

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

HAITI.

BULLETIN NO. 62.

1892.

[Revised to September 1, 1893.]



Proyecto de Digitalización
Academia Dominicana de la Historia





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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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Commercial Directory of Mexico.
Commercial Directory of Peru.
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Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic.
Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
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Commercial Directory of Latin America.
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Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE.

If, starting from the port of New York, we follow a straight line running almost directly south for a little less than 1,400 miles, we should come to the city of Port au Prince, which is the capital of the Republic of Haiti; and if starting from the port of Boston we proceed on a straight line running just the fraction of a point to the east of south for about the same distance, we should find ourselves in the city of Santo Domingo, which is the capital of the Republic of that name. These two Republics together cover the island which is itself sometimes designated by the name of the one and sometimes by the name of the other of them. But, to speak more accurately, Haiti constitutes about one-third of the island and covers the western part of it, while Santo Domingo occupies the remaining two-thirds, covering the eastern part of it. Though forming parts of the same island, the two Republics are just as distinct and dissimilar in language, in traditions, and in social ideas as are France and Spain; they are two entirely separate and distinct nations—a person may know much about one of them, and yet be quite uninformed as to the other.

For several reasons, the island, materially and geographically, as well as historically, is one of the most remarkable places in this hemisphere. It is, as just indicated, situated somewhat less than 1,400 miles directly south of the central New England coast, and it is only a little more than that distance east from the City of Mexico. Cuba is some 50 miles to the northwest and Puerto Rico the same distance to the east, while Jamaica lies about 100



miles to the southwest of it; so that it is placed, as it were, right in the center of the four great Antilles, of which it is one and the next in size after Cuba. . It is, besides, within 600 miles of the northern coast of South America, and to the north of it, not far away, are Inagua, Turk's, and other smaller islands. It lies between $17^{\circ} 37'$ and 20° north latitude and between $68^{\circ} 20'$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ longitude west from Greenwich, so that it is to be noted that the whole island is well within the tropics, and that its topographical position is such as to command the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico from the southeast and to give it importance on the great ocean highway leading from Europe and the United States to the isthmus which joins the two Americas and which must, in the opinion of many, open some day a convenient passage between the great oceans.

The island under consideration is very large, so large indeed that a person on any central part of it would find it difficult to conceive that he is not on the mainland of a continent rather than a mere island. Its greatest length from east to west is a little more than 400 miles, while its breadth from north to south varies from about 160 miles, measured from near Point Isabella to Cape Béate, to about 17 miles across the narrowest part of the extreme western peninsula, and it is estimated that its perimeter, not including its very numerous bays and inlets, would measure not far from 900 miles. Compared with European countries as to square miles of surface, it is nearly three times as large as Belgium, one-fifth larger than the Kingdom of Greece, more than twice the size of Denmark, and is only a little smaller than Portugal or Ireland. Compared in this respect with the States of the American Union, it is one-fourth larger than the whole area covered by Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut together; it is more than six times as large as Connecticut, or a little larger than South Carolina; that is, it contains about 31,000 square miles of surface. These figures are confined to the main



island. But there are in addition thereto, several considerable islets whose adjacency to it is such as to preclude all question as to their falling under its sovereignty. There is Gonaïve, which stretches for 40 miles from just below and to the right of the Môle St. Nicolas in sailing down the great bay which ends at Port au Prince; there is the famous Ile de la Tortue, which lies on the northern coast about midway between the Môle and the City of Cape Haitien, and which has 22 miles of length and 4 to 5 of breadth; there are La Saona to the east, nearly the size of La Tortue; Alta Vela, covering a number of square miles off the southern coast, looking like a huge pile standing straight up out of the sea, and from which guano has been exported, and several other islets of lesser size, although they add more than 500 square miles to the territory. At whatever point the island be approached from the sea, it looks, when seen from afar, like a huge mass of mountains running in all directions and all jumbled up in hopeless confusion, so that credence can easily be given to the story, told in some of the books, that an English Admiral, when asked by George III for a description of the island, crumpled up a sheet of paper in his hand, threw it on the table before His Majesty, and said, "Sire, Haiti looks like that."

At first glance, these mountains appear to come right down to the water's brink and to be covered all over with shrubbery and stubby trees of a not particularly inviting aspect, and one begins then to wonder where people can live or valuable crops can be grown. A closer examination, however, discloses that these mountains consist, in the main, of two long ranges running from east to west through the whole island, their general character and that of their almost numberless offshoots being such as to divide the rest of the land up into valleys and plains, of which some on the coast are the sites of cities and villages, and others in the interior are of marvelous fertility. From these mountains, too, flow innumerable streams, which, in some instances, become navi-



gable rivers, and in other cases, serve to irrigate the fruitful plains and valleys. It seems, indeed, as if it were not possible to go anywhere on the island, not even in the centers of the extensive plains, without being in proximity to mountains all round.

The trees which, when seen from afar, looked like forbidding shrubbery, prove, many of them, to be very large and such as might be useful in commerce. Some of them bear delicious fruits, and some are laden with flowers of enchanting odors, which can often be distinctly perceived for miles at sea. Of the mountains, too, some rise to a considerable height, the highest in the Cibao district attaining 7,672 feet, as also La Salle and La Hotte in the southern and western districts. But none of them reach up to the frost line. Moreau de Saint Méry, who wrote, toward the end of the last century, with an accuracy which makes him still an authority about the island, says :

The number of mountains and their height, notwithstanding the vast extent of the numerous plains, give to the country, when seen at a distance, a mountainous appearance, and this is the reason why the first view is far from giving to us the favorable opinion of the island which it deserves.

Everywhere on the coast, there are bays and inlets, many of which afford safe anchorage and shelter for vessels. There are no less than eleven ports open to foreign commerce in the Haitian part of the island, three or four others where foreign vessels are permitted to take cargoes, but not to clear for the high seas, and there are besides, a large number of smaller ports open only to the coasting trade. In the interior, are mineral springs, where there were once considerable establishments for persons desiring the benefit of the water. There are eight of them which are well known, more than half the number being in the southern part of the Republic.

Of rivers, properly so called, there are three, the largest being the Artibonite, which flows in a northwesterly course through the great plain of that name, emptying into Gonaïve Gulf between St.



Marc and Gonaïves. Of the other two, one, Trois-Rivières, has its mouth near Port de Paix, and the other, La Grande Anse, flows into the sea near Jérémie. There are forty-three rivulets well known and distinguished by name and locality. Some of them are made to serve the useful purpose of watering the fertile plains in the dry season. In the interior, also, are some quite large lakes, the Etangsale, which is 22 miles long and has 60 miles of shore line, being the largest. A peculiarity of some of them is that their waters are often very deep, and in one of them, the water has a bitter, salt taste, and ebbs and flows with the sea. There are several great plains in Haiti, and they are all remarkable for their fertility and productiveness. They are known as the plains of Cayes, Leogane, Archahaie, Cul-de-Sac, Gonaïves Hinche, and Artbonite, respectively.

The climate is, of course, wholly tropical, and to some temperaments, the blazing sun and the unceasing heat are well-nigh intolerable. Generally, however, it is the unbroken continuation rather than the intensity of the heat in the tropics that renders a residence there so often enervating to northerners. Higher temperatures sometimes visit New York and Philadelphia than ever come to Haiti. But there is a considerable variation of temperature according to locality even there. The heat at Port au Prince is, owing to its situation, probably as great as at any other seaport in the West Indies. From the middle of April to the middle or end of October, the mercury in the Fahrenheit thermometer indicates from 94° to 96° every day; but it never rises higher than 96°, and it seldom falls below 94° or 93° through the middle of the day, during the half of the year when the sky is usually clear, the rains falling, as a rule, late in the afternoons or evenings, a rainy day as it is understood in New England being a rare occurrence there. The nights are, on an average, from 10° to 20° cooler than the days, so that they seem cool and refreshing by comparison. During the rest of the year, which covers the "dry season" from October to



April, the temperature is, on the average, about 10° cooler; that is, the mercury indicates from 84° to 86° every day, very rarely indeed lower than 84° , though if the dry land breezes are blowing, as they often are, the mercury runs up sometimes to 90° and even higher.

All this is true of Port au Prince, of which experienced naval officers have said that there is no more beautiful or better site for a seaboard city anywhere. But it is, as already indicated, notoriously one of the hottest places in the West Indies. It stands at the head of a great bay hemmed in by Gonaïve Island on one side, and on the other by the shore running down from the Môle St. Nicolas, while back of it and on either side of it, are ranges of mountains, so that it is not as open, as most other seaboard cities of the Antilles are, to the full sweep of the breezes. At Cape Haitien and all along the northern coasts, as well as in other localities, it is cooler than at the capital. Of course, as one goes higher up in the mountains the intense heat of the seaboard becomes moderated. A ride of 6 miles up the mountain side from Port au Prince will reach La Coupe or Petionville, a beautiful retreat about 1,400 feet above the sea, where a very few degrees of lower heat seem quite refreshing. And at Turey (more than 1,600 feet above the sea), only part of a day's ride higher up than Petionville, Americans and Europeans have often been heard to complain of the cold at night, though even there the mercury never falls below 45° F. So that, altogether, it is not now thought that a residence in the island is either dangerous or unhealthful for foreigners on account of the heat. Indeed, it is believed that it would be easy, owing to the mountainous character of the country, to hit upon localities there which would be more strengthening and more health-giving to northerners of weakly constitutions and impaired vitality than any of the places now frequented by them during the winter months either in the tropics or elsewhere in the South. It has already been predicted that Haiti will some day





HARBOR, PORT AU PRINCE.



become a popular winter resort. If a foreigner will install himself a mile or two back from the seacoast and observe the ordinary rules of health, he will find no more danger from fevers at any season of the year in Haiti than in more temperate climates.

Moreover, the climate, the locality, the topographical and other conditions seem materially to affect and modify many of the ailments and diseases familiar to the medical profession and to mankind. In reference to this phase of the subject, the subjoined statements are given, chiefly on the authority of two educated physicians, both foreigners, of whom one, Dr. Smith, an Englishman, practiced his profession in Haiti for more than thirty-five years up to 1874, and the other, Dr. Terres, is a well-known American who, since 1875, has been and still is in active practice at Port au Prince.

The most common of all bodily ailments in that country are fevers. If one receives the sting of a wasp, or a shock from a fall or a wound, or "catches a cold," a slight fever may result. But the ordinary fevers are not by any means regarded as serious or in any way dangerous. Generally speaking, they are all of a bilious type; they are well understood and readily yield to treatment. Among the natives, the worst type is the pernicious, the dreaded yellow fever, which is now considered infectious, but not contagious, and which, as a matter of fact, is exotic in Haiti; it is always brought from abroad, though it is thought to be endemic in all the West Indies. "I have never," says Dr. Terres, "known a case here that was not brought from some other place. At the same time, I do not doubt that it might originate here." It is not regarded as necessarily fatal, much depending on the constitution and previous habits of the patient. The alkaline treatment has met with marked success. All fevers of the typhoid type are very rare. Pulmonary disease is almost unknown, except, singularly enough, among the natives, and among them, it is always hereditary. Foreigners suffering from this ailment in any form find relief in that



climate. Rheumatism among the natives is believed to originate almost entirely from want of care and a too free use of stimulants. Acute dysentery and other bowel troubles are very rare, and so are Bright's disease and other kidney affections.

Indeed, Haiti is thought to be an excellent resort for persons afflicted with this latter class of maladies. The great activity given by the climate to the skin, together with the character and quality of the waters there, seems to act almost as a specific in those cases. Scarlet fever and throat and eruptive diseases exist only in a mild form, and yield readily to treatment. Tetanus seems much more common there than in colder countries. Persons sometimes bring on lockjaw from the merest abrasions by so slight an indiscretion as bathing while the abrasions last. Several cases within the past year are reported to have resulted from the puncture of the hypodermic needle. The precaution for a person having any flesh wound, however slight, is to keep from bathing and from all avoidable dampness. The dreaded tetanus is, however, no more common in Haiti than in other tropical countries.

The Republic has been freer than most other countries from epidemics. But in 1881-'82, it was visited by the smallpox, which raged for several months, and thousands upon thousands fell victims to it. Once before, the same disease came upon the country, but in a less deadly form. Cholera has never appeared there. Last year, *la grippe* found its way to Haiti for the first time, but it was not by any means as severe there as in Europe and the United States. The few deaths that resulted from it were confined to old persons.

Dr. Terres says that it is difficult to get at the statistics of the average death rate, but he thinks it less than the same average in the United States, in Cuba, or in Jamaica. "I think," says this most careful and successful practitioner, "that Haiti is much more healthy than any other island in the Antilles. Port au Prince is certainly much more healthy than Kingston or Havana." Dr.



Smith observes that "away from the towns in the interior and rural districts but few diseases or distempers are known. Indeed, the interior of the country is so healthful as not to be at all the physician's Eldorado. People die there as they must die everywhere, but it is very seldom that we hear of any illness of a complicated or alarming character, such as is common in America and elsewhere." Let it be repeated that no foreigner who is temperate in habit and cleanly in person, and who will avoid the midday sun, the rains and unnecessary exposure to dampness, and take care to sleep a little back from the immediate seacoast, need have the slightest anxiety about his health in Haiti. In regard to the wet and the dry season, it ought to be stated that neither the one nor the other prevails over the whole country at the same time. At Port au Prince, the rainy season covers the summer months and runs up to "les pluies de la toussaints" (the beginning of November). But in other parts of the Republic, the rains run into and cover most of the winter months, so that there is never a season when rains are not prevalent in some parts of the island, and never a season which is dry everywhere there.

