0 \geq$ | 03 | r 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ratee by } \\ & 22 \text { Car. } \\ & \text { c. } 13 . \end{aligned}$ | Additionaz, 1699 <br> New 8absidy ${ }^{8}$ \& 10 <br> c. 23 . | Addit!onal 1703. <br> One-third Subsdy, $2 \& 3$ Anne, c. 9 . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Additions, } \\ & \text { Twothinds } \\ & \text { Sobbidy } \\ & \text { Sot Anne, } \\ & \text { e. } 5 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Additional, } \\ \text { 1747. } \\ \text { geo. } \\ \text { c. } 3 . \end{array}$ | Total boing the Rates Chargeable Immediately before the 13 Geo. III. c. 4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A diacount of 5 por cent. allowed on these dutiex (cucc'pt on the high rates), under 22 Car. II., c. 13. | 8. $d$. | 8. d. | *. d. | d. d. | a. d. | *.d. |
| Barley and Malt, not exceeding 28s. Per qr. | $\} 16 \quad 0\{$ | 4 | 0 5 ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}0 & 103 \\ 0 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 0 \\ 16 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Exceeding 32s. ... ... ... | $0 \quad 3$ |  | 01 | $0 \quad 2$ | 0 3 | 10 |
| Oats, not exceeding 16e. ... ... " | $5 \quad 4$ | $0 \quad 21$ | 0 0 | 0 1\% | $0 \quad 23$ | 5 111 |
| Exceeding 168. ... ... ... | 0 21 | 0 21 | 0 048 | 0 1 | 0 2l | 010 |
| Pease, not exceeding 40s. ... ... " | 16 | $0 \quad 21$ | 0 0s | 0 13 | $0 \quad 21$ | $16 \quad 7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Exceeding 40s. ... ... ... " | $0 \quad 21$ | $0 \quad 21$ | 0 085 | 0 17 | 0 21 | 010 |
| Buck Wheat, not exceeding 32s. ... " | 16 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 220 |
| Exceeding 32s.and notexceeding 448. " | 20 | 2 | 08 | 1 | 2 | 80 |
| Exceeding 448. ... ... ... " | 0 | 0 | 0 1! | 0 2\% | 04 | 14 |
| Wheat Me |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| When Wheat did not excoed 53s. 4d. " | 160 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 160 |
| And additional ... ... ... barrels | ... | 30 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 9 - 0 |
| When Wheat exceeded 59s. 4d. but did not exceed 80s. ... ... Por qr. | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| And additional ... ... ... Per last | ... | 30 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 90 |
| When Wheat exceeded 808. ... ... , | 30 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 120 |
| Bye Meal- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| When Rye did not exceed 40s. ... Per qr. | 160 | ... | . $\cdot$ | ..' | :.. - | 160 |
| And additional ... ... ... Per last | ... | 30 | 1 | 20 | 30 | 90 |
| When Rye exceeded 40s, ... ... Per last | $30$ | 30 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 120 |
| Oat Meal charged by practice with the same duties as Oate. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table of the Import Duties on Corn, from the passing of 13 Geo. III., c. 43, to the 27 Geo. III., c. 13 ( ${ }^{1787}$ ).

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates in 1774 by |  | From 1779, including <br> of 5 per cent. (by 19 Geo. III. e. 25) <br> on former rates. |  | 1782 to 1787 , Including <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A discount of 5 per oent. allowed on these duties (except on the high rates) until 1781 . |  |  |  |  |  |  | d. |  | $d$. | $s$. | d. |
| Wheat, when not exc | ding | s. | ... | ... | Per qr. | 22 | 0 |  |  | 24 | 248 |
| Exceediug 44s. but | nder | 88. | ... | ... | " | 17 | 0 |  | 10.8 | 18 | 8 8\% |
| At or above 488. | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 6 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Ryc, under 32a. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| At or above 328. | ... | -. | $\cdots$ |  | " | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 88 |
| Beans, not exceoding | . | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Exceeding 288, but | nder | 2s. | ... | ... | " |  | 9 | 17 |  | 18 | 588 |
| At or above 32A. | $\therefore$ | ... | ... | ... |  |  | 3 | 0 | 3. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 0 | 888 |


|  | Rates in 1774 y 13 Geo. III.ce 48 . |  | From 1770. including an additional duty ol $\overline{0} p e r$ cent. (by 10 Geo. III., e. 25) on formur rutes |  | 1782 to 1787 , including a curther additional daty of 5 per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A dioconnt if $\overline{5}$ prer rent. whourd on these duties (ewvept on the high rates) until 1781. |  | $d$. | 8 | $d$. | 8. | $d$. |
| Barley, beer or bigg, under 9.ls. ... ... Per $q$ r | 90 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| At or above $24 \times$, ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | $22^{20}$ | 0 | $22_{20}^{40}$ |
| Oats, muder.168. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 114: | ${ }^{6}$ | 246 | 6 | $6^{9} \mathbf{8}$ |
| At or above 16\%. ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | $2 \cdot \frac{3}{20}$ | 0 | 24 |
| Pease, under 32x. ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 71 | 17 | 5\% | 18 | $3.8{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| At or above 32x. ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ | 0 |  |
| Buck Wheat, not exoeding 32. ... ... " | 22 | 0 | 23 | $13 \frac{4}{30}$ | 24 | $22^{24}$ |
| Exaeeding 32a, and not exceeding 44*. ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | $4 \frac{13}{6}$ | 8 | 9188 |
| Erroeding 44s. and not exceeding 488, ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 48 | 1 | 5늘 |
| At or above 48s. ... ... . ... ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | $6_{29}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 0 | $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Indian-corn, when barley was admissible at the low duty (177i). | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1{ }^{1} \frac{1}{6}$ | 0 | $1{ }^{\text {2 }}$ \% |
| Wheat-flour, when wheat was under 488. ... Per gr. | 16 | 0 | 16 | 937 | 17 | $7{ }^{7} \mathrm{~J}$ |
| $\begin{array}{llllllr} \\ \text { And additional } & \text { Per luwt }\end{array}$ | 9 | 0 | 9 | $5 \frac{8}{46}$ | g | 1018 ${ }^{18}$ |
| When wheat was at or above 48x. ... ... Per out. | 0 | 2 | $\cup$ | $2 \%$ | 0 | - ${ }_{\text {T }}^{\text {, }}$ |
| Rye Meal, when rye was not execediag 40s.... Per qr | 10 | 0 | 16 | 9737 | 17 | $7{ }^{\text {T0, }}$ |
| And additional ... ... ... ... Per last | 9 | 0 | 4 | $5^{\frac{10}{20}}$ | 9 | 101\% |
| When exoeeding 40\%. ... ... ... ... " |  | 0 | 12 | $7{ }^{\text {2 }}$ \% | 13. | 2 s 8 |
| Oat Meal, as oats. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1774. 13 Geo. III., c. 43 , from Ist January. -The following alterations were made in the duties and bounties :-

## Duties on Importation.

Whenever the prices of middling British corn at the port of importation were at or above the following sums, the former duties ceased; and during the continuance of such prices, and in lieu of those duties, the undermentioned rates were to be paid :-

|  |  | Prices. <br> Wheat (and buck-wheat) |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48s. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ...... | Daty. |
| :--- |
| 6d. per qr. on wheat. |
| 2d. per cwt. on flour. |

When the prices were under those sums, the former scale of duties became chargeable; in which case, corn and flour were allowed to be warehoused at the principal ports, paying, on delivery for home use, such duty as might be due at that time.

## Export.

The export to foreign parts was prohibited of corn or meal, Hour, malt, bread and biscuit made therefrom, when British corn was at or above the following sums, per quarter, at the port of exportation ; wheat, 44s.; rye, pease, and beans, 28s. ; barley, beer or bigg, 22s. ; vats, 14s.

## Bountiks on British Corn, Ground or Unground, Exported in British Ships.

When the prices of middling corn were under the following sums at the port from which exported, viz.:-

| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44. | A bounty allowed of $\overline{5}$. per quarter on wheat, and malt made therefrom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rye | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 2s. | A bounty allowed of 3 s . per quarter on rye. |
| Barley, | eer or | igg | ... | $\cdots$ | 2.2 . | A bounty allowed of $\mathbf{2 s} .6 \boldsymbol{d}$. per quarter on barley, beer, or bigg, and on malt made therefrom. |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.s. | A bounty allowed of 2s. per quarter on oats, and 2s. $6 d$. per quarter on oatmeal, at the rate of 276 lbs . to the quarter. |

1775. 15 Geo. III., c. 1.-Indian corn allowed to be imported on payment of $1 d$. per quarter, whenever barley was admissible under 13 Geo. III., c. 43, at 2d. per quarter.
1776. 20 Geo. III., c. 31 .-Half the usual bounty was allowed on the export of corn in neatral ships. Continued by 21 Geo. III., c. 29, and 2: Geo. III. c. 13, until 25th March 1783.
1777. 23 Geo. III., c. 1.-From 25th December 1782, to 25th August 1783, corn, grain, and meal might be imported in British or neutral vessels, or taken out of warehonse, on payment of the low daties only. By c. 9, rice, paddy, and Indian corn and meal, might be imported duty free for a limited time. By c. 33, the King was enabled to permit, for a limited time, the free importation of corn, grain, meal, flour, and pulse, into certain countien of Scotland. By c. 81 , no bounty was to be allowed on the export of corn, grain, and meal, from England, before 26th August 1783, nor from Scotland before 26 th September 1783. No bounty was to be paid on the export of corn, \&c., from those parts of Scotiand into which importation was allowed duty free under c. o 3.
1778. 27 Geo. I1I., c. 13.-By this Act, the several branches fof the Customs Revenue were consolidated. The rates on the importation of corn were fixed at the following sums, and so continued until 1791. The permission given by 13 Geo. III., c. 43, for the warehousing of corn and delivery ithereof, for home use, at the duties which might be due at that time, were continued. The bounties on exportation remained unaltered :-


1789, 1790, 1791. 29 Geo. III., c. 58.-The export of British corn, except barley and malt, prohibited between 1st August and 29th September 1789. By order in council of 23rd December 1789, the export was prohibited of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, and their respective meal, beans, malt, bread, and biscuit; and the importation permitted at the low duty, of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, and their respective meal. By 30 Geo. III., c. 1, the prohibitions on export (with the addition of pease) and the privilege of importing at the low duty, were ratified and continued until 29th September 1790, further continued by subsequent acts until 15 th November 1701.
1791. 31 Geo. III., c. 30 , from 15 th November.-The former laws for regulating the import and export of corn, and the payment of duty on importation, and of bounty on exportation, were repealed, and those contained in the annexed table, substituted: The King was anthorized, ' whenever the Parliament was not sitting, to prohibit the exportation, for a limited time, of corn, meal or flour (except warehoused foreign corn) when the average price was higher than that at which the same sort of corn might be imported on the low duty; and in like manner, to permit the import, at the lowest duty, of the same articles, whenever the average price of any sort of corn or of oatmeal, for the whole kingdom, might be higher than those fixed for admission from foreign parts at the low duty, but by 33 Geo. III., c. 65 (1793), exportation (except of warehoused foreign corn) might be prohibited whenever the general average prices were higher than those under which the first low duty was chargeable on corn from Ireland or the Colonies. The importation and entry from the warehouses at the second low duty might be permitted whenever the average price of any corn or of oatmeal was higher than that fixed for admission from foreign countries at, the first low daty. The privilege for importation to continue in force for three months.

In order to ascertain the average home price of corn, the Act directed that the maritime counties of England should be divided into twelve districts, and that the prices, ascertained separately for these districts, should regulate the duties and bounties in each.

## Export.

The export was prohibited of corn or meal, flour, malt, bread or biscuit made therefrom, when British corn was at or above the following sams, per quarter-wheat. 46s., rye, pease, and beans, 30s., barley, beer or bigg, 23s., oats,* $15 s$.

Foreign corn, meal or flour, having been entered for home use, either on importation or from the warehouse, or malt, meal or flour, made of such foreign corn, could not be exported from any port at such time as British articles of the same sort were not allowed to be exported from the same port.

## Bounties on British Corn, \&C., Exported.

## When the pricen were under

The Bounties allowed were


No debenture to be granted for the bounty on any corn, malt, meal, flour, or biscuit, exported from any port during the time that foreign articles of the same sort were allowed to be imported into such port at the low duty.

[^26]Duties on Corn Imported, by 31 Geo. III., c. 30, and additions thereto, N.B.-The warehousing of Corn without payment of daty was permitted, but when taken out for Home Connumption, in

by subsequent Acts, until the passing of 44 Geo. III., c. 109, in 1804.
addition to the dulies due at that time, those specified under the name of firdt low duty were also to be pain,

from 15th April 1802, by 42 Goo. III., c. 35.

Duties on Corn Imported by 44 Geo. III., c. 109, and addttions thereto,
N.B.-The Waxehousing of Corn without payment of duty was permitted, but when taken out for Home Consumption, in


Malt, and all Ground Corn, except Wheatmenl, or Flour and Oatmeal-Importation prohibited.

## by subsequent Acts untll the passing of The Corn Aot of 181 B .

addition to the duties due at that time, those specified under the name of first low dut were also to be paid.


1792, 1793 . By Order in Council of 9th November 1792, the export of wheat or flour was prohibited antil list March 1793. The 33 Geo. III., c. 3, ratified this order, and empowered His Majesty to prohibit, at any time during the session, the exportation of corn, meal, floar, bread, biscuit, and potatoes, and to permit the import of corn, meal, and floar at the low duty.
1795. 35 Geo. III., c. 4.-His Majesty was permitted, from 13 th February 1795, nutil the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, whatever might be the average price, to prohibit the export of any corn, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and malt (except foreign corn from the warehouse), and to permit the import in British and nentral vessels, and also the entry from the warehouse, of the same articles, free of duty; the import at the second luw daty, previously permitted by sundry Orders in Council, commencing 1st October 1794.
1796. 36 Geo. III., c. 3.-All the provisions of the last-mentioned Act continued antil the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session.

36 Geo. III., c. 21.-Bounties granted (for the first time) on corn imported at certain ports in British or neutral vessels, from 24th September 1795 to 30 th September 1796, viz.:-

Wheat and flour from any port of Europe, south of Cape Finisterre, from the Mediterranean or Africa:-

| 16s. on every quarter of wheat |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Wheat and flour from other parts of Europe (not British Dominions)-
15s. on every quarter of wheat weighing not less than
440 lbs. ... ... ... .. ... .. (Until the quantity amounts

4s. $6 d$. on every cwt . of wheat-flour
Wheat and flour from the British Colonies or the United States of America-
20s. on every quarter of wheat weighing not less than

On wheat and flour exceeding the quantities to which the beforementioned bounties are limited-
108. on every quarter of wheat weighing not less than 440 lbs .

8s. on every quarter of wheat weighing not less than 424 lbs .
38. on every cwt. of wheat-flour.

## Indian Corn and Meal.

| 58. for every quarter of corn | ... |  | ity together amounts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 k .6 d . for every cwt. of meal | ... |  | to 500,000 quarters. |
| 3s. for every quarter of corn | ... |  | Exceeding the limited quantity of |
| 18. for every cwt. of meal | ... |  | 500,000 qo |

RyE.
10s. for every quarter weighing not less than 400 lbs . until the quantity amonnts to 100,000 quarters.
68. for every quarter exceeding the limited quantity of 100,000 quarters.
N.B.-On warehoused corn delivered out within three months, three-fifths of the bounty granted on the importations from the Mediterranean, allowed. ( $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cwt}$. of wheat-flour deemed equal to one quarter of wheat, and $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ewt}$. of Indian meal to one quarter of Indian corn.)
1797. 37 Geo. IlI., c. 7.-All the provisions of 35 Geo. III., c. 4, further continued until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parlianent ; but by $c .83$,
they ceased from 16th June 1797 so far as regards barley, beer or bigg, pease, beans, and oats, and meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and malt made therefrom. None of these articles entered for exportation before 5th February 1798, were to receive bounty.
1798. 38 Geo. III., c. 10.-All the provisions of 35 Geo. III., c. 4 , relating to the export and import of wheat and rye, and of meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and malt made therefrom, were further continued, viz. : for exportation until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session, and for importation until 31st December 1797.
1799. 39 Geo. III., c. 87.-From 12th July 1799 until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, His Majesty was authorised, whatever might be the general average, to prohibit the export of any corn or meal, flour, bread, biscuit or malt made thereof (except warehoused foreign corn), and to permit the import in British and neutral ships, and also the entry from the warehouse, duty free. Continued (with exceptions regarding the export to Ireland) by successive Acts ending with 43 Geo. III., c. 12, until 1st January 1804.
1800. 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 25.-The use of wheat, or of wheat-meal and flour, in making starch, prohibited until 1st October 1800.

39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 29, 35, and 53.-Bounties were granted on the importation of corn in British and neutral ships into certain ports until 1st October 1800, viz. :-

| When the average prices in |
| :---: |
| all England were less |
| per quarter than |

Wheat $\ldots$
Wheat
...

On importations from any port of Europe, south of Cape Finisterre, the port of Archangel, the Mediterranean, Africa, any British Colony in America or the Onited States.
On importations from the Baltic, Germany, or any port north of the Texel.
On importations from any port of Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa, the British Colonies in America and the United States. (Each bushel to be 36 lbs . and upwards.)
From any place.
For wheat, a bounty equal to the difference between such average price, and 100 s. on every sack of 280 lbs. from the British Colonies or the United States of America; and for every such sack from any other place, a bounty equal to four-fifths of the bounty which would have been payable on a quarter of wheat imported from such country at that time.
A bounty was also allowed on rice importèd.
1801. 41 Geo. III., c. 3.-The use of corn in distilling or making of starch was prohibited until 1st January 1802.

41 Geo. III., c. 10.-Bounties granted on the importation of foreign corn, in British or neutral ships into certain ports, from 1st December 1800 to 1st October 1801, viz. :-

|  | A bounty allowed equał to the sum by which the average prices of foreign wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, and beans in Londom, in the third week after importation, should be less than | Per quarter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On wheat, for every quarter weighing 424 lbs. or upwards ... |  | 100s. |
| On barley, for every quarter weighing 352 lbs. or upwards |  | 50 . |
| On rye, for every quarter weighing 408 lbs. or apwards... |  | 65 s. |
| On oats, for every quarter weighing 264 lbs. or upwards ... |  | 4 |
| On pease ... ... ... |  | $75 s$. |
| On beans ... .... ... |  | 50 s . |

Indian corn or maize, for every quarter weighing 408 lbs ., which should not upon the first public sale thereof by auction produce 55s., a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each quarter so sold was less.than 55 s .

Wheat-flour (except American flour), and upon barleymeal, ryemeal, oatmeal, and Indian meal, the same sums as were allowed on wheat, barley, rye, oats, and Indian corn, allowing 280 lbs. of wheat-flour, 196 lbs . of barleymeal, 224 lbs . of ryemeal, 176 lbs . of oatmeal, and 364 lbs . of Indian meal to be equal to one quarter of the respective species of corn angroond.

Superfine wheat-flour from Amurica, producing upon the first sale thereof by auction less than 70s. per barrel of $196 \mathrm{lbs} .$, a bounty was allowed on every barrel equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than 70s.; when it did not produce by sale 688. per barrel, a bounty was allowed equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than 68s. But, by 41 Geo. III. (United Kingdom), c. 13, 24th Marci 1801, the bounty was to be allowed as follows :-For every barrel imported in any ship, cleared out from any port in America, between 12th November 1800 and 10th January 1801, and sold within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than $80 s$.; when it did not produce by sale 78s., a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than 78s.; and on every barrel imported in like manner between 10th January and 25th March 1801, and sold within two mouths after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than 90 s. ; when it did not produce by sale 888 ., a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel so sold was less than 88 s.

## A bounty was also allowed on rice imported.

1802. 42 Geo. III., c. 35.-This Act regulates the corn intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland from 15th April 1802, by allowing the export, from one country to the other, of corn or grain of native growth, or meal and flour made thereof, whenever the averages should be under the prices at which corn might be imported into Great Britain and Ireland, respectively, at the low daties from foreign parts. - Continued, by subsequent Acts, till 2öth March 1808, previously to which date, however, the Act 46 Geo. III., c. 97 (1806), was passed, allowing the free interchange of corn between the two countries at all times.
1803. 44 Geo. III., c. 109, from 15th November. By this Act, the regulating prices for importation, exportation, and for the allowance of bounty, as fixed by 31 Geo. III., c. 30, were altered according to the following statements. The other provisions by former corn laws, were continued. The corn intercourse with Ireland to be regalated by 42 Geo. III., c. 35. :-

## IMPORT

The prices and rates were as shown in the table on the preceding page.

## EXPORT.

The export was prohibited when the prices were above the following sums per quarter:wheat, $54 s$. ; rye, pease, and beans, $35 s$.; barley, beer or bigg, 31s. ; oats, 198. Bet, by 45 Geo. III., c. 86 , no corn, grain, malt, or flour was to be exported from any district, when the price in such district, in the preceding week, was at or above the import rates.

A small ad-valorem duty on the export of corn (in common with other articles of merchandise), of 10 s . or 20 s . per cent. according to the place to which exported, was laid on in 1803, and received various additions during the war, until it amounted, immediately previous to the repeal of the export duty on corn in 1814 , to $£ 25 s$. , or $£ 6$ per cent.

## Bounties on Exportation to Foreign Countries.

| Whan the prices were at or under |  |  |  |  | The Bounties allowed were |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For wheat ... |  | -* | ... | 488. | For wheat ... ... p | per quarter | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8. } \\ 5 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | For wheat meal ... |  |  | per cwt. | 13 |
|  |  | For wheat, flour, biscuit, \&c. |  |  |  |  |
| For rye | ** |  | ... | ... | 32s. | For rye ... ... ... p | per quarter | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | For rye meal or flour ... | per cwt. | 09 |
| For barley | beer, | or bigg | ... | 283. | For barley, beer or bigg, or malt made therefrom ... |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | per quarter | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  | For ditto meal | per cwt. | 010 |
| For oats | $\cdots$ | ... | . | 168. | For oats ... ... ... p | per quarter | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  | For oatmeal ... ... | per cwt. |  |

The plan for ascertaining the average prices, as laid down by the Act of 1791, was altered, and it was now directed that importation and exportation should be regulated in England by the aggregate average of the 12 maritime districts into which it was divided, and in Scotland by the aggregate average of the four Scotch districts. The averages were to be taken four times a year. In 1805, by 45 Geo. III., c. 86, the plan was again altered, and it was arranged that the prices both in England and Scotland should be regulated by the average prices of the 12 English maritime districts.
1808. 46 Geo. III., c. 97 , from 16th July.-All bounties and duties payable on the interchange of corn between Great Britain and Ireland to cease, which interchange might take place whatever might be the average price, subject only to the regulations attaching to goods removed coastways. The corn to be of native growth, 47 Geo. III., sess. 1, c. 7).
1814. 54 Geo. III, c. 69 , from 17th June.-Corn, grain, meal, and flour (bread and biscnit added by Treasury Order), to be exported at all times withont payment of duty, and withont receiving any bounty.
1815. 55 Geo. III., c. 26 , from 23rd March. - Foreign and colonial corn, meal, or flour, might at all times be imported, and warehoused, without payment of duty; but could only be taken out of warehouse for home consumption, or entered for the like purpose on importation, whenever the prices of British corn should be at or above the following sums, and then duty free.

|  |  |  | For Corn of the British Colonies in North Amerioa. |  | For Corn not of the British Colonies in North $\Delta$ merice. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | - | 67s. per quarter. |  | 80s. per quarter. |  |
| Rye, pease, and beans ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $44 s$. | " | 538. | " |
| Barley, beer or bigg ... | ... | $\cdot$ | 33 s . | " | 40 s . | " |
| Oats ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 22 s. | " | 27 s. | " |

No description of ground corn was prohibited by this Act; but see 1 and 2, Geo. IV., c. 87, (1821).*

The average prices were to be made, as heretofore in quarterly periods, viz. : 15th Febraary, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November, in each year, which prices determined the admission to or exclusion from home consumption, for the following three months, until the publication of the next quarterly average; but when the average prices for the six weeks immediately sacceeding the termination of the quarterly periods should fall below the regulating prices, the home consumption of corn, imported from ports between the rivers Eyder and Bidassoa, both inclusive, was to be suspended until the next average for the whole quarter should have been ascertained.
1817. 57 Geo. III., c. 27, from 1st June-Buck wheat (an article upon which no specific rate of duty has existed since 1782), was subjected to a duty of 10 s. per quarter, bat not being placed under the operation of the Corn Laws, the entry for home consumption was permitted at all times. The duty increased on 25th March 1824 (4 Geo. IV., c. 69), to 14s. per quarter, and continued at that rate, by 6 Geo. IV., c. 111 ; but by the Corn Act of 1828, buck wheat was considered as corn, and subjected to the same duties as barley.
1821. 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 87 .-No malt nor ground corn, except wheat meal or flour, and oatmeal, to be imported.

[^27]1822. 3 Geo. IV. c. 60.-This Act provided that as soon as wheat should have been admitted for consumption, under the 55 Geo. III., c . 26 , the scale of prices at which the entry for consumption of foreign and colonial corn was permitted by that Act was to cease, $t$ and, thereafter, foreign and colonial corn, meal and flour, might be entered for home consamption, whenevor the average prices of the several sorts of British corn should, respectively, be at or above the following sums :-

For corn of the British
Colonies or Plantations in North $A$ merica.

| Wheat $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\overline{5} 9 s$. | per quarter. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rye, Pease and Beans | $\ldots$ | $39 s$. | " |  |  |
| Barley, Beer or Bigg | $\ldots$ | $30 s$. | " |  |  |
| Oats | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $20 s$. | ". |

For corn zot of the Bricish Colonies or Plantatioas
in North America.
70s. per quarter.
$\begin{array}{ll}46 s . & " \\ 35 s . & " \\ 25 s . & "\end{array}$

On admission to consumption, either under this Act, shonld it come into operation, or in the intermediate time nuder the $\mathbf{5 5}$ Geo. III., c. $\mathbf{2 6}$, the rates of duty specified in the annexed table were to be paid.

Table of Duties payable by Act 3 George IV., c. 60, on Corn when admitted for Home Consumption.

| Species. | From the British Colonies or Flantations in North America | From other Parts. | Daty- | Additional for the flist 3 months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | When the averafe yrices of Bntish corn should be | When the average prices of British corn should be |  |  |
| Wheat ... ... ... | Under 67s. per quarter**... ... | Under kim. per quarter ... ... | 120 | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & d \\ \vdots & 0 \end{array}$ |
|  | At or above 67\%., but under 71a** | At or above 8lt., but under $\mathbf{S a s} . .$. | 50 | 50 |
|  | $\boldsymbol{t}$ t or above 71x.* ... ... ... | At or above 85n. ... ... ... | 10 | ... |
| Rye, pease and beans ... | Under 4ts. per quarter ... .. | Onder 53s. per quarter ... ... | 30 | 36 |
|  | At or above 44x.. but under 46a. | At or above 53\%., bat under 55x.... | 36 | 36 |
|  | At or above 46s. ... ... ... | At or a bove 55\%. ... ... ... | - 0 | ... |
| Barley, beer or bigg (and Indian corn) ... ... | Under 33s. per quartar ... ... | Cnder 40s. per quarter ... ... | 60 | 2 |
|  | At or above 33e.,but under 35s.6d. | At or above tig, but under 42e.6d. | $\underline{2}$ | 86 |
|  | At or above 35s. 6d. ... ... | ... ... | 08 |  |
|  | ... ... ... | At or above 42s. 6d. ... ... | 06 |  |
| Oats | Under 22s. 6d. per quarter ... | Under 28t. per quarter ... ... | 40 | 20 |
|  | At or above $298.6 d$, but under 248. | At or above 28r, but under 30r... | 20 | 20 |
|  | At or sbove 248. ... ... ... | At or above Sua. .. ... ... | 0 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Wheatmeal or flonr ... | If wheat in noder 672. per quarter | If whest is under 80s per quarter | $\begin{gathered} \text { per cwt } \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | per cwt. $17$ |
|  | Ditto at or above 67\%, bnt nuder | Ditto at or above 80.., but under 85a. |  |  |
| 1 | Ditto at or above 71s. ... ... | At or above 85s. ... ... ... | 04 |  |
| Ostmeal ... ... ... | Oate onder 22a. 6d. per quarter | Oate under 2se. per quarter ... | $\begin{gathered} \text { per boll } \\ \pm 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{2}{\text { per boli }} \underset{2}{ }$ |
|  | Ditto at or above 22s. Gd.. but under 24 . | Ditto at or above 28e, but under 30 c. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 22 |
|  | At or shove 24. ... ... ... | Ditto at or above 30. ... ... | 06 | $\cdots$ |
| Buckwheat, subject to the duty imposed in 1817, and not governed by the Corn Laws, |  |  |  |  |
| Malt and all ground corn, exoept wheat or oats, prohibited. |  |  |  |  |


The following special provision was made for corn, warehoused before 13th May 1822Such corn, meal and flour, might be taken out of warehouse for home consumption, whenever the

[^28]average prices of British corr should, respectively, reach the sums above enumerated," on payment of the duties contained in the table, or when admissible by the 55 Geo. III., c. 26 , duty free as heretofore.
1824. 5 Geo. IV., c. 70.-Flour permitted to be substituted for any foreign wheat in warehouse, imported before the 13th May 1822, in the proportion of 196 lb . of flour to every five bushels of wheat.
1825. 6 Geo. IV., c. 64 (temporary).-The prohibitions and restrictions upon the importation of wheat, the produce of the British possessions in North America, and the duties payable thereon, under the Acts of 1815 and 1822, were suspended from 22nd June 1825, until the end of the then next session of Parliament, during which period such wheat might be ontered for home consumption, whatever might be the average price of British corn, on payment of a duty of 5 s . per quarter. (The provisions of this Act expired July 1827. Colonial corn from that time was admitted under 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 57, and 9 Geo. IV., c 60.)

6 Geo. IV., c. 65 (temporary).-By this Act, any foreign corn, grain or wheat flour (not of the British Colonies in North America, which was secured in warehouse before 13th May 1822, was allowed to be taken out for home consumption between 15th June and 15th August 1825, on payment of the following duties:-Wheat, 10s. per quarter; rye, pease and beans, 6s. 6 d . per quarter ; barley, 5 s . per quarter ; oats, $\dagger$ 3s. $6 d$. per quarter ; floar, $2 s .10 d$. per cwt.
1826. 5 Geo. IV., c. 74, which took effect from lst January, established the imperial measure.

7 Geo. IV., c. 70 (temporary).-The stock of corn and flour warehoused on or before 2nd May 1826, was permitted to be entered for home consumption between 31st May and 16th August 1826, on payment of the following rates of duty :-Wheat, 12s. per quarter; rye, pease and beans, 8s. per quarter ; barley, 6s. per quarter ; oats, $4 s$. per quarter; wheatmeal or flour, $3 s .3 d$. per cwt. $\ddagger$

7 Geo. IV., c. 71 (temporary).-His Majesty was authorized to admit, by Order in Council, to home consumption, until the 1st January 1827, or for six weeks after the commencement of the then next ensuing session of Parliament, if Parliament should not then be sitting, any quantity of wheat or wheatflour, warehoused since 2nd May 1826, not exceeding 500,000 quarters, on payment of such daty as should be declared in the Order in Council.
(N.B.-No wheat or flour was admitted under this authority.)

Order in Council, September 1st.-Whe prices of certain deseriptions of corn, owing to a deficient crop, having at that date reached the sums fixed by the Act of 1815 for their admission to home consumption, the entry for that purpose was permitted, of oats, oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise, bond being given for the payment of the following rates of daty, in case Parliament should authorise the receipt thereof : viz., oats, 2s. per quarter, oatmeal, 2s. $2 d$. per boll ; rye, pease, and beans, 3 s .6 d . per quarter. This Order in Council was to continue in force for forty days, from the day of the next meeting of Parliament, unless Parliament should make provision to the contrary.§
1826. Treasury Order, 18th November.-The quarterly averages on 15th November, for oats and pease, being such as to authorise the entry thereof for home consumption, onder the 55 Geo. III., c. 26, at the duty fixed by 3 Geo. IV., c. 60, directions were given by the Lords of the Treasary, on the 18th November, that the duties due under the law (viz.: 6s. per quarter for oats, and 7 s . for pease), should not be demanded, but that bond should continue to be taken ander the Order in Council of Ist September.

[^29]7 Geo. IV., sess. 2, c. 3 (temporary).-All persons concerned in issuing and acting under the Order in Council of September 1st, were indemnified; and the several duties for which bond had been given, were directed to be paid. Permission was also granted for the entry for home consumption, in the United Kingdom and Isle of Man, of oats, oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans, until 15th February, 1827, at the same duties as by the Order in Council.
1827. 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 57 (from 2nd July 1827, to continue in force until 1st May 1828).Corn, meal, or flour, from any foreign country, which had been warehoused or reported inwards to be warehoused on or before 1st July 1827; and corn, meal, or flour, imported from the British possessions out of Europe, before 1st May 1828, permitted to be entered for home consamption, on payment of the duties undermentioned; but no higher daties were to be charged than would have been payable if this Act had not passed.

The weekly average prices for the regulation of the duty (taken in the manner directed br this Act), were directed to be published in the London Gazette, and a certificate thereof to be transmitted to the Officers of the Customs, at each port of the United Kingdom, weekly. The duty chargeable to be governed, at each port, by the average prices contained in the last certificate received.

Rates of duty on corn, imported from any foreign country, and warehoused or reported inu'ards to be warehoused prior to 1st July, 1827.


And in respect of every integral shilling, or any part thereof, by which the prices should be under 62s. for wheat, 33 s . for barley, 25s. for oats, $36 s$. for rye, pease and beans, the above rates of duty were to be increased by $2 s$. for wheat, and 1s. $6 d$. for other sorts of corn.

And in respect of every integral shilling, by which the prices shoald exceed those sums, the above rates of duty to be decreased by $2 s$. for wheat, and 1 s .6 d . for other sorts of corn, until the prices should be :-

| For wheat, at or ab |  | ... |  |  |  | 723. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley, at or above |  |  | ... |  |  | $41 s$. | when the duty was to |
| Oats, at or above |  | ... | ... | .. | ... | 31s. | be 1s. per quarter |
| Rye, pease and beans |  | bove |  |  |  | 46 s |  |

Rates of duty on corn, the produce of any British possession out of Europe, imported from thence before 1st May 1828.

| Ontil the prices of British corn should be- |  |  |  |  | The duty to be- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Wheat | ... | ... | ... | 67 s. | ... | .. | ... | 5s.0d.) |  |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | 34s. | ... | .. | ... | 2s. 6 d . | per Imperial |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | 25 s . | ... | ... | ... | 2s. 0d. | quarter. |
| Rye, p | e | bean | ... | 41s. | ... | ... | ... | 3s.0d.) |  |

And whenever the prices should be at or above those sums, the duty to be $6 d$. per quarter on each description.

Indian corn, buck-wheat, beer or bigg-as barley.
Wheatmeal and flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., a duty equal to that payable on $38 \frac{2}{2}$ gallons of wheat (or ig or a quarter.)

Oatmeal, for every quantity of $181 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. a duty equal to that payable on a quarter of oats.
Malt and all ground corn, except of wheat or oats, prohibited for home consumption.
1828. 9 Geo. IV'., c. 60.-The following Acts relating to corn- 55 Geo. III., c. 26 (1815), 3 Geo. IV., c. 60 (1822), and 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 58 (1827), and so much also of 6 Geo. IV., c. 111, as imposes duty on back-wheat and Indian corn, repealed. From 15̄th July 1828, corn, grain, meal and Hour allowed to be entered, in the United Kingdom, for home consumption, at all times, upon the payment of duties, to be governed by weekly average prices of British corn, transmitted to the officers of Customs at each port, which certificate is to regulate the rates of duty until the receipt of the next weekly certificate of prices.

## Duties on corn imported from any foreign country.

What, when the average price is-

| 66s. and under | $67 s .$, | the duty to be | $20 s .8 d$. | per quarter. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $67 s$. | $"$ | $68 s$. | $"$ | $18 s .8 d$. | $"$ |
| $68 s$. | $"$ | $69 s$. | $"$ | $16 s .8 d$. | $"$ |
| $69 s$. | $"$ | $70 s$. | $"$ | $13 s .8 d$. | $"$ |
| $70 s$. | $"$ | $71 s$. | $"$ | $10 s .8 d$. | $"$ |
| $71 s$. | $"$ | $72 s$. | $"$ | $6 s .8 d$. | $"$ |
| $72 s$. | $"$ | $73 s$. | $"$ | $2 s .8 d$ | $"$ |
| at or above | $73 s$. | $"$ | $1 s .0 d$. | $"$ |  |

And in respect of every shilling, or part thereof, by which such price shall be under 66s., the duty to be increased from 20 s .8 d . by 1 s .

Barley.-When the price is $33 s$., and under 34 s ., the duty to be 12 s . $4 d$. per quarter.
And in respect of every shilling by which such price is above 33 s., such duty to be decreased by $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 d$., until the price shall be 41 s .

When the price is at or above 41s., the duty to be 1 s .
When the price is under 33s., and not under 32s., the duty to be 13s. 10d.
And in respect of every shilling, or part thereof, by which such price is under 32s., the duty to be increased by 1 s .6 d .

Oats.-When the price is 25 s ., and under 26s., the duty to be 9 s .3 d . per quarter.
And in respect of every shilling by which such price is above 25 s., such duty to be decreased by $1 s .6 d$. , until the price shall be $31 s$.

When the price is at or above 31s., the duty to be $1 s$.
When the price is under 25s., and not under 2ts., the duty to be 10 s. $9 d$.
And in respect of each shilling, or part thereof, by which such price is under 24s., the duty to be increased by 1 s .6 d .

Rye, Pease, and Beans.-When the price is $36 s$., and under 37 s ., the duty to be $15 s .6 d$. per quarter.

And in respect of every shilling by which such price is above 36 ., such duty to be decreased by $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 d$., until the price shall be 46 s .

When the price is at or above 46 s ., the duty to be 1 s .
When the price is under 36s., and not under 35 s ., the duty to be 16 s .9 d .
And in respect of every shilling, or part thereof, by which such price is under $35 s$., such duty to be increased by 1 s .6 d .

Duties on Corn, the produce of, and importeí from, any British Possession out of Europe.

| Wheat | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | When the Prices are- |  | The Duty to be- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | under 678. | per quarter | ... | 5s. Od . |
|  |  |  |  |  | at or above 678. | " | ... | 0s. $6 d$. |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | under 348. | " | ... | 28. 6 d . |
|  |  |  |  |  | at or above 34s. | " | ... | Os. 6 d . |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | under 258. | " | . | 2s. 0d. |
|  |  |  |  |  | at or above 258. | " | ... | 0s. 6d. |
| Rye, Pease, and Beans |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | under 418. | " | ... | 3s. 0d. |
|  |  |  | at or above 418. |  | " | ... | 0s. 6d. |

Indian corn, or maize, buckwheat, beer or bigg, as barley.
Wheatmeal and flour, per barrel of 196 lb ., a claty equal to that payable on 382 galluns of wheat, (or of a quarter).

Oatmeal, for every quantity of $181 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$., a duty equal to that payable on a quarter of oats.

## Prohibitions for Consumption.

Malt, in the United Kingdom.
All ground corn, except wheatmeal or flour, and oatmeal, in Great Britain.
All ground corn, in Ireland.
1842. 5 \& 6 Vict. c. 14 , from 29th April.-The Act of 1828 repealed and another scale of daties imposed. The prices for the regulation of the duty to be made up and computed on Thursday in each week from the returns received of the sales of corn the produce of the United Kingdom during the preceding week ending Saturday, and a certificate thereof to be transwitted to the officers of the Customs at the respective ports on the same day.

Rates of duty on corn "Imported from any foreign country" (i.e., not being the produce of and imported from any British Possession out of Europe).

Wheat.


## Rye, Pease and Beans.



Rates of duty on corn, the produce of and imported from any British Possession out of Europe.

## Wheat.



These duties ceased to apply to wheat and flour, the produce of Canada, imported after 10th October 1843. See 1843.

## BARLEY.



## Rye, Pease and Beans.



Indian corn or maize, buck wheat, beer or bigg.-As barler.
Wheat meal and flour.-Per barrel of 196 lbs ., at duty equal to that payable on 38 d gallons of wheat (or $\frac{6}{10}$ of a quarter).

* Oatmeal.-For every quantity of $181 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$., a daty equal to that payable on a quarter of oate.

Malt, and all ground corn except wheat meal, wheat-flour, and oatmeal.-Prohibited for home consumption.
1842. 5 and 6 Vic., c. 92.-From 10 th August 1842 until 31st August 1845 (continued by 8 and 9 Vic., c. 103 , until 31st August 1848) wheat was permitted to be delivered from the warehonse or vessel duty free apon the previous substitution of flour or biscuit in the warehouse in the following proportions:-

For évery 96 lbs. kiln-dried wheat or l00 lbs. wheat not kiln dried.

Not less than 78 lbs. fine wheat flour or 68 lbs . captain's biscuit, or 80 lbs . biscuit of the standard of that supplied to Her Majesty's Navy, or 118 lbs. common ship's biscuit, or (under Treasury Order of 23th August 1843) fancy biscuits of all kinds, provided that the quality be higher than that of captain's.

Wheat to be the main ingredient, and any other article parely subsidiary in the manufacture, and the Revenue Officers to be convinced in each particular case that there is no detriment to the revenue. The flour (having been manufactured in the United Kingdom or duly imported thereinto and the duty thereon having been paid) permitted to be taken out for home consumption, but not ( 6 and 7 Vic., c. 84, s. 21) until four weeks after its being deposited, and then to pay the same duty as if imported. The biscuit not permitted to be taken out for home consumption.
1843. 6 and 7 Vic., c. 29.-In consideration of a duty of 3 s. per quarter having been imposed by the Legislature of Canada on wheat imported into that province from other places than the United Kingdom or British Possessions, the duty on wheat and wheat flour, the produce of Canada, imported into the United Kingdom after 10th October 1843, and during the continuance of the duty of 3 s . in Canada, is to be at all times 18. per quarter on wheat, and on flour, for every 196 lbs a duty equal to that payable on $38 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wheat (or $4 \frac{1}{8} d$. per cwt.).
1846. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 22.-The duties on corn entered for home consamption altered from 26th June 1846, according to the following scale (to continue until Ist February 1849). The average prices for the regulation of the duty to be made up according to Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 14.

If "Imported from any foreign country" (i.e., not being the produce of and imported from any British Pussession out of Europe).

Wheat.


Wheat meal and flour.-For every barrel of 196 lbs ., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on $38 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wheat (or $\frac{6}{10}$ of a quarter).

Barley meal.-For every quantity of $217 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., a duty equal in amount to that payable on a quarter of barley.

Oatmeal and groats.-For every quantity of $181 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., a duty equal in amount to that payable on 1 gr . of oats.

Rye meal and flour.-For every quantity of 196 lbs ., a duty equal in amount to that payable on 40 gallons of rye.

Pea and bean meal.-For every quantity of 272 lbs ., a duty equal in amonnt to that payable on 1 qr. peas or beans.

If the produce of and imported from any British Possession out of Europe.

$$
\text { s. } d .
$$

Wheat, barley, beer or bigg, oats, rye, pease and beans, a fixed
duty of ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 0 per qr.
Wheat, barley, oat, rye, pea and bean meal, a fixed duty of ... 0 tiver cwt.

The previous prohibitions for home consumption ef ground conn repealed, but the probibition for malt retained.
1846. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 23.-Fixed duties imposed on the following articles:-
s. d.

| Buck wheat ... |  | g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aize or Indian | 0 | se rates, by vote of |
|  | 4 ${ }_{2}$ per cwt. | mmons, from 9th Mar |
| ack wheat meal |  |  |

1847 and 1848. The duties on corn, grain, meal and flour suspended by Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 1 (in consequence of scarcity), from 26th January until 1st September 1847, The suspension of duty continued until 1st March $18+8$ for buckwheat, buck-wheat meal, Indian corn, and Indian corn meal by 10 Vic., c. 3, and for the other sorts of corn meal or flour by 10 and 11 Vic., c. 64. The duties on rice, biscuit and other articles of food, suspended in like manner. The duties on buck wheat, buck-wheat meal, Indian corn, and Indian corn meal were suspended by resolations of the House of Commons of 25th January 1847.
1849. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 22.-From 1st February the following fixed rates of duty en corn, meal und flour came into operation in lieu of those previously levied under the same Act:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wheat, barley, beer or bigg, oats, rye, pease, and beans ... ... 18. per qr. } \\
& \text { Wheatmeal and flour, barley meal, oatmeal, rye, meal and flour, pea } \\
& \text { meal and bean meal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4hd. per cwt. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Buckwheat and buck-wheat meal, Indian corn and meal continued to be admissible at similar. duties to the above under Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 23 (1846).
1864. In this year the duties of 1 s. per quarter on all corn and grain was altered, as a measure of convenience, to the equivalent rate of $3 d$. per cwt. by 27 amd 28 Vic ., o. 18 s. 八 s.ir
1869. The duties on corn were entirely repealed from the lst June by 32 and 33 Vic., c. 14.


#### Abstract

A list of the various authorities by which the importation, exportation and onn sumption of corn have been regulated from the year 1660, stated under the different subjects.


Importation regulated, and duties imposed, by-

| 12 Car., II. c. 4 | 37 Geo. III., c. 15 |  | 4 Geo. IV., c. 69 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 " c. 7 | 37 | c. 110 | 6 " c. 64 and 65 |
| 22 " c. 13 | 43 | c. 70 | 7 " c. 70 and 71 |
| 9 and $10 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{III} .$, c. 93 | 44 | '" c. 53 | Order in Council of 1st Sept. 1826 |
| 2 and 3 Anne, c. 9 | 4 | c. 109 | Treasury Order of 18th Nov. 1826 |
| 3 and 4 " c. 5 | 45 | c. 29 | 7 Geo. IV., s. 2, c. 3 |
| 21 Geo. II., c. 2 | 46 | c. 42 | 7 and '8Geo. IV., es 57. |
| 13 Geo. III., c. 43 | 49 | c. 98 | $9 \mathrm{Geo}$. IV., c. 60 |
| 15 " c. 1 | 53 | c. 35 | 5 Vic., s. 2, c. 14 |
| 19 " c. 25 | 55 | c. 26 | 6 and 7 Vic., c. 29 |
| 22 " c. 66 | 57 | c. 27 | 9 and 10 Vic., c. 22 and 23 |
| 27 " c. 13 | 1 an | 2 Geo. IV., c. 87 | 27 and 28 Vic., c. 18 |
| 31 ". c. 30 | 3 | ". c. 60 |  | Importation permitted at the low duties, or male free for short periods, by-


| $30 \mathrm{Geo} . \mathrm{II} ., \mathrm{c} .7,3,14$ | 8 Geo. III., c. 2 and 3 | 33 Geo. III., c. 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 " c. 1 | 12 ; c. 33 | 35 " c. 4 |
| 5 Geo. III., c. 31 | 13 " c. 1 and 2 | 36 " c. 3 |
| 6 " c. 3 and 4 | 23 " c. 1, \&c. | 37 " c. 7 |
| 7.0 c. $4,8$. | 30 " c. 1 | $38 \quad \% \quad$ c. 10 |
| C 8669 | 10 and 11 Vic., c. 1, 3, |  |

The King authorised to permit importation at the low duties, or free when necessary, by-
31 Geo. III., c. $30 \quad 33$ Geo. MII., c. 65
39 Geo. III., c. 87, continued by subsequent Acts during the war.
The Law of 1815 suspended by-

```
3Geo. IV., c. }6
6 ". c. 6t and 65
```

36 Geo. III., c. 21

7 Geo. IV., c. 70 and $71 \quad 7$ and 8 Geo. IV., c. 57
Order in Council, and 7 Geo. IV., s. 2, c. 3.

Bounties on importation allowed by39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 29, 35 and 53 . 41 Geo. III., c. 10

Corn intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland regulated by-
31 Geo. III., c. $30 \quad 42$ Geo. III., c. 35, continued by subsequent Acts. . 46 Geo. III., c. 97

Exportation regulated by-

| 12 | Car. $11 .$, | c. 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | $\#$ | c. 7 |
| 22 | $\#$ | c. 13 |


| 13 Geo. 1II. c. 43 |  | 44 Geo. III., c. 109 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 31 | c. 30 | 45 | $"$ | c. 86 |  |
| 33 | $"$ | c. 65 |  |  |  |

## Temporary prohibitions of exportation, by-

10 William III., c. 3
8 Anne, c. 2
14 Geo. II., c. 3
30 " c. 1
31 " c. 1

32 Geo. II.. c. 2 and 8
$\overline{5}$ Geo. III., c. 32, continued by subsequent ${ }^{\text {Acts }}$
29 Geo. III., c. 58
30 " c. 1
38 Geo. III., c. 10

The King authorised to prohibit exportation when necessary by-

$$
31 \text { Geo. III., c. } 30 \quad 33 \text { Geo. III., c. } 65
$$

39 Geo. III., c. 87 , continued by subsequent Acts during the war.
Bounties on exportation allowed by-
1 William and Mary, c. 12
5 Anne, c. 29

| 13 Geo. III., c. 43 | 31 Geo. III., e. 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | c. 31 | 33 |

Bourties on exportation suspended by-

| 11 William III., c. 1 | 5 Geo .1 II. , c. 31 |  | 23 Geo. III., c. 81 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 Geo. II., c. 1 | 8 | c. 1, continued by | 37 |  | c. 83 |
| 32.0 c. 2 and 8 |  | subsequent Acts. |  |  |  |

Bounties on exportation ceased by-
54 Geo. III., c. 69
Duties on exportation taken o.f by11 and 12 William III., c. 20, continued by subsequent Acts, 54 Geo. III., c. 69

Manner of ascertaining the average prices of conn regulated by-

| 1 Jac. II., c. 19 | 29 Geo. III., c. 58 | 55 Geo. III., c. 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Geo. II., c. 18 | 31 " c. 30 | 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 87 |
| $5 \quad \% \quad$ c. 12 | 33 " c. 65 | 7 and 8 " c. 57 and 58 |
| 10 Gro. III., c. 39 | $44 \quad$, c. 109 | 9 Geo. IV., e. 60 |
| 21 , c. 50 | 45 " c. 86 | 5) Vic., s. 2, c. 14 |

Flour and biscuit alloued to be substituted for whent-

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 \text { Geo. IV., c. } 70 \quad 5 \text { and } 6 \text { Vic., c. } 92 \\
\text { Corn duties,finally repealed ly- } \\
32 \text { and } 33 \text { Vic., c. } 14
\end{gathered}
$$

[^30]Statement of the Annual Average Price of Wheat, per Imperial Quarter, at Eton and Oxford,* from the year 1646 to 1770.

|  | Years. |  |  | Average Prices |  |  |  | Yeurs |  |  | Average Prices. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Eton. |  | Oxford. |  |  |  |  | Eton. |  | Orford.* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $8 . \quad d$. |  |  |  |  |  | $d$. | 8. | $d$. |
| 1646 | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ |  | 0 | - | 16.5 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\pm 2$ | 8 |  |  |
| 1647 | ** | -•* | .. | 67 | 5 | - | 1686 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 31 | 1 |  |  |
| 1643 | $\cdots$ | ** | ... |  | 10 | - | 1687 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 0 |  |  |
| 1649 | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | 73 | 3 | - | 1638 | *- | :.. | $\cdots$ | 42 | 1 |  |  |
| 16.0 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | - | 1689 | -•• | ... | $\cdots$ | 27 | 6 |  |  |
| 1651 | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | 67 | 2 | - | 1690 | ..' | ... | ** | 81 | 8 |  |  |
| 1652 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 4 | - | 16.91 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 31 | 1 |  |  |
| 1655 | $\cdots$ | -.. | ... |  | $\overline{6}$ | - | 1692 | -•• | . | . | 42 | 8 |  |  |
| 1654 | *** | -•• | $\cdots$ | 23 | 9 | - | 1688 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 61 | 11 |  |  |
| 1655 | ..' | - | ... | 30 | 6 | - | 1694 | ** | . | $\cdots$ | 58 | 7 |  |  |
| 1656 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 4 | - | 1695 | - | ... | $\cdots$ | 48 | 6 |  |  |
| 1657 | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | 42 | 8 | - | 1696 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 65 | 0 |  |  |
| 1658 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 59 | 6 | - | 1697 | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \%\% | 0 | 59 | 10 |
| 1659 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 6 | - | 1698 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 62 | 7 | 59 | 10 |
| 1660 | ... | . | $\cdots$ | 51 | 8 | - | 1699 | *-* | ... | .. | 58 | 7 | 59 | 9 |
| 1661 | ** | $\cdots$ | -•• | 64 | 1 | - | 1700 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 36 | 7 | 33 | 0 |
| 1662 | ... | - | ... | 67 | 9 | - | 1701 | ** | ... | ... | 34 | 5 | 25 | 8 |
| 1663 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | 52 | 3 | - | 1702 | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26 | 11 | 25 | 1 |
| 1664 | ... | *** | -•• | 37 | 1 | - | 1703 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 38 | 0 | 34 | 2 |
| 1665 | ... | ..• | $\cdots$ | 45 | 2 | - | 1704 | ... | $\cdots$ | ..* | t2 | 7 | 29 | 3 |
| 1666 | *. | -." | $\cdots$ | 38 | 0 | - | 1705 | ** | - | ... | 27 | 6 | 24 | 4 |
| 1667 | ... | - | ... | 33 | 0 | - | 1746 | $\cdots$ | *** | ... | 24 | 9 | 22 | 0 |
| 1668 | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | 36 | 7 | - | 1707 | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | 26 | 1 | 24 | 4 |
| 1669 | . | - | -•• | 40 | 7 | - | 1708 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 37 | 11 | 44 | 0 |
| 1670 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 38 | 1 | - | 1709 | ** | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 71 | 11 | 78 | 2 |
| $1671$ | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | 38 | 6 | - | 1710 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 71 | 6 | 58 | 8 |
| 1672 | ** | -. | -•• | 37 | 6 | - | 1711 | -.. | ** | $\cdots$ | 49 | 6 | 45 | 2 |
| 1675 | $\cdots$ | -* | ... | 42 | 8 | - | 1712 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 42 | 5 | 38 | 0 |
| 1674 | *** | *- | ... | 62 | 10 | - | 1713 | -•• | ... | ... | 46 | 9 | 49 | 6 |
| 1675 | ..' | *** | ... | 69 | 2 | - | 1714 | - | ** | $\cdots$ | 46 | 1 | 33 | 1 |
| 1676 | ** | -.. | $\cdots$ | 34 | 9 | - | 17:5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 39 | 4 | 44 | 0 |
| 1677 | ..* | -." | ** | 38 | 6 | - | 1716 | ** | -•* | ... | 44 | 0 | 40 | 3 |
| 1678 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 54 | 0 | - | 1717 | -* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 41 | 10 | 39 | 1 |
| 1679 | $\cdots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | 55 | 0 | - | 1718 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 35 | 6 | 29 | 3. |
| 1680 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 41 | 3 | - | 1719 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 82 | 0 | 31 | 3. |
| 1681 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 42 | 8 | - | 1720 | ** | -.. | ... | 38 | 10 | 29 | 3 |
| 1682 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 3 | - | 1721 | -.- | ... | $\cdots$ | 34 | 4 | 29 | 3 |
| 1683 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 86 | 7 | - | 1722 | *- | $\cdots$ | ... | 38 | 0 | 30 | $i$ |
| 1684 | ... | $\cdots$ | ..* | 40 | 3 | - | 1723 |  | ... | ... | 31 | 9 | 29 | 3 |

- The Oxford lrices are the Prices at Michaelmas of each year.

- The Oxford Prices are the Prices at Michaelmas of each year.

Statement of the Annual Average Price of British Corn in England and Wales from $17 \% 1$ to 1896.


| Years. |  | Annual Average Prices par Imperial Quarter, |  |  |  |  |  | Years, |  | Annual Avarage Prices per Tmperial Quarter. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wheat. |  | Barley. |  | Oats. |  |  |  | Wheat. |  | Barley. |  | Oats. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d. |  | d. | 8. | d. |
| 1791 ... | ... | 48 | 7 |  |  |  |  | 1834:.. |  | 46 | 2 |  | 0 | 20 | 11 |
| 1792 ... | .. |  | 0 |  |  |  | 9 | 1835... | .. | 39 | 4 |  | 11 | 22 | 0 |
| 1793. | $\cdots$ |  | 3 |  | 1 |  | 6 | 1836... | .. | 48 | 6 |  | 10 | 23 | 1 ' |
| 1794 ... | $\cdots$ | 52 | 3 |  | 9 |  | 3 | 1837... | ... |  | 10 |  | 4 | 23 | 1 |
| 1795 ... | ... |  | 2 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 1838... | . | 64 | 7 | 31 | 5. | 22 | 5 |
| 1796 ... | $\ldots$ | 78 | 7 |  | 4 |  | 10 | 1839... | ... | 70 | 8 | 39 | 6 | 20 | 11 |
| 1797 ... | $\cdots$ | 63 | 9 | 27 | 2 |  | 3 | 1840... | . | 66 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 25 | 8 |
| 1798' ... | ... |  | 10 |  | 0 |  | 5 | 1841... | . | 64 | 4 |  | 10 | 22 | 5 |
| 1799 ... | $\ldots$ | 69 | 0 |  | 2 | 27 | 6 | 1842... | - | 57 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 19 | 3 |
| 1800 ... | $\cdots$ |  | 10 |  | 10 | 39 | 4 | 1843... | . | 50 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 18 | 4 |
| 180i ... | ... | 119 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 1844... | - | 51 | 3 | 33 | 8 | 20 | 7 |
| 1802 ... | $\cdots$ |  | 10 | 38 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 184ã... | ... | 50 | 10 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 6 |
| 1803 ... | ... |  | 10 | 25 | 4 |  | 6 | 1846... | ... | 54 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 28 | 8 |
| 1804 ... | $\cdots$ | 62 | 3 | 31 | 0 |  | 3 | 1847... | - | 69 | 9 | 44 | 2 | 28 | 8 |
| 1805 ... | ... | 89 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 1848... | ... | 50 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 20 | 6 |
| 1806 ... | ... | 79 | 1 | 38 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 1849... | . | 44 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 6 |
| 1807 ... | $\cdots$ | 75 | 4 |  | 4 | 28 | 4 | 1850... | ... | 40 | 3 | 23 | 5 | 16 | 6. |
| 1808 ... | ... | 81 | 4 |  |  | 33 | 4 | 1851... | ... | 38 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 18 | $\boldsymbol{T}$ |
| 1809 ... | $\cdots$ | 97 | 4 |  | 0 | 31 | 5 | 1852... | ... | 40 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 19 | 1. |
| 1810 ... | $\cdots$ | 106 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 1853... | ... | 53 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 21 | 0 |
| 1811 ... | ... | 95 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 1854... | ... | 72 | 5 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 11 |
| 1812 ... | ... | 126 | 6 | 66 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 185̄.... | ... | 74 | 8 | 34 | 9 | 27 | 5 |
| 1813 ... | $\cdots$ | 109 | 9 | 58 | 6 | 38 | 6 | 1856... | ... | 69 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 25 | 2 |
| 1814 ... | ... | 74 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 1857... | ... | 56 | 4 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| 1815 ... | $\cdots$ | : $6 \mathbf{0}$ | 7 | 30 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 1858... | ... | 44 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| 1816 ... | $\cdots$ | 78 | 6 |  | 11 | 27 | 2 | 1859... | ... | 43 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 23 | 2 |
| 1817 ... | $\cdots$ | 96 | 11 | 49 | 4 | 32 | 5 | 1860... | ... | 53 | 3 | 36 | 7 | 24 | 6. |
| 1818 ... | ... | 86 | 3 | 33 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 1861... | ... | ถ5 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 23 | 9 |
| 1819 ... | $\cdots$ | 74 | 6 | 45 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 1862... | .. | ธธ | 5 | 35 | 1 | 22 | 7 |
| 18290 ... | $\cdots$ | ' 67 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 1863... | ... | 44 | 9 | 33 | 11 | 21 | 2 |
| 1821 ... | ... | 56 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 1864... | ... | 40 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 20 | 1. |
| 1822 ... | ... | ; 44 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 1865... | ... | 41 | 10 | 29 | 9 | 21 | 10 |
| 1823 ... | ... | 63 | 4 | 81 | 6 | 22 | $1]$ | 1866... | ... | 49 | 11 | 37 | 5 | 24 | 7 |
| 1824 ... | $\cdots$ |  | 11 | 36 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 1867... | ... | 64 | 5 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 1825 ... | $\cdots$ | 68 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 1868... | ... | 63 | 9 | 43 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| 1826 ... | ... | 68 | 8 | 34 | 4 | 26 | 8 | 1869... | ... | 48 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 26 | 0 |
| 1827 . | $\cdots$ | 58 | 6 | 37 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 1870... | ... | 46 | 11 | 34 | 7 | 22 | 10 |
| 1828 | ... | 60 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 1871... | ... | 56 | S | 36 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| 1829 ... | $\cdots$ | 66 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 1872... | ... | 57 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 29 | 2 |
| 1530. | ... | 64 | 3 | 32 | 7 | 24 | \% | 1873... | $\cdots$ | 58 | 8 | 40 | 5 | 25 | 5 |
| 1831 ... | $\cdots$ | 66 | 4 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 1874... | ... | 55 | 9 | 44 | 11 | 28 | 10 |
| 1832 .. | $\cdots$ | 88 | 8 | 33 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1875... | ... | 45 | 2 | 38 | 5 | 28 | 8 |
| 1883 .. | ... | 52 | 11 | 27 | 6 |  | 5 | 1876... | ... | 46 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 26 | 3 |


| $=$ Yeara |  | {Annusl 4 verage Prices per Imperial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Years |  | Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wheat. |  | Barley. |  | Oste. |  |  |  | Wheat | Barioy. |  | Oata |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a. d. |  | d. | 8. |  |
| 1877 ... | ... |  | 9 |  |  | 25 |  | 1887... |  | 326 | 25 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| 1878 ... | $\cdots$ | 46 | 5 |  | 2 | 24 | 4 | 1888... | ... | $31 \quad 10$ | 27 |  | 16 | 9 |
| 1879 ... | ... |  | 10 |  | 0 | 21 | 9 | 1889... | ... | 299 | 25 |  | 17 | 9 |
| 1880 ... | ... | 44 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1890... | ... | $31 \quad 11$ | 28 | 8 | 18 | 7 |
| 1881 ... | . | 45 | 4 |  | 11 | 21 | 9 | 1891... | $\cdots$ | 370 | 28 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| $1882 \ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 45 | 1 |  | 2 |  | 10 | 1892... | ... | 303 | 26 | 2 | 19 | 10 |
| 1883 ... | ** | 41 | 7 |  | 10 | 21 | 5 | 1898... |  | 26 4 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 9 |
| 1884... | - | 85 | 8 | 80 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 1894... |  | 2210 | 24 | 6 | 17 | 1 |
| 1885 ... | ** |  | 10 | 30 | 1 | 20. | 7 | 1895... |  | $28 \quad 1$ |  |  | 14 | 6 |
| 1886 ... | ... | 31 | 0 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 1896... |  | - |  |  |  |  |