INSECTS, REPTILES, BIRDS, AND ANIMALS.

The presumption that all tropical countries are teeming with insect life is quite correct. Mosquitoes, fleas, chigres, cockroaches, ants, butterflies, fireflies, bees, locusts, spiders, scorpions, centipedes, and the like do abound there. But, generally speaking, those that are most troublesome are less numerous in Haiti than elsewhere in the West Indies; a fact that may be due to its peculiarly mountainous character.

But there are a few localities that are in this respect an exception to the general rule; for instance, the vicinity of the lake wells in the interior is pestered with clouds of noisome insects. On some of the practically uninhabited islets, as Gonaïve and l'Île-à-Vaches, mosquitoes are found in profusion, and on the latter islet.



the chigre, an infinitesimal insect of the tick species, is a source of annoyance. The chigre seeks a hiding place anywhere it can on the person, preferably on the feet or lower limbs; there unseen, and for the time unfelt, burrowing itself and laying its eggs in a kind of tiny sack. If these eggs be not discovered and carefully extracted in due time, quite serious consequences may follow. But the chigre is scarcely known in the parts of the country which are well inhabited.

In general, mosquitoes and fleas are no more numerous in Haiti than in portions of the United States during the summer season, so that Haiti can not at all be considered a mosquito country. Cockroaches and ants, the latter of almost every conceivable sort and description except the African "driver," confront the house-keeper at every turn. The former seem gifted with extraordinary omniverous powers, spreading havoc among books, papers, and even articles of clothing, unless checked in their ravages. Still, with ordinary care, both ant and cockroach can easily be kept from doing injury or even occasioning much inconvenience.

The common house fly, so annoying to some people in northern homes during the warm seasons, is not at all abundant in Haiti; but of butterflies and fireflies of the most brilliant species, there is no lack. The honey bee of several different species is plentiful, and its culture, particularly in the southern and western districts, has resulted in the production of honey and wax for exportation. Centipedes, scorpions, and the most repellent-looking creatures in the form of spiders abound. The bite or sting of all this class of creatures is considered poisonous, but ordinarily, it is no more harmful than the sting of the northern wasp. The land crab is also plentiful, and is sold in the markets regularly, as under the culinary art, it makes a palatable dish.

There are no poisonous snakes and comparatively few of any kind in Haiti. Land turtles are found in abundance, and, like the crab, they are made to add to the delicacies of the table.



But of all reptiles, lizards are by far the most common. They abound everywhere and are of almost every known species, but they are entirely harmless. And so, too, of frogs, whose vocal power is in no way inferior to that of their northern kindred.

Once on the spot, the foreigner never bothers himself about any of the insects or reptiles in Haiti, or even thinks of them. And so, too, of hurricanes and earthquakes; they do sometimes visit the island, but nobody ever suffers by anticipation of them.

It is stated on scientific authority (see Wallace's Geographical Distribution of Animals, Vol. II, page 66) that there are forty different species of birds in Haiti, of which seventeen are peculiar to it; but it must be borne in mind that the island has never yet been wholly subjected to the scrutiny of modern science in any respect. Certain it is that birds are very numerous everywhere. The ortolan and other toothsome birds are daily sold in the markets, and this is true of all the common domestic fowls and poultry.

With the exception of wild hogs on the Ile de la Tortue and possibly in one or two other localities, some untamed horses and horned cattle running at large in the eastern part, and some wild goats, particularly on the islets in the lakes and their vicinity, there are no wild animals on the island. Even the agouti, which is still mentioned in the books, is believed to be entirely extinct.

All the ordinary domestic animals, horses, donkeys, horned cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, etc., are common and generally plentiful.

It is said that no city, in proportion to extent and population, has more dogs than Port au Prince except Constantinople, but they are mostly of the "cur" species, and they never fail to announce their presence on the slightest provocation, especially in the night time. Still, hydrophobia is almost unknown in the island. Until recent years, cats were rather scarce, and were bought and sold there as well-bred dogs are now bought and sold in Chicago and



New York, though not at such high prices. The cats of Haiti are of symmetrical form and beautiful in appearance.

The donkey is very common and very useful everywhere in the country, and his proverbial docility, reliability, and enduring strength there reach their height. He seems, besides, to have acquired an understanding of the creole intonations on the word *là*, which would puzzle even the intelligent foreigner for weeks, for his mountaineer master cries out to him *là là* when he is to go ahead, or back, or stop, or turn to the right or the left, and he appears to know what is expected of him by the intonation.

Of native horses, there seems to be an ample supply. They were originally of the Andalusian breed. They are noticeably smaller than the average horse of the temperate zones, but they are spirited, strong, very hardy, and very seldom intractable, and are generally trained to the saddle. Those in use in the cities especially are almost all stallions. Except on market days, when the country folks bring them, mares are seldom seen in the cities; they are kept in the back country and the mountains for constant breeding. Horses are never exported commercially from Haiti. There have been a few isolated attempts at introducing some of larger and more improved types from Jamaica and the United States, but they have been mostly geldings, and those from the north have not thrived well.

The horned cattle in use as beasts of burden are universally bulls, hardy and of good size. The cow does not produce milk in sufficient quantities to render making of butter and cheese an industry even for home consumption. This must be greatly owing to the fact that the grasses on which these animals and sheep thrive in the temperate zones grow only sparsely in the tropics, and can not there be made to grow from sowing the seeds. It may also be partly due to this fact that the sheep-producing industry has never been attempted on a commercial scale, and that the beef and mutton are decidedly inferior to those meats in more northern climes.



Sheep and goats are found everywhere. The former are never shorn, and the milk of the latter is used to supply the lack of that article from cows.

Either the native supply of cattle is diminishing or there has come about within the past few years an increased demand for them, for within that period, the importations of them, mostly for slaughtering purposes, from San Domingo, Puerto Rico, and Cuba have been notably augmented.

The Haitian hog is, to the northern eye, a queer-looking creature. He is usually lean; his legs, his head, and his caudal appendage are very long, so that he presents the appearance of an elongated caricature of the average sleek and chunky American hog. It would be easy to improve him by crossing him with a better breed.

There has never been any attempt to raise any of the domestic animals in Haiti for exportation, and the curing of meats by the ordinary processes is, owing to the climate, well-nigh impossible there without resort to refrigerating methods, which have never yet come into use. It may be affirmed that these animals are raised in the country only for domestic use and home consumption.



Chapter II.

HISTORICAL.

In order to show how the existing political conditions of things came about in this Republic, a brief page of history not altogether unfamiliar to the general reader must be turned over.

The island, whose original name was Haiti, signifying a mountainous country, was the sixth point of land discovered in 1492 by Columbus during his first voyage in the New World, and was named by him Hispaniola. If an average of the estimates made by historians be taken, it may be stated that he found it peopled by about 1,000,000 aborigines. Of them and the island, he wrote to his sovereigns of Spain: "I swear to your Majesties that there is not in the world a better land or a better people." Here was founded the first Spanish colony in the New World.

The early discovery of gold soon brought great numbers of greedy adventurers, who forced the aborigines to till the fertile fields and especially to toil in the mines and the streams where the precious metal was at first found in moderate abundance. The relentless colonists drove them on with pitiless rigor, in spite of protest, revolt, and resistance, until wealth poured into the laps of the rulers and ran in golden streams to the Spanish throne. Cities and villages sprang up and flourished; magnificence and splendor were the order of the day in Hispaniola. Spaniards loved to compare it all with the splendors of Andalusia, and the colony became the commercial emporium of the New World.

Meantime, it was found that under the cruel exactions, the aborigines were rapidly declining in numbers. Indeed, so speed-



ily did they decline that, according to one estimate, of the 1,000,000 whom Columbus found there at the end of 1492, not more than 60,000 were left at the expiration of fifteen years from the time when he first cast anchor in the peaceful waters of the Môle St. Nicolas, and within twenty-two years from that date, that is, in 1514, the numbers had, some authorities assert, gone down to less than 14,000; so that it would appear that a peaceful population of one million souls practically passed out of existence in their own country under foreign oppression within twenty-five years. Even assuming the original estimate to have been greatly exaggerated, the reduction in numbers must have been fearfully rapid, and the destruction was so complete that not a trace of the Indian blood is found in the island to-day.

At first, to keep up the supply of labor, the natives of the surrounding islands were decoyed from their homes and reduced to slavery in Hispaniola, but this did not suffice, and as early as 1502, Africans were purchased from the Portuguese for servitude in the colony. And this was the date of the introduction of African slavery and the origin of the presence of the negro in America.

The beginning of this slavery was due to the Portuguese, and a sale mart was established at Lisbon, where, in the "fifteen thirties," thousands of Africans were sold annually. The Dutch were also mixed up in the traffic. The African did not die out under hardships as the Indian did, and for a time, with the forced labor of the former and of the remnants of the latter, the splendors of the colony were maintained and pushed forward, but the yield of the gold fields began to diminish rapidly, and then the colonists commenced to rush off *en masse* to the newly discovered mines in Mexico and Peru, taking with them in many instances their African slaves, thus planting negro slavery on the American continent. Then it was that the colony entered upon a period of decline and decay from which it never recovered. The only indications that one sees to-day in Santo



Domingo of the splendors of the first Spanish occupation are the ruins here and there of what must have been truly magnificent edifices, notably of the monastery at the Dominican capital, which are grand and imposing almost beyond description, but the Spaniard left behind him the impress of his language and his form of religion, and one sees now in a majority of the population unmistakable evidences of Spanish origin.

The French occupation of the western part of the island came about in this way: The policy of the Spaniards led them to keep up a strict police of the Antillean seas and to claim everything there as theirs; so, when war had been declared between France and Spain, about 1520, and Henry VIII had turned against his former ally, the Emperor Charles V, England and France began, in the interests of their own commerce, to connive at and encourage the fitting out of privateersmen to make reprisals on the Spanish in those waters. By a mere coincidence, the privateersmen selected different parts of the same island of St. Christopher as the base of their operations. Spain, in due season, sent out forces against them, destroyed their rendezvous, and drove them away. Those who escaped, especially the French, gathered on the island of Tortuga (Ile de la Tortue), on the northern coast of Haiti. This occurred about 1530, and was the beginning of the French occupation of the island. The colonists at La Tortue, though attacked again and again by the Spaniards, succeeded in maintaining themselves and largely increasing their numbers there, and at length, began to spread over on the mainland, pushing little by little into the interior, establishing settlements, cultivating the fertile fields, and importing whole cargoes of African slaves, to the number, finally, of many thousands annually. Governors were sent out to the colony from time to time, and its material growth and prosperity went on until it became phenomenal among the most favored places in the world



It must be noticed that all this while, Spain had never relinquished an iota of her claim to the whole island, and that, from time to time, according to the condition of things among the nations of Europe, in their relations to one another, she made determined efforts to assert that claim by the sword. Still, the French held their own until they spread all over the western part, and when Louis XIV concluded the treaty of Ryswick with the allied powers, in 1697, he secured to the French Crown all that part of the island actually occupied by his subjects. From this treaty, therefore, dates the recognized authority of the French in Haiti.

Perhaps it may be well to note here, parenthetically, that in 1795, Spain, by the treaty of Bâle, ceded the whole island to France, but the eastern part went back again to the Spanish Crown after the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1822, the Spanish portion placed itself under, and was absorbed by, Haitian sovereignty, but it resumed its autonomy after the revolution of 1843, and thereafter, on the ground that it was an object of conquest by Haiti, it went voluntarily in 1861 again under the Spanish Crown. In 1863, it revolted against Spanish domination, and in 1865, Spain formally gave up her attempt to subdue it; so that, since 1865, Santo Domingo has been continuously an independent republic. In this connection, also, it ought to be stated that the laws of the Dominican Republic are extremely liberal toward foreigners, and that American capital, to the amount of at least \$4,000,000, is already invested there, the entire foreign capital so invested running up to more than \$13,000,000.

The treaty of Ryswick did not accurately define the boundaries between the Spanish portion and the French. This was not done until 1770, when a zigzag line was run from Fort Dauphin and Mancenillo Bay on the north to Anses-à-Pitres on the south so as to give to the French about one-third of the island, and that one-third constitutes to-day the Republic of Haiti.



At the time of the conclusion of the treaty of the boundaries, as that of 1776 is called, France was at peace on all the seas of the world, but shortly thereafter, war broke out between her and England, and it is within the knowledge of every patriotic American that in 1778, France and the American colonies entered into a treaty by which they agreed to render mutual assistance against England. In the following year, Count d'Estaing was ordered to recruit a force in the French Antillean colonies to cooperate with the Americans who were then engaged in the fierce struggle for independence. In this way, it came about that 800 Haitian volunteers, all blacks and mulattoes, took part in the siege of Savannah and in all that the Count d'Estaing did thereabout, and to that extent, the United States were aided by the valor and the blood of the Afro-Haitians to achieve their independence.