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported into, and Exported from, Great Britain in each year from 1697 to 1840.

|  | Years, |  |  | Imported. | Exported. | Years |  |  |  | Imported. | Exported |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Quarters. | Quarters. |  |  | , |  | Quartors. | Quarters. |
| < 1697 | $\cdots$ | *-. | $\cdots$ | 400 | 14,698 | 1724 | ... | . | ... | 148 | 247,162 |
| 1698 | ... | -.. | .. | 1,689 | 6,886 | 1725 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 211,175 |
| 1699 | ... | ... | ... | 486 | 557 | 1726 | $\cdots$ | -.. | -* | - | 143,626 |
| 1700 | ... | *.* | ... | 5 | 49,057 | 1727 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - | 31,080 |
| 1701 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 98,324 | 1728 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 74,574 | 3,935 |
| 1702 | ... | ... | ... | - | 90,230 | 1729 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 40,315 | 18,993 |
| 1703 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 106,615 | 1730 | ... | . | $\cdots$ | 76 | 94,530 |
| 1704 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 90,314 | 1731 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 4 | 130,650 |
| 1705 | ... | - | ... | - | 96,180 | 1732 | ... | *. | ... | - | 202,612 |
| 1706 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 188,332 | 1733 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 7 | 427,425 |
| 1707 | ... | -. | ... | - | 174,155 | 1734 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 7 | 498,747 |
| 1708 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86 | 83,969 | 1735 | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | 9 | 156,280 |
| 1709 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,552 | 71,618 | 1736 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | 118,218 |
| 1710. | $\cdots$ | -.. | ... | 400 | 16,607 | 1787 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 32 | 466,071 |
| 1711 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 80,941 | 1788 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 588,284 |
| 1712 | ... | ** | ... | - | 148,539 | 1739 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 23 | 285,492 |
| 1713 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | - | 179,969 | 1740 | -. | *- | ... | 5,469 | 54,391 |
| 1714 | -.. | ... | $\cdots$ | 16 | 180,665 | 1741 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 7,540 | 45,417 |
| 1715 | ... | ... | ... | - | 173,237 | 1742 | $\cdots$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 295,698 |
| 1716 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 75,876 | 1743 |  | ... | ... | 3 | 375,979 |
| 1717 | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | - | 25,637 | 1744 | ... | ... | *** | 2 | 234,274 |
| 1718 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 74,381 | 1745 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 325,340 |
| 1719 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | 130,583 | 1746 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - | 131,105 |
| 1720 | $\cdots$ | ..- | $\cdots$ | - | 84,343 | 1747 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 270,491 |
| 1721 | $\cdots$ | .- | ... | - | 82,748 | 1748 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 545,:40 |
| 1722 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 178,915 | 1749 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 982 | 631,007 |
| 1:2\# | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - | 12s,082 | 1750 | ... | ... | ... | 280 | 950,483 |


| Years. |  |  |  | Imported. <br> Quarters | Exported. <br> Quarters. | Years, |  |  |  | Importea. <br> Quarters. | Exported. <br> Quarters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1751 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdot$ | 3 | 662,957. | 1796 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 879,200 | 24,679 |
| 1752 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 430,117 | 1797 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 461,767 | 64,525 |
| 1753 | -. | -.. | ... | - | 300,754 | . 1798 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 396,721 | .. 59,782 |
| 1754 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 201 | 356,781 | 1799 | ... | ... | ... | 463,185 | 39,362 |
| 1755 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | - | 237,466 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1800 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,264,520 | 22,013 |
| 1766 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 102,752 | 1801 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,424,765 | 28,406 |
| 1757 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 141,562 | 11,645 | 1802 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 647,663 | 149,304 |
| 1758 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 20,353 | 9,234 | 1803 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 373,725 | 76,580 |
| 1759 | " | ... | ... | 162 | 227,641 | 1804 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 461,140 | 63,073 |
| 1760 | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 3 | 393,614 | 1805 |  | -.. | ... | 920,834 | 77,955 |
| 1761. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 441,956 | 1806 | ... | ... | ... | 310,342 | 29,566 |
| 1762 . | * | ... | $\cdots$ | 56 | 295,385 | 1807 |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 404,946 | 25,113 |
| 1763 | . | .. | $\ldots$ | 72 | 429,538 | 1808. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 84,889 | 98,005 |
| 1764 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 396,857 | 1809 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 455,987 | 31,278 |
| 1765 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 104,547 | 167,126 | 1810 | ... | ... | ... | 1,567,126 | 75,785 |
| 1766 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 11,020 | 164,939 | 1811 | ... | ... | ... | 336,131 | 97,765 |
| 1767 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 497,905 | 5,071 | 1812 | ... | - | ... | . 290,710 | 46,325 |
| 1768 | . | $\cdots$ |  | 349,268 | 7,433 | 1813 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 559,000 | Records destroyed. |
| 1769 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,378 | 49,892 | 1814 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 852,567 | 111,477 |
| 1770 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 34 | 75,449 | 1815 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 384,475 | 227,947 |
| 1771 | ... | ... | ... | 2,510 | 10,089 | 1816 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 332,491 | 121,611 |
| 1772 | ... | ... | ... | 25,474 | 6,959 | 1817 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1,089,855 | 317,524 |
| 1773 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 56,857 | 7,637 | 1818 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,694,261 | 58,668 |
| 1774 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 289,149 | 15,928 | 1819 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 625,638 | 44,689 |
| 1775 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ธ60,988 | 91,087 | 1820 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 996,479 | 94,6057 |
| 1776 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20,578 | 210,664 | 1821 | ... | ... | ... | 707,384 | 199,846 |
| 1777 | ... | * | ... | 233,323 | 87,686 | 1822 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 510,602 | 160,499 |
| 1778 | $\ldots$ | . | ... | 106,394 | 141,070 | 1823 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 424,019 | 145,951 |
| 1779 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,039 | 229,261 | 1824 | ... | ... | -•• | 441,591 | 61,680 |
| 1780 | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 3,915 | 224,059 | 1825 | ..- | ... | ... | 787,666 | 38,796 |
| 1781 | ... | ... | ... | 159,866 | 103,021 | 1826 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 897,127 | 20,054 |
| 1782 | ... | ... | ... | 80,695 | 145,152 | 1827 | ... | ... | ... | 711,868 | 57,323 |
| 1788 | ... | ... | ... | 584,183 | 51,943 | 1828 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,410,300 | 76,489 |
| 1784 | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 216,947 | 89,288 | 1829 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,190,095 | 75,097 |
| 1785 | $\cdots$ | -• | ... | 110,863 | 132,685 | 1830 | ... | ... | ... | 2,205,751 | 37,149 |
| 1786 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 51,463 | 205,466 | 1831 | ... | ... | ... | 2,867,860 | 65,875 |
| 1787 | ... | -. | ... | 69,389 | 120,636 | 1832 | ... | ... | ... | 1,254,351 | 289,558 |
| 1788 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 148,710 | 82,971 | 1833 | ... | ... | ... | 1,166,457 | 96,212 |
| 1789 | ... | - | $\cdots$ | 112,656 | 140,014 | 1894 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 981,486 | 159,482 |
| 1790 | ... | ... | ... | 222,557 | 30,892 | 1835 | -*- | ... | ... | 750,808 | 134,076 |
| 1791 | ... | ... | ... | 469,056 | 70,626 | 1836 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 861,156 | 256,978 |
| 1798 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 22,417 | 300,278 | 1837 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,109,492 | 303,420 |
| 1798 | ... | $\cdots$ | *** | 490,398 | 76,869 | 1838 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,923,400 | 153,621 |
| 1794 | ... | ... | ... | 327,902 | 155,048 | 1839 | -•• | ... | ** | 8,110,729 | 42,512 |
| 1796 | * | ... | ... | 313,798 | 18,839 | 1840 | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 2,526,645 | 87,242 |

Quantities of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported into, and Exported from, the United Kingdom in each year from 1841 to 1896.

| Years |  |  |  | Imported. | Exported. | Years, |  |  |  | Imported. | Exported. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cwts, | Cwta. |  |  |  |  | Cwts, | Cwte. |
| 1841 | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | 11,705,393 | 95,329 | 1869 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 43,097,383 | 154,094 |
| 1842 | ... | ** | ... | 12,90i, 486 | 266,907 | 1870 | -. | ... | ... | 30,705,188 | 2,589,786 |
| 1843 | ... | ... | ... | 4,510,731 | 272,948 | 1871 | ... | ... | ... | 43,367,742 | 4,936,264 |
| 1844 | ... | ... | ... | 5,743,312 | 321,884 | $1 \times 72$ | ... | ... | ... | 46,515,862 | 795,210 |
| 1845 | ... | ... | ... | 4,723,275 | 277,944 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | 50,077,077 | 2,263,626 |
| 1846 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 9,398,323 | 592,475 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | 47,763,682 | 1,270,697 |
| 1847 | ..' | ... | $\cdots$ | 17,840,363 | 1,380,981 | 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 58,012,600 | 211,264 |
| 1848 | ... | ... | ... | 12,938,605 | 45,945 | 1876 | ... | ... | - | -0,414,478 | 1,324,578 |
| 1849 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 20,013,144 | 25,872 | 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 61,047,103 | 1,184,102 |
| 1850 | ... | ... | ... | 20,021,752 | 56,050 | 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 57,734,563 | 1,651,966 |
| 1851 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 21,883,115 | 304,448 | 1879 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 70,320,047 | 1,329,966 |
| 1852 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 17,126,334 | 279,112 | 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 65,820,236 | 1,844,702 |
| 1835 | ... | ... | ... | 25,921,703 | 739,258 | 1881 |  | ... | ... | 68,505,314 | 1,421,703 |
| 18.44 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 18,515,105 | 632,788 | 1882 | ... | $\because$ | ... | 77,298,152 | 1,598.459 |
| 1855 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18,464,266 | 791,852 | 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 80,467,943 | 867,041 |
| 1856 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 21,619,043 | 1,111,207 | $1 \times 84$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 62,401,457 | 1,465,628 |
| 1857 | ... | ... | ... | 17,075,962 | 957,983 | 1885 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 77,331,707 | 1,007,809 |
| 1858 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 22,236,909 | 94,318 | 1880 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 62,125,366 | 1,480,655 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 20,665,6п3 | 2i58,448 | 1887 | *- | ... | $\cdots$ | 73,865,752 | 1,009,298 |
| 1860 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30,070,371 | 77,920 | 1888 | ... | ... | ... | 74,171,805 | 834.915 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 36,108,470 | 2,928,639 | 1889 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 73,223,969 | 857,274 |
| 1862 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 48,240,616 | 142,249 | 1890 | *- | ... | $\cdots$ | 76,247,516 | 851,537 |
| 1863 | .." | ... | $\cdots$ | 29,683,148 | 317,004 | 1891 | ... | .. | ... | 83,035,965 | 1,048,963 |
| 1864 | ... | .. | ... | 27,709,105 | 152,565 | 1892 |  | .. | $\cdots$ | 87,007,808 | 1,321,121 |
| 186玉 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 24,867,434 | 115,805 | 1893 |  | -* | ... | 85,870,156 | .1,156,490 |
| 1866 | ... | - | ... | 28,128.609 | 308,769 | 1894 |  | - | ... | 89,260,837 | 828,414 |
| 1867 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 38,238,538 | 597:170 | 1890 |  | .. | .. | 100,118,365 | 833,497 |
| 1868 |  | ... | ... | 35,732,790 | 508,916 | 1896 |  |  | ... | 91,346,180 | 1,000,698 |

Duties Received on Corn.


| Years. |  |  |  |  |  |  | England. | Sootland. | Ireland. | Onitod Kingdom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ending ôth January. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\varepsilon$ | $\pm$ |  |
| 1808 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,112 | 2,581 | - | 38,693 |
| 1809 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - 3,304 | 215 | - | 3,519 |
| 1810 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 33,718 | 2,262 | - | 35,980 |
| 1811 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 63,228 | 3,040 | - | 56,268 |
| 1812 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 6,971 | 843 | - | 7,814 |
| 1813 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5,492 | 1,488 | - | 6,980 |
| 1814 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Records destroyed | by fire. | $\ldots$ | - |
| 1815 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 39,309 | 015 | - | 40,224 |
| 1816 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,882 | 164 | - | 18,046 |
| 1817 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. | Nil. | - | - |
| 1818 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | " | Nil. | - |
| 1819 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | -" | " | - |
| 1820 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | " | 15 | 15 |
| 18:1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | " | NiL | - |
| 1822 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | " | " | - |
| 1823 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | " | " | - |
| 1824 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,867 | 7,443 | " | 10,310 |
| 1825 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 157,885 | 17,343 | " | 175,228 |
| 1826 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 249,338 | 49,980 | 876 | 300,194 |
| 1827 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 398,687 | 38,837 | 149 | 437,679 |
| 1828 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 714,545 | 66,488 | 5,064 | 786,097 |
| 1829 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166,455 | 26,773 | $22^{\circ}$ | 193,250 |
| 1830. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 861,575 | 32,144 | 2,074 | 898,793 |
| 1831 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | No record. |  | 790,109 |
| 1832 | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | ... ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | ... | ... | 510,738 | 30,421 | 3,633 | 544,792 |
| 1833 | ${ }^{\prime} .$. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | -... | 278,005 | 29,910 | 72 | 307,987 |
| 1834 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 27,398 | 7,833 | 3 | 30,234 |
| 1835 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 91,336 | 6,630 | 18 | 97,984 |
| 1836 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 210,238 | $24,1 \overline{151}$ | 187 | 234,576 |
| 1837 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129,932 | 19,418 | 311 | 149,661 |
| 1838 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 506,844 | 73,160 | 3,262 | 688,271 |
| -1889 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 165,590 | 19,506 | 1,664 | 186,760 |
| 1840 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ..* | 956,025 | 127,134 | 15,621 | 1,098,780 |
| 1841 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 985,347 | 120,289 | 51,003 | 1,166,639 |
| 1842 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 449,382 | 76,859 | 42,600 | 268,341 |
| 1843 | ... | -." | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,185,961 | 108,709 | 69,307 | 1,363,977 |
| 1844 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 612,419 | 132,140 | 13,734 | 758,254 |
| 1845 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 940,095 | 101,328 | 66,959 | 1.098,382 |
| 1846 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 318,039 | 42,281 | 11,711 | 367,031 |
| 1847 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 563,676 | 121,541 | 48,383 | 723,600 |
| 1848 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 8,521 | 2,041 | 3,349 | 13,911 |
| 1849 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 583,982 | 103,2:8 | 80,4б7 | 767,667 |
| 1850 | .." | .." | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 377,791 | 68,939 | 119,750 | 661,480 |
| 1861 | $\cdots$ | .* | .. | ... | ... | ... | 326,446 | 58,964 | 87,471 | 467,881. |

## 260 CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| Yeara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Greak Britain. | Ireland. | United Kinglom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ending ith Janaary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ | 5 | 5 |
| 1852 | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 373,40s | 131,513 | 504,9:1 |
| 1853 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 297,505 | 106,880 | 401,385 |
| 1854 |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... |  | 423,587 | 105,660 | 629,247 |
| Quarter ended 5th April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1855 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 118,313 | 13,978 | 132,291 |
| Year ending 318t March. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1855 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 292,832 | 36,455 | 329,287 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 289,064 | 64,001 | 353,065 |
| 1857 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | 438,530 | 60,271 | 483,801 |
| 1858 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 415,240 | 70,786 | 486,026 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | 485,394 | 97,469 | 582,863 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 404,706 | 94,562 | 499,268 |
| 1861 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 738,307 | 130,218 | 868,525 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 688,603 | 142,292 | 800,895 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | 807,871 | 163,195 | 971,066 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 615,554 | 130,807 | 746,361 |
| 1865 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 464,778 | 97,876 | 562,654 |
| 1866 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | 601,871 | 141,274 | 743,145 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 661,275 | 136,364 | 797,639 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 747,044 | 122,278 | 869,322 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | ... |  | 757,537 | 140,393 | 897,930 |
| 1870 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 89,164 | 15,252 | 104,416 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Daty repealed from | 1st June 1869. |  |

## WOOD.

The following were the Duties apon Timber by the Act 12 Chas. II., c. 4 :-
1660.

| - | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | s. $d_{0}$ |
| Great balks (i.e., balks 8 inches square and and upwards) ... ... containing 120 | 120 |
| Middle balks (i.e. balks under 8 inches square and above 5 inches square)... | 50 |
| Small balks (i.e. balks of 5 inches square and under) ... ... | 20 |

These rates were very rapidly increased in the sixty years following their imposition in 1660 . In 1690 they were trebled. In 1703 and 1704 they were quadrupled, and in 1714 quintupled. From the commencement Wood was made subject to the great Navigation Law of the reign of Charles II. ( 12 Chas. II., c. 18), which prohibited the importation of all kinds of Timber except in English ships navigated by British subjects, or in ships of the country of production or shipment. In the latter case the Timber was to pay the higher duties known as Aliens' Rates (Rule 12 of the Book of Rates 1660).

In 1661 an Act was passed forbidding the importation of any Timber from the Netherlands or Germany. But in the course of the succeeding half century inconvenience was felt from the prohibition to the poople of this country against availing themselves of the great sources of supply in North Germany, of which the port of Memel in the Baltic was the chief outlet. Moreover wood was required for the use of the Navy, and it was therefore found expedient early in the reign of George I. to repeal the prohibition as against Germany, though it remained in force against the Netherlands without interraption until 1821, when it disappeared by the passing of the Act $1 \& 2$ Geo. IV., c. 37.

In 1721 it was found that the high rates of duty had operated to prevent the importation of Timber from British North America, where there was an inexhaustible supply, whilst on the other hand European Timber kept entire possession of the English market at high prices. The heavy cost of freight from America was the principal cause of the inability of the colonists to compete for the English trade, and therefore Parliament decided to allow the importation of Lumber from British Afrinerica free of duty for 21 years. And this permission was subsequently extended until 1809, when Wood from the British plantations, but also of an additional temporary or War Duty. At the same time the duty on Wood from the Baltic was increased.

These additions were however not found sufficient for the Exchequer, and in 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1813 fresh duties were enacted, which, including the War duty, remained in force until 1819, when they were consolidated by 59 Geo. III., c. 52.

The result of these measures was an immense falling off in the imports of 'Timber from the Baltic, though-owing to the discriminating duties-the sapplies from Canada increased. But it was found upon investigation by a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1820, that Canadian Timber, with the exception of red pine, was softer, less durable and more liable to dry rot than the Timber of the North of Europe, one conclusive piece of evidence laid before the committee by Sir Robert Seppings, a Commissioner of the Navy, being a return which showed that of 26 Frigates built of Canadian and Baltic wood, those built of European timber lasted more than double the time of those built of Canadian timber.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

The Committee, upon the evidence before them, saggested a reduction of the duties on wood from the North of Europe, but advocated such a discrimination in favour of the Canadian product as would suffice to neutralise the heavy burden of freight due to the long voyage across the Atlantic. At this time the duty on Deals from Canada was $2 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$. the load of 50 cubic feet, and on deals from the North of Europe £3 5s. Parliament therefore in the following session by the Act $1 \& 2$ Geo. IV., c. 37, increased the duty on Timber from Canada to 10s. the load, and decreased that on European fir to £2 15s.

Timber for the Navy.

Wood fit for masts, yards and bowsprits for the Navy had been admitted free of duty by 46 Geo. III., c. 117, provided that such spars were the produce of the British plantations, and in the progress of time it became necessary to admit hardwoods for Naval purposes, such as Teak and Santa Maria wood, free of duty, or at a merely nominal rate as a registration duty. ( 59 Geo. III. c. 52 ; 6 Geo. IV., c. 111 . ; 2 \& 3 Will. IV. c. 84.)

The Wood duties continued to undergo a very slow process of contraction and simplification from 1826 to 1853, when Mr. Gladstone, in furtherance of the reforms of Sir Robert Peel, reduced a section of the tariff which had formerly covered many pages of the Statute Book with a large number of complicated and subdivided rates to a few simple classes easily understood and administered. The next great change was in 1860 , when Mr. Gladstone reduced all woods to the single rate of daty of 18 . the ton, and this remaining import duty was repealed in 1866 by 29 and 30 Vic. c. 36, when the article Wood disappeared from the Statate Book as a head of Customs Revenue.

The scales of duties upon Wood and Timber in the numerous Acts of Parliament passed in the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century, were so voluminous and differed from time to time in so many particulars with regard to the dimensions of the different balks, spars, timbers, boards, battens, \&c., that it would be impracticable as well as uninstructive to give full tables of the rates extending back to any remote period. It has therefore been thought sufficient to give only the principal rates which were in force in 1823-24 in Great Britain; whilst from the commencement of 1826 complete lists of the duties leviable in the United Kingdom are set out in the following tables, together with the changes made by successive Acts until 1866, when the Timber and Wood duties were swept away by the Act already cited.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.

| Principal Rates of Duty in Great Britain in 1823-4. |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ | s. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 \& 2 Geo. IV., c. 37 and c. 84. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battens, 6 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 23 inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The 120 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship ... | ... | ..- | ... | ..- | The 120 | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built | ... | ... | ... | ... | " . | 12 | 1 | 6 |
| Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 -inches in width, or if exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-bailt ship... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The 120. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Of the growth and production of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, and imported directly thence, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Six feet in length, aud not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $\frac{33}{4}$ inches in thickness ... <br> ... ... <br> ... <br> The 120 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 21 feet in length, and above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exceeding 21 feet in leng or if exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches | not <br> thi | $\mathrm{ve} 7 \mathrm{i}$ | in |  | " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Deals, above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 19 feet in length, and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | The 120 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| In a ship not British built | ... | ... | ... |  | " | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in. length and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness (except deals, being 8 feet in length and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness) :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship... | ... | ... | ..* | ... | The 1.20 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \boldsymbol{i}$ inches in thickness :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | The 120 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | " | 23 | 2 | 0 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 WOOD.Principal Rates of Duty in Great Britain in 1823-4.
Deals-continued. 1 \& 2 Geo. IV., c. 37 and c. 84.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.

| Principal Rates of Duty in Great Britain in 1823-4. | $\pm$ | s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 \& 2 Geo. IV., c. 37 and c. 84, and 4 Geo. IV., c. 69. Timber-continued. |  |  |  |
| Oak Timber, 8 inches square or upwards :- <br> In a British-built ship ... ... ... ... 50 Cubic feet | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built ... ... ... ... \#, | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| Of the growth and production of the British Colonies or plantations in America, and imported directly thence, 8 inches square or upwards ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Timber of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with dutr, being 8 inches square or upwards:- |  |  |  |
| In a British-built ship ... ... ... ... ${ }^{\text {an Cubic feet. }}$ | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| In a ship not British-built ... ... ... ... " | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Timber of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, being of the growth and production of the British Colonies or plantations in America, and imported directly thence, being 8 inches square or The Load of upwards ... ... ... ... ... ... 50 Cubic feet. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| The foregoing duties of Castoms on Timber of and from Newfoundland direct, were suspended, and not payable until 5th July, 1824. |  |  |  |


| United Kingdom, 1826. |  | £ | $s$. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 111. From and after 5th January, 1826. |  |  |  |  |
| Anchor Stocks | The Piece | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Of the growth and production of any British Possession i <br> $\sim$ America, and imported directly from thence ... .. | * | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Balks, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 inches square and under 24 feet in length ... | The 120 | 18 | 2 | 7 |
| Under 5 inches square and 24 feet in length or upwards | " | $\cdot 27$ | 0 | 0 |
| Five inches square or upwards were subject and liable to th duties payable on fir timber. |  |  |  |  |
| Balks of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 inches square and under 24 feet in length ... | The 120 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Under 5 inches square and 24 feet in length or upwards | " | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Five inches square or upwards were subject and liable to th duties payable on fir timber. |  |  |  |  |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## WOOD.

| 1826. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 111. From and after 5th January, Battens, imported into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |
|  |  |
| Six feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not above $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness |  |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $23^{3}$ inches in thickness ... |  |
| Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 23 inches in thickness .. |  |

Battens of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, viz. :-

Six feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $23 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness. $\qquad$
Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 21 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness

Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness

Battens imported into Ireland, viz. :-
Eight feet in length and not exceeding 12 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in
thickness
... ...
The 120
Exceeding 12 feet in length and not exceeding 14 feet in length, not above 7 inches in' width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness

Exceeding 14 feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness

Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 18 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness

Exceeding 18 feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness

Exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 31 inches in thickness
$"$

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 3 | 0 |
|  |  | 2 | 0 | 0


| $"$ | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| " | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 13 | 17 | 2 |
| " | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| The 120 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 6 | 0 | 0 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

wOOD.

| 1826. |  | £ | s. d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 111. From and after 5th January, 1826.Boards-continued. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Oak Boards, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Under 2 inches in thickness, and ander 15 feet in length ... | The 120 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| Under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards ... | " | 36 | 2 | 0 |
| Outside Slabs, or Paling Boards, hewed on one side, not exceeding 7 feet in length, and not above $1 \frac{1}{3}$ inches in thickness | " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oatside Slabs, or Paling Boards, hewed on one side, exceeding 7 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, and not above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness | " | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ontside Slabs, or Paling Boards, hewed on one side, exceeding 12 feet in length, or exceeding $1 \frac{1}{3}$ inches in thickness, were subject and liable to the Duties payable on Deals. |  |  |  |  |
| Oatside Slabs, or Paling Boards, hewed on one side, of the growth or prodnce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Not exceeding 7 feet in length, and not above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness | The 120 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Exceeding 7 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, and not above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness ... ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Exceeding 12 feet in length, or exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, were subject and liable to the Duties payable on Deals. |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe Boards, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square ... ... ... | The 120 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square ... | " | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| of all Sorts, exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square, of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence |  | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Wainscot Boards, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| The Foot, containing 12 feet in length and 1 inch in thickness, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser length or thickness | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Boards of all Sorts, not otherwise enumerated or described, of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thente | The 1:0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Bowsprits. See Masts. |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, to be used in Mines, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness ... | The 120 | 8 | 2 | 6 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## WOOD.

| 1826. | £ | s. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s, imported into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness ... <br> The 120 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding iif inches in thickness ... | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, above 21 feet in length, and not above 45 feet in length, and not above $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches iin thickness | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 45 feet in length, or above $3 \underset{4}{4}$ inches in thickness (not containing being timber 8 inches square or upwards) ... ... ... 50 Culic Feet | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| And further ... ... ... ... ... ... The 120 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \ddagger$ inches in thickness ... <br> ... ... <br> ... <br> ... <br> The 120 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \nmid$ inches in thickness | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and exceeding 31 inches in thickness ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, exceeding. 21 feet. in length, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, exceeding 21 feet in length; and exceeding 4 inches in thickness (not being timber 8 inches square or upwards) ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Imported into Ireland, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 3 inches in thickness, otz. :- |  |  |  |
| Eight feet in length, and not exceeding i? feet in length... | 12 | 9 | 5 |
| Exceeding 12 feet in length, and not exceeding 14 feet in length | 14 | 11 | 0 |
| Exceeding 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length | 16 | 12 | 1 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length | 18 | 14 | 1 |
| Exceeding 18 feet in length, aud not exceeding 20 feet in length | 20 | 15 | 7 |
| Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and exceeding 34 inches in thickness, viz. :- <br> Eight feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length ... ... ... ... ... ... The 121 | 41 | 11 | 3 |
| Above 7 inches in width and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length ... | 51 | 9 | 2 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

wOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

wood.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## WOOD.

| 1827. | £ | $s$. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 56. From 6th July, 1827. |  | - |  |
| Imported from any foreign country in America, or from the Ionian Islands, to be charged with the same daty as the like Staves are charged with when imported from other foreign countries. |  |  |  |
| $1828 \text { to } 1831 .$ <br> There were no alterations in the duties on Wood in these years. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1832. |  |  |  |
| Act 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 84. August 3, 1832. The Load |  |  |  |
| Wood, fit for ship-building, imported from any British Possession containing within the limits of the East India Company's Charter .. ... 50 Culic Feet | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Imported from any other place within those limits ... ... The Load | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1833. |  |  |  |
| Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 56. 1st September, 1833. |  |  |  |
| Wood :- |  |  |  |
| Battens imported into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Exceeding 23. feet in length, and not exceeding 45 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 23 inches in thickness <br> ... <br> .. ... <br> ... The 120 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeding 45 feet in length, or above $2 \frac{4}{4}$ inches in thickness containing (not being Timber 8 inches square) ... ... ... 50 Cubic Feet | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| And further ... ... -. ... ... 120 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Battens imported into Ireland, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Exceeding 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 45 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness ... ... ... ... The 120 | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| Fxceeding 45 feet in length, or above 34 inches in thickness containing (not being Timber 8 inches square) ... ... ... 50 Cubic Feet | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| And further ... ... ... ... ... The 120 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ufers :- |  |  |  |
| Imported from any British Possession in America, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length ... The 120 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 1834. |  |  |  |
| No change. |  |  |  |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.

| 1835. | £. s. d. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 40. 31st August, 1335. |  |  |  |
| The daties payable under the aathority of Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 56 (1833), upon wood imported from Europe shall be due and payable upon wood the produce of Europe, although imported from some British Possession in America. |  |  |  |
| $1836 .$ |  |  |  |
| Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 60. August 13, 1836. |  |  |  |
| Teak Wood ... ... ... ... ... ... The Loud | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Imported from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1837. |  |  |  |
| No change. |  |  |  |
| 1838. |  |  |  |
| Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 113. From 16th August, 1896. |  |  |  |
| Lancewood timber or masts ... ... ... ... ... Locd ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 10 |  |  |  |
| 1839. |  |  |  |
| No change. |  |  |  |
| 1840. |  |  |  |
| Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 17. |  |  |  |
| From and after 18th May, $18 \pm 0$, to 25 th June, 1840. Five per cento additional on all duties on Wood. |  |  |  |
| Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 19. 25th June, 1840. |  |  |  |
| After 25th June 1840, the following additional duties :- |  |  |  |
| On all timber, wood, or wood goods, which under any law now in force are made chargeable with their respective daties by the load, containing 50 cubic feet... ... ... <br> The Loced | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Battens imported into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |  |  |
| Six feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above <br> 7 inches in width, and not above $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness ... The 120) | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 21 feet in length, • not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{3}$ inches in |  |  |  |
| Exceeding 21 feet in length and not exceeding 45 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in |  |  |  |
| Exceeding 45 feet in length or above 23 inches in thickness containing 50 <br> (not being timber 8 inches square) ... ... ... Cubric Feet | 0 | 1 | 6 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## WOOD.

| 1840. |  | £ | 8. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 19. 25th June, 1840. |  |  |  |  |
| Battens of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, viz.:- |  |  |  |  |
| Six feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 23 inches in thickuess | The 120 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 21 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness ... | " | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 24 inches in thickness ... ... ... ... | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Battens imported into Ireland, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Eight feet in length and not exceeding 12 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness | " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Exceeding 12 feet in length and not exceeding 14 feet int length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 31 inches in thickness ... | " | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Exceeding 14 feet in length and not exceeding 16 feet in length, nor above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness | " | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length and not exceeding 18 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness <br> ... | " | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Exceeding 18 feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness <br> ... <br> ... <br> ... <br> ... <br> ... | The 120 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Exceeding 20 feet in length and not exceeding 45 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 31 inches in thickness | $"$ | 1 | 5 | b |
| Exceeding 45 feet in length, or above $3 \geq$ inches in thickness (not being tipber 8 inches square) | The Load containing 50 Cubic Feet | 0 | 1 | $4^{\prime}$ |
| Of all Sorts, exceeding 8 feet in length, of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Ireland | The 120 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Batten Ends imported into Great Britain, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness... | The 120 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Under 6 feet in lengih, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding $2 \frac{8}{4}$ inches in thickness ... | " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Batten Ends of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain. viz. : |  |  |  |  |
| Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 24 inches in thickness... | The 120 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding ${ }_{2}^{3}$ inches in thickness... | " | 0 | 3 | 0 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.
1840.
Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 19. 25th June, 1840.

Batten Ends imported into Ireland, viz.:-
Under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 31 inches in thickness ...

Onder 8 feet in length, if exceeding $3 \notin$ inches in thickness
Of all sorts under 8 feet in length, of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Ireland ... ... ... ...

Deals imported into Great britain, viz. :-
Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 3 本 inches in thickness ... ... ... ... ... ...

Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness ...

Above 7 inches in width, above 21 feet in length, and not above 45 feet in length, and not above $3+$ inches in thickness

The 120
046
The 120
"
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$

Above 45 feet in length, or above $3 \ddagger$ inches in thickness (not containing being timber 8 inches square or upwards)...
...
50 Cubic Feet
0
Deals of the growth and produce of any British Pessession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, viz. :-

| Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness | The 120 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding $3+$ inches in thickness ... | " | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| A bove 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and exceeding 31 inches in thickness | " | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Above 7 inches in width, exceeding 21 feet in length, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness ... ... ... ... | " | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Above 7 inches in width, exceeding 21 feet in length, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness (not being timber 8 inches square or upwards) | " | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| ls imported into Ireland, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 19 inches in width, and not exceeding $3 \underset{1}{ }$ inches in thickness, viz. : |  |  |  |  |
| Eight feet in length and not exceeding 12 feet in leugth ... | The 120 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Exceeding 12 feet in length and not exceering 14 feet in length ... ... ... ... ... ... | " | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Exceading 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length | " | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length | " | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Exceeding 18 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in <br> length | " | 0 | 1! | 6 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.
Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 19. 25th June, 1840.
Deals imported into Ireland-continued.

| Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, |
| :---: |
| and exceeding $3+$ inches in thickuess, viz. :- |

Eight feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length
The 120
Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length

Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length

Of all sorts, exceeding 8 feet in length, of the growth and produce of any British Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Ireland


Deal Ends imported into Great Britain, riz. :-
Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and not exceeding 31 inches in thickness ...

Above 7 inches in width, being under 8. feet in length, and exceeding 34 inches in thickness ...

Deal Ends of the growth and produce of any Eritish Possession in America, and imported directly from thence into Great Britain, viz. :-

Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and not exceeding 34 inches in thickness ...

Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet long, and exceeding 3 inches in thickness

Deal Ends imported into Ireland, viz. :-


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. wood.



* Five per cent. additional on the amount of the above duties was also chargeable.

Or in lieu of the duties hereinbefore imposed upon Wood by the load, according to the cubic content, the importer might have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank, by Tale, if of or from foreign countries, according to the following dimensions, viz. :-


08069

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.

| 1842. | - | From and after the 10th October 184.2. |  | From and after the 10th Octoler 1843. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 47. From and after 10th October, 1842. |  | Not above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. | Above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and not above 34 inches in thickness. | Not above $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thicknesse. | Above $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and not above $3 \pm$ inches in thickness. |
| Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank-cont. |  | \& $\quad$. $d$. | $\pm$ s. $d$. | \& s. d. | $\pm$ s.d. |
| Not above 6 feet in length $\quad . . . \quad \ldots \quad \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text {... }\end{array}\right.$ | Above 91 inches and not above $11 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll} 311 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | 720 | 21910 | 5197 |
| Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length The 120 | " | 566 | 10130 | 498 | 8195 |
| Above 9 and not above 12 feet in length " | " | 720 | 1440 | 519.7 | 11192 |
| Above 12 and not above 15 feet in length " | " | 8176 | 17150 | 796 | 14190 |
| Above lo and not above 18 feet in length | " | 10130 | 2160 | $819 \quad 5$ | 17.189 |
| Above 18 and not above 21 feet in length " | " | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | 24170 | 1094 | 20187 |

* Five per cent. additional on all these datiee was also ohargeable

- Five per cent. additional cn all these duties was also chargeable.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## WOOD.



[^31]
## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


[^32]
## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. WOOD.

Or in lien of the duties imposed upon wood by the load according to the cubic content, the importer might have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering battens, batten euds. boards, deals, deal ends, and plank, by tale, if of or from foreign countries, according to the following dimensions, viz. :-


- Five per cent. additional on all these daties

1846. 

The duties on Foreign Wood were repealed, and in lieu thereof the following duties were imposed by Act 9 and 10 Vic., e. $23:-$


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

 wOOD.

Or in lieu of the duties imposed upon Wood by the load according to the cubic content, the importer may have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deal Ends, Deals, and Plank, by kale, if of or from foreign countries, according to the following dimensions; videlicet :-

| 1847. |  |  | From and after 5th April, $18 \pm 7$. |  | From and after 5th April, 1848. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ s. $d$. | f s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | $\pm: d$. | £ 8. d. |
| Aot 9 and 10 Vic., c. 28.Battens and Batten Ends :-Not above 6 feet in length ... ... The 120 |  | Not above 7 inches in width. | Not above $1+$ inches in $\begin{array}{cc}\text { thickness. } \\ & 1 \\ 4 & 8\end{array}$ | Above If inches and not sbove 25 inches in thickness. $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 3\end{array}$ | Not above 14 inches in thickness.$018 \quad 6$ | Above $1+$ inches and not above $2 \frac{1}{3}$ inohes in thickness 1170 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length | " | " | 11611 | 31310 | 179 | 2156 |
| Above 9 and not above 12 feet in length | " | n | 293 | 4186 | $1 \mathrm{J6} 11$ | 31310 |
| Above 12 and not above 15 feet in length | " | " | 317 | 638 | 263 | 4126 |
| Above 15 and not above 18 feet in length | " | " | 31310 | 778 | 2154 | 5108 |
| Above 18 and nct above 21 feet in length | " | " | 462 | 8124 | 346 | 690 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


1848 and 1849.
No change.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.
1851.

Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 62. From and after 15th April 1851.

| Handspikes, not | ceer | 7 f | en | ... |  | ... | The 120 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exceeding 7 | $t \mathrm{in} 1$ | th... | ... | ... |  | .. | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Knees, under 5 | hes s | re... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... | " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 inches and | der 8 | hes |  | ... |  | ... | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Lathwood ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |  | e Fathom of Cubic Feet | 0 | 12 | 0 |

Spars or Poles, under 22 feet in length and under 4 inches in diameter

| 22 feet in length and upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter |  |  |  |  |  |  | " | 0 | 1 |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Of all lengths, 4 inches and under 6 inches in diameter |  |  |  |  |  |  | " | 1 |  |  | 0 |
| Wood, planed, or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, and not Per Foot of particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with Duty <br> ...Cubic Contents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 2 |
| And further | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\nabla a$ | 10 |  |  | 0 |

Or, in lieu of ascertaining the cubical contents in pile, the importer might have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, in respect of Planks, Deals, Deal Ends, Battens, and Batten .Ends, or entering the same by Tale upon a computation of their cubic content, calculated according to the undermentioned scale, specifying in such entry the number and dimensions of the several pieces included therein: and the Duties imposed thereon by this Act were to be ascertained, computed, and charged upon the Planks, Deals, Deal Ends, Battens and Batten Ends included in such entry on the cubical contents thereof, computed in conformity with the said scale.

|  |
| :--- |
|  |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## 1852.

No change.

In lieu of the former duties on Wood and Timber the following rates were imposed by Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 106, from 20 th Angust, 1853 :-


Or, in lien of ascertaining the cubical contents in pile, the importer might have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, in respect of Planks, Deals, Deal Ends, Battens and Batten Ends, not the produce of the. British Possessions, of entering the same by Tale upon a computation of their cubic content, calculated according to the undermentioned scale, specifying in such entry the number and dimensions of the several pieces included therein; and the duties imposed thereon by this Aet shall be ascertained, computed, and charged upon the Planks, Deals, Deal Ends, Battens and Batten Ends, included in such entry on the cubical contents thereof, computed in conformity with the said scale.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## wOOD.

| 1853. |  |  | Planks. | Deals. |  | Battena. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 by 11 ins., and not above 34 by llyins. | 3 by 9 ins., and not above 34 by 91 ins. | 3 by 7 ing, and not above 34 by 7ins. | 21 by 7 ins. and not abovo 2f by 7tins. |  |
| Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 106. |  |  | Cabic feet. | Cubic feet. | Cubic feet. | Cabic feet. | Cubic feet. |
| Not above 4 feet in length .. ... | $\ldots$ | The 120 | 115 | 95 | 73 | 61 | 57 |
| Above 4 feet and not above 5 feet in length | ... | " | 144 | 118 | 91 | 77 | 71 |
| Above 5 feet and not sbove 6 feet in length | $\cdots$ | . | 173 | 142 | 110 | 92 | 86 |
| Sbove 6 feet and not above $\mathbf{7}$ feet in length | ... | " | 202 | 165 | 128 | 107 | 100 |
| Above 7 feet and not above 8 feet in length | ... | ." | 231 | 189 | 146 | 123 | 114 |
| Above 8 feet and not above 9 feet in length | ... | " | 260 | 213 | 165 | 138 | 128 |
| Above 9 feet and not above 10 feet in length | ... | " | 288 | 236 | 183 | 153 | 143 |
| $\triangle$ bove 10 feet and not above 11 feet in length | -.. | " | 317 | 260 | 201 | 169 | 157 |
| Above 11 feet and not above 12 feet in length | $\cdots$ | " | 346 | 284 | 220 | 184 | 171 |
| Above 12 feet and not above 13 feet in length | ... | " | 375 | 307 | 238 | 209 | 185 |
| Above 13 feet and not above 14 feet in length | $\ldots$ | " | 404 | 331 | 256 | 215 | 200 |
| Sbove 14 feet and not abbve 15 feet in length | ... | " | 433 | 354 | 274 | 230 | 214 |
| Above 15 feet and not above 16 feet in length | ... | * | 462 | 378 | 293 | 246 | 228 |
| Above 16 feet and not above 17 feet in length | ... | " | 490 | 402 | 311 | 261 | 242 |
| Above 17 feet and not above 18 feet in length | ... | " | 519 | 425 | 329 | 276 | 257 |
| Above 18 feet and not above 19 feet in length | ... | " | 548 | 4.49 | 348 | 292 | 271 |
| Above 19 feet and not above 20 feet in length | ... | " | 577 | 473 | 366 | 307 | 285 |
| Above 20 feet, and not above 21 feet in length | ... | " | (i06 | 496 | 384 | 322 | 300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | £ s | . d. |
| Staves, exceeding 72 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth, or The Load of 34 inches in thickness ... ... ... ... ... 50 Cubic Feet |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 9 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | ... | .-. | " |  | 0 | 2 |
| Not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 31 inches in thickness $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | Free. |  |
| Birch and Fir, hewn, not exceeding 3 feet in length, nor exceeding <br> 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making Herring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels for the use of the Fisheries |  |  |  |  | ... | Free. |  |
| Firewood ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | The Fathom of 216 Cubic Feet |  | 0 |  |
| Of and from British l'ossessions | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | ... | " | Free. |  |
| Handspikes, not exceeding 7 feet in length |  | $\cdots$ | ... | T | he 120 | 0 | 60 |
| Of and from British Possessions |  | ** | ... | -.. | " | 0 | 06 |
| Exceeding 7 feet in length... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | $0 \quad 12$ | - 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions |  | ... | $\cdots$ | " |  | 0 1 | 10 |
| Hoops ... ... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ee. |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

WOOD.


- The dutien on Furniture or Hard Woodu ceared botwoen 1845 and 1880.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## wOOD.



1861 to 1865.
No change.
The duties on Wood were repealed by Act 29 and 30 Vic., c. 36, from 9th May, 1866.

## GENERAL TABLES.

## SHOWING THE CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1823-24 TO 1896-97.

|  | 1823-24 to 1824-25 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Pages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 297 |
|  | 1825-26 to 1832-33 | $\cdots$ | ... | . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 417 |
| III. | 1833-34 to 1841-42 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 569 |
| IV. | 1842-43 to 1844-45 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 669 |
|  | 1845-46 to 1852-53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | ... | 717 |
| VI. | 1853-54 to 1859-60 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 791 |
| VII. | 1860-61 to 1866-67 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 865 |
| VIII. | 1867-68 to 1875-76 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 879 |
| IX. | 1876-77 to 1885-86 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - | .. | 889 |
| $\mathbf{X}$. | 1886-87 to 1896-97 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | . | 898 |

## 1823-24 to 1824-25.

Acts 59 Geo. III., c. 52, 4 Geo. IV., c. 69 (f) 72, ¢.c.

## Customs Tariffs of the United 'Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.

A TABLE of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Parts (except Goods, Wares, and Merchandize of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and Goods imported from His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof) ; and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.

| ABTIOLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1828-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { (Act } 59 G \\ \text { Act } 4 \text { Gee } \end{gathered}$ | 8. IV. I I | $\boldsymbol{d}$. <br> c. 69 \& \& 79.) | $\boldsymbol{8}$ | $s$ | $d$. |
| Alum | .** | * | -.. | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | Cot. | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Rock | ... | -." | $\cdots$ | *- | -.. | $\cdots$ | " | 0 |  | . 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Amber, viz, :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beads. Sce Brads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Draw | whack | -•• | - | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Not otherwise enumerated or described |  |  |  |  | ... | For every ... £100 Value. |  | 60 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambergris | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ..' | ... | O\%. |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ambra Liqu | uida | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

## America, United States of.

Note.-Upon the Importation into any part of the United Kingdom of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, being the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the Territories of the United States of America direct from the said Territories, in any ship or vessel built in the countries belonging to the ssid States, or any of them, or taken by any of the ships or vessels of war belonging to the Government, or to any of the inhabitants of the said States, having Commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal from the Government of the said Scates, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty there, such ship or vessel being owned by the subjects of the said States, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourthe of of them, and whereof the master and throe-fourthe of the mariners are also sabjects of the said States, no
higher or other Duties shall be charged or paid than such as are oharged and payable upon Goods, Wares, and Merohandise of the like denomination or desoription, being the growth. production, or manafacture of any of the Territories of the United States of America, and being imported in British-built ships or vessels, navigated and registered according to law.

Ammi or Ammios Seed. See Seed.
Ammoniac, viz. :-
Gum. Sen Gum Ammoniae.
Sal Se Sal Ammoniar.
Anacardium. Soc Caxheto Nuta.
Anchovies. She Fish.

| Angelica ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\boldsymbol{L b}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drawbeck ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |

Angusturae Cortex. See Bark.
Animi Gum. See Gum.
Anniseed. See Seed.
Oil of. Ne Oil.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A:


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.

| ARTIOLRS |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |
| Bacon or Hams ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cirt. |  | 16 | 0 |  | 15 | 0 |
| Badger Sking. See Skins. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balaustia ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lu. |  | 0 | 10 |  | 0 | 10 |
| Balls, viz., Washing Balls | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 1 | * | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Balm of Gilead. See Bulsam. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balsam, riz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lll. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Drawback ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 10 |  | 0 | 10 |
| Copaiba or Capivi ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " |  | 2 | 0 |  | 2 | 0 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Riga ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| And further as Foreign Spirita, for every gallon British conteni ... ... ... ... Gallon. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 69 | 1 | 10 | 64 |
| Balm of Gilead, Balsam of Pera, of Tolu, and all Balsams not otherwise enumerated or desoribed |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Bandstring Twist, the dozen knots, each knot containing 32 yards ... ... ... ... ... ... Dnsen Knots. |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | j | 0 |
| Barbadoes Tar. See Tar. Barilla. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| If not containing a greater proportion of Mineral Alkali than 20 per cent:- |  |  |  |  |  | (det 1 Gea. IT. e 4t.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported in a British-built ship ... |  |  | ... | ... | Oht. | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Imported in a ship not Britigh-brilt |  |  | ... | ... | " | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Drawhack ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| If containing more than 20 per cent. and not exceeding 25 per cent of such Alkali :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported in a British-built ship ... |  |  | ... | ... | " | 11 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Imported in a ship not British-built |  |  | ... | ... | " | 0 | \% | 7 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
|  |  |  | ... | ... |  | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Drawbeck ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | * | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | \% |
| If containing more than 25 per cent. and not exceeding 30 per cent. of auch Alkali :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported in a British-built ship ... |  |  | ... | ... | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Drawbeck ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | ? | 3 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Imported in a ship not British-built |  |  | ... | ... | " |  | 15 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| Drawbeck ... | ... | ... | ... | . | " |  | 7 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| If contaming more than 30 per cent. and not exceeding 40 per centi, of suah Alkali:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported in a Britiah-built ship ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " |  | 18 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Drawback ...Imported in a fhip not British-bailt |  |  | ... | ... |  |  | 9 | 3 |  | 9 | 3 |
|  |  |  | ... | ... | " |  | 19 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
. TABLE A:

| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1828-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  | $\& \quad 8 . \quad d$. <br> (Aet 59 Geo. III., c. 68 \& Act 1 Geo. $V_{\mathrm{n}}$ c. 69 \& 78. .) |  |  | \& | *. | d. |
| Belvidere Raising. Seo Raisina. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benjamin or Benzoin | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | - | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Bergamot, Fssence of. See Exaence. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berries, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bay ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cwt. |  | 11 | $\cdot 1$ | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Juniper ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Yellow, for Dyers' use | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $*$ | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berries for Dyers' us } \\ & \text { described } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { not ot } \\ \text {... } \end{gathered}$ | vise | amerr | or | " | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Berries not for Dyer described | $e, \text { not }$ | ... | amer | or | For every $\$ 100$ Value. |  | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bezoar Stones ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | O. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Bigg or Bear. See Corn. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birds, viz., Singing Birds | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Dozen. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Bitumen Judaicum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Drawback ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | $0^{\circ}$ | 6 | 0 | 0 | G |
| Blacking ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Cwt. | 3 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Black Latten. Sec Latten. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Lead. See Lead. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bladders .. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdot$ | Dozen. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Blocks of Marble. See Marble Blueks, in Stons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blubber. See Train Oil, in Oil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bole Armenic or Arme | Bole | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Chot. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0. |
| Drawbeak | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Bones of Cattle and ot Whale Fins | Anim: $\cdots$ | and | Fish | - | For every 8100 Value. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonnets. See Fats. |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Books, printed or manuscripts, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| onbound ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | " | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Boraic Acid ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
.TABEA A.


- This was an Excise duty in Great Britain and a Costoms dut y in Ireland.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. table a.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. table a.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.

$\ddagger$ Act 10 Geo. I, C . $10, \mathrm{Sec}$. 3 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



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table a.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. TABLEA


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLI ${ }^{2}$


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1828-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A:


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

table á.


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## TABLE A



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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

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TABLE A.


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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
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## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tarifis of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
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## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABL® A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table a.

| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1884-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IMP | RTS |  |  |  |  |  | I. <br>  |  | $\varepsilon$ | d. |
| $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Nux Vomica } . . . & . . & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text {... } & \text { Lb. } \\ \text { Extraot or Preparation of. } & \text { See Extract. } & & & .\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 6 |  | 0 | 6 |
| Oak Bark. See B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oakum ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | - | Cwt. | 0 | 4 | 9 |  | 4 | 9 |
| Oatmeal see Corn. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oats. See Corrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ochre or Oaker | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Cwt. | . 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| Oculi, Canororum. See Cuncrorum Oouli, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil, ris. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Almonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $L b$. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Of Amber or Succinnm |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Of Anniseed | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Of Bay ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | $\underline{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Oz. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| of Carraway | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 |  |
| Of Cresia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Oz. | 0 | 5 | 0 |  | $\underset{1}{\text { Geooril }}$ |  |
| Of Castor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ll. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Chemical Oil, not otherwise enumerated or described |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 0 . . | . ${ }^{0}$ | 4 |  |
| Of Cinnmmon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $c z$ | 0 | 5 | 0 |  | ${ }_{1}^{\text {Geo. }}$ April | $\begin{gathered} \text { ce ce4. } \\ 1824 . \\ \substack{0} \end{gathered}$ |
| Of Cloves ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |  |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Owot. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Of Fennel ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |
| Fish Oil. See Mrain Oil, in Oil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Hemp Seed, the Tun containing 262 gallons, British Content ... ... ... ... ... ... Gallon. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Of Jessamine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 4. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Of Juniper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Of Lavender | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Of Linseed, the tun containing 252 gallone, British Content... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Mace ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Oz. |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Of Marjoram | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. |  | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Of Nutmege | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | Oz. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Oliven, imported in a British-built ship, the tan containing 262 gallons, British oontent |  |  |  |  |  | 7 nn . |  | 13 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 0 |
| Imported in a ship not Britigh-built, the tun containing 252 gallons, British content |  |  |  |  |  | " |  |  | 0 | 16 | 13 | 0 |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. <br> TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and.1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1828-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



## Customs Tarifis of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-26.
tABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table A.


## Cüstoms Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A.


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## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE A.


- The Daty on Skink marked ", boing the Produce of and Imported directly from the Igland of Newfound land, suspediod until the 6th July 1834. Act 59 Geo. II. © 52 \& 83.


# TABLE A. 



- The Duty on Skins marked ${ }^{\circ}$, veing the Prodnce of and imported directly from the fland of Nowfoundinad, ansponded until the
th Jaly 1824. Act 59 Geo. III., 0.52 \& 89

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.

| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{s}$. <br> 6. 11 IV., | $d_{0}$ <br> c. 58 s 68 \& 78.) | $\otimes$ | 2. | $d_{1}$ |
| Skins and Furs-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tiger Skins, undressed | ... | ... | ... | ... | The Skin. | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Drawback ... | ... | -.. | ... | ... | " | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Weasel Skins, undressed | ... | ... | -.. |  | The 100 Skine. | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Dramback ... | ... | ... | ... | -* | " | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Wolf Skins, undressed | ... | ... |  |  | The Skin. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| - Undressed, import Plantation, or Set | fro lemen | $\text { any } \mathbf{E m e r}$ |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tawed... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Wolverings, undressed | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Undressed, imported Plantation, or Sett | from oment | $\begin{gathered} \text { ny } \\ \text { Ameri } \end{gathered}$ | h |  | ". | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Skins and Furs, or piec undressed, not particu nor otherwise charged |  |  | ars, - ${ }^{\text {des }}$ . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & \text { oed, } \end{aligned}$ | For exery 8100 Value. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Skins and Furs, or pieo tawed, ourried, or in an enumerated or desorib | $\begin{aligned} & s \text { of } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { w way } \\ \text { d, } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3 an sed, arwis | urs, | ed, <br> rly <br> ith |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Daty ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Slate. See Stone. <br> Pencils | ... | $\cdots$ | *- |  | For ecery £100 Valwe. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Slate, Tables of. See Stonc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slates in Frames. See Stone. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slick Stones. See Stone. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smalts ... ... | ... | ... | ** | ... | $\boldsymbol{L b}$. | 0 | . 0 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| Smyrna Raising. See Rairins. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snake Root. See Radis Serpentaric. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snuff... ... ... | *- | ** | ** | -•• | $L b$. | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Soap, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashes See Ashes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hard ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Cut. | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Soft . ... ... | ** | *- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| Soapers' Waste, the ton containing 20, ${ }^{\text {cwt. }}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Ton. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Socotorins Aloes. See Aloce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sods. Seo Alkali. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Sea Duties. See puge 376. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- The Duty on Skine marked * Deing the produce of and imported directly from the Island of Nowfoundiand, euspended antil ths


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


- Of this, 17e, OAR was an Bxcise daty in Great Britain.

Of this, s1 10. 6\% W. Was an Excise duty in Great Britain.
Of this, 100.4 d. Was an Excise duty in Grant Britain.
Of this, $\& 1$ was an Excise daty in Great Britain.
Of this, \&l was an Excise daty in Great Britain.
Tof this, 17 e . 10 d. was an Excise duty in Great Britain

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


- Of this, 10 s . $4 \mathrm{~d} d$. was an Exolse daty in Great Britain.
$\rightarrow$ Of this A1 wragn Exciso duty in Great Britain.
Of this, 17 al of was an Brecie duty in Great Britain.
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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-26.
TABLE A:


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table a.

| Abticles |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | * |  |
| Telescopes ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | ... | ${ }_{\text {Pror }}^{\text {Prorery }}$ |  | 0 |  | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Terra, ris.:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Aet 5 Geo. IV., es 48.) 5th April 1824.3 |  |  |
| Japonica or C | 20. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Siemna ... | ... | . | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | cot. |  | 11 |  | 8 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| Umbra | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " |  | 12 |  | 0 |  | 1\% | 0 |
| Verde | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | n |  | 16 |  | 0 |  | 16 | 0 |
| Thresd, rix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bruges Thread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The Dosen } \\ & \text { - Lbbs. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  | 6 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Cotton Thread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Por every sion Valwe. | 50 | 0 |  | 0 | :0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottnal Threed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The Dosen } \\ & \text { Lbo.en } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 10 |  | 6 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Pack Thread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | coot. | 1 | 10 |  | $\mathfrak{G}$ | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Sisters Thread | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 8 |  |  | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Whited Brown | Thread | ... | .. | .. | ... | $\begin{gathered} \text { The Dozen } \\ \text { Lbse } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 16 |  |  | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| Not otherwise | amerat | or dees | ibed | ... |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For every } \\ & \text { sion Valuc. } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 0 |  |  | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stockings Se | Stockin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thrown Sill. See Sink. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thyme, Oil of. See oil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ticking ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |  | For erery 8100 Value. | 50 | 0 |  |  | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ticks ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 50 | 0 | 0 |  | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiles of all sorts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 50 | 0 | 0 |  | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin ... ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | coot. | 5 | 9 | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Tincal. Se Borax, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin Foil ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\underset{\text { R } 100 \text { Valuc. }}{\text { Prery }}$ | 50 | 0 | 0 |  | 50 | 0 | 0 |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1828-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLD A.

| ABTIOLS |  | 1828-84 | 1824-25 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  | (Set 59 Goo. III. e. 58 \& Act 4 Gea. $V_{1}$ c. 69 \& 78 ) | \& *. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco. Unmanufactured, of the growth or production of -His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories -in America or the West Indies, or of the United States of |  |  |  |  |
| America, or of any of the Territories or Dominions of the Emperor of Russia or of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire | Lb. | * Free |  |  |
| Of the growth, production, or Manufacture of the Plantations or Dominions of Spain or Portugal ... | " | $\dagger$ Free |  |  |
| Manufactured .. | n | to 120 | $\ddagger 0$ | 0 |




[^34]Customs Tariffs of the United. Kingdam, 1823 24 and 1824-25.
TABLE A.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, s1820-24ratid 1824285.

## TABLE A:



- Of this rate, fl 19 12a, per tun Fas an Excise dnty in Great Britain.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



- Of this rate, $\mathrm{E17} 10$ pe per tun was nn Ereise duty in Great Britain.
$\dagger$ Of this rate, $\sum 16$ 最 per tan was an Excise arawback in Great Britain

. Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdomali82et2tinindicatir25.


## TABLE A.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 18:23-24 and 1824-25:

TABLE A.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE A.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE $B$.

A TABLE of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, imported into the United Kingdom; and on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from His Majesty's Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof; and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE B.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE B.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE B.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## .TABLE 8.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## table B.

| Artiolis |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |  |
| Calicoes, vix: - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plain White Cali | icoes | ... | ... |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For everyy. } \\ & \text { sio Value. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  | 0 |  | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Drawback to be allowed on the exportation of such of the said Calicoes which shall have been printed. painted, stained, or dyed in the Unitea Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 010 |  |  |
| White, Flowered, | , or Stitohed | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | " |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |
| Calves' Skins. Sec Skine. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cambogium. See Eamboge. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Camels' Hair. See Hair. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Camphor, viz: - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Lb. |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 10 |
| Onrefned ... | ... | . | ... | ... | " |  | 0 |  | 万 |  | 0 |  | 5 |
| Candes of Wax | $\ldots$ | . | ... | ... |  |  | 2 |  | 6 |  | 2 |  | 6 |
| Canes, vix:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bamboo ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |  | 14 |  | 0 | 1 | 14 |  | 0 |
| Rattans (not Ground Rattans) |  | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |
| Reed Canes | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | - |  | 6 |
| Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, inlaid, or Five errery otherwise ornamented or manufaotured ... ... eitoo talue. |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |
| Wanghees, Jumboo, Ground Rattans, Dragon's Blood, and other Walking Canes or Stioks ... . ... ... |  |  |  |  | 1,000 |  | $0^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |
| Cantharides ... Drawback ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. |  | 3 |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caoutchouc or Elastic Gum ... |  | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 5 |  | 0 | 0 | 5 |  |
| Capita Papaverum Drawback ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 3 | 6 |  |  |  | 64 |  |
|  | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 4 |  | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Caps of Cotton ... ...$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Firr crery } \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text {... } \\ & & \end{array}$ Capsieum or Chillies. See Pepper. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 0 |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ | 10 | ${ }^{*}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardamoms ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ${ }^{\text {Lb }}$ | 0 | 2 | 0 |  | 0 | 2 |  | 0 |
|  | ... ... | ... | .. | ... | " |  | 1 | * |  | 0 | 1 |  |  |
| Carmenia Wool. See guat Hair, in Hair. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carmine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $0=$ | 0 | 4 |  | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |  |
| Carpets of Persis | ... ... | . | ... | ... | Thic Yard <br> Square. |  |  |  | 0 | ${ }^{2}$ | 10 |  |  |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
tABLE B.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE B.


[^35]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE B.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.)
TABLE B.


## Customs Tariffls of the United Kingdom, 1823624 and 1824-25,

.TABLE $B$.


|  | - Of these rates 868 s per cwt. was an Rxofe duty in Great Britain. <br> $t$ This was an Excise duty in Great Britain and a Oustoms duty in Ireland. | 3 C 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C8669 |  | 3 C |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE B.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 18:23-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE B.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823o24 and 1824;25)

## TABLE B.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table b.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE B.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table $B$.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdomil 1823+24, and 1824-200

 TABLE B.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table $B$.

| ABtioles |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1829-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\varepsilon$ | 2. | $d_{0}$ |
| Rhubarb ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $L b$. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Rice, vis. :- <br> The prodace of any of the British Territories in the East Indies :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not being rommer | agh, an | the |  | ... | ... | Cwot. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| If rough, an | in the | or | dy | ... | $\cdots$ | Bushel. | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| The produce of any other country or place:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not being rom | gh, an | the | k |  |  | cot. | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| If rough, an | in the | k or |  | ... | ... | Bushel. |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Roch Alum. Seo Alwn. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rose Wood, Oil of. See Oil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubies. See Jewels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rum. See Syirits. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safflower ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | cot. | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Saffron ... | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Drawback ... | - | .. | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sagapenum Gum. Seo Gun. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sago or Sago Powder |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | cwt. | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Sago Powaer. see sagu. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sal, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammonise | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Gem ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ciot. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Salep or Salop | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $L b$. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Drawback ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | , |  | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Salop. See Salep. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saltretre ... | $\therefore$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | cot. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | c |
| Sandalwood, Oil of. See Oil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sandarach Gum. See Gum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanguis Draconi | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | Lb. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Drawboak ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Sarcocolla Gum. Sec Gum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE B.


[^36]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE $B$.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-2t.
TABLE B.