In the same way, too, nearly thirty years later, Haiti lent to Simon Bolivar material aid which turned the scales in favor of the freedom and independence of what are now Venezuela and Colombia. When the French Revolution burst like a tornado on the world, it found the elements in Haiti quite ripe for a similar outburst. There were 30,000 whites steeped in luxury and politically divided into hopelessly irreconcilable factions, but all of one accord in the purpose to maintain the *status quo* of the blacks and mulattoes; about 30,000 mulattoes, many of them rich and educated, and all free,* but smarting under the most galling and humiliating social, industrial, and legal discriminations against them, and back of both these two classes, nearly 500,000 black slaves, sullen, silent, groaning under a cruel form of bondage and yearning for almost any change whatever.

When, therefore, in 1789, news of the decrees of the National Assembly at Versailles, reached Haiti, the whole colony was speedily thrown into excitement, turmoil, and finally anarchy, which, in

* "The free men of color in the French colonies, though released from the dominion of individuals, were considered the property of the public." Bryan Edwards, Vol IV, page 10.



spite of all efforts to the contrary, continued until the mulattoes carried their point, which was to secure a full recognition of their citizenship under the decrees, and until at last, both they and the whites alike appealed to the blacks. In the fierce strife which followed, all parties seemed to vie with one another in practicing the most fearful cruelties, and it was these atrocities, surrounding death with every conceivable terror and suffering, that constituted the far-famed "Horrors of the Negro Insurrection in San Domingo." The state of things led commissioners Southanax and Polverel, who had been sent from France with full powers for restoring order, to proclaim general emancipation in 1793. Their proclamations were confirmed by the National Legislative Assembly at Paris and extended to all the French colonies February 4, 1794, so that legalized slavery ceased in Haiti after this latter date, though for some time before that, it had in reality ceased, inasmuch as everywhere the negroes were in arms.

Toussaint l'Ouverture, one of the self-emancipated blacks, who, with Jean Francois, Biasson, and other black leaders, had gone to the Spaniards in the eastern part, came back when he heard of the emancipation, and flung his sword into the balance in favor of France, which was then at war with Spain and England. Toussaint at once developed extraordinary military genius. He speedily drove the English out of all their strongholds in the north, and quickly restored comparative order. He made himself felt everywhere and in everything in the island, and soon became practically the sole governing power there. He was generous and humane, and his great character still shines out on the pages of history as the one illustrious figure which gives relief from the pain of those dark days and trying times. Order having been restored, he devoted himself to reorganization, in which he displayed quite as much genius as he had exhibited in the field. The wheels of peaceful industry were again set in motion. The old planters returned to their plantations under the guarantee of a



word that never was broken, and the fields once more smiled with flower and harvest. In the course of this work of reorganization, he had, in May, 1801, promulgated a constitution which conferred special powers on him, but which was, however, distinctly made subject to the approval of the mother country.

It seems to have been this constitution which aroused Napoleon's suspicion of Toussaint's possible ambition, and induced him to lend ear to the incessant and impassioned appeals of some of the planters who considered themselves ruined by the negro insurrection. It was after the treaty of Amiens, and France was at peace with the world. Napoleon had failed to establish a contributory tropical colony in the east, so that, for weeks, the great arbiter of Europe was absorbed in gathering information about Haiti. "Why," said he, "why should this rich colony, alone free in the midst of slavery, be left to form a possible alliance with England?" After planning in every detail with as much care and skill as he afterwards planned for the invasion of Russia, he decided to send and did send to Haiti the famous expedition of 1802, which arrived at the harbor of Cape Haitien on the 12th of February of that year. It was an imposing force of 30,000 men and 40 vessels, under the command of Napoleon's brother-in-law, Gen. Leclerc. The avowed object of the expedition was to restore slavery. Napoleon first employed all the skill of artful persuasion of which he was such a consummate master to win Toussaint over to his plans. He wrote him letters with his own hand, holding out glittering flatteries and promises. But the great black stood firm, and at once resolved to resist to the last extremity this attempt to reduce freedmen to slavery. So hostilities were inaugurated with vigor on both sides. It was characterized by unspeakable atrocities, the blacks insisting on fighting Leclerc with his own weapons, exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. They were ably led by Toussaint, Christophe, and Dessalines, and fought with the bravery of desperation.



New forces came from Europe. The French fleet and army were so distributed that all the important points were attacked simultaneously. Some of Toussaint's ablest lieutenants were won over to Leclerc, who never ceased to use blandishment and intrigue, and finally, Toussaint was induced to lay down his arms under the most solemn guarantees. Leclerc seemed now about to attain the object of his mission, but when the blacks saw their chiefs perfidiously dealt with, Toussaint, Rigaud, and others being entrapped and sent away to imprisonment and probable death under inclement skies beyond the seas, they again flew to arms under those of their old leaders who, like Dessalines and Christophe, were still left to them. The yellow fever came to their aid, decimating the ranks of the French. Leclerc tried to repair his losses by bringing in more fresh troops from Europe, but it was all in vain. The blacks stood like a stone wall, and were still ably directed. Leclerc himself fell a victim to the dread fever. Rochambeau succeeded him, but, pressed on all sides by the brave blacks fighting against impending reënslavement, and his ranks thinned by the ravages of disease, he was glad to abandon the contest in December, 1803.

It is estimated that this attempt of Napoleon to reënslave "the rebel blacks of San Domingo," as he was wont to style them, cost him not less than 55,000 European troops and more than 200,000,000 francs.

Haiti was now freed from the presence of the foreign invader, and on the 1st of January, 1804, Dessalines promulgated the Declaration of Haitian Independence, which through many vicissitudes, trials, and menaces from the great powers, has ever since been firmly maintained. After having been proclaimed Governor-General for life, Dessalines issued on the same day a proclamation in which he foreshadowed his bloodthirsty policy of exterminating the French subjects still remaining in the country. Dessalines, who had been proclaimed Emperor, was assassinated in November, 1806, and subsequently, a new constitution, modeled somewhat after that of



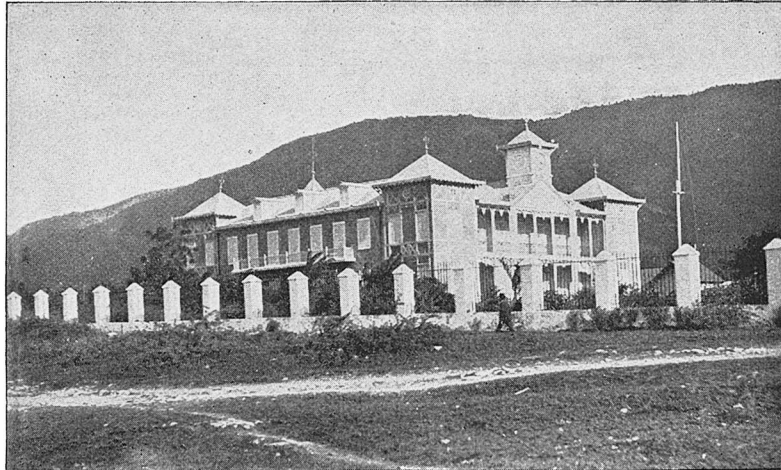
the United States, was adopted. It limited the powers of the executive and established the principle of religious freedom from which Haiti has never departed, but it excluded white men from citizenship and ownership of landed property, a restriction which is still in effect in Haiti, but not in San Domingo. Christophe refused the Presidency under this Constitution, and set up a government of his own in the north. He created it into a kingdom, and styled himself Henri I, King of Haiti. His reign was marvelous for the material prosperity which he developed. He introduced the Protestant religion and the English language into the schools. On a lofty mountain top, near Cape Haitien, he built a citadel and not far from it, the palace of Sans Souci, which must for all time be regarded as a marvel of human achievement, but he was cruel and arbitrary in the extreme.

Meantime, Pétion has accepted the Presidency under the new constitution, but Christophe kept up an unceasing war with him during his whole administration, which ended with his death in 1818. Christophe committed suicide in 1820. Boyer succeeded Pétion, and immediately after Christophe's suicide, took possession of the kingdom in the name of the Republic. Boyer's term of office covered twenty-five years. During this period, the whole island came under one rule. England recognized the independence of Haiti in 1825, and France made full recognition in 1838, on condition that there should be paid to her an enormous and burdensome indemnity, which has been fully discharged. From the overthrow of Boyer, in 1843, Haitians date an era in their history; it is the dark and deadly era of revolution.

Altogether, Haiti has, during her 88 years of independence, had 17 chiefs of state. The United States during the same period have had 21. A glance at the lives of the Haitian chiefs of state, after they came to power, is suggestive of the tendency of things hitherto in that country, as well as of a singular phase of human vicissitudes. Toussaint L'Ouverture died a prisoner in the castle







THE NATIONAL PALACE, PORT AU PRINCE.

of St. Joux, France, before the independence; Dessalines was assassinated; Christophe committed suicide; Pétion died in office; Boyer and his immediate successor, Rivière, were overthrown by violence and died in exile; Guerrier, like Pétion, died in office; Pierrot, retired from sheer incapacity before an approaching storm, and was permitted quietly to end his days at home in comparative obscurity; Riché, like Pétion and Guerrier, was still in office when he died, by some supposed to have been foully dealt with; Soulouque, overthrown by revolution, practically spent his after life in exile, though he was allowed to return to his native town just before he died; Geffard was driven by violence into exile, where he ended his days; Salnave, likewise driven from power by revolution, was captured and shot by order of his successor; Saget alone retired at the end of his term and died in his country; Domingue went out under violence and died in exile; Canal retired voluntarily before a revolution and is now in exile; Salomon, after nearly ten years of office, broken down by overwork, disease, and old age, went out in revolution and died in exile; Légitime, driven from power by revolution, is still in exile, and Hyppolite is now in power.

It is of interest to those having relations with Haiti at present to state that, in spite of the criticisms passed upon President Hyppolite, he is, nevertheless, a man of experience in the public affairs of his country, and has shown capacity and dignity in office. His constitutional term will expire May 15, 1897.



Chapter III.

NUMBER, CHARACTER, AND LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION.

According to the returns drawn up by the Legislative Assembly of France, which met in October, 1791, there were at that time in Haiti about 30,000 whites, 455,000 slaves, and mulattoes about equal in number to the whites, though no census of them seems ever to have been taken. Inasmuch as the master class was obliged to pay a tax on each slave, it is believed that there was a tendency to evasion in giving full returns in some cases, especially where slaves were unfit for service, so that the popularly accepted census puts the negro population down at a round half million at that time. It must be remembered, too, that at that period the annual importations of African slaves amounted to about 30,000, the exact number returned for the year 1787 being 30,839.

It is not thought that any full and accurate census has been taken since 1791, or at any rate since the colonial days. Gen. Geffrard, who was President from 1859 to 1866, caused an enumeration of the population to be undertaken, but it only went far enough to establish the fact that the footing up would show considerably less than a million. This was about thirty years ago. Lately, however, the Roman Catholic clergy, who are scattered about here and there in all the communes of the Republic, and who are nearly all educated Europeans, have taken an approximate census of population for their own purposes, under the direction of their resident central head, the Archbishop of Port au Prince. They had ample opportunity for their work. Their figures show



the present population of Haiti to be somewhat more than a million. This indicates a substantial increase within the past thirty years.

It does not appear that distinctions of age or sex were observed in this approximate census, but the universal impression in Haiti is that the female sex greatly predominates. Some estimate the proportion as high as two to one, and even higher than that, and although the estimate may be correct, still it appears to be very much a matter of observation and conjecture. In colonial times, the males outnumbered the females. In the same way, it is estimated that less than one-tenth of the population consists of white foreigners, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons, the remaining nine-tenths being what would, in the United States, be called persons of unmixed African blood, though they have names out there to designate and define the various degrees of admixture from the mulatto toward the pure black, and whenever the matter is brought up to a Haitian in his own country, he seems to prefer to have the correct designation applied to him and his. Thus, the child of a mulatto and a black is a griffe (feminine griffonna), the child of a griffe or griffonna and a black, is a marabou, or marabout and so on. (See *Ouvrage de Moreau de St.-Méry sur l'Île de St. Domingue*, Vol. I; page 83, *et seq.*)

Two notable attempts have been made to increase the population by inviting immigration from abroad, of persons of African or Indian origin, more especially of colored people from the United States. The first attempt was made under the Presidency of Gen. Boyer in 1824, when the whole island was under one government. Thousands of these people availed themselves of Boyer's invitation and settled in different parts of the country. Only a few of them, however, became prosperous, but some of them and quite a number of their descendants are still living there, and it is a fact worthy of mention that these have preserved the love of the American Union and their knowledge of the English language.



The other attempt to secure immigration was made in 1860 under the government of President Geffrard, which offered quite liberal terms to colored settlers from the United States. Their passages were to be paid, land was to be placed at their disposal; they were to be housed and cared for during a reasonable period, and were to be exempt from military service by the Government; and to further still more the end in view, an imposing and fully equipped emigration bureau was opened at Boston under the direction of Mr. James Redpath. Enticing circulars were issued by Government authorities at Port au Prince, but all the essential results which characterized the similar movement of 36 years before followed this second attempt to induce immigration from the United States. It is therefore not at all likely that any further direct measures will be put forward by the Government of Haiti to induce wholesale immigration.

During the past few years, a strong current of colored people has been flowing into that country from the neighboring islands, especially from those where the English language prevails, and it is altogether probable that when good government shall bring about an established order of things, the lines of internal transportation are put in better condition, and new industries, for which there is ample room and which are sure sooner or later to come, shall be opened up, considerations of intelligent self-interest will induce immigration, which all direct Government persuasion and influence in the past have failed to secure.