[^37]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table $B$.

| ABTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4. | $d$. <br> c 58 \& \& 78. ) | $\pm$ | $\varepsilon$. | $\pi$. |
| Squills, dried ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -. | Cut. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Not dried ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $"$ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Squirrel Skins. See Skins. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stick Lac. See Lac, in Aum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stockings of Cot |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ** |  | For every 3100 Value. | 67 | 10 | 0 | 67 | 10 | 0 |
| Storax, or Styrax, viz :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calamita ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | * | $\because$ | " | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Liquida ... | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | * | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Drawbeck | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| In the Tear or |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Succades ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Sugar, for duties and bounties. See Table of Contente, "Sugar." |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Talc ... ... | ** | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\boldsymbol{L b}$. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8. |
| Tallow ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | ... | Cot. | 11 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Tamarinds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 1 | b | 0 | 0 | 6, . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Tapiocs or Trpi | Pow | r ... | *. | 1... | $\cdots$ | Crot. | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| *Tea, having been sold by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Fast Indies, for every $£ 100$ <br> For every of the Value of all such Tea sold at or under 2s. the Lb. ... $\$ 100$ Valwe. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Above 2s. the | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " |  | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c. 18.)... } \\ & 1824 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 10 | Cuot. 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Threrd, rix., Cott | Threa |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | For every $\$ 100$ Value. | 67 | 10 | 0 | 67 | 10 | 0 |
| Tin ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Cwot. | - | 9 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Tincal. See Boras. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco, Unman | tured | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Lb. |  | Free |  |  | Fre |  |
| Tobacco, Manuf |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | \$10 | 12 | 0 | \$0 | 12 | 0 |
| Tortoise Shell. viz. : - For exery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | £100 Value. | 30 | 1 | 0 | 50 | ) | 0 |
| Rough or Un | fect | d ... | ... | ... | ... | $L b$. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |

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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE $B$.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
table b.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE C.

A TABLE of the Duties payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, Exported from the United Kingdom.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE C.
 .

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

TABLE D.

A TABLE of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, brought or carried Coastwise from one Port or Place to any other Port or Place within the United Kingdom; and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation thereof from the United Kingdom.

| ARTICLES |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COASTWISE. |  | $\begin{gathered} \& \quad \text {. } \quad d . \\ \text { (Act } 59 \text { Geo. III., c. } 63 . \text { ) } \\ \text { 2nd July } 1819 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ¢ 2. d. |  |  |
| Coals, Culm, and Cinders, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coals (except Charcoal made of wood) brought constwise from any port or place in the United Kingdom, into the Port of London, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In case they are such as are most usually sold by weight, the con containing 20 cwt . | Ton. | 0 | 7 | 6 | (Act 5 Geo. IV., e. 13. 5th April 1824. |  |  |
| -Drawback ... ... ... ... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { (Act } 5 \text { Gco. IV., e. 48.) } \\ \text { (th Aprill } 1824 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| In case they are such as are most usually sold by measure, the chaldron, Winchester measure | Chaldron. | 0 | 9 | 4 | 5th |  |  |
| Drawiback ... | " | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Coals, Culm, and Cinders, not exceeding 00,000 tons in the whole, may be brought within one year, by the Grand Junction and Paddington Canals to London (under certain conditions, regulations and reatrictions). on payment of the following Duty, for every ton of Coals, Culm, or Cinders so brought <br> Ton. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coals, Culm, and Cinders, brought by the Grand Junction or Paddington Canals nearer to London than the Stone or Post at or near the north-esst point of Grove Park. in the County of Hertford; or brought down the River Thames nearer to London than the City Stone, plami on the west side of Staines Bridge, in the County of Middlesex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A further Duty of 1s. 3d. per ton on Coals, Calm, or Cinders so brought is also payable to the proper Officer of the Customs, and at the end of every quarter is to be paid to the Corporation of London in lieu of the Daty called Orphan's Duty, and of all other Rates, Dues, and Duties, payable to that Corporation apon Coals imported into the Port of London. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cosls, Calm, or Cinflers brought down the River Thames <br> M nearer than the City's Stone placed on the west side of Staines Bridge in the County of Middlesex, and on which the Conet Daties shall not have been paid ... $0$ <br> 10 <br> () |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A further Duty of 1s. 9d. per ton on Coals, Calm, or Cinders so brought is also payable to the proper Officer of Customs, and at the end of every quarter is to be paid to the Corporation of London in lieu of the Daty called Orphan's Duty, and of all other Rates, Dues, and Duties payable to that Corporation upon Coals imported into the Port of London. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coals, Culm, or Cinders laden on board any ship or vessel cleared coastwise at any Port in the United Kingdom, and delivered in any port beyond the sea, before the Daties due on the exportation thereof shall have been paid, the master of such ship or vessel shall not be permitted again to enter or clear the said ship or vessel cosstwise, or for ports beyond the seas, before he shall have paid not only the Export Dutiea on the greatest quantity of Coals which it shall appear the vessel is capable of containing, but also the further sum of $3 n$. for every auch chaldron of Coals, Winchester measure, to be appied and appropriated to the same uses with the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.
TABLE D.


In case they are such as are most usually sold by measure, the ohaldron, Winchester measure
Drawback ...

Coals sent coostwise from the Port of Newcastle-uponTyne to any other port in Great Britain, the chaidron, Newcastle measure ... ... ... ...
Coals, Culm, or Cinders carried from any part of the Lancaster Canal, or any of the branches thereof, or from any part or place within the Handred of Lonsdale, in the County of Lanosster, into the Ulverstone Canal, across or along the bay or estuary separating the two canals, are not liable to any Dnty of Customs.

For the Conditions, Regulations, and Restrictions nnder which a Drawback shall be allowed of all the Daties on Coals used for melting copper and tin orea within the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, sce 9 Ann, cap. 6.

For the Conditions, Regulations, and Restrictions under which a Drawback 日hall be allowed of all Duties on Coals which shall be used in fire engines for draining water out of the mines of tin and copper within the County of Cornwall, see 14 Geo. III., cap. 41.

For the Conditions, Regalations, and Restrictions under which a Drawback shall be allowed of all the Daties paid on all Coals that strall be used for fire engines in mines of tin, copper, or lead, or for calcining or smelting lead ores, within the County of Devon, smee 51 Geo. III., cap. 83.
For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions under which a Drawback shall be allowed of all the Duties paid on all Coals consumed in fire or steam engines , used for the purpose of drawing or raising ores, or dead stuff or rubbish, out of the mines of tin, copper, or lead, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, aee 53 Geo. ILI., cap. 18.

For the conditions, regulations, and restriotions under which a Drawback shall be allowed and made of all the Duties that have been paid on any Coals used for fire engines in mines of lead, or for calcining or fire engines in mines of lead, or for calicining or smelting lead ores with
see 56 Geo. III., cap. 134.

For the conditions. regulations, and restrictions ander which a Drawback shall be allowed of all the Duties on Coals used in catcining or smelting copper and lead ores. Fithin the Island of Anglesey, or which shall be used in fire engines for draining water out of the mines of copper within the said Isle, sec 26 Geo. III., cap. 104, and 59 Geo. III., cap. 62.

For the conditions, regulations, and restrictions under which all the Duties on Coals used for any purpose relating to the carrying on the works for the manafacturing of tin plate日, and for other purposes at Pennygored, in the county of Pembroke, called the Pennygored, in the county of Pembroke, called the
Ponnygored Works, shall be repaid, provided the Ponnygored Works, shall be repaid, provided the
amount thereof shall not exceed $\infty 1,000$ in any one year, see St Geo. III., cap. 39.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE D.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## TABLE D.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.


## Customs Duties between Great Britain and Ireland.

Customs Duties* payable upon the several Articles hereinafter mentioned, being: the Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland. respectively, on their importation into either Country from the other, viz., upon all-


[^39]
## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

Customs Duties between Great Britain and Ireland.

| ARTICLES |  | 1823-24 |  |  | 1824-25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calicoes, being printen, painted, or stained, except such as shall be dyed throughout of one colour, or as shall be made of cotton yarn coloured or dyed before weaving :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Before Disc. 31st 1825 ... ... ... ... | £100 Value. | 10 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. lst 1826, and on or before Dec. 31st 1826 | " | 8 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jnn. 1st 1827, and on or before Dec. 31st 1827 | " | 6 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. ist 1828, and on or before Dec. 31st 1828 | " | 4 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or.after Jan. 1st 1829, and on or before Dec. 31st 1829 | " | 2 | 0 | 0 |  |
| New Apparel imported for aale, and Army Clothing imported, such Apparel or Clothing being made of any materials which would be subject to the daty on Old Drapery if imported in a piece or not made up :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| After Oct. 10th 1823, and on or before Dec. 31st 1823 ... | " | 10 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1824, and on or before Dec. 31st 1824 | " | 8 | 10 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. 18t 1825, and on or before Dec. 31st 1825 | " | 7 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan, Ist 1826, and on or before Dec. 31st 1826 | " | 5 | 10 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. 18t 1827, and on or before Dec. 31st 1827 | " | 4 | 0 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. Ist 1828, and on or before Dec. 31st 1828 | " | 2 | 10 | 0 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1829, and on or before Dec. 31st 1829 | " | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Then to cerse. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen Goods and Stuffs.-Woollen Goods known by the name of Old Drapery, of the value or price of 12 s . or more per ranning yard, and any Woollen or Worsted Stuffs (not being figured, twilled, or printed), and any Flannels known by the name of New Drapery of the value of 18 . 3d. or more per running yard, the manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, which shall be imported into either country from the other at any time after Oct 10 th 1823, shall not be iiable to the payment of any duty whatever. |  |  |  |  | (Act 5 Gee. IV., c. 82.) <br> Repealed from 8th April 1824. |
| Woollen Manufactures, known by the name of Old Drapery (except ornamental old drapery) :- |  |  |  |  | * |
| After Oct. 10th 1823, and on or before Dec. 31st 1823 ... | Yard | 0 | 0 | 812 |  |
| On or after Jan. Ist 1824, and on or before Dre. 31st 1824 | " | 0 | 0 | 73 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1825, and on or before Dec. 91st 1825 | " | 0 | 0 | 61 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1826, and on or before Dec. 31st 1826 | " | 0 | 0 | 53 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1827, and on or before Deo. 31at 1827 | " | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1828, and on or before Dec. 31at 1828 | " | 0 | 0 | 33 |  |
| On or'after Jan. 1st 1829, and on or before Dec. 31st 1829 | " | 0 | 0 | $2 \downarrow$ |  |
| Then to cease. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen and Worsted, Flannels and Worsted Stuffs, Calamancoes, Serges, Shalloons, and Camlets, whether plain. twilled, or printed, as shall have undergone the process either of washing, stoving, dyeing, or pressing, being articles of the Woollen Manufactures known by the name of New Drapery :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| After Oct. 10th 1823, and on or before Deo. 31st 1825 ... | " | 0 | 0 | 27 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1at 1826, and on or before Dec. 31st 1826 | " | 0 | 0 | 91 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1827, and on or before Dec. 31st 1827 | " | 0 | 0 | 13 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1828, and on or before Dec. 31st 1828 | " | 0 | 0 | 11 |  |
| On or after Jan. 1st 1829, and on or before Deo. 31st 1829 | " |  |  |  |  |
| Then to cease. |  |  |  |  |  |

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## Countervailing Duties.

Excise Duty and Drawback on Articles, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, on Importation or Exportation from either Country into the other.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25. Countervailing Duties.


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## Countervailing Duties.



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## Countervailing Duties.



## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1823-24 and 1824-25.

## PROHIBITIOṄS, 1823-4 to 1824-5.

## A List of Goods Absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Arms, ammunition, and utensils of war, by way of merchandize, except by license from His Majesty, for furnishing His Majesty's public stores only.

## Bandstrings; of silk.

## Beef.

Books; viz. :-
First composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, imported for sale, except books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad.

Brocade of gold or silver.

## Buttons.

Cattle, great; except 600 head yearly from and of the breed of the Isle of Man, into the port of Chester.

## Coin; viz. :-

False money, or counterfeit sterling.
Silver, of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Cutwork; of silk.
Fish of foreign taking or curing, or in foreign vessels; except turbots and lobsters, stock-fish, live eels, anchovies, sturgeon, botargo, ard caviare.

Fringe; of silk.

## Gloves.

Gunpowder; except by license from His Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing of His Majesty's stores only.

## Lamb.

Malt.

## Mutton.

## Pork.

Ribbands, lacee, and girdles, foreign-made, whether wholly or partly of silk; except ribbands, laces, and girdles brought by any person as part of their dress.

## Sheep.

Silks; viz.:-
Wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies.
Wrought silks, and silks mixed with gold or silver, or other materials.
Wrought silk, velvets, crapes and tiffanies, and any other work made thereof, whether wholiy or partly.
Silk stockings, foreign made, except stockings brovght by any person for his or her private use.

## Snuff-work.

Spirits; viz.:-
From the Isle of Man.
Spirits of a greater strength than one to nine over hydrometer proof; except spirits, the produce of the British possessions, or of the Cape of Good Hope.

## Swine.

Tobacco-stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not.

## Tobacco-stalk Flour.

Hides, Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other part of cattle or heast, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, prohibit in order to prevent any contagions distemper.

[^40]
## 1825-26 to 1832-33.

Act 6 Geo. [J「., c. 111, $\S c$


KINGDOM, 1825-26 to 1832-33.



Tingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33




| ARTIOLES |
| :---: |
| IMPORTS. |



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



[^41]Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


eing of Editions printed in or since the Year
1501 , bound or unbound ... ... ...

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | . 1827-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | POR |  |  |  |  | 8. | d. -c. 111.) 1826. | $\pm$ | 8. | $\boldsymbol{d}$ | £ | 8. | $d$ |
| Canes--continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walking Canes or otherwise ornam | Stio ented | mou | i, pai |  | For arcry £ 140 I alate. | *30 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Whangaes, Jumbe Blood, and other | $\begin{aligned} & \text { os, Gro } \\ & \text { er Walk } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {nd }} \mathrm{Cax}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne, } D \\ & \text { or } S t \end{aligned}$ | on's | 1.600 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cantharides ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Drawback ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | $d$ | 2 | 4 |
| Caoutchonc or Elas | tic | n... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Capers ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | I | 0 | (Act 7 <br> From 5 <br> Capers <br> Lb. 0 | co. $\begin{gathered}\text { IV } \\ \text { Ind } \\ \text { Pide } \\ 0\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { c. } 48 .) \\ \text { ly 1826. } \\ \text { cluding } \\ \text { kle, } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Capita Papaverum | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | s | 6 |
| Drawback | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -* | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Capsicum. See Pepper. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardamons ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | Lb. | $\bigcirc$ | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Drawback ... | ... |  | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Extract or Preparation of. See Extraet. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cards, viz., Playing C | Cards | ... | ... |  | Dozen Packs. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cariophillorum Cortex. Sir Clore Bark in Bark. Oleom. See Oil of Clover. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carmine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\boldsymbol{O} \boldsymbol{z}$ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |
| Carrabe. Sce Succinum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriages of all Sort | ... | $\cdots$ | .-. | $\cdots$ | For every s100 Valme. | *30 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Casks, Empty... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cassia, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buds ... | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | -•• | $L b$. | * 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fistula ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  |  | 10 |  |  | 10 | 0 |  | 10 |
| Drawback | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *. | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Lignea ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | " | ${ }^{*} 0$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Castor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | , | 0 | 5 | 0 | $\bullet$ | 5 | 0 | 0 | $:$ | 0 |
| Drawhack ... | -. | ... | ... | ... |  | 0 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |

- From Sth July 1890 (6 Geo. IV., 0. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



[^42]Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33-



- From 5th Jaly 1625 (0 Geo. IV., e. 104)


- From 5th Juty 1805 ( 6 Gea. IV. C. 1 M ) .


- From 5th Joly $18 \% 5$ (6 Geo. IV., c. Ict).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ARTIOLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | 1827-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ORT |  |  |  | $f$ (Aet 8 Sth O | 8. | d. cilu.) 826. | $\pm$ | $*$. | d. | E | 2. | $d$ |
| Cranberries ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | Jmperial Gallis. | * 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Crayons ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | ... | For enery £ 100 Jalwe. | 10 | 0 | 11 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Cream of Tartar | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Cut. |  | $\pm$ | * | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Crystal, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beads. Soe He <br> Rough ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Fire erery $\mathbf{£ 1 0 0}$ J'alue. |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 20 | ) | 0 |
| Cut, or in any | Man | ctured | ... | ... | $\because$ | *311 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Cubebs ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 2 | $0^{*}$ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cucumbers, viz. Pickled, includ | the V | gar | ... | ... | Imperial Gallon. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Preserved in sal | nd w | ... | ... | ... | For exery £100 Valme. |  | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Culm... ... | $\cdots$ | *- | $\cdots$ | *. | тон. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Currants ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Ciot. | 2 | 4 | $\pm$ | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Drawback... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle Shells | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,000 |  | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Damask Tabling, Towelling, or Napkinning. See Line". |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dates... ... | -. | ... | ... | ... | Cot. | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Drawback ... |  |  |  |  | " |  | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | $t$ | 0 | 0 |
| Derelict. Foreign Liquors, Derelict. Jetesm. Flotsam. Lagan. or Wreck, bronght or coming into Great Britain or Ireland, are subject to the same Duties, and entitled to the same Drawbacks, as Liquors of a like kind regularly imported. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagrydium: Sre Srammony. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diamonds ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ree. |  |  | Free. |  |  | Pree. |  |
| Diaper Tabling. Towelling or Napkinning. Ste Lin'n. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dice ... ... | $\cdots$ | *.* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Prir. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Dittany | ... | ... | - | $\cdots$ | Ib. | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Drawhnck | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | 0 | 0 | 8 |  | 0 | 8 | 0 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 8 |
| Down | - | - | $\cdots$ | * | " | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1820 (6 Geo. IV., 4 , 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ARTIOLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | 182\%-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ | 8 | $d$. | $\pm$ | 8. | d. |
| Gum, viz.:Ammoniac... | ... | ... | ... |  | Lb. |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 10 |  | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Animi, rough and in no way cleaned |  |  |  | ... | Lh. |  | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Scraped or in any way cleaned |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Arabic | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | Cirt. |  | 12 | 0 |  | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Casher ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | : | 0 | 0 | \% | 0 | 0 | \% | 0 |
| Copal, rough an | nno | cleaned | ... | ... | 21. |  | 0 | ; | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | \% |
| Scraped, or | any | cleaned | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | ; | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 0 | ${ }_{6}$ | " | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Elemi | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 8 |  | " | 8 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 5 |  | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Guiacum ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | " |  | 1 | 10 |  | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Juniper. Sec Gurm, Sandarach. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kino, or Gum R | ram | ingens | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ' | 1 | " |
| Lac, viz. :-Cake Lac ... ... ... ... Plor everyEluche |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lac Lake | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " |  | 0 | 0 |  | " | 0 | 10 | 0 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lac Dye | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | $\because$ | : | 0 | " |
| Seed Lac | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 0 | ; | 0 | 0 | ; | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " |
| Stick Lac | ... | ... | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | " |  | 0 | 1 | ; | 0 | " | $\square$ | " | 0 |
| Shell Lac | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Opoponax ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lh. |  | 3 | 6 |  | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | " |  | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Rubrum Astringens. Sce Gun, Kina. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sagapenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.l. |  | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 6 |  | 0 | G |  | 0 | 6 |
| Sanderack or Janiper |  | ... | ... | ... | cot. |  | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Drwwback | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 12 | 8 |  | 12 | 8 |  | 12 | 8 |
| Sarcooolla ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $L_{\text {b }}$ |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| Drawbact | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 1 | 6 |  | 0 | 6 |  | 1 | 6 |
| Senegal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Grt. |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  | 0 | 12 | 1 |

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33.



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


ARTICLES
Hides, viz,-continued.

Tails. See Tails.

Lush Hides ... ... ... ... Lb.

Muscovy or Russis Hides, tanned or coloured ... Hide.

Hides or Pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise oharged with daty, imported from any British Possession in America ...

Hides or Pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty

Hides or Pieces of Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not particalarly enumerated or described nor otherwise charged with duty
Нопев

Honey, the produce of any British Possession
The prodince of any other place

Hoofs of Cattle

Hoops, vis.:-
of Iron

For exery $£ 100$ Value.
notr

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



[^43]Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33.



## Linen, or Linen and Cotton-ontinucd.

Plain Linens and Diaper, viz.-continued.
Containing more than 60 threads, and not
containging more than 80 threads to the
inch of warp inch of warp ... ...
Containing more than 80 threads, and not containing more than 100 threads to the inch of warp

Containing more than 100 threads to the inch of warp

Or, and instead of the duties herein-before imposed upon Linens of all sorts, at the option of the importer

Note.-No increased rate of duty to be charged on any Linen or Lawns for any additional number of threade not ex. -oeeding two threads, for such as are not of 30 threads to the inch, nor for any additional number of threads not exceeding five threads, for such as are of 30 threads and upwards to the inch.

Printed Linen, in addition to the rated daties thereon ...

## Sails

roreign made Sails, on board any ship or vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, whether in use or not Cotton or with Wool, not particularly ennmerated or otherwise charged with duty


## Extract or Preparation of. Sec Eatract.

Liquors. Foreign Liquons, Derelict, Jetaam, Flotam, Lagan. or Hreck brought or coming inta Great Britain or Ireland are subjeot to the same duties and entitled to the eame Drawbacks as Liquors of the like kind regularly imported.

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1825 ( 8 Geo. IV n c. 104).

Cingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1825 (6 Geo. IV ${ }_{n}$ e. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


ingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ABTICLBS |
| :---: |
| IMPORTS. |

Needlework. Se Embroidery.

| Nets, viz. :-Old Fi Paper or Pasteboar | $\text { ing } \mathbf{N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fit o } \\ & \text { ge } \end{aligned}$ | for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nicaragua Wood | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 7 m. |  | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Nitre, viz. :-Cubic N | tre | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Cut. | * 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Intmegs ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| The produce of a Possession | ... | ... |  |  | : | 0 | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | -* | " | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Imported from an limits of the | Briti bast I | Cosse |  |  | " | Not sep in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rately } \\ & 1825-2 t \end{aligned}$ | rated <br> 6. | (Aet 7 G <br> ${ }_{0}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { a. 48.) } \\ \underset{\mathrm{K}}{1826 .} \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Nuts, vix. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cashew Nuts | ... | ..* | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Drawback | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| The produ | of an | Britis | osses |  | " | * 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kernels | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Castor Nuts | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not sep | ratel | rated | prior to | 1828 |  |
| Coker or Coco N Possession | ks, the | -.. |  |  | 120 Nuts. | * 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Chestnuts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Imperial Bushel. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pistachio Nuts | ..* | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Small Nuts | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | Imperial Bushel. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Walnats ... |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Nuts not otherwise enumerated or described |  |  |  |  | For exery $\pm 100$ Value. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Nux Vomica ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | $L l$. |  | 026 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 2 | 6 |
| Extract or Preparation of. See Extract. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oakum ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Crot. | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 49 |  |  | 4 | 9 |
| Ochre or Oaker | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 9 |  | 6 | 9 |
| Oil, viz. : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Almonds | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\underline{L b}$. | 10 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 0 | 10 |
| Of Amber or Sucoinum |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | " | 066 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 56 |  |

*From 5th July 18e5 (3 Geo, IV., e. 104).
ingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th Juls 1885 (6 Geo. IV c. 104).



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


${ }^{2}$ From 5th Juiy 1825 ( 8 Geo . $\mathrm{IV}_{n}$ c. 104)

ARTIOLES
IMPORTS.

Oranges and Lemons, viz.-rontisked.
The Chest or Bor, exceeding the capacity o
5,000 cabic inches, and not exceedin
7,300 cubic inches …
The Chest or Box, exceeding the capacity o
The Chest or Bor, exceeding the capacity of 14,000 cubic inches and not exceeding

For every 1,000 cubic inches exceeding the above rate of 14,000 cubic inches, and so in proportion for any greater or less excess

## Loose

Or and at the option of the importer. ... ...

Juice of. Sec Juice.
Peel of
$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \ldots & \ldots & . . . & . . \\ \text { Orchal, Orchelia, or Archelia } & \ldots & . . .\end{array}$

Ore, not otherwise enumerated or described
Of Gold or Silver. Ser Bullion.
Specimens of. See Specimens.


[^44]Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1825 (8 Geo. IVnc. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Upon the exportation from the United Kingdom of any Foxeign Rice or Paddy, which shall have paid the duties payable on to the duty paid on every 4 bushels of the Rough Rice

Roucou. See Annotto.

Ropes, New. See Cbrdage.
Old. See Rage.


- From 6th Joly 1825 ( 6 Goo. IV, 0. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33

the importation thereof, there shall be allowed and paid for every cwt. thereof a drawback equal in amount or Paddy from which the same shall have been cleared.



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33





Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33

-


Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



[^45]Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1820 (0 Geo. IV., c. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


- .

Customs Tariffs of the United
ARTIOLBS
IMPORTS.

Speckled W ood, viz. :-
The produce of and imported from any British Possession
Of any other Place or if otherwise imported ...
Spelter ...
Spermaceti, fine ... ... ... ... $\boldsymbol{L b}$.
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Spelter ... } & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & & \\ \text { Spermaceti, fine } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Spikenard, or Nardus Indica... }\end{array}$
Diawback ...

Spirits or Strong Waters of all Sorts, viz. :-
For every Galiout of nuch Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strengtli than the strength of Proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a Gallon, viz. :-

Not being Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of any British Possession in America or any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and not bping Sweetened Spirits
or Spirits mixed with any Article, so or Spirits mixed with any Article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot
be exactly ascertained by puch Hydrometer

Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of any British Possession in America, not being swettened Spirits or Spirits so mixed as aforesaid

Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of any British Porsession withia the limits of the East India Company's Charter, not being Sweetenerl Spirite or Spirits so mixet as aforesaid ... ... ... .

Spirits, Conlials, or Strong Waters re spectively (not being the produce of any British Possession in America) sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly uscertained by such Hydrometer

Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters respectively, being the produce of any Hritish Poesession in America, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strelugth thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by auch Hydrometer

Rum Shrub, however sweetened, the produce of and imported from any British Poseraion in America...

Spirits or Strong Waters imported into the United Kingdom, mixed with any Ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other Denomination, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to be Spirits or Strong Watera, and be subject to Duty as such. (.Iet 7 \& Geu. I'., r. 58). (ith July 1827.

## IMPORTS.

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"
$"$

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- Froma 5la July IRes (6 Gea IV, a. 104)

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



[^46]Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


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Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



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Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



- From 5th July 1820 ( 0 Goo. IV., c. 104).

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | 1827-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  | £ <br> (Act 0 5th Ja | *. | d. <br> c. 111.) <br> 1826. |  | R. | d. | $\pm$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| Wool-romtinued. $0_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hare's Wool | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. |  |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lamb's Wool. Stw Shrep's Wowl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ostrich Wool | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lb. |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Polonia Wool | ... | ... | ... | - | " |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Red Wool ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Sheep or Lamb's Wool, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The produce of and imported from any British Possession ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  | * Free. |  |  | Free. |  |  | Free. |  |  |
| The produce of or imported from any other Place, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not bein thereo | $\text { of } t$ | Value | $18$ |  | 21. |  | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 01 | 0 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 11 | 0 | 11 | 01 |
| Heing o upwa | the ... | lue | the |  | " |  | $1)$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Woollens, viz. - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of Wool, not being Goat's Wool, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, not particularly enumerabed or described, nor otherwise fir errry charged with Daty |  |  |  |  |  | *15 00 |  |  | 1500 |  |  | 1500 |  |  |
| Articles of Man Goat's Wool, or wholly or in charged with 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { factur } \\ & \text { of Wo } \\ & \text { rit m } \\ & \text { ity } \end{aligned}$ | of W mix up, - • $=$ | not <br> ith <br> oth <br> - * | ing on, ise ** | " | Not separately rated in 1825.26. |  |  | (Act 7 Geo. $1 T_{1}$ r. 48.) <br>  |  |  | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Wreck. See Derelict. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cable Yarn | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Cuct. |  | 10 | 9 |  | 10 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Camel or Mohair | arn | ... | ... | ... | Lb. |  | 0 | 3 | (Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 48.) $\underset{0}{\text { From 5th July }} 1826$. |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grogram Yarn | ... | ... | ... | ... | -" |  | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Raw Linen Yarn | ... | ... | ... | ... | Crot. |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Worsted Yarn, being of two or more Threads, twisted or thrown ... ... ... Lb. |  |  |  |  |  | * 0006 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 6 | $\left(\left.\begin{array}{ccc}\text { (Act } 7 \text { \& } 8 \text { Geo. i } V_{n}, & \text { c. } & 56 .) \\ \text { 6th July } & 1827 . \\ \text { Worsted Yarn } & \text { of } \\ \text { all Sorts, } \\ 0 & 0 & 6\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  |  |
| Zaffre ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$ |  |  | 0 0 1 |  |  | $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$ |  |  |
| Zebra Wood ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | Not separately rated in 1825-26. |  |  | (Aat 7 Geo. IV., c. 88.) <br> From 5th July 1826. <br> Ton 2 |  |  | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Zedoaria ... | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " |  | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Drawback ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| ARTICLES | $1825-26$ | $1826-27$ | $1827-28$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## IMPORTS.

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being either in part or wholly manafactured. and not being enumerated or described. nor otherwise charged with Duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or nsed in Great Britain or Ireiand...

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being either in part or wholly manafactured, and not being enumerated or described. nor ocherwise being enumerated or describect nor ocherwise
charged with Duty, and not prohibited to be charged with Duty, and not prohibited to be
imported into or nsed in Great Britain or Ireland

Notr.-All goods the produce or manafacture of the Island of Mauritius are subject to the same Dotien as are imposed in this Table on the like goods, the produce or manufacture of the British Possessions in the West Indies.

All goods the produce or manofacture of the Cape of Good Hope or the Territories of Depape of Good Hope or the Territories same Duties as are imposed by this Table on the like goods, the produce or manufacture of the British Possessions within the limits of the Esest Indis Company's Charter, except when any other Duty is expressly imposed thereon.

## SOUTH SEA DUTIES.

Goods imported in any Port of the United Kingdom frmm any Place within the limits of the sole and exclosive trade heretofore granted to the South Sea Company (ercept Blubber, Train Oil, Head Matter, or Whale Fins, Seal Skins, and other produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Seas produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Seas, taken and canght by the crews of Britiah and
Irigh built vessels; and except Bullion and Irish built vessels; and except Bullion and
Foreign Coin of Gold and Silver. and also except Foreign Coin of Gold and Silver. and also except
goods deposited under provisions of the Acts for goods deposited under provisions of the Acts for
depositing goods in warehouses and which shall depositing goods in warehouses and which shall
thereafter be taken out of the warehonses for exportation, and duly exported according to law)

Vessels entering outwards or inpards (except in Ballast) at any Port within the United Kingdom, to or from any Place within the limits of the sole and exclusive trade heretofore granted to the South Sea Company (except vessels importing only Blubber, Train Oil, Head Matter. or Whale Fins, Seal Stins, and other produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Seas, taken and caught by the crews of British and lrish built vessels, and no other cargo as merchandize), for every ton burthen of such vessel

Fing rrory
ficmi lalwr.



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


Customs Tariffs of the United

| ARTICLES |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | 1827-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $d$. <br> y 1826. | ¢ | $*$ | d. | $\pm$ | *. | $d$. |
| EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coails and Cinders, usually sold by measure, vis. :- <br> Exported to the Isle of Man (Imperial Measure) Chaldron. |  | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Exported to any British Possession (Imperial Measure) | " | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Exported to any other place, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British ship (Nowcastie Measure) ... | Chaldron. | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| In a ship not British (Newcastle Measure) | " | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Coals and Cinders, usaally sold by weight, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exported to the Isle of Man .. ... ... | $70 n$. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exported to any British Possession ... ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exported to any other place, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In a British ship ... ... ... | " | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| In a ship not British ... ... .- | " | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Any Coals which shall have been soreened through a riddle or screen, the bars of which not being in any part thereof more than threeeighth parts of an inch asunder, shall, on exportation from any part of Gieat Britain, be subject and liable to such and the like Duties, and no other, as are or may be charged and payable on Calm exported from Great Britain to Foreign Parte. |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Culm, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exported to the Isle of Man (Imperial Measure) | Chaldron. | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | i |
| Exported to any British Possession (Imperial Measure) | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Exported to any other place, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| In a British ship (Newcastle Measure) ... | Chaldron. | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| In a ship not British (Newcastle Measure) | " |  | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sking, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coney Skins ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hare Skins ... ... ... ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wool, vie. :- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of Hares and of Conies ... ... ... | Lb. |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Of Sheep'or Lambs, viz, :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not being of the value of 18 , the lb. thereof | " |  | 0 | $\mathrm{OL}_{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 01 |
| Being of the value of 18 , the lb . or upwards | " |  | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

[^47]Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33

ARTICLES
EXPORTS.

## Woollen Manufactures, viz. :-

Woolfels, Mortlinga, Shortlinge, Yarn, Worsted, Woolflacks, Crewels, Coverlids, Waddings, or other Manufactures, or pretended Manufac tures slightly wrought up or put together, so as the same may be reduced to and made use of as Wool again, Mattresses or Beds stuffed with combed Wool, or Wool fit for combing or oarding

The following Duty is also payable on Goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom exported from thence whether subject to other Export Duty or not, viz. :-

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United King dom (except as hereinafter mentioned) exported to any port or place whatever (for

## Fxcept

Bullion, Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Biscuit, Bran, Grits, Pearl Barley and Scotch Barley, Cotton Yarn and other Cotton Mannfactures, Fish, Linen, or Linen with Cotton printed, Molasses, Military Clothing Accoutrements or Appointments, exported under the anthority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and sent to any of His Majesty's Forces serving abroad, Military Stores exported to India by the East India Company, Salt, Sugar, refined. of all sorts, and Sugar Candy, Gocds, Ware and Merchandize, exported to the Isle of Man by virtue and under the authority of any licence which the Commissioners of His Majesty's Custome are or may be authorized or empowered to grant.

Any sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing or Implements, or Materials necessary for the British Fisheries established in the Island of Newfoundland or in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Islands or Plantations in North America on due entry thereof and exported direct to the said Colonies, Islands and Plantations.

## Wool.

Woollen Goods, or Woollen and Cotton mixed, exported to any port or place within the limits of the East Indin Company's Charter.

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33



Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


| $\triangle \mathrm{RTICLES}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COASTWISE. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slates-continucid. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivered by Weight, viz, :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queen or Size Rag Slates |  |  | ..' | . | Ton. |
| Imperial or Milled Slates |  |  | ... | ... | " |
| Slab Slates | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| Bloak Slates | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " |
| Westmoreland Rag Slates |  |  | ... | ... | " |

Slate or Slates not otherwise enumerated or described ...

## BOUNTIES.

Cordage of Spun Yarn, being Staple Cordage or Staple Spun Yarn not twice laid, wrought up and manufactured in the United Kingdom from Foreign Rough Hemp, not being the produce of the Britigh Colonies or Plantations in America, nor of the East Indies, nor of China, nor imported by the East India Company

Linen made in the United Kingdom, or in the Isle of Man, wholly of Hemp or Flax, and of the breadth of 25 inches or more, exported to Asia, Africa, or America, or to Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, or Malta, viz. :-

Plain, viz. :-
Under the value of fivepence per yaird, for
every yard ...
Of the value of fivepence, and under sirpence per yard, for every yard
Of the value of sixpence, and not exceeding one shilling and sixpence per yard, for
Upwards of one yard in breadth, and erceeding the value of one shilling and exceeding the value of one shilling and
sixpence per running yard, and not sixpence per running yard, and not
exceeding the value of one shilling and sixpence per square yard, for every square yard
Checked and striped, of the value of sevenpence, and not exceeding one shilling and sixpence per yard, for every yard

Notr.-One tenth part of the aforegoing bounties on linen, to cease on the 5 th day boanties on linen, to cease on the $\overline{t h}$ day of January 1827, and the like on the
Eth day of Januury in the seven years 5th day of Januury in the seven yea
thereafter, when the whole will expire.
Bail Cloth made in the United Kingdom, fit for or made into Saile, exported by way of merchandize

Per Yard.


Per Yard.

Ell.

Sugar. See Table of Oontents, "Sugar."

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33


Duty on Grish Artioles imported into Great Britain, and


Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33.
Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland on Importation or Exportation from either Act 4 Geo. IV., ©. 80.

Drafback on British Artioles Exported to Ireland.


Excise Duty and Drawback


Singdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33.
in Articles, \&o.-continued.


Customs Tariffs of the United
Excise Duty and Drawback

| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  | 1825-26 |  |  | 1826-27 |  |  | 1827-28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8. | $d$. | \& | $*$ | $d$. | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | 8 | d. |
| Sweets or made Wines, the barrel Irigh measure, British imported into Ireland, or Irish exported to Great Britain, British eurrency <br> ... <br> ... 32 Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 9 | Ceased | 5th J | nary | 1826. | 6 G | IV., |
| Vinegar or Acetous Acid, Wine measure ... Gallon. |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 2 n \% | Ceased | 5th J | anary | 1826. | 6 | IV., |
| Wire, Gilt Wire ... Silver Wire | ... | ... ... | ... | Ox. 7roy. | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
|  | ... | ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Gold Thread, Gold Lace. or Gold Fringe, made of Plate Wire, spon upon Silk ... |  |  |  | Lb. Avoir. | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| Silver Thread, Silver Lace, or Silver Fringe, made of Plate Wire, span npon Silk |  |  |  | " |  |  | 6 |  | 11 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| All other Articles the Growth, Produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Lreland |  |  |  |  |  |  | to pass | from eit | her | ntry | to the ot | ther D | thout |

Kingdom, 1825-26 to 1832-33.
on Articles, \&c.-continued.

| 1828-29 | 1829-30 | 1830-31 | 1831-32 | 1832-33 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \& * d. | \& a. d. | \& : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ d | \& s. d. | \& * d. |  |
| 0. 87. |  |  |  |  | Swnurs. |
| a. 37. |  |  |  |  | Vingear, \&o. |
| $0 \quad 18$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 1 12 |  |  |  |  | $\}$ Wire. |
| 0 15 4 | 6Geo. 1., o. 30. |  |  |  |  |
| 0 11 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duty or dramback |  |  |  |  |  |

## A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, by way of Merchandize except by license from His Majesty, for furnishing His Majesty's public stores only;
Bandstrings of silk, until 5th July 1826.
Beef, to 5 th July 1827 . Act $7 \& 8$ Geo. IV., c. 56 , repealed the prohibition against Beef, salted, not being Beef commonly called Corned Beef from 6th July 1827, and against Beef, fresh, the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man.
Books, viz. ;-
First composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, imported for sale, except books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years, or being parts of collections the greater parts of which had been composed or written Abroad.
Brocade of Gold or Silver until 5th July 1826.
Buttons until 5th July 1826.
Cattle, Great (except 600 head yearly from and of the breed of the Isle of Man, into the port of Chester). Act $7 \& 8$ Geo. IV., c. 56, allowed the importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man from 6th July 1827.
Coin, viz. :-
False Money, or counterfeit Sterling.
Silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.
Cutwork of silk, until 5th Joly 1826.
Fish of foreign taking or curing ; or in foreign vessels; except tarbots and lobsters, stock-fish, live eels, anchovies, sturgeon, botargo and caviare.
Fringe of silk, until 5th July 1826.
Gloves, until 5th July 1826.
Gunpowder, except by license from His Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing of His Majesty's stores only.
Lamb (except Lambs the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man, Act 7 \& 8 Geo. IV., e. 56, 6 July 1827).
Malt.
Mutton (except Mutton and Lamb the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man (Act $7 \& 8$ Geo. IV., c. 56, from 6 July 1827).
Pork to 5th July 1827. Act. 7 \& 8 Geo. IV., c. 56, repealed the prohibition against Pork, salted, not being Pork commonly called Corned Pork, from 6th July 1827, and against Pork, fresh, the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man.
Ribbands, Laces and Girdles, foreign made, whether wholly or partly of silk, antil the 5th July 1826, except Ribbands, Laces and Girdles brought by any persons as part of their dress.
Sheep (except Sheep the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man, $7 \& 8$ Geo. IV., c. 56, from 6th July 1827).

## Snuff-work.

Silks, until 5th July 1826, viz. :-
Wrought Silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba, of the mannfacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies.
Wrought Silks, and Silks mixed with gold or silver or other materials.
Wrought Silks, Velvets, Crapes and Tiffanies, and any other work made thereof, whether wholly or partly.
Silk Stockings, foreign made, except stockings bronght by any person for his or her private use.
Spirits, viz.:-
From the Isle of Man.
Spirits of a greater strength than one to nine over hydrometer proof, except Spirits the produce of the British Possessions, or of the Cape of Good Hope.
Swine (except Swine the produce of and imported from the Isle of Man, Act $7 \& 8 \mathrm{Geo}$. IV., c. $\mathrm{n}^{6}$, from 6th July 1827).
Tobacco-stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not.

## Tobacco-stalk Flour.

Hides, Skins, Horns, or Hoofs, or any other part of Cattle or Beast, His Majesty may, by Order in Conncil, prohibit in order to prevent any contagions distemper.
Parts of Articles not accompanied by the other part, or all other parts, of such article so as to be complete und perfect, if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

[^48]
## 1833-34 to 1841-42.




INGDOM. 1833344'terk841u42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.




Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Tingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent. additional on all the above duties in these vears imposed by Act 3 a 4 Vic., 0. 17. 15th May 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.

*Fivo per gentia additional on sll the above daties in these years imposed by Act 5 \& 4 Vic. c. 17. 15th May 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Eingdom, 183334 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent additional on all the above daties in these yeara imposed by Act 3 \& 4 Vic., a. 17. 15 ih May 1840.


Tingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent. additional on all the above duties in these years imposed by Act 3 \& 4 Vic., a. 17. I5th May 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.

| 1836-87 |  |  | 1837-38 |  |  | 1888-89 |  |  | 1839-40 |  |  | 1840-41\% |  |  | 1841-42* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$. | d. | $\AA$ | $s$. | $d$. |  | $s$ | d. | $\boldsymbol{\infty}$ | 8 | $d$. | \& | 8. | d. | $\mathcal{A}$ | 8. | $d$. |  |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | DICs |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3Down |
| (Act 8.7 KTh.IT.s. 80 ) <br> From 13thAng. ${ }_{0}^{1836}$ |  |  | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Druas |
|  | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 15: | 1) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Earthentare |
| (ArtGs 7 Will. TJ',c,60) From 13thAng. 1836 Ebony, the produce of or imported from any Foreign Country, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ton 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | $\}$ Ebont |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | Egas |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | Fmbrotdery. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | Enamet |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Essence :- |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | $\} \mathrm{s}$ ce |
|  | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | S so |
|  | $6^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Euphormicm |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Extract, sc. of :- |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Cardamons |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Coculus Indicus |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grains, viz. - |
|  | - 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Guinea Grains |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Of Paradise |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | . 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Lickorice |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | Nux Yomica |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | Opimm |
| 250 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |  |  | 25 | 0 | 0 | Guinea Pepper |
|  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Peravian, \&c. |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | Quassim, de. |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Radix <br> Rhatanica |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | Vitriol |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Not enamerated |
| 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |  |



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent. additional on all the above daties in those years imposed by Act 3 \& 4 Vie., e. 17. 15th Mny 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42:



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833 $\mathbf{7}$ 34 to 1841 -42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent edditional on all the above dutien in these years imposed by Aot $3 \& 4$ Vic, a. 17. 16th Miay 1840.


King:dom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per oent. additional on all the sbove dutien in these years imposcd by $\Delta$ ot 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17.1 ith May 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent, additional on all the above duties in these years imposed by Act 3 a 4 Vic., c. 17. 16th Mry 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent. additional on all the above duties in these years imposed by Act 3 \& 4 Fic. c. 17 . 16th May 1840.


Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom; 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.




Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


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Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.




Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841~42.


Customs Tariffs of the United
ARTICLES
IMPORTS.
Bpirits or Strong Waters of all Sorta, viz. :-
For every gallon of such Spirita or Strong Waters
of any strength not excoeding the strength of proof
by sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for
any greater strength than the strangth of prof,
and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon,
vis, :- vis.:-

Not being Spirits or Strong Waters the produce of any British Possession in America, or any British Poseession within the limits of the East Indis Company's Charter, and not being East Indis Company's Charter, and not being 8weetened Spirita or Spirita mixed with any
Article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such Hydrometer

Spirits or Strong Waters the produce of any Britiah Possession in America, not being oweetened Spirity, or Rpirits 80 mired as aforesaid ..

Brition Strong Waters the produce of any British Possession within the limits of the East Indis Company's Charter, not being sweetened Spirita or Spirits so mired as aforessaid

Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.





Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.




Cingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


[^49]

Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.

*Five per cent. additional on all the above duties in these years imposed by $\mathbf{A 0 t} \mathbf{3}$ \& 4 Vio, c. 17. 15th May 1840 .

ingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Kingdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.



Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per cent, additional on all the above duties in these years imposed by Act $3 \& 4$ Vic., c. 17. 15th May 1840.


Singdom, 1833-34 to 1841-42.


* Five per centiadditional on all the above duties in these yeur imposed by act 3 \& 4 Vic, a. 17. I6th Mas 1840.

Excise Duty and Drawback on Articles, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great
DUty on Irish Articles Imported into Great Britain and


Kingdom.-Countervailing Duties.
Britain or Ireland, on Importation or Exportation from either Country into the other.
Dratibage on British Artiole Finported to Ireland.


* With 5 per cent. additional from and after 15th May 1840. Act $3 \& 4$ Vic., c. 1~~


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.

## Countervailing Duties.*



[^50]
# Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. Prohibitions. 

## A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Acts 3 \& 4 Will. IV., c. 52.
18:33-34 to 1841-42.
Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, by way of Merchandize except by licence from His Majesty, for furnishing His Majestyisopublic stores only.

Beef, fresh or corned or slightly salted, except for exportation.
Books, viz. :-
First composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom and printed or reprinted in any other Country, imported for sale, except Books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written Abroad.
Cattle, Great, except for exportation.
Clocks and Watches of any metal, impressel with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or not having the name and place of abode of some foreign maker abroad visible on the frame and also on the face, or not being in a complete state. with all the parts properly fixel in the case.
Coin, viz.:-
False Money or counterfeit Sterling.
Silver, of the Realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Fish of foreign taking or curing; or in foreign vessels; except T'arbots and Lobsters, Stock Fish, Live Eels, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botargo and Caviare.

Gunpowder, except by liceuse from His Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing of His Majesty's stores only.

Lamb, except for exportation.
Malt, except for exportation.
Mutton, except for exportation
Pork, fresh or corned or slightly salted, except for exportation.
Prints, copies of, first engraved, etched, drawn or designed in the United Kingdom.
Sculptures or Models, copies of casts of, first made in the United Kingdom.
Sheep, except for exportation.
Snuff-work, except for exportation.
Spirits from the Isle of Man, except for exportation.
Swine, except for exportation.
Tobacco Stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not, except for exportation.
Tobacco .Stalk Flour, except for exportation.
Parts of Articles not accompanied by the other part or all other parts of such article so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be subject to Duty according to the value thereof.

Hides, Skins, Horns, or Hoofs, or any other part of cattle or beast His Majesty may by Order in Council prohibit, in order to prevent any contagious distemper.

[^51]
## 1842-43 to 1844-45.

$A c+5$ \& 6 Vic., c. 47, \&c.

## CLASSES.

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, IV. Woods ..... 677
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, VI. Ores, Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof ..... 679
" VII. Oils, Extracts, Perfumery, \&c. ..... 683
" VIII. Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Resins, \&c. ..... 685
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" X. Hides, Raw and Tanned ..... 695
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" XV. Naval Stores ..... 702
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" XVII. Coffee, Cocoa, Tèa, and Tobacco ..... 704
" XVIII. Spirits and Wines ..... 705
" XIX. Miscellaneous ..... 706

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Note.- $\overline{5}$ per cent. additional on all the above dutios in contingation of the additionel rate ing posed by 3 a ivic.. c. 15.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


[^52]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Note. -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties in contination of the additional rate imposed by 3 a 4 Vic., c. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Norf- $\mathbf{5}$ per cent additional on all the above daties in continnation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic , c. 17 .
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Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Notz, -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Vic., e. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

 C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Noym, $-\overline{6}$ par cente ulditional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $\mathbf{3}$ \$ Vic., c. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Note -5 per cent. additional on all the above daties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& $\&$ Vfe., 0.17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

| Artioles |  |  | 1842-43 |  |  | 1843-44 |  |  | 1844-45 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. CLASS IV.--ontinued. |  |  |  |  |  | 8 0 | 10 | d. | $\pm$ | 10 | d. |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | $»$ |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ebony ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Posaoseiona | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| King Wood .. ... | ... | " |  | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possossions | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Lignum Vitm ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | \% | 0 |
| Of and from Britigh Possessions | ... | , |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Log Wood ... ... | ... | " |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mahogany ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | " |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Imported from the Bay of Hond or the Mosquito Shore ... |  | " |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | : | 0 |
| Niearagua Wood ... ... | ... | " |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Olive Wood ... | ... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Posiessions | $\ldots$ | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Red or Gainea Wood | ... | " |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Rose Wood ... | ... | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and frome Britirh Possessions | ... | , |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Imported from the Bay of Hond or the Mosquito Shore ... |  | " |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sapan Wood ... ... | $\cdots$ | " |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Santa Maria Wood ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Satin Wood ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Saunders, Red ... | ... | " |  | 2 | 0 |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Saunders, Yellow ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ¢ | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Speckled Wood ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | ; | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Sweet Wood ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | : | 0 |
| Of and from Britiel Possessions | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Tulip Wood ... ... |  |  |  | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... |  |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 |
| Walnut Wood ... | ... |  |  | 5 | 0 |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " |  | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | 0 |
| Zebra Wood ... ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | 5 |  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ |  |  | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions |  | " |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |

[^53]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


[^54]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

| ARTICLES | . | 1842-43 |  |  | 1843-44 |  |  | 1844-45 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. <br> CLASS VI.-continued. |  | $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ \operatorname{cscts} 8 \\ 0 \text { ath } \end{gathered}$ | $8 .$ <br> 6 Vic. July | d. <br> 47.) <br> $+2$. | $\boldsymbol{8}$ | 8. | $d$. | ¢ | f. | $\dot{a}$. |
| Unwrought, viz., in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper | Crot. | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| In part wrought, vi\%, Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hamniered or raised | " | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| In Plates and Copper Coin ... ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Manufactures of Copper not other. wise enumerated or described, and Copper Plater engravel | Fir every £100 Value. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper or Brass Wire ... ... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Copperas, Blue ... ... | Son. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | " | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Green ... ... ... | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| White ... | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Crystal, rough ... ... | Fnr exery £ 100 Value. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions ... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Cut or Manufactured, except Beads ... | " | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Beads | 1,000 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Gold, Leaves of ... ... | 100 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Iron, Ore of ... ... ... | Ton. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pig. ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from Britidl Possessions... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bars, unwrought ... | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Old Broken and Old Cast ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| And Steel, wrought, not otherwise euumerated | For avery £100 Valwe. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Bloom ... ... ... | Tin. | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Chromate of ... ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Slit or hammered into Rods | " | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possossions... | " |  | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Cast | " | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hoops ..! : ... ... | * | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... | " |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

Nore.-5 percent, additional on all the above daties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& Vic, e. 17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

| ARTICERS |  |  |  | 1842-43 |  |  | 1843-44 |  |  | 1844-45 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. CLASS VI.-oontinued. |  |  |  |  |  |  | f | \& | d. | \& | 8. | d. |
| Lapis Calaminaris ... | ... | ... | Tom | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Latten ... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Cot. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and from British P | sions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Shaven ... .. | ... | ... |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions... |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Lead, Ore of ... Of and from British Possessions |  | ... | Ton. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|  |  | ... | " | 0 | 2 | 0 |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Black ... . | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from Briti | ossessi |  | " |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pig and Sheet ...Of and from Bri | ... | ... | " |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | ossessi |  | " |  | 5 | 0 |  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Fed ... | ... | ... |  | 1 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from Briti | ossessi |  | " | 0 | 15 | 0 |  | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| White ... | ... | ..- | " | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | - | 0 | 2 | Б | 0 |
| Of and from Britit | ossessi | ... | " |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| ormate of $\quad$ Ond | ... | ... | " |  | .0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
|  | ossessi | s.. | " |  | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Luead, Manufactures of, not otherwise |  |  | For avery 100 Value. |  | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | $1 ;$ | 0 | 0 |
| Litharge ... ... ... Of and from British Possessions |  | ... | Tos. |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | ... | " |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Manganese Ore $\qquad$ <br> Medals of Gold and Silve <br> Of any other sort ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | Free. |  |  |  |  |  | Free. |  |  |
|  | ... |  | For every 100 Value. | 5 | 0 | 0 | ; | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercury, prepared ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Metal, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Leaf (except Gold) | ... |  | or packet of 200 Leaves. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Minerals and Fossils, | enum | ted | Fur evory 100 Value | 5 | 0 | 0 | : | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British $\mathbf{P}$ | sions | ... | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens of Mineral not enumerated, a 14 lbs . in weight | sils, or texce Speci |  | ... | Free. |  |  | Free. |  |  | Free |  |  |
| Ditto, exceeding 14 lb | weigh | ... | For eqery 100 Value. |  | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ¢ | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from Briti | ossessi | B.. | " |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilustrative of Natural | tory |  | $\cdots$ | Free. |  |  | Frue. |  |  | Free. |  |  |
| Nickle, Ore of ... | ... |  | For every 100 Value. |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Metallio and Oxide of, refined |  |  | " | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Note -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., e. 17 . C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


NoTs -6 per cent. additional on all the above duties in continastion of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic, c. 17 C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Nors -5 per cent. additional on all the above daties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 a 4 j Vic., o. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

| ARTIOLES |  |  |  |  | 1842-43 |  |  | 1843-44 |  |  | 1844-45 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. <br> CLASS VIII.-continued. |  |  |  |  | ( $4 c t$ © \& 6 Tic., cap. 47.) 9th July 1842. |  |  | $\boldsymbol{£}$ | 8. | d. | $£$ | $s$. | d. |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | ... | -.. |  | Crot. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Peru | ... | ... | ... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Riga ... | ... | ... |  | For excry Gallon. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| And furt | as | eign |  |  | $\underset{\text { With }}{\mathbf{1}} \stackrel{2}{2} \stackrel{6}{\text { per }} \stackrel{6}{6}$ additional. |  |  | With $\stackrel{1}{4 d} \stackrel{2}{2} \stackrel{6}{\text { per Gallon }}$ additional. |  |  | With 4d. par Gallonadditional. |  |  |
| Tolu ... | ... | ... |  | Lb, | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Balm of Gilead, and all Balsams not otherwise enamerated or described |  |  |  | , | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1. |
| Barilla ... | ... | ... |  | Ton. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bark, Peruvian | ... | ... | ... | Cwot. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cascarilla... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of 0, ${ }^{4}$ her sorts | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For Tanners or | yers' | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Of and fr | Bri | Poss | ons | " | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Extract of, o stances to Leather | ther used ... | etabl <br> for <br> ... | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{u b -} \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and f | Bri | Poss | ons | " | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Berries, Bay ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Juniper ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yellow ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Not enumerat of in Che | $\begin{aligned} & \text { l, comx } \\ & \text { cal } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ly } \mathrm{max} \\ & \text { ssese } \end{aligned}$ |  | Ton. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bitumen Judaic | ... | ... | ... | , | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boracic Acid | ... | - | $\cdots$ | cwt. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Borax, refined | ... | ** | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Camomile Flow | 8 ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Camphor ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Crot. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Refined ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Canella Alba | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Lb. |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cantharides | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Caoutchoue ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | Cwt. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cardamons ... | *- | ... | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | $\underline{2}$ |
| Carmine ... | ... | *- | $\cdots$ | $\boldsymbol{O z}$. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cassia Fistula | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Crot. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Buds ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possessions |  |  |  | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |  |  | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Notr. -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties, axcept the Spirita in Riga Balsam, in continuation of the additional rate
impoud by 8 a Vic., e. 17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Nork. -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 1 i .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Nota -5 per cent, additional on all the above duties in continuation of the udditional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ vio., c. 17 . 0) 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Note - - par cent. additional on all the above duties in continartion of the additional rate imposed by 3 a 4 Vic., o. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Noremp par cent. addtional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17. C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


[^55]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45

| ABTIOLES |  |  | 1842-43 |  |  | 1843-44 |  |  | 1844-45 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. <br> CLASS IX.- - пиtine |  | * |  | $*$. Vic., uly 1 | $d$. <br> ap. 17.) <br> 42. | E | $s$. | d. | \& | *. | d. |
| Kolinski, undressed ... ... |  | Duzer Skins. | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Lamb, undressed the Wool ... | $\cdots$ | 100 Skins. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | $\pm$ | 11 | 0 | 4 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tanned or tawed ... ... |  | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{7}{ }$ | 0 |
| Of and from British Possess |  | " |  | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Tanned or tawed, dyed or coloure |  | " |  | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possess |  | " |  | $\bar{\square}$ | 0 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\overline{5}$ | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Dressed in Oil ... ... |  | " | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possess |  | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\theta$ | 0 |
| Leopard, undressed ... ... | ... | Skin. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 9 |  | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Lion, undressed ... ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lyyx, undressed ... ... | ... | " | 0 | $1)$ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possessions | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Marten, undressed ... ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tails, undressed ... ... | ... | 100 Nails. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possess |  | " | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Mink, undressed ... ... | $\cdots$ | Duzen Skins. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Dreased ... .. | $\cdots$ | Skir. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Of and from British Possese |  | " | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Mole, undressed ... ... | ... | 100 Skine. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | (; |
| Musquash, undressed ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and frum British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Nutrea, undressed ... ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $l$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Otter, undressed ... ... | ... | Skin. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Of and from British Possassions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | A |
| Onnce, undressed ... ... | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Of and from British Possessions | $\cdots$ | " | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Panther, nudressed ... ... . | ... | $\cdots$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Of and from liritish Possessions | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Notr. $-\bar{o}$ per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rato imposed by 3 it $;$ vic., c. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45



Notr- 5 per cont. additional on all the above duties incontinuation of the additional rate imposed by 3,4 Vic, c. 17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Notr-sper cent. aclditional on all the above daties in contination of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& $\leqslant$ Via, c. 17 .
C 8 e6 6

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Nore.-j por cont, additional on all the abovo duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& Vie., a. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Notr- 5 per cent, aiditional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Vic., c. 17.
C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Nore, -6 por cento additionul on all the ubove duties in continnation of the addutional rate impored by 3 s 4 Vic, c. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45



Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


NOTB - $\quad$ per cent. additional on all the above dutics in continnation of the addtional rate imfored by 9 a 4 Vic., c. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Note- 5 par cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the alditlonal rate imposel by 3 \& 4 Vio, o. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to $1844-45$


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to $1844-45$


NOTE -5 per cunt, additional on all the above dutics, axcept on Spirits, in conkauation of the additional rate imposed by 3 s $\$$ Vic., c .17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842.43 to 1844.4 .5


NOTR -5 per ceat. additiona on all the above duties in cuatingation of the additiona rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17. C 8669

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


[^56]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 184445


Notk-5 per cent. additional on all the above duties, in :ontinuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Vic., e. 17.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844.45


Notb-. 5 per cent. ndditional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 34 Yie., e. 17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


NOTE- -3 pur cont. ulditional on all the nbove duties in continuation oi the udditional ruto imposod by $3 \& \pm$ Vic., c .17 .

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844.45


Notk-s per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuation of the additional rute imposed by 3 is $\ddagger$ Vic... $c .17$.

Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1842-43 to 1844-45


Ziote - $\mathbf{- 5}$ per cent. additional on all the ahore dutics in euntinuation of the adtitional rate imposed by 3 a 4 Vic., $c$. 17.

## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. Countervailing Duties.

Excise Duty and Drawback on articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, on importation or exportation from either country into the other.

Doty on Irish articles imported into Great Britain and Drawback on British articlee exported to Ireland.

| ARTICLES. |  | 1842-43 | 1843-44 | 1844-45 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& e. d. | $8 \quad 8 . \quad d$. | \& | $d$. |
| Bricks, not exceeding 150 cubic inches each brick ... ... ... | 1,000 | * - 10 | *0 \% 10 | * 0 |  |
| Exoeeding 150 cubic inches each brick | " | * 0100 | *0 10 | * $0 \quad 10$ | 0 |
| Hops of the growth of Ireland ... ... | Lb. | * 0002 | * 0 0 2 | * 0 | 2 |
| Plate, vis., of gold wrought <br> Of ailver wrought... | Oz. Troy | $\begin{array}{lrr} 0 & 26 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\}$ Repealed, Act 5 \& 6 | Via., c. 82. |  |
| Soap. vix., Hard Soap ... ... | Lb. | *0 00 1 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | * $0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | * 0 | 13 |
| Soft Soap ... ... | " | *) 01 | * 00 J | * 0 | 1 |
| Spirits of the strength of hydrometer proof, made in Scotland | Gall. | $0 \pm 2$ | $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | 0 4 | 2 |
| Made in Ireland ... ... ... | * | (Act 5 \& $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ Vic., cap. 16.) $\underset{0}{11 \text { th March }} \underset{4}{1842}$ | (Act 6 \& 7 Vic., cap. 49.) 18t Ançast 1843 $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \bar{b}\end{array}$ | 0 5 | 2 |
| - With 5 per cent adalitional, 3 \& 4 Vic, $c_{\text {c }} 17$. |  |  |  |  |  |



[^57]Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom.
Countervailing Duties.*


- When any of the above artiolen are removed from England to Scotland or Ireland, or from Scotland to Inaland, the several Duties in the respective columan became Drawbacks.


# Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. 

## Prohibitions, 1842-43 to 1844-45.

Acts 3 \& 4 Will. IV., c. 52, and 5 \& 6 Vic., c. 47.

A List of Goods Absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.
Books first composed or written, or printed and pablished in the United Kingdom, and reprinted in Eany other country.

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or torepresent any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or not having the name and place of abode of someforeign maker abroad visible on the frame and also on the face, or not being in a complete state, with all the parts properly fixed in the case.

## Coin, viz. :-

False Money, or, counterfeit sterling.
Silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, except by license from Her Majesty, such licence to be granted for the furnishing of Her Majesty's stores only.

Malt, except for exportation.
Paper, printed on in the English language. $5 \& 6$ Vic., c. 47 .
Prints, copies of, firstengraved, etched, drawn, or designed in the United Kingdom.
Sculptures or Models, copies of casts of, first made in the United Kingdom.
Snuff-work, except for exportation.
Spirits from the Isle of Man, except for exportation.
Tobacco Stalks, stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not, except for exportation.
Tobacco Stalk Flour, except for exportation.
Parts of Articles npt accompanied by the other part or all other parts of such articles, so as to becomplete and perfect, if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Any Article of foreign manufacture or any package of such article. having any name, brand, or mark. purporting to be the name, \&c., of any manufacturer in the United Kingdom.