Intermarriage among all colors and races in Haiti is common and excites neither special attention nor comment. It is claimed that there is no racial hostility to respectable foreigners of any class or color, but that, on the contrary, the popular disposition toward them is one of respect. There are, however, or were until very recently, some features in the constitution and the laws not favorable to the foreigner; but these grew very naturally out of the condition of things prevailing at the time when Haiti achieved



her independence, and which the popular mind has become so accustomed to associate with independence that it did not seem prudent for any Government there entirely to remove them. The one all pervading national idea is that which was expressed in the first constitution and has been in effect reproduced in all subsequent revisions of that instrument, to wit: "The Republic of Haiti is one and indivisible, essentially free, sovereign and independent. Its territory and the dependent islands are inviolable and can not be alienated by any treaty or any convention." (See the Constitution of 1889.) On this subject of complete autonomy, the Haitian people are an indivisible and extremely sensitive unit.

If one will pause to recollect that it was not until the 26th of April, 1862, that the Senate of the United States acting on the recommendation of President Lincoln, voted to recognize the political independence of Haiti (and of Liberia at the same time), and to recollect also that it was not until January 1, 1863, that slavery was abolished in the great American Union, one can easily see that the Haitian people hardly had suitable guarantee and encouragement to abate the restrictions referred to until nearly two full generations after the achievement of their own independence.

As a rule, the natives are more comely in form and feature than the same race of people in the United States. Their ordinary habits of life are simple, and longevity among them is common. No more honest, cheerful, hospitable people exists any where than the Haitian peasantry. It is asserted that one could travel from end to end of the country with his pocket filled and clinking with gold coin at every step without losing a penny's value, or a night's free lodging, or incurring any personal danger on that account. The great crimes, felonies like arson, rape, highway robbery, murder for gain, scarcely exist there, or at all events, are extremely rare.

The language of Haiti is French, which is spoken and written in all its purity by the educated classes. Indeed, it is a saying in Paris that the only classes of foreigners who speak French with-



out a trace of foreign accent are Haitians and Russians. This is not surprising as far as the former are concerned, because it is and for more than two generations has been quite the rule for the wealthy and well-to-do citizens to send their sons, and their daughters, too, to France for their education, and to have them in addition, spend a year or two in England or Germany, and often in both, in order to acquire a knowledge of the languages of those countries. It is, however, asserted that preference would be given to the United States for these purposes, if it were not for the color prejudice there existing, a prejudice of which the blackest Haitian, according to his own testimony, never finds any trace in Europe.

The country people generally speak only what is called the creole, which almost deserves to rank as a separate language, though it is really only a dialect. Everybody in the Republic, the educated and the uneducated alike, speaks this creole, which is absolutely necessary in dealing with the country people. It is a very interesting form of human speech. Spoken by the educated classes among themselves, it is always a sign of familiarity and good feeling. Probably, it had its origin in the condition of things during the time of slavery when the master class spoke only French, while Africans of different tribes and many dialects, were brought among them in numbers equal to their (the white's) own every year. Under these conditions, it was but natural that some common form of speech should have been evolved, having French as its basis; still Frenchmen, as well as Americans, there to-day seem, notably from indifference, the last to learn to use it, though it is not at all difficult of acquisition.

The creole is essentially an unwritten language. Its leading characteristic is abbreviation. Little attention is paid to distinctions of gender, number and case; plurality is indicated by a particle only when it is absolutely necessary, and the feminine adjective seems to be preferred. The article, that stumbling block to the foreigner learning French, cuts a very small figure in the



creole. The verb is never changed in form, five monosyllabic particles serving to distinguish the modes and tenses. There is only one form each for the personal pronouns. Conjunctions, prepositions and all similar parts of speech, though in use, are, as a rule, mercilessly sacrificed, yet shades of thought and emotion can be as clearly expressed in the creole as in our more cultivated forms of speech.

This peculiar dialect abounds in proverbs and quaint sayings. A collection of more than a thousand of these has recently been gathered together and published by an enterprising Haitian citizen, Mr. J. J. Audain, of Port au Prince; and some years ago, a Roman Catholic priest caused the ritual of his church to be printed in a book so that one page was in French and the opposite page in Creole.

There are other publications of earlier date on the French Creole. In 1802, M. S. J. Ducoeur-July issued at Paris a *manuel de habitants de Saint-Domingue*. Volume II, pages 282–355 of this work, contains a *vocabulaire Français et Créole*, and on pp. 357–391, are found *Conversations Créoles*.

On pages 131–135 of James Redpath's *Guide to Haiti* (Boston, 1861) there are a scheme of Creole conjugations and some other general statements on the subject.

In 1869, Mr. J. J. Thomas, of Port of Spain, published there his *Theory and Practice of Creole Grammar*, which is considered a valuable work.

In the same year, M. Marbot issued *Les Bambous: Fables de La Fontaine, travesties en patois Créole*.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the Creole of Haiti differs very materially from that of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and indeed, there is a marked difference even between the patois of these two latter islands.

Contributions to Creole Grammar by Addison Van Name of Yale College (see *Transactions of the American Philological As-*



sociation, 1869-'70), is a learned and instructive examination of the Creole dialect.

For any intelligent foreigner desiring it and on the spot, the Creole is easy to acquire, a residence of a few months sufficing generally for a fair beginning to that end. Here, for example, is the Lord's Prayer in Creole as it is pronounced among the mountain people:

Papa nou qui ciel, nou vlé nom on sanctifié, règne ou rivé, volonté ou faite nou té comme nou ciel. Baille nou jaudi pain nou chaque jou. Pa(r)donné nou péché (or offense) nou comme nou pa(r)donné moun qui ti offensé nou; pas quitté nou tombé nou tentation, mais ouété nou nou main satan (sometimes this is mais délivre nou toutte mal). Ainsi soit-il (or Amen).



Chapter IV.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

It has been noted in another chapter of this work that in Haiti the recognition of the principle of full religious toleration was contemporaneous with the Declaration of Independence. In some respects, this is a most remarkable fact.

From Columbus's discovery of the island in 1492 to the Declaration of 1804, a period of more than three centuries, the Roman Catholic church was the only Christian denomination there—a quite natural consequence of the joint domination of Spain and France. The Reformation of the sixteenth century never obtained a foothold in Spain and had only a precarious existence in France. The Huguenots did not, therefore, seek refuge in colonies of those countries, of which Haiti was one.

Religious toleration in other countries has come after long struggles between different religious denominations and as a result of their actual existence there. Haiti was an exception to all such precedents in this as in some other respects, inasmuch as without possessing, so far as is known, a single Protestant citizen, and certainly without a single Protestant church or meeting ever having been held there, she boldly proclaimed religious freedom and her independence at the same time.

The reasons and motives for this remarkable step were probably:

- (1) That the French clergy left the country when the old colonist planters were driven out by the insurrection of the blacks and



mulattoes; (2) that the founders of the independence desired to attract to their country immigrants of the African race from the United States and from the surrounding islands of the Antilles, where the Protestant religion generally prevailed among the people of that race; and (3) that the spirit of free religious inquiry which had sprung up in France had probably reached Haiti during the closing years of the last century.

It should be remembered that the Roman Catholic religion has never ceased to be fostered by the state or to be professed by the great majority of Haitian citizens, but in spite of the return to duty in the Republic of many of the priesthood, the ecclesiastical system remained in a semi-disorganized state from 1804 to 1869. In the latter year, the government of President Geffrard concluded a concordat with the Holy See.

The concordat as finally agreed to consisted of nineteen articles. Its objects were: To secure full and special protection for the Roman Church and the presence in the country of a recognized and responsible priesthood, which had not before been the case since the independence. It established an archbishopric at Port au Prince and dependent bishoprics elsewhere, all paid by the state. The incumbents are to be nominated by the President and approved by the Pope, and they are all bound to take an oath of fidelity to the Government. Provision is also made for the establishment of chapters and seminaries. The priests are nominated by the bishops, but the nominations must be approved by the Government. Besides the pay which they all receive from the state, it is bound to furnish them with suitable residences, and they are allowed to exact certain fees agreed to by the Government for special masses, baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

In due season, after the ratification and promulgation of the concordat, the Pope delegated Monseigneur Tostard de Cosquer to put it into active operation. Monseigneur brought with him a body of priests, all Frenchmen, whom he installed in the differ-



ent parishes of the Republic. In this work he encountered the most bitter and determined opposition on the part of the moderately large body of irresponsible priests and other ecclesiastics, all foreigners, who, though still professing the Roman Catholic faith, had, in most instances, been deprived of authority in their own country, and had then come to Haiti, where they exercised, wholly on their individual responsibility, the priestly functions.

The Archbishop was not installed until 1864, but the concordat speedily put the church in Haiti on a regular footing, which has ever since been maintained.

In the hope of raising up a native priesthood, and in order that there might always be at command priests specially prepared for the work in Haiti, Monseigneur Tostard de Cosquer, acting in accord with the wishes of the Government, established at Pont du Château, Paris, the Grand Seminary of Haiti, which is still maintained, and to the support of which the Corps Législatif at Port au Prince voted 20,000 francs a year. The outcome of this commendable plan does not seem to have proved as fruitful in all respects as was anticipated, for President Hyppolite in his annual messages has deplored the fact that there is constantly an unsatisfied demand for priests, and out of one hundred and ten priests referred to in his message of 1891, only five appear to be natives of the Republic, all the others being Frenchmen.

The Republic is divided into five dioceses. These, together with the number of ecclesiastics in each, are as follows:

Port au Prince.....	34
Aux Cayes	24
Gonaïves	12
Cape Haitien	34
Port de Paix.....	6
	<hr/>

110

Of this number, several are always absent on leave, so that those in actual service at any one time probably are somewhat less than



a hundred, but even that number would give more than one priest for every commune. There are, however, only eighty-four parishes, though there are chapels in many places which have not yet been formally constituted into parishes, either because the chapels themselves have grown out of the fact of there being too large a population to be accommodated in the regularly established places of worship, or else they are in localities where the sparseness of population has not seemed to warrant the creation of separate parishes. For instance, at Port au Prince, besides the venerable cathedral in the central, the commodious St. Anne's in the southern, and the equally commodious St. Joseph's in the northern section of the city, there are chapels in Bel Air, at Turgeau, at St. François de Sales, near Fort Per, and so on.

In brief, it may be stated that under the present organization of the Roman Catholic Church in Haiti, there is no part of its territory whose spiritual needs are wholly neglected.

The Archbishop, Monseigneur Hillon, died in 1890. Since that period, the office has been vacant. In addition to the archbishop, there are in actual service two bishops, five vicars-general, and a secretary-general each for the archbishop and the two bishops.

Suitable provision is made by the state for the residences of the three latter-named dignitaries, that of the archbishop at Port au Prince being a considerable establishment. Two thousand four hundred dollars and \$1,200, respectively, are set apart annually for the rental of the houses of the two bishops, and \$3,876 a year for parsonages. The appropriations for religious purposes in the budget for the fiscal year 1891-'92 amounted to \$89,158.08. The archbishop receives \$3,750 and each of the bishops \$2,250 per annum, and, in addition to these sums, \$1,875 for installations and \$3,375 for what is called exaltation of the archbishops and bishops are appropriated, so that these three high ecclesiastical functionaries together received \$13,500 for that year over and above the rentals of their official residences.



The vicar-general at Port au Prince has \$750 and each of the other vicars \$562.44 a year, while the secretaries-general have each \$337.44. Provision is made for 120 priests at \$1,875 a month, making \$27,000 for twelve months, and besides, there are still further appropriations for supplementary pay to 22 priests at \$30 a month, \$7,920; for the pay of the personnel employed \$4,860, and for furniture and other materials \$1,500, amounting altogether to \$14,280, and still further, \$7,500 are to be devoted one-half to the wardrobes and passages of 20 priests (probably for those coming to the country), and the other half to the passages of a like number of those on leave, \$187.50 being allowed to each. Twenty thousand francs, which are quoted in the budget at only \$3,750 are applied to the support of the Grand Séminaire d'Haiti at Pont du Château, Paris, and there are \$1,640 noted for extraordinary expenses connected with the church.

It is thus seen that the Government of Haiti has appropriated directly \$79,158 for the ordinary operation and support of the Roman Catholic Church in the Republic for one year. For the support of the Protestant churches, during the same period the appropriations were \$10,000. The disparity is believed to be fairly based on the numbers belonging to each denomination. The Government of Haiti has given and is still giving proof that it stands ready to encourage and aid every legitimate effort to establish and spread within its jurisdiction the Christian religion of all recognized denominations.

Of the Protestant denominations in Haiti, the oldest is the Wesleyan Methodist. The Constitution of 1805 practically held out an invitation to all the then existing Protestant churches to enter this new field of labor. None of them spontaneously responded to the invitation, but in 1816, long before France had recognized the independence, President Pétion, feeling great need for teachers in the public schools, had recourse to England. He offered such liberal salaries that teachers were forthcoming, the



Wesleyans being the first to respond, and thus they began their work in Haiti. The teachers made favorable reports to the missionary committee at London, and in 1818, three pastors of that denomination were sent to the island. Their work there has been encouraged and maintained ever since. The Rev. M. B. Bird, now succeeded by the Rev. T. R. Picot at Port au Prince, was the leading pastor for more than forty years, and pastors are still supplied from England or Jamaica. After more than seventy years of existence in the country, not a single regularly installed native clergyman of that denomination is to be found, but there are six principal stations now in good working order, there being one each at the capital, at the cape, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Jérémie and Petit Goâve, together with some few outposts. An official report made in 1884 placed the number of faithful and professing Wesleyans at 3,000. The Government allotted to their work \$2,490.66 in 1891-'92.