Hides, Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other part of caitle or beast Her Majesty may by Order in Council prohibit, in order to prevent any contagious distemper.

[^58]
## 184546 to 1852-53.

Act 8 \&. 9 Vic., c. 90 , gic.





- With addition of 5 per cent.on amonnt of duty, in continuation of the additional rate tmposed by 3 a 4 Vie, a.d?.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-63



Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



- aldition of 6 por cent. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional mate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-63



Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^59]Kingdom, 1845-46•to 1852-53



[^60]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^61]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^62]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^63]


- With addition of 5 per cent, on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by a \& Vfe, e. 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^64]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^65]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1858-53



[^66]Kingdom, 1845-46 to '852-53



[^67]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53.



Kingdom, 1845-46 to $185: 53$



[^68]Kingdom; 1845-46 to 1852-53




Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53

| 1848-49 | 1849-50 | 1850-51 | 1851-52 | 1852-53 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E $\quad$. ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | $8 \quad$ s. $d$. | B $\quad$. d. | $\boldsymbol{*} \times$ a. | $\pm \quad$ *. $\boldsymbol{l}$. |  |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Manuscrupts |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Maps or Charts |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Maple Wood |
| $00^{0} 6^{*}$ | 0 0 6* | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{6}^{*}\end{array}$ | $00^{0} 0{ }^{*}$ | $00^{0} 0{ }^{*}$ | Marmalade |
| $00^{0} 1 *$ | 0 0 1* | 0 0 1* | $001 *$ | 0 0 1* |  |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Mats, Duniage |
| $5000{ }^{*}$ | $5000^{*}$ | $\therefore 000{ }^{*}$ | . 0000 | $\bigcirc 000$ | \Mats and |
| $2100^{*}$ | $2100^{*}$ | $2100^{*}$ | $\geq 1000$ | $\geq 1000$ | 1 Matting |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Mattresses |
| 0 - $0^{*}$ * | 0 - $\mathrm{c}^{*}$ | 0 5 6* | 1 - ${ }^{\text {a* }}$. | $056{ }^{*}$ | Mead |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | / MEat |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. |  |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Medais |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Of any sort |
|  | $0110{ }^{*}$ | 0 1 $0^{*}$ | $1010{ }^{*}$ | 0 1 $100^{*}$ | $\}$ Medlars |
| 0 0 0 c ${ }^{*}$ | 0 0 6** | 0 0 13* | 006 * | $00.6{ }^{*}$ |  |
| 10 0 0 * | 1000 * | 1000 | 10000 | 10000 | Mercury |
| ! |  |  |  |  | Metal, viz : - |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Bell |
| $00^{0} 1 *$ | 0 0 0 1* | 0 0 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1101^{*}$ | 0 0 1* | Leaf |
| $1100^{*}$ | $110{ }^{0 *}$ | $1100^{*}$ | $1{ }^{10} 0{ }^{*}$ | $1100^{*}$ | Mill Boarabs |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Minerals |
| . Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Models |
|  | (4ct 11 \& 18 Fic., ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 97.) From 5th July 1849. |  | (Aet 11 \& 12 Vtc.e e 97.) From Jth July 1851. | (Act 11 \& 12 Vic., c. 97.$)$ From 5th July 1852 |  |
| The growth and produce of any British Possession into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, and imported from thence. |  | Jrom 3th July 18, |  |  | 1 |
| ( $\operatorname{Cut} .0$ \& 10 | 046 | $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 3 \quad 9$ |  |
|  |  | 0 \& 11 | $0 \quad 46$ | 044 | MoLasses |
| (the growth and pro- $\begin{gathered}\text { duce of any foreign } \\ \text { country, and not } \\ \text { otherwise } \\ \text { wharged } \\ \text { with duty. } \\ \text { Cut. } 0 \quad 11\end{gathered}$ | 064 | $0 \quad 5 \quad 9$ | 113 | 04.10 | ) |
| 0 - $\quad$ 0 $0^{*}$ | 0 - $0^{*}$ | 0 5 $0^{*}$ | 0 \% 50 | 0 5 $0^{*}$ | Morphin |



[^69]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



- With addition of 5 per cantion amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposod by $s$ \& $\pm$ Vic., c. 17.

Kingdom 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^70]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^71]


- With addition of 5 par cent. on amount of daty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& \& Vion a. 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



* With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Via, a. 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



- With addition of 5 per enation amonnt of duty. In continuation of the additional rate fmposed by 3 as Vic., a 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



- With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of daty, in continustion of the additional rate imposed by 3 it Vic., 0.17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 185.2-53



- With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of daty, in continuation of the addicional rate imposed by 3 a 4 Fie., c. 17.

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



Wid: addition of 5 per cont. on amount of duty, in continuation of the edditional rate imponed by 3 a 4 Vion a. 17 .

Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^72]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^73]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^74]Kingdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53



[^75]Singdom, 1845-46 to 1852-53


Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, Excise Duty and Drawback on Articles, being the Growth, Produce, or from either Country
DUTY on Irish Articles imported into Gremt Britain and


* With 5 per cent. additional, 3 \& 4 Vic, c. 17.

1845-46 to 1852-53. Countervailing Duties.
Manufzoture of Great Britain or Ireland, on Importation or Exportation into the other.
วrawbagk on British Artiales exported to Ireland.


Countervailing. Duties.


When any of the above Articlee are removed from England to Scotland or Ireland, or from Scotiand to Ireland, the several duties in the respectiv columns became Drawbacks.

## Prohibitions, 1845-46 to 1852-53.

Act 8 \& 9 Vic., c. 86.

A List of Goods Absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.
-•
Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, by way of merchandise, except iy License from Her Majesty, fnr furnishing Her Majesty's public stores only

Books, first composed, or written, or printed, or published in the United Kingdom and reprinted in any other country.

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be, or to represent, any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or not having the name and place of abode of some foreign maker abroad visible on the frame and also on the face, or not being in a complete state, with all the parts properly fixed in the case.

## - Coin, viz. :-

False money, or counterfeit sterling.
Silver of the realm, or any money parporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight and fineness.

Extracts or Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same, 13 \& 14 Vic., c. 95, 14th August 1850.

Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of War, except by license from Her Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing of Her Majesty's stores only.

Malt, except for exportation.
Paper printed on in the English language.
Prints, obscene and indecent, Act 9 \& 10 Vic., c. 102.
Snuff-work_except for exportation.
Spirits from the Isle of Man, except for exportation.
Tobacco Stalks, stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not, and tobacco-stalk flour, except for exportation.

Parts of Articles, not accompanied by the other part or all other parts of sach article, so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be sabject to duty according to the value thereof.

Any Article of foreign manufacture, or any package of such article, having any name, brand, or mark purporting to be the name, \&c., of any manufactarer in the United Kingdom.

Hides, Skins, Horns, or Hoofs, or any other part of cattle or beast Her Majesty may by Order in Council prohibit, in order to prevent any contagious distemper.

[^76]
## 1853－54 to 1859－60．

Act 16 ぶ 17 Vic．，c．106，ふे.





- Duty repealed on and after 3rd Mrarch 1860 (Act 93 Vic., cap. 2s). \$ Sre under "Corn" $1860-01$ for duty in that year.
\# Duty repealed on and aiter 7th Maroh 1880 (Act $2 s$ Vic., cap 98).


- Duty repealed on and after 7th March 1860 (Act 2s Fic., caph 99).

Duty repealed on and arter ith March 1860 (Act
$t$ Sec under "Corn" $2600-61$ for duty in that year.



- Duty repaaled on and ufler 7th March 1884 (Act 2s Vic, cap. 28).

Duty repealed on and after 3rd Mareh 1860 (Acd ss Vic., cap. 22),











- Duty repealed on and after 7th March 1800 (Act 88 Fic, cap.ras).
+ Daty repealod on and aftor 3rd March 1860 (Act $2 s$ Vic., cap. 22 ).






- Duty repealed on and atter 3rd March 1880 (Act 33 Fic., cap, 98 ).



















- See under "Paper", 1800-91, for daty in that year.




[^77]


- Duty repealed on and after 7th Marvh 1860 (Act 2s Vic, cap. 98).
$\dagger$ Daty repealed on and after 3rd March 1860 (Act 2s Vic. cap 28).


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60

| 1855-56 | 1856-57 | 1857-58 | 1858-59 | 1859-60 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\&$ 8. $d$. <br> (Act 1s \& 19 Fic, capp. 97.$)$  <br> 14th Augast 1805.   | $\& \quad 8 . d$. | \& N. $\quad d$. (Act sot.81 Vic., cap. 68.) 25 th August 1857. | £ $\quad$. ${ }_{\text {d }}$. | $\boldsymbol{e}$ s. d. |  |
| Free. | Free. | Chot., 0 0 4t | $0 \quad 0 \quad 41$ | * 00048 | Rice. |
| Drawbak. | Drawback. | Drawbeck. | - Drawbeck. | Drawback. |  |
| As in 1853-54. | As in 1853-54. | As in 1853-54. | As in 1858-54. | As in 1853-54. | Drawbeck. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Rose Water. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Rose WOOD |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Freer. | Free. | Rosin. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Sacchardia SATURNI. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | SAFFLOW俍 |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Sappron. |
| - 0 0 4 | 0 0 41 | $0 \quad 0 \quad 4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 43 | * 0 0 4 | Sago. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | SAL_ |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | SaLer. |
| $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$ | 0 0 0 | +0 0 3 | Salicine. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Salt. |
| * Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Saltretre. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Sanguis Draconis. |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | SANTA Maria |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WOOD. } \\ & \text { SAPAN } \\ & \text { WOOD. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | $\begin{gathered} \text { SARSAPAR- } \\ \text { ILLA. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Sasambas. |
| Freo. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SATIN } \\ & \text { WOOD. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$ | 0 0 1 | to 0 1 | Sadees. |
| Free. <br> Free. | Free. <br> Free. | Free. <br> Free. | Free. <br> Free. | Free. <br> Free. | $\}$ SAUNDEME. |

* See under "Corn," 1850-61, for duty in that year.


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60



Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60



Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


* Duty repealed on and after 3nd March 1800 (Act 23 Fim, cag, 22).


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


* Duty repealed on and after 7th March 1880 (Act 25 Fic $c_{n}$ cap. *9.)


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60



Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


- See under "Corn," 1860-21, for duty in that year.
$\dagger$ Doty rep soled on and after 7th March 1860 (Aet $\operatorname{si}$ Vic,, cap. 99).


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


- Daty repeajed on and after Srd March 1880 (Act 83 Flc., cap, 99).
$\ddagger$ Daty repealed on and after Tih March 1860 (Act *s Fic, calp 92).
$\pm$ Der under "Corn," isci-0l. for duty in that yeur


Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60



Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859.60



Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


| ABTICLES |  | 1853-54 | 1854-55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS. |  | $\& \quad 3 . \quad d$. <br> (Act $16 \& 17$ Dic., cap. 108.) 20th Angust 1858. | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad \therefore \quad \boldsymbol{\pi} .$ |
| Yarn, Cable Yarn, Camel or Mohair, Raw Linen, and Yarn of Silk and Worsted, span together and not dyed | ... | Free. | Free. |
| Worsted Yarn, fit and proper for Embroidery ... | Lb. | $0 \quad 0 \quad 6$ | (Act 17 \& 18 Vif., cap. 188.) <br> 8th Angast 1854. <br> Woollen Yarn Free. <br> Worsted for fancy purposes, of two or more threads. not being fit for Embroidery, Lb., $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$ |
| Raw, not dyed, or only partially dyed, and not being fit or proper for embroidexing or other fancy purposes. | ..* | Free. | Fit and proper for Embroidery. <br> Lh., 0006 <br> Free. |
| Yeast, dried ... ... ... ... | $\cdots$ | Free. | Free. |
| Zaffre ... ... ... ... ... | ... | Free. | Free. |
| Zebra Wood ... ... ... ... | ... | Free. | Free. |
| Goods, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or desicribed nor otherwise charged with Daty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland | Flor every \& 100 Value. | 1000 | 1000 |
| Goods not being either in part or wholly manafactured, not enumerated or described, nor otherwise oharged with Daty, and not prohibited to be imported into or uned in Great Britain or Ireland | $\cdots$ | Free. | Free. |

Countervailing
Excise Duty and Drawback on Articles, being the Growth, Produce or from either Country

Duty on Irieh Articles imported into Great Britain and

| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  | 1853-54 | 1854-55 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hops, of the gr | wth of Ireland | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Lb. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & 2 & \pi \\ \pm 0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Soap, vix. - $\quad$ (Act 16 \& 27 Vic.cap. s9.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hard Soap | ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Lb. | to 00013 | From 5 t Re | July 1804. aled. |
| Soft Soap | ... ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " | $\ddagger 0$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Act 17 \& | Pic, cap. 87.) |
| Spirits, of the strength of Eydrometer Proof:- |  |  |  |  |  | (Act 16 \& 17 The., cap 37). 21st April $15: 3$. $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 3 & 2 \end{array}$ | 8th May 26th May <br> 1851. 1854. |  |
| Made in Ire | and ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 046 | 0 \& 10 | 0 B 10 |

Kingdom, 1853-54 to 1859-60


## Duties.

Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, on Importation or Exportation into the other.

Drawback on British Articles exported to Ireland.


* Duty repaaled on and after 7th March 1860 (Act ss Vic., cap. 89).
as a part as a part or ingredient thereof, then such goods shall be chargeable with the fall duty payable on such articlea, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the foll duty payable on the article charged with the higheat rate of duty.
*With 5 per cont, additional Imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic, cap. 17.


## Countervailing Duties.


 rexpertive colomas beeams Drawbacks

## Prohibitions, 1853-54 to 1859-60.

## Acts 16 \& 17 Vic., c. 107.

## -• <br> A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed or written or printed, in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin, viz. :-False money or counterfeit sterling.
Coin, silver, of the realm or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard weight or fineness.

Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other - indecent or obscene articles.

Malt. $18 \& 19$ Vic., c. 96, s. 42. All malt in any form of concentration, essence, or extract.

## Snuff Work.

Tobacco Stalks stripped from the leaf, whother manufactured or not.

## Tobacco Stalk Flour.

Goods prohibited to be imported except in transit and subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Treasury may direct, and duly reported as goods in transit accordingly.

Articles of foreign manufacture and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the Ghited Kingdom.

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or torepresent any legal British assay mark or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Parts of Articles; viz.:-Any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article so as to be complete and perfect if such artictle be sabject to duty according to the value thereof.

Infected Castle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcases thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle, or other animals, which the Privy Council may prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

## 1860-61 to 1866-67.

Act 23 \& 24 Vic., c. 110, \&c.






Foreign, built of wood, and Ships built of wocd in , any of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad on the registration thereof as British Ships at any port or place for the registry of British Ships in Great Britain and Ireland, for every ton of the gross regiatered tonnage, without any deduction in respect of Engine Room or otherwise...

Spirits or Strong Waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the atrength of Froof, and for any greater or less quantity than a galion, viz. :-

Brandy

$$
\ldots
$$

Genera
Hum of, and from. wor ${ }^{\text {Foreign }}$ Country, being the Country of its prost uotion ...
Rum from any Country, not being the Country of its production

Thefia of and from ony, Colony of France
Rum and Spirits of, and from, a British Possession in America or Mauritius, and of, and from. any British Poxsession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in regard the which the conditions of the Aot 4 Vic., cap. 8, have, or shall have, been fulfilled

## Unenumerated

Other Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the degres of atrength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid :--

Rum Shrub, Liqueurs, and Cordials of, and from, a British Possession in America or Meavitius, or a British Possession within the limita of the East India Company's Charter, in regard to which the conditions of the $\Lambda$ ct 4 Vic., c. 8 the conditions of the $\Delta c t ~$
bave, or shall have, been fulfilled. ..

Perfumed Spirits to be used as Perfumery only
Colorne Water, the Flask ( 30 of such flasks to the gallon) ... ...

Cologne Water, when not in tuaks to be ahanged as Porfumed 8pirits.

Unenumernted
Spirits or Strong Waters mired with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation except Varnish. shall nevertheless be
deemed to be Spirits or Strong Waters, and be subject to duty as such.

- 1860-6
- 

Gallon.
"

| $\& \quad$ \&. $\quad d$. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (Act 28 \& 84 Vic., cap. 110.) |  |
| From 28 th Aug. | 1860. |

22 Tic., cap. 28.
On and after On and after
21st March 1860
$\qquad$










## Prohibitions, 1860-61 to 1866-67.

Acts $16 \& 17$ Vic., c. 107 ; $18 \& 19$ Vic., c. $96 ; 23 \& 24$ Vic., c. 22, 110.

## A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed or written or printed, in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin, viz. :-False money or counterfeit sterling.
Coin, silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, malt, hops,* tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## Snuff Work.

Tobacco Stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not.

## Tobacco Stalk Flour.

Articles prohibited to be imported except in transit, and subject to such.regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Treasury may direct, and duly reported as goods in transit accordingly.

Articles of foreign manufacture and any packages of auch articles bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom.

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay mark or stamp or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Parts of Articles; : viz. :-Any"distinct or separate part of 'any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Infected Cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcasses thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which the Privy Council may prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

[^78]
## 1867-68 to 1875-76.

Act 23 \& 24 Vic., c. 110, \&c.

## Prohibitions, 1860-61 to 1866-6\%.

Acts 16 \& 17 Vic., c. 107 ; $18 \& 19$ Vic., c. 96 ; 23 \& 24 Vic., c. 22, 110.

## A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed or written or printed, in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin, viz. :-False money or counterfeit sterling.
Coin, silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, malt, hops,* tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## Snuff Work.

Tobacco Stalkg stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not.

## Tobacco Stalk Flour.

Articles prohibited to be imported except in transit, and subject to sach regalations and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Treasary may direct, and duly reported as goods in transit accordingly.

Articles of foreign manufacture and any packages of such articles bearing any nemes, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom.

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay mark or stamp or parporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Parts of Articles ; viz. :-Any'distinct or separate part of 'any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article so as to be complete and perfect, if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Infected Cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcasses thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which the Privy Council may prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

[^79]
## 1867-68 to 1875-76.

Act 23 \& 24 Vic., c. 110, \&c.

. 110, \&c.


Act 23 \& 24 Vic.,

$\therefore$ 110, ise.



Kingdom, 1867-68 to 1875-76
c. 110, f.c.


. 110, fic.


## Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom, 1867-68 to 1875-76.

## Act 16 \& 17 Vic., c. 107, \&c.

## Prohibitions, 1867-68 to 1875-76.

## A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be first sabsisting, first composed or written or printed, in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin, viz.:-False money or counterfeit sterling.
Coin, silver, of the realm or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or finéness.

Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, malt, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## Bnuff Work.

Tobacco Stalks stripped from the leaf, whether manafactured or not.

## Tobacco Stalk Flour.

Nitro-Glycerine, except by license. 32 \& 33 Vic., c. 113.
Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, hearing any name, brand, or mark which states or implies that such articles were manufactured at any place in the United Kingdom.-Act 35 \& 36 Vic., c. 20.

Articles prohibited to be imported except in transit and subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Treasury may direct, and duly reported as goods in transit accordingly.

Articles of foreign manufacture and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom. (See Articles ahsolutely prohibited to be imported, 35 \& 36 Vic., c. 20.)

Clocks and Watches of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay mark or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom. (See 35 \& 36 Vic., c. 20.)

Parts of Articles; viz. :-Any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part or all the other parts of such article so as to be complete and perfect if such article be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Infected Cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcasses thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle, or other animals which the Privy Council may, by order, prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

[^80]

Act 39 \& $40 \mathrm{Vic},. \mathrm{c} .35, \& \mathrm{f}$.









# Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. Prohibitions, 1876-77 to 1885-86. 

## Act 39 \& 40 Vic., c. 36, s. 42. <br> A List of Goods absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written or printed, in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing, duly declared, that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.
Coin, viz., false money or counterfeit sterling.
Coin, silver, of the realm, or any money parporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.
Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of malt (except sugar or extract of malt for medicinal purposes only, and fermented liquors specified in the Customs Tariff made from malt), coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same, except in transit, or to be warehoused for exportation only.

Repealed so far as respects extracts, essences, or concentrations of malt by Act $43 \& 44$ Vic. c. 20 , 1st October 1880.
Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## Snuff-work.

Tobacco Stalks, whether manufactured or not.
Tobacco Stalk Flour.
Tobacco Sweetened (whether manufactured or anmanufactured) except as specially provided in any Customs Acts.
Articles of Foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brand, or marks being or purporting to be the name, brand, or mark of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, or any name, brand, or mark which states or implies that such articles were manufactured at any place in the United Kingdom. (To 31st December 1883.)

Any name, brand, or mark which states or implies that any such articles were manufactured at a town or place having the same name as a place in the United Kingdom, shall, anless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situate be deemed for the purpose of this section to state or imply that such articles were manufactured at a place in the United Kingdom. (To 31st December 1883.)

Act $42 \& 43$ Vic., c. 21. All articles bearing or having affixed to them any stamp, name, writing, or other device implying or tending to imply any sanction or gaarantee by the Customs or by any other department of the Government.
Act $46 \& 47$ Vic., c. 55, Sec. 2. From 1st January 1884. Articles of foreign manufactare not imported by, or for, but bearing the name and address or name and trade mark of a manufacturer of such articles resident or having a place of business in the United Kingdom.
Clocks and Watches or any other article of metal impressed with any mark or stamp representing or in imitation of any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Articles of Foreign manufacture bearing, either alone or in conjunction with other names or words, the name of a part of, or a place in, the United Kingdom, which name in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs has been placed upon such articles in order to impart to them a special character of British manufacture. $46 \& 47$ Vic., c. 55, Sec. 2.
Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcasses thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of caltle, or other animals which the Privy Council may, by order, prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

[^81]
## $1886-87$ to $1896-97$.

Act 39 \& 40 Vic., c. $35, \mathfrak{f c}$.

c. $35, \mathrm{f}$ c.



Kingdom, 1886-87 to 1896-97

- 35, ¢9.


Act 39 \& 40 Vic.



Customs Tariffs of the United
Act 39.840 Vic.,


Kingdom, 1886-87 to 1896-97
c. 35 , f.c.


# Customs Tariffs of the United Kingdom. Prohibitions, 1886-87 to 1896-97. <br> Act 39 \& $40^{\prime}$ Vic., c. 36, s. 42, \&c. 

## A List of Goods Absolutely Prohibited to be Imported.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copsright, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing, duly declared, that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.
Books, first published in any country or state other than the United Kingdom, wherein, under the International Copyright Act, 1886, or any other Act, or any Order in Council made under the anthority of any Act, there is a subsisting copyright in the United Kingdom printed or reprinted in any country or state other than the country or state in which they were first published, and as to which the owner of the copyright, or his agent in the United Kingdom, has given to the Commissioners of Customs in the manner prescribed by Section 44 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a notice in such form, and giving such particulars, as those Commissioners require, and accompanied by a declaration as provided in that section. 52 \& $\mathbf{5} 3$ Vic., cap. 42.
Coin, viz. :-False money, or counterfeit sterling; silver coin of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Coin, imitation. $52 \& 53$ Vic., c. 42.
Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco, or any admixiure of the same, except in transit, or to be warehoused for exportation only.
Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## Snuff Work."

Tobacco Stalks, whether manufactured or not.*
Tobacco Stalk Flour.*
Tobacco, cut and compressed by mechanical or other means. 52 and 53 Vic., c. 42.
Tobacco Sweetened (whether manafactured or unmanufactured) except as specially provided in any Customs Acts.

Articles of foreign manufacture not imported by, or for, but bearing the name and address or name and trade mark of a manufacturer of such articles resident, or having a place of business, in the United Kingdom. (Repealed, 50 \& 51 Vic., c. 28.)
Articles of foreign manufacture bearing, either alone or in conjunction with other names or words, the name of a part of, or a place in, the United Kingdom, which name, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs, has been placed upon such articlesin order to impart to them a special character of British manufacture. (Repealed, 50 \& 51 Vic., c. 28.)

Articles of foreign manufacture illegally marked. [See Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 ( $50 \& 51$ Vic., c. 28) ; also, Margarine Act, 1887 ( $50 \& 51$ Vic., c. 29).]

Articles bearing or having affixed to them any stamp, name, writing, or other device implying, or tending to imply, any sanction or guarantee by the Customs or by any other department of the Government. Act 42 \& 43 Vic., c. 21.

Clocks and Watches, or any other article of metal impressed with any mark or stamp representing, or in imitation of, any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Infected Cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcasses thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle, or other animals which the Privy Council may, by order, prohibit in order to prevent the dessemination of any contagious distemper.

[^82]APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX I.

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

| subject. | STATUTES. |
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| One measure of wine shall be through the realm : one measure of sle 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. <br> 14 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 12. <br> 27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 10. <br> 8 Hen. VI., c. 5. <br> 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. <br> 9 Ed. III., c. 1. <br> 14 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 2. <br> 25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2. <br> 2 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 1. <br> 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, bat 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.

The King shall have wreck of the sea, throughout the realm, whales and great sturgeons taken in the sea, or else where within the realm, except in certain places privileged by the King.

Merchant strangers may buy and sell within this realm withoat 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.

No false money or counterfeit aterling shall be brought into this realm, nor else where 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.

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.

All merchants, being no enemies, shall come into the realm and depart quietly, saving the franchises of London and other cities.

The sea to be open to all manner of merchants, to pass with their merchandise where it shall please them.

Barons of the Exchequer to do right to all men without delay
Merchant strangers may buy and sell without distarbance except to the King's enemies.

Every measure shall be according to the King's standard, and shall be striked without heap, saving the franchises of Lords.

Merchant strangers may come into and depart forth of the realm with their goods, paying only the Customs thereof due.

One weight, measure, and yard, to be throughout the realm ...

17 Ed. II., c. 11.
3 Ed. I., c. 4.

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.
9 Ed. III., c. 2.
1 \& 2 Phil. \& Mirry, c. 11.
14 Elizabeth, c. 3.

11 Ed. III., c. 3.
4 Ed. IV., c. I.
14 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 2.

18 Ed. III., c. 3, 5.

20 Ed. III., c. 2.
25 Ed. III., c. 2.
2 Rich. II., c. 1.
11 Rich. II., c. 7.
25 Ed. III., st. 5, c. 10.
34 Ed. III., c. 6.
27 Ed. III., c. 2.

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.
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27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 12.

27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 13.

27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 14.

27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 17.

27 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 20.
27. Ed. III., c. 26.

28 Ed. III., c. 5.

28 Ed. III., c. 13.
20 Rich. II., c. 4.

31 Ed. III., c. 8.

31 Ed. III., st. 2, c. 1.

34 Ed. III., c. 17.

34 Ed. III., c. 18.

37 Ed. III., c. 4.
1 Rich. II., c. 5.
38 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 2.

38 Ed. III., c. 8.

38 Ed. III., c. 11.

38 Ed. III., c. 11.

| $\cdots$ | SUBJECT. | STATCTES. |
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Woollen cloths shall not be transported till they be fulled, nor custom be paid nntil they be fulled, barbed, rowed and shorn.

No subsidy nor aulnage shall be paid for cloths called friseware made in Ireland, nor in England if made of Irish wool.

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 snbject to double damages and a year's imprisonment, and to be ransomed at the King's will.

No man shall transport gold or silver without the King's licence apon penalty of forfeitnre 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.

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.

Where English ships are not to be had, men may bring in or carry out their merchandise in strangers' ships, bat where English ships are to be had, then to freight alien's ships involves forfeiture of their goods and merchandise or the value thereof.

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.

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 par their customs, and may sell their wares by gross or by retail.

None shall obtain offices in the Customs by sait or for reward, but upon desert.

Wool to be cocketted only in the name of the owner, apon pain of forfeiture of the same.

No bond made or taken, to be doable in the Exchequer, but the King to have sufficient surety of his duty in the manner accustomed.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Merchant strangers resorting into this Kingdom shall be well usect.

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.

50 Ed III., c. 7.
7 Ed. IV., c. 3.
3 Hen. VII., c. 11.
50 Ed. III., c. 8.
2 Ed. III., c. 14.
25 Ed. III., c. 1.
2 Rich. II., c. 1.
9 Hen. III., c. 30.

5 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 2.

16 Rich. II., c. 1.
9 Hen. III., c. 30.
9 Ed. III., st. 1, c. 1.
25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2.
6 Rich. II., c. 8.
23 Hen. VIII., c. 7.
1 Elizabeth, c. 13.
6 Rich. II., c. 10

11 Rich. II., c. 7.
16 Rich. II., c. 1.
1 Hen. IV.. c. 17.

12 Rich. II., c. 2.
5 Ed. VI., c. 16.
13 Rich. II., c. 9.
1.1 Hen. VII., c. 4.

8 Hen. VI., c. 5.
13 Rich. II., c. 14.
14 Rich. II., c. 1.
18 Hen. VI., c. 3.
17 Ed. IV.. c. 1.
3 Hen. VII., c. 8.
16 Rich. II., e. 1.

14 Rich, II., c. 2.

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.
14 Rich. II., c. 9.
9 Ed. III., st. l., c. I.
25 Ed. III., st. 4, c. 2.
11 Rich. II., c. 7.
14 Rich. II., c. 10.
17 Rich. II., c. 5.
1 Hen. IV., c. 13.
31 Hen. vi., e. 5.
SUBJECT.

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15 Rich. II., c. 4.
11 Hen. VII., c. 4.
15 Rich. II., c. 7.
1 Hen. IV., c. 13 ,
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.
2 Hen. IV., c. 5.
19 Hen . VII., c. 5.

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.
4 Hen. IV., c. 20.
13 Hen. IV., c. 5.
1 Hen. IV., c. 13.

4 Hen. IV., c. 21.

5 Hen. IV., c. 7.
9 Hen. III., c. 30.
9 Ed. III., c. 1.
$\underset{\sim}{2}$ Rich. II., c. 1.
11 Rich. II., e. $\overline{7}$.
4 Hen. V., c. 5.
5 Hen. IV., c. 9.
4 Hen. V., c. 5.
4 Ed. IV., c. 6.
14 Rich. II., c. 2.

6 Hen. IV., c. 4.

11 Hen. IV., c. 2.
20 Hen. VI., c. 5.
1 Hen. IV., c. 13.
4 Hen. IV., c. 20.
13 Hen. IV., e. $\overline{\text { o. }}$
4 Hen. V., c. 5.
9 Hen. V., c. 10.

2 Hen. VI., c: 6. orfeiture of the same, one quarter to go to the informer ; exeept 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.

## APPENDIX.

| SUBJECT. | STATUTES. |
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#### Abstract

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 fulls packed: and the importing the said wines, eels, or salmon, under the said gange forfeits the same. A fourth part to go to the informer; justices, mayors, and bailiffs are ewpowered to hear and determine.


Sheep shall not be transported beyond sea, fleeced or shorn, without the Ring's licence, upon penalty of forfeiture of them or the value thereof, except to victual Calais.

A customer, collector, or controller, concealing the King's custons is to forfeit treble value and make fine and ransom ; one third part to go to the informer.

The Lord Chancellor may grant licence under the Great Seal to any to convey butter and cheese to any other place besices the staple.

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.

No thrums nor woollen-yarn under colour of thrums, to be carried forth of the realm upon pain of forfeiting double the value.

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.

A wey of cheese contains 32 cloves, and every clove 7 lbs
A confirmation of all Statutes touching weights and measures
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.

None to disturb an alien in bringing victuals to sell in gross or retail, under forfeit of $£ 10$, half to go to the informer.

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.

Vessels of wine, oil, and honey, shall be gauged, and abatement made for the quantity wanting.

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.

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.

2 Hen. VI., c. 11.
18 Hen. VI., c. 17.
1 Rich. IIL., c. 13.

3 Hen. VI., c. 2.

3 Hen. VI., c. 3.
4 Hen. IV., c. 20.

3 Hen. VI., c. 4.
18 Hen. VI., c. 3.
$1 \& 2$ Phil. \& Mar., c. 5.
4 Hen. VI., c. 5.
$1 \& 2$ Phil. \& Mar., c. 5.
1 Jac. I., c. 25.
21 Jac. I., e. 28.
3 Car. 1., c. 4.
8 Hen. VI., c. 23.
23 Hen. VI., c. 2.
8 Heu. VI., c. 24.

9 Hen. VI., c. 8.
11 Hen. VII., c. 4.
11 Hen. VI., c. 15.

14 Hen. VI., c. 6.
9 Ed. III. st. 1, c. 1.
11 Rich. II., c. 7.
3 Hen. VI., c. 4.
18 Hen. VI., c. 3.
I\& 2 Phil. \& Mar., c. 5.
18 Hen. VI., c. 17.
$27 \mathrm{Ed} .1 I I .$, st. 1, c. 8.
1 Rich. III., c. 13.
11 Hen. VII., c. 4.
28 Hen. VIII., c. 14.
20 Hen. VI., c. $\overline{5}$
11 Hen. IV., c. 2.

28 Hen. VI., c. 5.

| SUBJECT. | STATUTES. |
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| 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, woollep 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, suddles, stirrups, or any larness pertaining to saddles, spurs, bosses for bridles, andirons, gridirons, any manner of locks, hammers, pincers. firetonge, 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, bodikins, shears for tailors, scissors, razors, sheaths, chessmen, playing cards, pins, combs, pattens, pack-needleq, any painted ware, forcers, 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. <br> Half the penalty is to go to the person who will seize the goorls. <br> 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. | $3 \text { Ed. IV., c. } 4 .$ |

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.

No woollen cloths wrought beyond sea shall be brought into England to be sold upon pain of forfeiture of the same.

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 $6 s .8 d$. for every bow-staff deficient.

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 Tynemoath and Berwick, but only in Berwick, under the like penalty.

Italian merchants shall sell their merchandize in gross and not by retail, and shall employ the money thereof opon 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.

Ten bow-staves shall be brought into this realm for every butt of malmsey and tyre, upon pain of forfeiture of $13 s .4 d$. per butt of the said wines, half to go to the informer.

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 forcers, 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 roancards, clasps for garments, shears, buckles for shoes, brooches or spitzbells, 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.

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 $31 \frac{1}{2}$, rundlet 18 gallons and a half.

4 Ed. IV., c. 1.
11 Ed: III., c. 3.
12 Ed. IV., c. 2.
13 Elizabeth, c. 14.

99 Ed. IV., c. 8.

1 Rich. III., c. 9.
1 Hen. VII., c. 10.
21 Hen. VIII., c. 16
3. Hen. VIII., c. 16.

1 Rich. III., c. 11.
6 Hen. VIII., c. 11.

1 Rich. III., c. 12.
5 Elizabeth, c. 7.

1 Rich. III., c. 13.
18 Hen. VI., c. 17.
11 Hen. VII., c. 4.
28 Hen. VIII., c. 14.
SUBJECT.
Aliens made denizens shall pay such Custom and subsidies as they
did before.

Owners of goods paying Custom in one port and carried to another port shall have a certificate testifying the duties paid; and if such gonds 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.

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.

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.

No horse shall be carried out of this realm without the King's licence, apon pain of forfeiture, nor mare above the value of 6s. 8d. nor under the age of three years.

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.

No moner, plate or bullion above 6s. 8d. to be carried into Ireland, nor above $3 s$. $4 d$. in gold or silver brought from Ireland into England upon pain of the forfeiture of the overplas (with imprisonment); half the forfeit to go to the informer.

Those that are aliens born, but who afterwards become denizens, are to pay subsidy and Customs as they did before they became denizens.

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 levsing it upon natives.

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.

One English man may castom 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.

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 vesser, rays, sailing cloths, and other sold at four marks or under are exempt from this restriction.

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 41s. ench time, the one moiety to the King the other moiety to the party grieved.

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.

STATUTES.

3 Hen. VII., c. S. 17 Ed. IV., c. 1.

11 Hen. VIL., c. 6.

11 Hen. VII., c. 13.

12 Hen. VII., c. 5.
11 Hen. VII., c. 4.

19 Hen. VII., c. 5.

19 Hen. VII., c. 8.
22 Hen. VIII., c. 8.

3:3 Hen. VI., c. 5.
29 Ed. 1V., c. 3.
3 Ed. IV., c. 3.
1 Rich. IIII., c. 10.
1 Hen. VII., c. 9.
19 Hen. VII., c. 21.
1 Hen. VIII., c. 5.

3 Hen. VIII., c. 7.
27 Hen. VIII., c. 13.
33 Hen. VIII., c. 19.
4 Hen. VIII., c. 6.
12 Ed. IV., c. 3.

5 Hen. VIII., c. 3.
27 Hen. VIII., c. 13.
33 Hen. VIII., c. 19.
7 Ed . IV., c. 3.
3 Hen. Vĭl., c. 11.

## APPENDIX.

Appondive $I_{1}$
SUBJECT.
An Englishmen, sworn subject to a foreign Prince, shall pay such
strangers' Customis 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.
White cloths at f4 and under, and coloured at £3 and under, may
be transported, and all above the said rates to be forfeited, if unbarbed, be transported, and all above the said rates to be forfeited, if unbarbed, unrowed, and unshorn; half to go to the informer.

In what manner leather shall pay Custom, and regulating the exportation thereof.

Welsh hides may be carried beyond seas by any but tanners.
There shall be no costs of suit awarded to the defendant where any action is sued to the King's use.

Tables of scarage 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; apon penalty for neglect of the same of $£ 5$ per month forfeit for every city, and 40 s. for every town corporate.

No corn, beef, butter, cheese, muttons, veals, porks, capons, hens, chickens, or other provisions to be traneported 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.

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, npon 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.

Eight salt raw hides may be carried as provision unforfeit in ships bound for Dantzic, Norway, or Ireland, or southwards beyond the Straits.

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.

No person shall carry beyond seas brass, copper, latten, bell-metal, pan-meial, 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.

A Customer or his leputy making a false certificate for such metal shall lose his office, and the value of the goods so concealed out of the certificate.

No worsted yarn to be transported upon pain of the forfeiture of 40 s . per pound ; half to be paid to him that will sue.

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 10 s . price may be sent beyond the seas.

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.

## STATUTES.

14 \& 15 Hen. VIII., c. 4.

3 Hen. VII., c. 11.
27 Hen. VIII., c. 13.
33 Hen. VIII., c. 19.
8 Elizabeth, c. 6.
18 Elizabeth, c. 9.
27 Hen. VIII., c. 14.
24 Hen. VIII., c. 8.

22 Hen. VIII., c. 8.

25 Hen. VIII., c. 2.
1 \& 2 Phil. \& Mary, c. 5.
5 Elizabeth, c. 5.

25 Hen. VIII., c. 9.
33 Hen. VIII., c. 4.

27 Hen. VIII., c. 14.

28 Hen. VIII., c. 4.

33 Hen. VIII., c. 7.
2 Ed. VI., c. 37.

33 Hen. VIII., c. 16.
I Ed. VI., c. 6.
1 Ed. VI., c. 5, 6.
11 Hen. VII., c. 13.

3 Hen. VII., c. 7.
1 Hen. VIII., c. 5.
2 \& 3 Ed. VI., c. 22.
1 Elizabeth, c. 11.

## APPENDIX.

| SUBJECT. | STATUTES. |
| :---: | :---: |

White ashes shall not be shipped, laden, or carried over sea, under forfeiture of 68.8 d . per bashel, half to go to informer.

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 till for every thonsand weight.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Gascoygne or Guyen wines or Toulouse woad may be brought into this realm by any other ships, as well as English, notwithstanding 4 Hen. VII., c. 10.

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.

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.

It is made high treason to bring any counterfeit money of gold or silver from foreign parts, like the coin of other realms, and carrent within this realm.

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 list 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.

0 wners, 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.

2 \& 3 Fd. VI., c. 37.

21 Hen. VIII., c. 10. 33 Hen. VIII., c. $\overline{7}$.
$5 \& 6$ Ed. VI., c. 6. 4 \& 5 Phil. \& Mary, c. 5. 27 Elizabeth, c. 17. 4 Jac. I., c. ㄹ.
$5 \& 6 \mathrm{Ed} . \mathrm{VI} ., \mathrm{c} .15$.
$5 \& 6 \mathrm{Ed}$. VI., e. 16.

5 \& 6 Ed. VT., c. 18.
1 Elizabeth, c. 1, 3.
$1 \&:$ Phil. \& Mary, c. 5.

9 Ed. III., St. 2, c. 2.
1 \& 2 Phil. \& Mary, c. 11.
1 Elizabeth, c. 11.
SUBJECT.
A shipper, master, purser, or other person, shall give notice to the
customer or other oticer of kis 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 offier, upon
pain for every such default of not truly advertising nor answering, of
forfeiting £11 10.

If a wharfinger, crane-keeper, searcher, lighterman. waiter, or other officer of the Customs consent to, or know of, any uffence 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 ${ }^{-7 \text { Treasurer, }}$ Chancellor, or Under-Treasurer, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or Attorney Gencral, he is to forfeit $£ 100$ lawful money of England.

The customer of Hall is to have a depaty 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.

English fish of Euglish 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, shipmaster, 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, npon pain of forfeiting the same, or the value thereof.

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.

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. 6 d . 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.

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.

As to when corn may be transported and when not.

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 mast 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.

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 $£ 30$, not withstanding the Statate of 11 Elizabeth, c. 5 .

1 Elizabeth, c. 11,

5 Elizabeth, c. 5

5 Elizabeth, c. 7.

5 Elizabeth, c. 22

3 Hen. VI., c. 2.
8 Elizabeth, c. 3.

1 \& 2 Phil. \& Mary, c. 5.
5 Elizabeth, c. 5.
13 Elizabeth, c. 14.
1 Rich. III., c. 11.
33 Hen. VIII., c. 9 .

21 Jac. I., c. 4.
$\because 7$ Elizabeth, c. 10.
SUBJECT.
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 inprisonment;
half the forfeiture to go to the informer. But in 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.

For every 6 tons of beer transported, 200 clap-boards to be imported to make casks thereof.

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.

The penalty for bringing into the realm corrapt or mixed hops is the forfeiture thereof.

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.

For the avoiding all donbts 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.

Customers, controllers, searchers, collectors of tonnage and poundage, and sarveyors 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 $£ 100$.

Any licence to dispense with the offences prohibited by this Act to be void.

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 $6 d$. 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.s. for every oath not certified.

- 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 40s. 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 he burnt.

Black coney-skins undressed prohibited to be trausported, under penalty of the forfeiture of the value.

For ascertaining weights and lengths of cloths, de., and repealing all former statutes of the like.

The penalty for selling unwrought English horns to strangers to trausport, or for their transportation by Englishmen, is the forfeiture of double their value; half to go to the informer.

Officers of Customs may lay their actions in any county at the pleasure of the informer.

18 Elizabeth, c. 9.

35 Elizabeth, c 11.
39 Elizabeth, c. 14.

1 Jac. I., c. 18.

1 Jac. I., c. 22.

1 Jac. I., c. 22.

17 Car. I., c. 4.

3 Jac. I., c. 4.

3 Jac. I., c. 5.

3 Jac. I., c. 9.
4 Jac. L., c. 9.
4 Ed. IV., e. 8.
7 Jac. l., c. 14.

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 secnrity. 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 sach 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 " agditors
"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 conld 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 "forther 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

Appendic 11. "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 " trasted, 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, 'l'hat whereas His Majesty hath been pleased to take His Customs and Daties 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.



APPENDIX.




APPENDIX.


## 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:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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


NoTE.-Thesub-heads of the principal articles are not separately mentioned in this index, e.g., Sugan, Spirite, Cotton, Linen, are enumerated shortly, as such, although they comprised many sub-heade bearing different rates of duty.

Index of Articles.

| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Date when duty finally ceased to be levied. | Page. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Box Wood |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1866 | 876 |
| Bran ... ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1853 | 798 |
| Brass Powner, Old | and W | ire | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1853 | 798 |
| Brazil Wood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1855 | 798 |
| Bricks or Clinkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 18.5 | 724 |
| Brimatone ... | ... | ... | -* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1845 | 724 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bristles } \\ & \text { Bronze :-.. } \end{aligned}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1845 |  |
| Bronze ${ }_{\text {All }}$ Works of Art |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 726 |
| Powder ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1853 | 798 |
| Other Manufactures of |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1860 | 799 |
| Brushes, Paint | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $18: 3$ 1869 | 888 |
| Buckwheat ... | - | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1869 185 | 796 |
| Bugles of Glass Ballion. No duty (It is probable | ance | ... | -3' $n$ | b | any | $\cdots$ | Bu | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1660 | - |
| Ball Rushes ... | , | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 726 |
| Butter... ... | - | ..- | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1860 | 799 |
| Buttons ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1853 | 798 |
| Cables... |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1853 | 798 |
| In use on a Bri | itish S | hip | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1828 | 439 800 |
| Cameos, not set Set Ne. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1853 1860 | 800 819 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | -.. | -.. | 1845 | 726 |
| Camomile Flowers ... Camphor, Unrefined |  | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .... | . | 1845 | 726 |
| Refined ... |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 18 \%3 | 809 |
| Cammood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | - | 1845 | 726 |
| Candles | ... |  |  |  | ... | ... | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1860 | 8 Cl |
| Countervailing | Daty | .. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1832 | 563 |
| Candlewick ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 726 |
| Canelia Alba... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 726 |
| Canes, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rattans, not Ground, |  | Bam | 008 | Re | Cane | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1845 | 726 |
| Or Sticks, unenumerated |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1845 1860 | 728 |
| Cantharides ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1853 | 800 |
| Canatchouc ... Manufactures | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | -.. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | . | 1845 | 728 |
|  | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | 1860 | 801 |
| Capers ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1860 | 801 |
| Cardamons ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 728 |
| Carde, Playing | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Still subje | ct to duty |
| Carmine ${ }^{\text {ail }}$ |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 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, dc. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1846 | 728 |
| Catlings, Harpstrings, sc. |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1853 | 802 |
| Caviare ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 1846 | 728 |
| Tedar Wood ... |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | 1866 | 876 |
| Chalk, Unmanufac | tured | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | 1845 | 728 |
| Manufactured . |  | $\cdots$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | ... |  | ... | 1853 | 802 |
| Cheese... ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\because$ | ... | $\cdots$ | * | ... | ... | ... | 1860 | 803 |
| Cherries, Raw | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1860 | 803 |
| Dried ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ** | ... | *-. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1874 | 885 |
| Cherry Wood... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1866 | 876 |
| Chicory | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Still subject | to duty. |
| China Root |  | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | 1845 | 730 |
| China or Porcelain Ware .. |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1860 | 803 |
| Chip or Willow for Platting |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1845 | 730 |
| Chloride of Lime ... ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1858 | $\varepsilon 03$ |
| Chloral Hydrate | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Still subj |  |
| Chloroform ... | $\ldots$ | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | Still subj | ect to duty. |
| Cider ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1853 | 802 |
| Cigars... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Still subject | to daty. |
| Cinders | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1845 | 730 |
| Cinnabarie Nativa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1845 | 730 |
| Cinnamon ${ }^{\text {Citrate of }}$ Lime | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | 1860 | 803 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1845 | 730 |
| Citrio Acid .. | - |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | 730 |
| Citron preserved with Salt |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 1853 | 802 |
| Civet ... ... ... |  |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - | 1845 | 730 |
| Clocks -.. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..- | . | 1860 | 805 |
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real values first recorded
WAREHOUSING IN BQND


HONDON:
PRINTED FOK HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERT OEFLCB, By DARLING k SON, LTD., $1-3$, GRRAT ST. ThOMAs APORTLE EG.


[^0]:    "The term 'Customs' was anciently used in an extensive sense for customary " payments or dues of many kinds, whether regal, or episcopal, or ecclesiastical, until in " process of time it was restricted to the duties payable to the King, either upon the " exportation or importation, or carriage coastwise, of certain articles of commerce.
    "The original imposition of these duties in this country has been attempted to be
    " traced back to the period of the Roman occupation ; but it is certain that there was an "import duty on wine, called Prise, which was payable to the King, and accounted for "at the Exchequer, as early as the reign of Kichard I. There were other duties " mentioned as payable to the King by merchants or traders, in respect of their " merchandise imported or exported, in the reign of King John ; as, for instance, import "duties on wood, salt, fish, \&c., and export duties on wool and leather.

[^1]:    "The name of Custom, or customary levies, points to their exaction by traditionary "authority, but their legislative origin cunnot be traced back beyond the reign of "Edward I. About the year 1297 the community of the realm granted to the Kiñ , in "aid of his war with France, a Customs duty of 40 s . for every sack of wool, and " 5 marks for every last of leather exported, for the space of two or three years, if the " said war lasted so long. At the same time the King granted that he would take no " Custom of the said community without their common assent, saving to the King and
    " his heirs the old Customs duties granted by the same community before that time of
    " half a mark ( $6 s .8 d$.) for every sack of wool and woolskins, and a mark for every last

[^2]:    * A synopsis of the older laws relating to importation and exportation and the regulation of the Customs will be foand in Appendix I ., page ii .

[^3]:    Prisage and Butlerage of Wines.-(These ancient hereditary duties had been granted by the king to private individuals.)

    ## The Old Subsidy.

    The One per cent. Inwards.

[^4]:    *The first 25 per cent, on Frenoh goods was levied under $\pm$ Will, and Mary, o. 5 called the Imposition 1692-8

[^5]:    *Se Appendix IV., page xx., as to the e noluments which as lately as 1831 were attached to certain Customs Officas as feem.

[^6]:    * Sec Appendir II., page ziii., as to the debt of King Charles I. to the Farmers of the Customs in England.
    $\dagger$ This included other Revenues besides the Customs.
    C 8669

[^7]:    " Stronger declarations could not well be made, than in these addresses and answer:, "that if the Irish would come into the compact of giving up their then great staple of " woollens to England, and cultivating the linens in lieu thereof, they should receive all
    "countenance, favour, and protection for the encouragement and promotion of their linen
    " manufactures to all the advantage their kingdom was capable of; that the Commons
    " would always be ready to give their utmost assistance, and his Majesty would do all
    "that in him lay to encourage the linen manufacture there. And they had the effect of

[^8]:    - This was thu old English Wine gallon whieh wow to the present Imperial gallon as 931 is to $977=74$.

[^9]:    - This was the old Irigh Wine gallon which was to the present Imperial gallon as 2178 is to $877-37$

[^10]:    * An additloaal Port Dnty of 1s. 3d. per ton, oalled Orphan'a Duty, was payable on Coal brought Coastwise into London.

[^11]:    - This fas the old Kinglish Wine Gullon which wws to the prosent Imperial gallon as 231 is to $277: 774$.

[^12]:    The dutios of excise are glso drawbacks on exportation to Irolund
    Until 1Bt January, 18U1.

[^13]:    - The duties of exclse aro also drawbacks on exportation to Ireland.
    +54 George III, c. 120.

[^14]:    -The drities of excine are also drawbacks on exportation to Ireland.
    $\Delta 8$ to the strength of Spiritis, wee 56 George III., c. 140 .

[^15]:    "Item. That the said Merchants may lodge in the Cities Boroughs, and Towns aforesaid, at their own pleasure, \& there stay with their Goods to the content of them who entertain them.
    " Item, That every Contract made by the said Merchants with what persons soever, and from what places soever, for what kind of Merchandizes soever, shall be firm and stable, so that neither of the Merchants shall depart from or go back from his bargain, after a Gods-penny is given and received, between the principal persons contracting; and if it happen that a Contention arise on the said Contract, there shall be a Tryal, or Inquisition, according to the Usages and Customs of the Fairs, and Towns where such Contract shall be made or begun.

[^16]:    Sonthampton Daty.

    There remains to be noticed one other curious old branch of the wine duties which was payable in every port of England and Wales, and which disappeared at the close of the eighteenth century. It was called the Southampton duty, and originated in a grant from Philip and Mary, under the

[^17]:    * By 5 Anne, c. 27, the wine gallon was any vessel containing 231 cubio inches and no more. The modern Imperial gallon is 277.274 oubic inohes.

[^18]:    - Wine containing more than 45 degrees of Proof Spirit was charged as "Mixed Spirita"
    

[^19]:    - The tgaros of thiy Statement for the period extending from 1790 to 5 Jnnoury $18 \%$ have boen oxtracted froun Parilamentary Paper 565 of 184 -The totals do not ayroe with those in the Finnnco Accounts of the United Kinglom, but as it way not found possible
     The ganatities are given in the next following table.
    From 1828 to 1800 the Higures are (rom the Finance Accounte of the United Eingdom, which up to thut date distingriek the Customs
     and Scotland respectively, From 1854 to 1870 the totals have been extracted from the Accounts of Trade, becnuse, for those years, the Finance Accounta fo not mako any distinction between England and Seotland.
     Bcotand and Ircland being from the revords of the Statisticul Office of the Custom Hoasa.

[^20]:    - By 7 Goo. IIL, c. 67. the inland duty of la per lh. was suspended for five years from 1787 in the case of Black and Single teas th the Amerioan Colontes.

[^21]:    - From 1814 the ratcs of duty in Great Britain and Ireland became the same. For the dutien in force in Ireland prior to 1814, wee the next Table.

[^22]:    
    $\qquad$

[^23]:    * But if :mported by Aliene Drawbeck 1s. 3d. more per cent. ad valorem.

[^24]:    - With reference to the perlod from 1801 to 1814 inclusive, it it to be observod-
     from Cora
    (3.) Thas the deatraction of the recorda of the Outtom Hoase by fre in 1844 baving rendered it impracticable to obtain an qoocurate viow of the consumption of any single year prior to that date, the average annaul consumption of the whole period, 1801-1814 is exhibited us the sabstitute for stich in lormation.

[^25]:    * In the prohnbitions on exportation enumerated in this statement, exceptions were made in favour of the supply of cortain Britisli possessions abroad.

[^26]:    * By 33 Geo. III., 0.65 (1793), the exportation of oatmeal was to be no longer governed by the price of oats. but Whenever oatmeal should be under 18s. per boll, the bounty was to be ls. 6d. per owt., and exrortation not to be permitted when the price was at or above 14s. per boll,

    C 8669

[^27]:    - Indian corn admitted to consumption, by practice, at the same times as barley, until 15th February 1826, from which time it was treated by the Officers of Customs as an anenumernted article, and charged at f 10 per cent. ad valorem The Aot Geo. IV., c. 60 (1828), again brought this articie under the Corn Laws,

[^28]:    $\dagger$ This did not however, take plave for foreign wheat the average price remaining undur stb., daring the continuance of the Aot of 1822 ; but on lath May $1820^{2}$, the quarterly average being above $67 \pi_{7}$, the regulating prioes for colonisl wheat, by 55 Geo. III., ocessed, and those by 3 Geo. IV., came into operation.

[^29]:    * But admitted unconditionally, at oertain duties, from 15th June 1825. See 6 Geo. IV., 0. 65.
    $\dagger$ The atock of oats had been previously delivered under the Act of 1815.
    $\ddagger$ These are the high rates of duty by the 3 Geo. IV., $0.60,1822$. The object of this temporary law was to auspend the operation of the Act of 1815, as far as regards the stock of corn in warehouse on 2nd May 1826 .
    §The object of this Order was to anticipate the operation of the Act of $181 \overline{1}$, which could not legally take effect until 15th November 2826, when the quarterly averages would be deolared; and the admission of the articles in auestion to entry for consumption, would be allowed only in oase those averages were at or above the sums at which coasumption vas permitted by that Act.

[^30]:    The larger part of the foregoing slatement as to the Corn duties is taken from the "Historical Summary uf the Corn Lawn," a little work publiehed in 1841 by Mr. H. Thornton. a clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Importa and Exporta.

[^31]:    * Five per cent. additional on all these duties.

[^32]:    - Fire par cont. aditional on all theme dutiea

[^33]:    

[^34]:     Great Britain, it was subject to Excise duty of 48 per lb. By $\overline{5}$ Geo. IV., c. ss, the permaneat daty on Canaliaa Tobacco was reduced by
     Great Britain, it wran zubject to Exciee daty of os per lb.
    
    Tobscon of $12 e$ per lb. in addition to the Excise duties on Tobacce. wholly an Excise duty in Great Britain, whilist in Ireland it was partly an Custome and partly an Exy on unmanafactnrod Tobaco being
    

[^35]:    - This was an Exolae duty in Great Britain and a Cuatoms duty in Ireland

[^36]:     Excise duty of 4. ; in Ireladd, the Customs duty was 13s, and the Exciee duty 3e. per lh.

[^37]:    - Bubjeut to Excise duty of ©e, par lb. in Great Britain. In Ireland. Envir was sabject to a Onatoms duty of the lite amount.
    

[^38]:    - Thie was an Excise daty in Great Britain but a Customs duty in Irelana.

[^39]:    - The several ad ontorem duttes by this Act wore to be paid in British Curroncy in all cases where the value of such articles was ostimated in Britigh Curreney, and where estimated in Irish Carrenoy the duties to be paid in Irish Currency, and those on Wreolles ostimated in British Curreney, an
    Mnanactures in Lrish Curreney.

[^40]:    Note.-The feregoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the xize of packages in the case of tobacco and spirits, or the limitation to particular ports of importation, \&c.) are not incladed,-such restrictions being rather of the nature of regulations than of absolute prohibition.

[^41]:    - From 5th Jaly 1835 ( 6 Goo. IV, e. 104).

[^42]:    - From 5th Joly 1825 ( 6 Geo. IV., c. 104 )

[^43]:    - From ©th July 1893 (6 Geo. IV., o. 1 4).

[^44]:    - From 6th Joly 180\% (8 Geo. IV, e 104)

[^45]:    - From 5 th July 1825 (6 Gea IV. © 104).

[^46]:    *From öth July 1890(6 Geo. TV, c. C4.

[^47]:    * From 5th July $18{ }^{2} 5$ ( 6 Gco. IV., c. 104 ).

[^48]:    Note.-'The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.q. the limitation of the size of packages in the case of tobaco and spirits, or the limitation to partioalar ports of importation, \&c.) are not included,-suoh restrictions being rather of the ascure of regulation than of absolute prohibition.

[^49]:    * Five por cent additional on atl the above dutios in these yeans impowed by Aot 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17. 15th May 1840.

[^50]:    * When any of the above articles are removed from Englandito Scotland or Ireland. or from Scotland to Ireland, the several Duties in tho respective columns become Drawbacks.

[^51]:    Note.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolately prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the size of packages in the case of tobacco and spirits, or the limitation to particular ports of importation, \&co.) are not included,-such restrictions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolate prohihition

[^52]:    Note-s par cent additional on all the above duties $\mathfrak{m}$ continuation of the additional rate imposod by 3 \& 4 Vic, c. 17.

[^53]:    Notre -5 per cent. additional on all the above duties in continuntion of the additional rate impoeed by $3 \& 4$ Vic, a 17.

[^54]:    Nore- -6 per cent additional on all the above dutien in continumtion of the additional rate imponal by 3 a 4 Vic., 0.17.

[^55]:    Nots.-5 per cert, additioual on all the above daties in continastion of the udditional rate imposed by 3 s 4 Vic. 2.17.

[^56]:    Nore. -5 por cont, additional on all the above datioa in continuntion of the odditional rate imposed by s.t 4 Yic. o 17.

[^57]:    - When any of the above artioles are removed from England to Scotland or Yreland the several Daties become Dravibeeks

[^58]:    Note.-The forugoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to
    which there were certain restrictions upon importation (r.f. the limitation of the aizo of packages in tho cain? of tobacco and spirtia, or the limitation to partioular porta of importation, se.) are not inoluded, --such rastrionions being rather of
    the nature of regalation than of absolute prohibition.

[^59]:    = With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rato insposed by 3 a 4 Vic., e. 17.

[^60]:    - With addition of $\overline{0}$ per cent. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rato impowed by $\$$ a 4 Fic., a, 1i.,

[^61]:    - With adilition of 5 per cent on amount of daty, in continnatior of the additional rate imposed by $3 \times$ Vic. c. 17.

[^62]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Vic., o. 17.

[^63]:    - With addtlon of 5 per cent, on amount of day, in continuation of the additional rato impomed by 3 \& Vic. c. 17.

[^64]:    - With addition of $\bar{j}$ ber cont. on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $i \& 4$ Vic., $c, 17$.

[^65]:    - Wtth aldition of 5 por cant. on amount of daty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Yic., c .17.

[^66]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on rmount of duty, in contlanation of the additiongl rate imposed by 3 a 4 Fic., e. 17.

[^67]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of duly, in contipuation of the additonal rate imposd by 3 a 4 Vie., a 17

[^68]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of daty, in contimation of the additional rate imposed by is \& Fic., c. 17.

[^69]:    - With addition of 5 por oont, on amount of duty, in continuation of the additional rate imposed by 3 a 4 Vie, e. 17 .

[^70]:    - With nddition of 5 per cent. on amonnt of duty, in continuntion of the additional rate imposed by $3 \& 4$ Fic., o. 17.

[^71]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of daty, in contination of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vicic $\mathbf{c} 17$.

[^72]:    - With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of duty, in cont'nuation of the ndditional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. 17.

[^73]:    - With addition of 5 per cont. on amount of daty, in continuntion of the additional rate impored by 3 \& 4 Fic., e. 17 .

[^74]:    *With addition of $\dot{b}$ per cent, on mount oi duty, in contination of the additional rate imposed by 3 \& 4 Vic., c. $1 \%$.

[^75]:    With addition of 5 per cent. on amount of daty, in continuntion of the additional rate tmposed by 8 \& 4 Vic., $c, 17$.

[^76]:    Nots.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were oertain restrictions upon importation (e.9., the limitation of the rize of paokrges in the case of tobecoo and apirits, or the limitation to partioular ports of importation, \&c.) are not inoluded,-suob restrictions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolute prohibition.

[^77]:    C 8669

[^78]:    * Prohibition on importation of extracts or essences of hops and other concentrations thereof repealed $25 \& 26$ Vic., $0.28,8.22$.

    Nore.-The foregoing list refers only to goods whioh were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the size of packages in the case of tobacco and spirits, or the limitation to partioular ports of importation, \&o.) are not included, such restriotions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolnte prohibition.

[^79]:    * Prohibition on importation of extracts or essences of hops and other concentrations thereof repealed $25 \& 26$ Vic., 0.22, a. 22.

    NOTE.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolately prohibited to boimported. Those goods as to which thare were certain restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the rize of packages in the case of tobacco and apirita, or the limitation to particular porte of importation, \&o.) are not included, such restriotions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolute prohibition.

[^80]:    Note.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certsin restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the sixe of packages in the case of tobecoo and spirita, or the limitation to particular ports of importation, se.) are not included, such rentrictions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolute prohibition.

[^81]:    Note.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolately prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.q., the limitation of the size of packages in the case of tobacco and spirits, or the limitation to particular porte of importation, \&co.) are not included, suoh restrictions being rather of the nature of regulation than of absolute prohibition.

[^82]:    Note.-The foregoing list refers only to goods which were absolutely prohibited to be imported. Those goods as to which there were certain restrictions upon importation (e.g., the limitation of the size of packages in the case of tobacco and spirits, or the limitation to particular ports of importation, co.) are not ineludel,-such restrictions being rather of
    the nature of regulation than of absolute prohibition.
    *The absolute prohibition to import these articles may be removed or modified by speoial permission of the Commisgioners of Customs ( 59 s 60 Vic., o. 23, s. $\mathbf{~ 5}$ ).