The African Methodist denomination was introduced by the colored emigrants from the United States in 1824. This church has at present only one principal station at the capital and one outpost, but it has ordained two native pastors with several lay helpers. It received \$1,500 of the Government appropriations of 1891-'92.

The Baptists also owe their establishment to the colored emigrants from the United States in 1824, but they have had pastors from England and from Jamaica as well as from the United States. They have at present five principal stations in as many cities of the Republic and several important outposts, chiefly in the north, and they have also two native ordained pastors, two from Jamaica, and no lack of lay helpers. They had \$3,000 of the last Government appropriations.

The Episcopal Church was also introduced there by colored American immigrants, a colony of them having come out from New Haven, Conn., in 1861, partly for that purpose, with their



pastor at their head. From the beginning, their avowed aim has been to found an autonomous church in Haiti, to be carried on by a native ministry; and, indeed, that church was recognized to be of that character by the house of bishops of the United States in 1874, when the Rev. James Theodore Holly, an American by birth, but a Haitian citizen by adoption, was consecrated as bishop for Haiti. In 1878, the conference of Anglican bishops at Lambeth Palace, at which Dr. Holly was present as a member, formally extended to his church the full recognition of the whole Anglican communion. While having four principal stations in the cities of the Republic, Dr. Holly's most extensive work has been in the rural districts. There are eight organized congregations in these districts of the west. There are twelve ordained clergymen, five deacons, twelve lay readers, all citizens of the country, and seventeen stations of this church in Haiti. It received \$3,000 from the Government in 1891-'92.

Let it be noticed that these several Christian denominations work in the same field without clashing and without friction with one another, and that the continual call of the Government is for more of them all. It is only fair that the impartial reader should ask himself how much opportunity there ought to be now in Haiti, in the face of all of these active religious influences, for the practice and propagation of the alleged Voudoux and cannibalistic worship to which so much space has been given in recent works and publications on that country.

From the beginning, the Government of Haiti has manifested a commendable concern for the education of the youth of the country, and to that end, it has never ceased to encourage the establishment of primary schools and institutions of higher grade throughout the Republic. Although, under Boyer and Soulouque, that concern seemed to lapse somewhat, yet there has been a steady tendency toward increased educational facilities at the public expense. To-day, any intelligent foreigner passing through the cities



and the rural districts could hardly fail to be impressed by the number of schools of every grade and description and for both sexes that he would meet with on every hand, though of course he would find only primary and secondary schools in the country places away from the cities. The Government gives encouragement to all of them and aid to nearly all.

The appropriation for public instruction for the fiscal year 1891-'92 was \$981,816, which can be only a little less than \$1 per capita for the entire population. This is not very greatly less than the appropriations for the purpose in some other states and countries which lay claim to higher advancement than Haiti.

In 1881-'82, the appropriation under this head was \$575,187 as against \$981,816 ten years later.

In 1860, there were 136 public schools containing 10,000 pupils. In 1865, the schools had increased to 228 and the pupils to 15,697. Ten years later (1875) there were 368 schools and 19,250 pupils. In 1877 the figures were :

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Colleges (lycées).....	4	543
Superior girls' schools	6	563
Secondary schools	5	350
Primary schools	165	11,784
Rural schools	200	5,939
School of medicine	1	25
School of music	1	46
Total	382	19,250

In 1891, there were 750 schools and 33,391 pupils of both sexes, which gives considerably more than eight schools for every commune in the Republic. These figures do not include a number of purely private schools, especially in the cities, and it should be remembered too that every one of the religious denominations in Haiti has its school or schools, from the African Methodists, who have one, to the Roman Catholics, who count theirs by the dozen.



These figures indicate the steady tendency of the popular demand in Haiti for increasing facilities for public instruction in every direction; still, it must be observed that the percentage of the population attending school is as yet quite below that which is desirable. Both the growing interest in education and the law for compulsory attendance at school advocated by President Hypolite's Government must soon result in an increase of this percentage.

A noticeable feature in the work is the careful provision made for the education of girls. There are supposed to be now more than a hundred "Sisters" and "Filles de la Sagesse" of the Roman Catholic Church, all French women, who are wisely and most devotedly laboring for the careful education of the young daughters of Haiti. It is believed that they have now under their care and instruction not less than 5,000 Haitian girls, from all sections of the country. This number does not, of course, include the girls in the purely public or common schools.

Some of the educational institutions under the care of the Roman Catholic *frères* in the cities are models of architectural adaptation approaching beauty and grandeur. The Petit Séminaire Collège St. Martial, commonly designated as the "Petit Séminaire," standing on neat and ample grounds at the head of the Rue des Miracles, Port au Prince, and having a corps of twenty instructors, and the Séminaire Collège de St. Louis de Gonzague, in the Rue du Centre of the same city, would do credit to any city. There are at the capital quite a number of other schools which are quietly doing an important educational work. The medical college, the law school, the Lycée, or National College, the schools of the Sisters of Cluny, and many others, come under this head. And it is a fact, too, worthy of note that in all the higher institutions, the great majority of instructors are foreigners, chosen for their approved character and competency, and brought to the country especially for that purpose.



What is true of the capital in these respects, is also, to a greater or less extent, true of the other cities in the Republic, and indeed, it may be stated that the proper education of their children and youth seems now to occupy the controlling place in the minds of a decided majority of the Haitian people, and that no other subject, if the maintenance of the public order alone be excepted, receives greater care and solicitude from the Government itself. Hundreds of Haitian youth of both sexes are abroad every year to complete their general education or to pursue special studies. In many instances, the Government comes to the rescue of the parents whose means are not adequate to bear the expense of sending their children abroad.



Chapter V.

GOVERNMENT AND LAWS.

The Government of Haiti is that of a Republic. Its powers are, and from the beginning, have been defined and limited by a written Constitution. This fundamental instrument has several times been changed, but in some essential features, it has always remained the same.

Reference has already been made to the one promulgated by Toussaint L'Ouverture in 1801, but that was before the independence, and mention is made of it here because it was, as far as is known, the first in which the negro outlined his idea of free government.

The first Constitution after independence was framed by Dessalines in June, 1805, but the year before that he had, following the example set by Napoleon, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, so that the Constitution was drawn up in view of that state of things.

The removal of Dessalines by assassination in October, 1806, necessitated a new fundamental pact, which is known as that of 1806, and which was, as noted in a preceding chapter, so liberal in character that Christophe repudiated it and set up a Government of his own in the north. The instrument of 1806 was somewhat modified ten years later, and then endured till after the overthrow of Boyer in 1843. In 1846, President Riché promulgated a revised Constitution, which was again changed when Soulouque became Emperor. These "imperial" changes were not, however, radical, for even Soulouque's republican successor Geffrard carried



on the Government during his whole administration from January, 1859, to March, 1867, without a constitutional revision.

On Geffard's downfall, however, another fundamental instrument was adopted restricting still closer the powers of the Executive, and this was further modified in 1874, 1879, and 1889, each modification or revision following, as it may be said, a revolution; for although Saget is credited with having retired at the end of his term in 1874, yet it was in the face of demonstrations which clearly signified hostilities if he did not so retire.

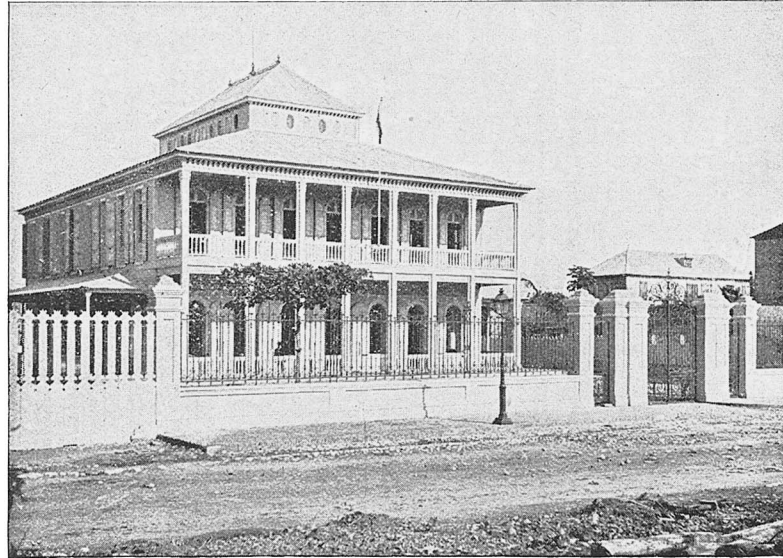
A learned review of the constitutions of Haiti has recently been issued at Paris by a Haitian citizen. (*Les Constitutions d'Haiti par le Docteur Louis Joseph Janvier: Paris, 1890.*)

It is interesting to note that the essential principles of free republican government have been preserved in all these instruments since the time of Dessalines, and that in general, the changes made in them from time to time have shown a steady tendency toward liberalism—less power to the Executive, greater freedom of choice to the people. For example, in addition to the provisions as to the inviolability of the territory and the absolute freedom of religious worship hereinbefore mentioned, the equality of citizens before the law, the independence of the judiciary, the trial by jury, individual freedom, exemption from unlawful domiciliary visits and arbitrary arrests, encouragement of education, primary school attendance being made obligatory, the freedom of the press and of speech, the sacredness of the secrecy of epistolary correspondence, the inhibition of *ex post facto* laws, the inviolability of property rights, individual responsibility for any public function—all these find a place in the existing Constitution of Haiti known as that of 1889.

Although citizenship was, until a recent period, restricted to persons of Indian or African origin, and the right to possess real property goes with citizenship, just as it did in Great Britain and her colonies up to 1870, and just as it does now to some extent in







HOUSE OF DEPUTIES, PORT AU PRINCE.

some of the States of the American Union, yet the Constitution expressly provides that every foreigner can become a citizen by fulfilling the regulations established by law. (*Tout étranger est habile à devenir haïtien suivant les règles établies par la loi.* See the Constitution of 1889, Title II, Chapter I, article 4.)

It is further declared that the national sovereignty resides in the whole body of citizens, and that that sovereignty is delegated to three powers, which are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and of which each one is independent of the other two.

For purposes of convenient administration, the Republic is divided into five departments, each department into arrondissements, each arrondissement into communes, and each commune into sections. Every one of the divisions and subdivisions has a chief executive officer, who is assisted in most cases by what is called a council, the whole system being thus closely modeled after that of France.

The principal divisions may be summarized somewhat as follows:

Departments.	Chief cities.	Arrondissements.	Communes.*
North.....	Cape Haitien	7	22
Northwest.....	Port de Paix.....	2	5
Artibonite.....	Gonaïves	3	10
West	Port au Prince	5	15
South.....	Les Cayes	6	22
Total .....	.....	23	74

*Some changes made in 1889-'90 increased the number of communes by several.

The Legislature or National Congress (*Corps Législatif*) is composed of two Houses—a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The former consists of members elected by free suffrage from each commune according to the population, but every commune is entitled to at least one Deputy, so that the lower house has now 95 members. This house chooses the Senators from two lists submitted to it, one by the executive and one by the electoral assembly.



When the two Houses meet together according to the constitution, they constitute the National Assembly, and it is this body that elects the President of the Republic, whose term of office is seven years, whose salary is \$24,000 per annum, and who can be reelected only after an interval of seven years from the end of his term. To the National Assembly, belongs also the power to declare war, to approve or reject treaties, and to revise the Constitution.

The Legislature meets yearly in April. Its annual session is limited to four months. Each Deputy is paid \$300 a month only while the session lasts, and is elected for three years. The Senate consists of thirty-nine members, each chosen for six years, and each receiving a salary of \$150 a month for the whole term. Both Senators and Deputies are indefinitely reëligible. To be eligible as a deputy, a citizen must be 25 years of age, in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, an owner of real property or following some profession or industry in the Republic. These qualifications are also required in order to become a Senator or President, except that the former must be 30 and the President 40 years of age.

The President is entitled to a cabinet of six Ministers (called Secretaries) of State, and no act of his, other than one naming or displacing his cabinet or any member or members thereof, is valid unless it be countersigned by one of them. The ministers can be and sometimes are elected members of the Congress. In any case, whether members of that body or not, they can appear before it to advocate or explain executive measures or proceedings, and they are bound to appear whenever either House so requests. A Secretary of State must possess the same qualifications as to age, etc., as are required of Senators. Each Secretary receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

As the origin of the Republic, its language, its traditions, the manners and social customs of its people are essentially French, so its laws and forms of legal procedure are based on those of France.



The Code Napoleon which has so strong a foothold in all countries of Latin origin, is probably more closely followed in Haiti than in any other of the American Republics. Indeed, the codes in Haiti are, as far as possible, an exact copy of those prevailing in France.

Persons falling under the scope of the law in Haiti have often felt aggrieved by its operation and made it the subject of complaint, as if it were a relic of times less advanced than the present. The fact is that when a person from an English-speaking country, who has had no previous knowledge of the French law, finds for the first time in Haiti that there is no common law, no habeas corpus, that only in specified instances is there recognizance or bail in cases to which the public is a party, that the presumptions of the law lean against accused persons, that no court decision forms a binding precedent, and that the mesne processes are much less tender of personal liberty than in countries of English origin, he is apt to make an unjust estimate of Haitian law and Haitian advancement, and accordingly make an appeal, as has in fact often been the case, to his own Government for relief, but he should remember that all the features which to him seem so much in violation of the rights of a defendant belong to the established law not only of Haiti and France, but also essentially to that of all the Latin-American Republics.

The Constitution provides that no extraordinary tribunal whatever shall be created, and it also provides for the administration of justice by the establishment of: (1) One court of cassation for the whole Republic; (2) five courts of appeal, one for each arrondissement; (3) at least one *tribunal de paix* (corresponding generally to American tribunals of the first instance or resort) for every commune; (4) a civil tribunal "for one or more arrondissements;" (5) tribunals of commerce "in localities fixed by the law;" (6) military tribunals whose attributes, exact functions, direction, etc., shall be precisely defined by special law.



In general, all the judges are appointed directly by the President, but those of the court of cassation, of the courts of appeal, and the civil tribunals have a permanent tenure of office, while those of the *tribunaux de paix* are removable.

The chief judge of the court of cassation receives a salary of \$3,000 a year, while the twelve other judges of that court receive each \$2,400 per annum.

The appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1891-'92 amounted to \$486,817.92.

The entire appropriations which figure in the Budget for that year sum up \$7,967,516.11; but the year 1888-'89 had seen the whole country torn by a prolonged and exhausting civil strife in the course of which the Republic had naturally been placed under burdensome financial strain. Thus, only a little less than two millions of the appropriations was for the service of the public debt. Still, among the appropriations for the period indicated, were, for the Department of Public Works, \$574,125.40; Department of Agriculture, \$361,574; Department of Worship (religion), \$89,158.08; Department of Public Instruction, \$981,816; Department of Foreign Affairs, \$135,530.

The largest sums were set aside for the Departments of War and of the Interior, which latter includes that of the Police General, the said sums being \$1,147,242.47 and \$1,171,184.46, respectively.

The law of Haiti does not allow foreigners to engage in the retail trade, which is reserved for its citizens. Complaints of the existing law have been made, and there are now questions pending in regard to it between the Government and the legations of France and Great Britain at Port au Prince.

President Hyppolite refers in his last annual message to the Congress to the diplomatic discussion, as if he expected modification of the law to be made. "It is to you, Senators and Representatives," says he, "that it appertains to indicate the points upon



which changes in this law are to be made, if you think it useful to the high interests of the country."

The law of Haiti also requires that persons who engage in business or practice a profession must be provided with a license, which is payable to the commune or city government, though the granting of it must first be approved by the Executive. Applications for license are seldom, if ever, refused. The fee for them, however, is twice as much to the foreigner as to the citizen; and this on the avowed ground that it is the only direct tax that the foreigner is required or expected to pay toward Government support in the country in which he has chosen his residence and risked his fortunes.

The licenses to merchants are divided into four classes, and the annual charge as fixed by law for each is as follows: First class: To the foreigner, \$300; to the citizen, \$150. Second class: To the foreigner, \$250; to the citizen, \$125. Third class: To the foreigner, \$200; to the citizen, \$100. Fourth class: To the foreigner, \$150; to the citizen, \$75.

Merchants at Port au Prince alone are believed to come under the first class; those of Cape Haitien, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes under the second class, and those of the other seaports under the third and fourth classes.

It is easy to see that the restriction to citizens of the right to hold real property has been and still is liable to give rise to embarrassment to the foreigner domiciled in Haiti; as, for instance, in meeting the requirements of bail in civil cases; especially as the law for imprisonment for single debt has not yet been abolished, though recommendations to that end from those in authority have not been altogether wanting. The evil effects, however, of this law have been in a measure offset, at least theoretically, by a provision in the Constitution by which any foreigner can become naturalized.

Owing to the too frequent occurrence of insurrection and revo-



lution from 1843 to 1888, there was a constantly increasing tendency on the part of persons born in Haiti partly of foreign origin or educated and reared abroad, to seek foreign nationality, the French law affording for this facilities which might result in making a considerable portion of the educated and well-to-do natives foreigners, but that tendency has recently been somewhat abated, and a late diplomatic discussion with the Government of France on the subject has resulted in an understanding satisfactory alike to both governments.



Chapter VI.

CITIES AND TOWNS—INLAND TRANSPORTATION—RAILROAD PROJECTS.

There are, as elsewhere noted, eleven ports in Haiti open to foreign commerce. Each one of them is an outlet to a comparatively large, populous, and productive country lying back of it. Generally, the exports and imports at these ports reach far beyond what one might be led to expect if one were guided by the appearance and size of the ports themselves and their immediate surroundings. For instance, careful and competent authorities have observed that the volume of business done at Port au Prince is as great as that of any other city of its size in the world. Whether or not this estimate be correct, it is true that Port au Prince is the point of outlet and source of supply to a populous back country extending for miles north, south, and east, and this is also true of Cape Haitien and Jacmel.

The seaports of Haiti impress unfavorably the newcomer to the Antilles and Central America, because he finds there very little of the aspect of neatness and prosperity that characterizes the towns and cities farther north. The wharves, where there are any at all, present a dilapidated appearance; the port service is not always prompt or efficient; the streets and sidewalks are poorly kept; of pavement, there is almost none; the stores and dwellings bear an irregular look; hotels are scarce and poor enough at best; in some places, the streets are not lighted, and the roads leading into and throughout the interior are in a very bad condition. Some of the causes for this disagreeable state of things are



earthquakes, as at Cape Haitien; fires, revolutions, governmental indifference at the port, and a general lack of confidence heretofore in the stability of things for the immediate future. Of course, there can be no guarantee against earthquakes, but it is to be observed that there has not, for many years, been any serious damage from that source. In regard to the other causes indicated, the general impression is that the Haitian people have, after all, profited by their sad experiences of the past, that it has finally and fully dawned upon them that revolutions not only bring no lasting gain to anybody there, but that they would now expose their country to great injury from without.

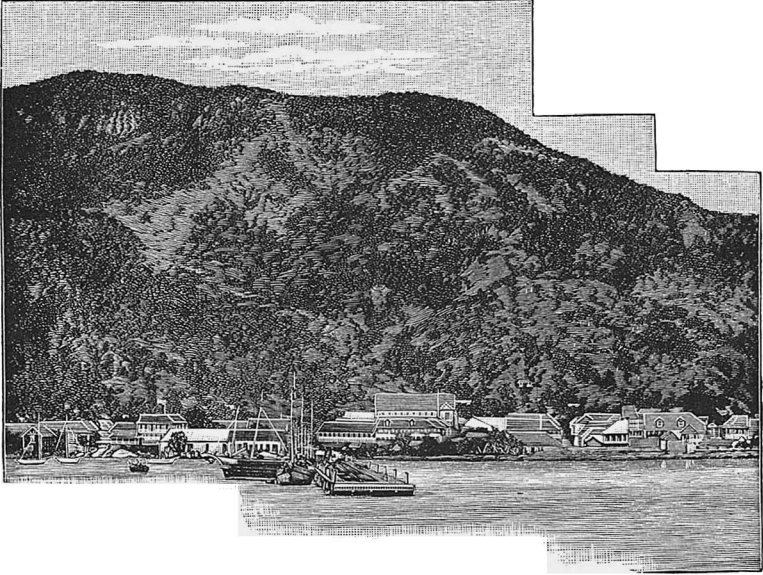
It can with confidence be stated that no Haitian of intelligence now thinks it possible to keep his country in isolation or out of line in the onward march of the nations. With these prevailing opinions and with other favorable forces at work, it may be hoped that order and development will obtain in Haiti. The tendency of things there is clearly against irregular changes of government.

Following in the order of geographical situation and beginning at the northwestern one of them, the open ports are as follows:

(1) Cape Haitien, or, as it is universally called in Haiti, "the Cape," is the second in size and importance in the Republic and is by many considered as the most picturesque city of all in the island. It is situated at the foot of a hill which slopes gradually to the sea. It fronts a commodious harbor and is hemmed in on three sides by mountains. Its population is estimated at 29,000 souls.* Under the rule of the French, it was the gay capital of the colony, and its wealth and splendors and luxury gained for it the name Little Paris, or the Paris of Santo Domingo. It was

*The estimates given in this chapter of the population of the towns and communes are taken from the "Nouvelle Géographie de l'Île d'Haiti par Dantes Fortunat," (edition of 1888), which was issued under Government encouragement, and is used as a text-book in the public schools and colleges of the Republic. It is apparent that M. Fortunat, who had special facilities for preparing his work, has, in giving his estimates of the population of cities and towns, here and there confounded it with that of their entire communes. At all events, his estimates seem rather liberal, though in the aggregate, they do not exceed those given for the entire population.





CAPE HAITIEN, FROM THE SEA.



also the capital of King Henri's dominions. It was beautifully laid out, and built on the plan of some of the older European cities with the rigoles or gutters in the middle of the streets. The Cape is further noted as having been the theater of a terrible earthquake in 1842, when, in an instant, it was nearly all thrown into ruins and thousands of its inhabitants perished; for a bombardment by the British in 1865, and for civil commotions and disastrous fires; but in spite of all these misfortunes, and in spite, too, of the fact, striking to the new visitor, that many of the fine buildings thrown down by the great earthquake have never yet been rebuilt, the Cape is to-day the center, so to speak, of a remarkably thriving and prosperous district, of large and increasing business interests, promising well for the future.

There, as at other ports facing the sea to the north, the trade winds come over the cool, blue waters, and the tropical heats are thus greatly modified.

In its vicinity, that is to say, within easy distances from it, are the considerable commercially contributing towns and communes of La Plaine du Nord (population, 5,000), L'Acul du Nord (population, 10,000), Milot (population, 6,000), where are still to be seen the truly imposing ruins of Christophe's palace of Sans Souci, and not far off those of his wonderful citadel, Laferrière, which from its mountain height overlooked and commanded the commune; Limonade (population, 8,000), Quarties Morin (population, 7,000), and other places of less note, all of which find outlet and supplies at the Cape and thus add to its notable prosperity in trade.

Official returns show that during the calendar year 1791 the exports made from Cape Haitien, notwithstanding the rebellion of the slaves which broke out in August of that year, were:

Sugar.....	pounds, French..	45, 482, 041
Coffee.....	do....	29, 367, 382
Indigo.....	do....	195, 099
Hides (raw).....	hampers..	2, 006
Hides (tanned).....	do....	6, 975
Sirup.....	hogsheads..	10, 654



In consequence of the insurrection, the exports for 1791 were about 30 per cent less than they were for each of the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, from the Cape.

The exports for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were:

Coffee	pounds, French..	8, 987, 706
Cacao.....	do....	479, 671
Logwood.....	do....	59, 679, 898
Beef hides	do....	70, 880
Honey.....	gallons..	1, 230
Goat skins	packages..	10
Tanned hides	hampers..	16
Peppers.....	barrels..	12

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, the exports were:

Coffee	pounds, French..	9, 704, 874
Cacao.....	do....	346, 969
Logwood	do....	41, 457, 583
Beef hides	do....	60, 080
Honey.....	gallons..	90
Goat skins	packages..	31
Tanned hides.....	hampers..	5

The customs duties collected at Cape Haitien during the year last above indicated yielded to the Government, on

Exports, in gold	\$463, 533. 39
Imports, in Haitian currency.....	788, 127. 07
Total.....	\$1, 251, 660. 46

(2) Port de Paix, named by Columbus Valparaiso (valley of Paradise), is only a part of a day's sail westward from Cape Haitien. It is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and is noted as the last point evacuated by the French, in December, 1803. It is well situated, facing the famous Ile de la Tortue, and is considered healthful. It has a good harbor in front, and a fine, rich country back of it. Near it, a little to the south of east, is the important town of St. Louis du Nord, which has a population of 16,000. There are at present on foot propositions and projects looking to the construc-



tion of a railway from Port de Paix southward through the valley of the Trois-Rivières, which is a considerable stream, to Gros Morne, a town of 22,000 inhabitants, there to connect by an offshoot with a road projected to run through the great plain of the Artibonite.

For the two fiscal years of 1890 and 1891, the exports from Port de Paix were:

Articles.	Exports.	
	1890.	1891.
Coffee pounds, French..	1, 435, 068	1, 549, 638
Cacao.....do.....	28, 087	
Logwood.....do.....	30, 057, 000	36, 685, 000

During the latter year, the customs duties collected there and paid over to the Government were on exports (gold) \$120,470.61; imports (currency), \$142,703.20; total, in gold and currency, \$263,173.81.

(3) Gonaïves, which is considered more purely a Haitian town than any other on the seaboard, because its foundation and origin were less due to the French colonists, is reached from Port de Paix by part of a day's sail, going first westward to the Môle St. Nicolas, and then sailing to the east of south down the Great Bay, which ends at Port au Prince. It has a population of 18,000, is one of the most thriving towns in the Republic, is considered healthful, though situated in the midst of a sandy, salty region, and in spite of the fact that it has more than once been devastated by revolutions and fires, it still has an important foreign commerce. It was from this port that Toussaint L'Ouverture was embarked as a captive during the nights of June 7-8, 1802, on board the French frigate *La Créole*, and it was here, too, that Dessalines issued the declaration of Haitian independence January 1, 1804. Within its district in the interior, are Terre Neuve (population 6,000), Gros Morne (population 22,000), and Ennery (popula-



tion 6,000), the cherished residence of Toussaint, all rich and productive centers of population.

The exports from Gonaives during the years 1890 and 1891 were as follows:

Articles.	Exports.	
	1890.	1891.
Coffee pounds, French..	8, 667, 687	7, 540, 759
Cacao do	587	944
Logwood do	25, 292, 550	38, 009, 900
Cotton do	503, 267	290, 987
Hides do	11, 590	7, 172
Mahogany feet..	None.	26, 052

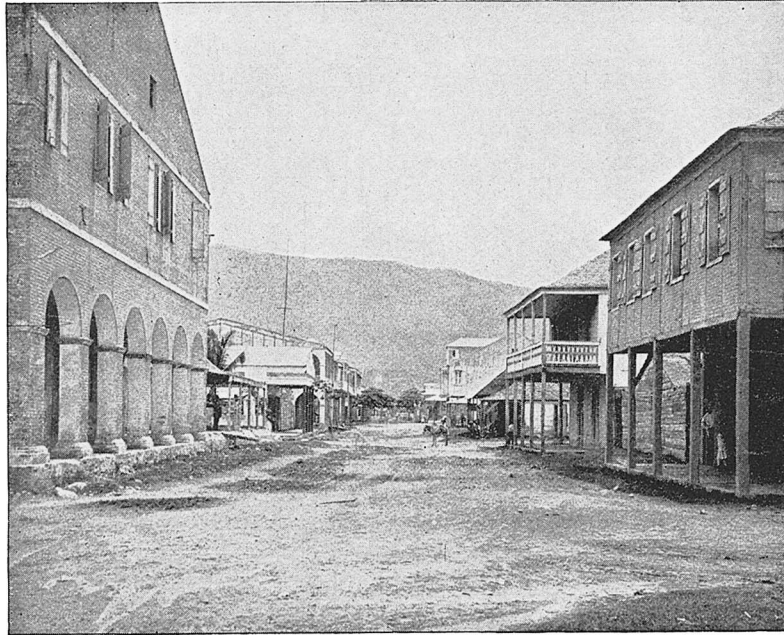
These exports yielded in duties to the Government for 1891 \$351,642.54 gold, and it received for import duties collected at the same port that year \$467,095.26 currency, making a total of \$818,737.80 in gold and gourdes.

(4) St. Marc is situated on a horseshoe-shaped bay whose waters are very deep, and at one extremity of the Great Plain of the Artibonite, Gonaives being at the other extremity; the river of that name, the largest in Haiti, flowing into the bay between the two cities. The plain faces along the coast for a distance of about 50 miles between them and stretches back into the interior for fully 60 miles. It is noted for its great fertility and richness in every tropical production, in which respect it has hardly a superior anywhere. There are now on hand projects, pretty well matured, for running a railway through it.

St. Marc was formerly built almost entirely of stone, but the structures of that material have gradually given place to others of wood. It is a town of commercial importance, and is in a commune whose population is estimated at 20,000. The largest place back of it and within easy reach is Verrettes (population, 12,000).







RUE AMÉRICAINÉ, PORT AU PRINCE.

The exports from St. Marc in 1890 and 1891 were:

Articles.	Exports.	
	1890.	1891.
Coffee.....pounds, French..	1, 145, 786	910, 118
Logwood.....do....	34, 395, 000	22, 098, 000
Cotton.....do....	1, 593, 580	555, 624
Mahogany.....feet..	15. 310	None.

Duties collected in 1891 on exports (gold), \$99,135.40; imports (currency), \$178,295.78; total, \$277,431.18. The noticeable falling off in the exports between the two years was due to natural causes.

(5) Port au Prince, the capital as well as the largest and most important city of the Republic, is only a few hours' sail from St. Marc. It is built on ground which slopes most gracefully to the water's edge, and the streets are laid out at right angles to one another, very much as they are in Philadelphia. Its topographical position, all beautiful as it is with its environs of mountains and plains, is nevertheless such as to make it the hottest place in the island, but in spite of all that has been said and written to the contrary, it is not now regarded as unhealthful for foreigners. An approximate census recently taken shows its population to be not far from 60,000. It is well supplied with pure water brought from the mountainside in its rear. Some of its immediate environs, such as Turgeau, which, covered with commodious residences of the wealthy is on the hillside back of the large and beautiful Champ de Mars on which are two well-kept hotels; Pétionville, a delightful summer resort about 5 or 6 miles up the mountain a little to the left and back of Turgeau; Martissant and Bisotou overlooking the bay to the right of the capital and about 4 or 5 miles from it; the great and important plain of the Cul de Sac in which are the considerable places, Drouillard and Croix des Bouquets, are quite charming. A favorite place for foreigners to visit is Furey which is part of a day's ride, passing Kenshoff up the mountain from Pétionville. The elevation is probably not far



from 6,000 feet at Furey, and to one accustomed to the heats of the capital, the temperature seems absolutely chilly, though the lowest recorded temperature is only 45° F.

Scattered all about here and there through the Cul de Sac and running up to the mountain sides on its borders, are large plantations under cultivation. In some instances, these plantations form communities by themselves, the laborers generally working on shares and having schools for their children and a chapel for religious worship Sundays, on each of them.

Port au Prince was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1770, and it has so frequently been visited by appalling fires that it has been estimated that the equivalent of the whole city at any one time has been destroyed by conflagration every twenty-five years. It is not, however, probable that this will be the case hereafter because of the present plentiful supply of water, the introduction of suitable means for combatting fires, and the tendency to erect fire-proof buildings rather than those of wood. The National Palace is of wood, but it, the “quatre ministères” (the offices of the several departments of the Government) and some of the building devoted to commerce, to religious worship and to schools, the National Foundry and other edifices, would be regarded as creditable to any country. It is said that there are more than a thousand “busses” (cabs), licensed to carry passengers in the city at 20 cents a “course” (ride from one place to another without stopping) within the city limits. It is well, however, for strangers to make a strict bargain with a “Jehu” before engaging him to go one rod beyond those limits.

Amid all vicissitudes, Port au Prince has maintained its relative commercial importance.

In 1791, its exports were—

Sugar.....	pounds, French..	61, 441, 142
Coffee.....	do....	14, 584, 023
Cotton.....	do....	1, 370, 021
Indigo.....	do....	176, 918





RUE DES BONNES, PORT AU PRINCE.







PLACE DE LA PAIX, PORT AU PRINCE.

Hides	hampers..	1, 601
Hides, tanned	do....	752
Sirup	hogshgads..	8, 350
Tapia	barrels..	36

To these quantities, must be added from 25 to 30 per cent to bring them up to the average exports of 1787, 1788, and 1789, because of the civil commotions which reached Port au Prince near the end of 1791.*

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, the exports were—

Coffec	pounds, French..	17, 618, 584
Cacao	do....	171, 565
Logwood	do....	5, 856, 000
Cotton.....	do....	120, 791
Mahogany.....	fcet..	8, 880
Seashells	pounds, French..	143
Bois Jaune	do....	7, 900
Hides	do....	37, 772
Gum guiacum ...	do....	30, 600
Copper.....	do....	4, 593
Sugar	do....	69, 207
Rum	gallons..	79
Honey	do....	7, 230
Orange peel.....	pounds, French..	8, 675
Wax	do....	986

The custom-house duties collected on the foreign commerce at Port au Prince for the same year were, on exports, in gold \$575,129.65; imports, in currency, \$1,740,847.49; total, \$2,315,977.14.

(6) Petit Goâve stands facing an excellent bay only a few leagues to the westward of the capital. The population of the commune is estimated at 25,000. Not far to the southeast of it,

*As late as the 4th of June, 1794, when, after nearly three years of domestic strife and in the midst of hostilities with England, Port au Prince fell into the hands of the British forces, the latter "captured in the harbor twenty-two topsail vessels fully laden with indigo and sugar, of which thirteen were of 300 tons burthen and the remaining nine were of 50 to 300 tons, besides 7,000 tons of shipping in ballast, the values of all of which, at a moderate compensation, could not be far short of £400,000" (about \$2,000,000). *Vide* Bryan Edwards's *West Indies*, Vol. 4, page 164.



is the lake called Etang Duricie, which is filled with fish and turtles and is frequented by wild ducks and other water birds. In the town itself, is a considerable establishment for hulling and preparing coffee for the market. Its exports for 1891 consisted of: Coffee, 8,947,535 pounds, French; logwood, 614,000 pounds, French. The duties on them were \$327,255.88. The duties paid on imports there were \$193,545.53 currency. Total, \$520,801.41.

(7) Miragoâne, still further on the westward, was formerly a port of fair importance, but the town itself was nearly destroyed and its commerce ruined by the Bazelais attempt at revolution in 1883-'84. Its population is set down by M. Fortunate at 18,000. In 1891, its exports were: Coffee, 778 pounds, French; logwood, 584,000 pounds, French; on which duties were paid amounting to \$18,558.65 gold, and the duties on its imports were \$53,599.97 currency. Total of duties, \$72,158.62.

(8) Jérémie, the birthplace of the elder Dumas, lies to the west of Miragoâne on the same northern coast of the western peninsula of the island, and is noted for its export of cacao. It is a prosperous and thriving place, and its population is estimated at 35,000. It stands or faces on a bay whose waters are often so turbulent as to render landing there somewhat difficult. In 1891, it exported:

Coffee.....	.....pounds French..	5, 237, 391
Cacao .....	.....do....	2, 337, 607
Logwood .....	.....do....	1, 047, 000
Hides.....	.....do....	3, 480

Duties collected on exports, \$297,391.44 gold; imports, \$320,897.58 currency. Total, \$618,289.02.

(9) Aux Cayes was formerly the most populous and thriving city in the south of the Republic. From Jérémie, it is reached by sailing first westward to Cape Dame Marie, then turning south round the end of the peninsula, passing Cape Tibouou, and finally, proceeding east along the southern coast. It has a population



estimated at 25,000, an important foreign commerce and a variety of domestic industries. A small stream running partly through it, called La Ravine du Sud, inundates parts of the city sometimes in the rainy seasons. The Government has recently entered upon measures to correct this evil and to improve the harbor.

Exports from Aux Cayes in 1891 were:

Coffee	pounds, French..	10, 029, 442
Cacao.....	do....	3, 730
Logwood.....	do....	780, 000
Hides.....	do....	1, 294

Duties collected there that year on exports \$291,934.82 gold; imports, \$597,531.49 currency; total, \$889,466.31.

(10) Aquin is a smaller town lying only a few miles farther east than Aux Cayes, but the population of the city and commune is given as 20,000. From its port, are shipped large quantities of dye-woods. The exports for the fiscal years of 1890 and 1891 were:

Articles.	Exports.	
	1890.	1891.
Coffee..... pounds, French..	27, 510	412, 740
Logwood	14, 393, 000	9, 711, 000
Bayarondes	193, 000	None.
Gum guiacum..... do....	None.	436, 000

Duties collected in 1891 on exports, \$33,450.09, gold; imports, \$30,878.42, currency; total, \$64,328.51.

(11) Jacmel, situated on the southern coast farther east than Aquin, is an interesting and prosperous place. M. Fortunate estimates the population at 50,000, but in this, as in other instances, he undoubtedly includes the whole outlying commune. The city stands at the extremity of a bay whose waters are very frequently boisterous. The steamers of the English Royal Mail line touch here, both on their outward and homeward voyages. The journey from Port au Prince to Jacmel overland is by mule paths through and over precipitous mountain passes, and between



the two cities, there is a very winding stream which it is necessary to ford an astonishing number of times and which, in the rainy season, makes the journey rather disagreeable. Couriers, however, are constantly passing from one city to the other. The exports from Jacmel in 1891 were:

Coffee.....	pounds, French..	16, 010, 002
Logwood.....	do....	174, 000
Cotton.....	do....	26, 811
Sea shells.....	do....	167
Hides.....	do....	5, 480
Gum guaiacum.....	do....	44, 000
Orange peel.....	do....	60, 137
Cotton seeds.....	do....	109, 440

Its custom house collected in duties on exports, \$523,953.67, gold; imports, \$550,022.72, currency; total, \$1,073,976.39.

In all these places, foreign governments, whose cities or subjects have commercial or other interests there, maintain consular representatives, except that at Aquin, the United States has no such officer.

Besides the eleven ports herein enumerated as fully open to foreign commerce, there are four others at which vessels are permitted to take cargo, but not formally to enter from or clear for the high seas. They are Fort Liberté on the northern coast east of Cape Haitian; Môle St. Nicolas at the northwestern extremity of the island; Anse d'Hainault, which was once an open port, at the end of the western peninsula; and Port-à-Piment, between Cape Tiburon and Aux Cayes.

In addition to these fifteen ports there are at least twenty others, mostly in the south and west, which afford fairly safe approach and anchorage to vessels, and all of which contribute more or less to the coasting trade.

It is to be noticed that a résumé of the customs duties collected by the Government at the several open ports in 1891, those duties constituting practically its sole source of revenue, shows the amount received by it to have been \$8,166,000.65, of which \$3,102,456.14



was in gold and \$5,063,544.51 was in currency. These revenues in 1890 were: Gold, \$3,306,447.90; currency, \$5,694,273.66; total, \$9,000,721.56.

Among the inferior ports, may be mentioned in the order of their geographical situation, beginning on the northern coast a little to the east of Port de Paix and proceeding first westward around the Haitian coast, and then, after turning the capes of Dame Marie and Tiburou, passing toward the Dominican boundary on the south; Borgue, St. Louis du Nord and Henne in the north; Archahaie, population 16,000, near Port au Prince; and then Ça Ira, Grand Goâve, population 16,000; Petit Frou de Nippes, Pestal, population 6,000; Corail, population 8,000; Abricots, population 6,000; Dame Marie, population 6,000; Tiburon, population 4,000; Coteaux, population 12,000, which is the most southerly port in the Republic; Torbeek, population 15,000; St. Louis du Sud, population 8,000; Côtes de Fer, population 10,000; Bainet, population 25,000; Saltrou, population 8,000, and Grand Gosier, population 12,000, all around and on the southern coast, a little east of the western peninsula of the island.

Away from the coast in the interior, are a number of other considerable and populous towns, some of which have just been indicated. They are mostly in the northern section and to the north and east of the capital, though there are some on the western peninsula, the largest of the latter being Léogone (population 30,000). The most populous of the interior towns is Mirebalais, population 25,000, about 15 leagues to the northeast of Port au Prince. Then there are in the northern half of the interior, Gros Morne, population 22,000; Plaisance, population 25,000; Grande Rivière du Nord, population, 22,000; Limbé, population 16,000; Frou, population 10,000; Dondou, population 12,000; Jean Rabel, population 9,000; and to the east of Mirebalais, Las Cahobas, population 12,000. In the plain of the Cul de Sac, is La Croix



des Bouquets, population 20,000, and up the mountain side, near the capital, is the charming summer resort, Pétionville; population, 15,000.

Although these towns and communes and others not here mentioned do not always present the well-regulated, pleasing aspect of cities and towns in the United States or in Europe, they nevertheless do suggest important possibilities in the future.

As it has been already stated at the beginning of this chapter, the roads in the interior leading to and from these places are in a very unsatisfactory condition, being in fact, in most cases, little more than mere mule paths. This is due partly to neglect and partly to topographical conditions which expose the roads in the interior to the destructive influences of the torrential tropical rains.

In the times of the French occupation, however, many of them were kept in excellent condition, and as late as the empire of Soulouque, carriages and other vehicles could be freely used through quite a number of localities where that kind of transportation is not now practicable.

The fact that Haiti once had good roads and that in the island of Martinique, where the conditions for maintaining them are quite as difficult as in Haiti, French engineering has established and maintains the best of highways, prove the possibilities in this respect for the latter-named country.

The present Government appears to be alive to the necessities in this and in other kindred respects.

In the President's annual message addressed to the National Assembly, June 22, 1892, occurs (page 2) the following passage, which throws some light on this phase of purpose toward progress in Haiti:

Our agriculture is seeking to rise again from the ruins heaped up on all sides by our recent civil strife. The employment of machinery adapted better than mere work by hand to cultivating the soil; our highways and public buildings now in course of construction or repairs; iron railways on the point of being constructed in all directions, but principally in our great centers of production;



concessions of land sought from the Government at all points of our territory, and which must by agricultural cultivation, established on a large and fruitful basis, furnish to our commerce, now lagging, a support which, constantly renewed, will be at once life and force to our social body; lines of telegraph which, in two or three months or later, will bind together the most distant points of the Republic, all this shows that a new era is open to us if only we give ourselves up to the useful and remunerative works of peace and invite to our shores the foreigner and his capital.

There appear to be at present, under promising consideration, projects and contracts for lines of railway principally as follows: (1) From Port de Paix to Gros Morne, with offshoots; (2) from the Grand Saline, near the mouth of the Artibonite, up through the whole stretch of the great plain of that name; (3) from Cape Haitien to Onanaminthe, including a line to Gonaives, if that should be thought best, and touching the arrondissements of the Nord. The contract for this line, with its offshoots, was signed with M. Nemours Auguste, March 22, 1892. (4) From Port au Prince to the Lakes, running through the Plaine du Cul de Sac, for which the contract was signed March 23, 1892, with Dr. Dantès Destouches.

There are other minor projects on foot and in process of execution for improving and extending the facilities for communication and transportation throughout the Republic.

It will be readily inferred that the common and in fact almost the only way of traveling through the interior is on horseback. Mules and donkeys are, of course, in demand for this purpose as well as horses.

Foreigners thus passing through the country are not infrequently struck by coming unexpectedly upon some neat and cosy village or upon the remains of roadways and buildings which must have been admirable in their day. A noticeable fact also is the distribution of the population. There seems to be no section of the Republic which is not inhabited.

Much has been written about Christophe's magnificent palace of Sans Souci and the remarkable citadel constructed by him called La Ferrière, both near Cape Haitien. If the circumstances



and the time of these remarkable constructions be duly considered and if they be taken together, the latter being on the top of a mountain 5,000 feet above the sea level, with walls 80 feet high, 16 feet thick, and of the most solid masonry, the whole covering the entire mountain peak, they ought almost to be ranked as a wonder of the world. Gen. Hyppolite's Government has, within a year or two, caused all the ruins there to be carefully photographed by Mr. W. Watson, an English photographer at Port au Prince.



Chapter VII.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

President Hyppolite opens his annual message to the Corps Législatif in 1891 with this passage:

If there is one sentiment which is more and more emphasized among modern nations, it is that of their community of interests. It is this that renders them constantly more and more attentive to investigate and know one another better and to strengthen the cords that bind them together. It seems, in fact, that, though a state be crowned with every material prosperity and be in possession of the most powerful of equipments, it can not feel itself prosperous or happy if it be isolated in its grandeur, if other nations do not unite to surround it, if not with their sympathy, at least with their esteem and their consideration. Therefore, it is an imperious necessity for every state to preoccupy itself most especially with its foreign relations.

However trite these views may seem, they nevertheless serve to show the importance and the necessity which Haiti attaches to the onward march of the nations as well as their steady trend toward a fuller recognition of independence.

In a preceding chapter, mention has been made of the hesitancy and tardiness with which the great powers admitted Haiti into the family of States, but the progress of events and the spirit of the time long since did away with all that, and to-day, almost all those powers, except Russia, are represented at the Haitian capital by either a diplomatic or consular officer.

France maintains there a minister plenipotentiary, the United States, Germany, Great Britain,* and Liberia each a minister resi-

*Great Britain has lately maintained only a consular officer in Port au Prince. For years, she had a chargé d'affaires. In 1874, the rank was raised to that of minister resident.



dent; Santo Domingo a chargé d'affaires, and Spain a consul who has a quasi-diplomatic character, while Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Gautemala, Honduras, Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentine, and Uruguay are each represented by a consul, and a majority of all these powers have also vice-consuls or consuls at the other open ports of the Republic.

Haiti is in treaty relations with several of these States, especially with all the great powers, and she maintains six legations abroad: Ministers plenipotentiary at Paris, Washington, Berlin, London, Madrid, and Santo Domingo, at an aggregate ordinary cost of \$81,000 per annum. Each Haitian minister abroad receives a salary of \$10,000 and \$1,500 for incidental expenses per annum, and is in addition to that, allowed a secretary of legation whose compensation is \$3,000 per annum, except that the salary of the minister at Santo Domingo is \$7,000 a year, and with it, goes in addition an appropriation of \$900 for a secretary and \$600 for office rent.

Haiti has also in its service more than fifty consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, who are stationed at so many different ports in the United States, on the Isthmus, in the Antilles, in Europe, and elsewhere. Appropriations are made every year so that each one of these officers receives compensation, the average ordinary pay for each being about \$500. The highest annual salaries on this list are paid to the consuls at Colon, Barbados, and Martinique, each being \$1,800. The presumption is that the functions of these three last named officers are quasi political in character.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that Haiti is considered to have always shown good judgment in the selection of her diplomatic agents. They have all acquitted themselves creditably, and each one of them speaks the language of the country to which



he is accredited. Mr. Stephen Preston was the Haitian Minister at Washington continuously for nearly twenty years, and during a third of that time, he was the dean of the diplomatic corps there. His immediate predecessor, the late Gen. Alexander Tate, and his wife are still favorably remembered by the older officials in the American capital. Mr. Hannibal Price, the recent minister, maintained the good impression left by his predecessors. The minister at Berlin, M. Delorme, has already won fame as a *littérateur* at Paris, and it is an acknowledged fact that all those whom Haiti has chosen for her diplomatic service have proved themselves to be men of character.

As far as the general public knows, there are pending between foreign governments and Haiti no questions of sufficient importance to affect her dignity, menace her autonomy, or interfere with the free working of the ordinary machinery for administering her internal affairs.

It may be stated that, in the long run and in her own way, Haiti always meets every financial obligation, and it is confessedly a fact that she has sometimes consented to pay and has paid claims which no great powers like France or Great Britain would have been expected to recognize. It is believed that she has taken this course in order to avoid what seemed at the moment like possible complications with foreign powers which, at times, as she has thought, have appeared to be only too ready to take advantage of her comparative isolation and weakness. In these instances, she has apparently feared some ulterior designs on the part of the interfering great power. For example, during the last years of Gen. Salomon's administration, Great Britain sent a commissioner (Mr. Hill) backed up by a display of force to demand a prompt settlement of the claims of British subjects. Haiti became so convinced that the ulterior object of that demand was to secure a footing on some remote part of her territory (L'Ile de la Tortue) that she invoked the friendly offices of the United States in her behalf.



Aside from these claims for pecuniary indemnity, Haiti has seldom on her hands important international questions, though to her, as to other independent states, these questions do sometimes come.

Great stress was laid on the recent negotiations for the cession or lease to the United States of the Môle St. Nicholas for a naval station. The importance which Haiti attached to these negotiations, all friendly as they were on the part of the United States, grew partly out of the unmistakable national sensitiveness which permeates all classes there about the most jealous conservation of her autonomy.

"I know very well," recently said the President of Santo Domingo, "that what the great powers think they need, they must sooner or later have. But if they take time to decide about making the initial request, they must give us time to decide whether we can grant it. It will be found that in reference to all matters of international moment, the people of Haiti are not altogether insensible to or incognizant of the tendency of things, the march of events, the spirit of the times."

For years, there have been pending between the two Republics of the island questions the settlement of which they have repeatedly declared to be "absolutely necessary to the pacific development, the progress, and prosperity of the two peoples," and in 1874, there was negotiated and concluded between the two powers a treaty which has some features of reciprocity. According to this treaty, certain special neighborly relations were to be established, and most particularly, there was to be a free exchange of products between them over the frontier and otherwise, and as the balance of that traffic was presumed to be in favor of Haiti, she agreed to pay to her neighbor a certain stipulated sum for eight years from that date as a compensation for the probable losses which would come to the revenues of Santo Domingo in consequence of the free exchange of products provided for in the treaty.



The latter power claims that this indemnity, now running up to nearly \$1,000,000, has never been fully paid, and claims also that the old "treaty of the boundaries" of 1776 needs a readjustment. Several attempts have been made to come to an understanding over these matters. In February, 1890, the Presidents of the two Republics had a formal meeting on the outskirts of the commune of Port au Prince to discuss amicably the existing disagreement. Later on, in the same year, the Dominican President, with manifest impatience at delay, convoked the Cuerpo Legislativo (Congress) in special session over the matter. Finally, Haiti, in December, 1890, sent an imposing commission of plenipotentiaries, all able and experienced men, to the Dominican capital, there to come to a friendly settlement of the long-standing difficulties. The effort, as had all previous ones, failed, and the questions between the two Republics are still pending. The facts are that, by a sort of long-continued tacit consent or acquiescence, the boundaries are taken to be where the two languages begin to commingle, and that no power short of a strong standing force is likely to hold in check effectually the traffic over the frontiers, all the people living there being deeply interested in it. Still it is not thought that the relations of friendship and good neighborhood will be seriously affected by a continuance of the *status quo*, however much it may appear, from time to time, to be a source of irritation.

The German element in Haiti is important, not so much on account of its numbers as of its orderly intelligence and energy, which have created important German interests there, and the German Emperor has, within the past year, promoted his representative to the grade of minister resident. Through him, His Majesty has proposed a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, and commerce, having for its principal basis "the most-favored nation" clause.

The diplomatic and consular officers of every grade in Haiti



are there treated, as indeed they should be, with special consideration and respect. They enjoy in that country at least as great an influence by reason of their official character as the same grade of officials enjoy in any other country in the world. Their rights and immunities are strictly observed, and their official representations always command serious attention.

Haiti took measures to be properly represented at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Appropriation of money was made for that purpose, and early in 1892, she appointed two commissioners to the Exposition, who were charged to make the necessary preparations. One of them is Frederick Douglass and another is Mr. Clark A. Preston, who was for many years secretary of the Haitian legation at Washington. The Haitian building and the very creditable exhibit at the Exposition are the results of these arrangements.



Chapter VIII.

FACILITIES OF COMMUNICATION AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The principal convention of the Universal Postal Union was signed at Paris in 1878. Haiti formally became a member of the union in 1880, and she is in the full enjoyment of all the mail facilities which the membership implies, but she comes under the provision which allows to some countries a charge of 10 cents instead of 5 on letters weighing one-half an ounce or less and addressed to Europe or the United States. She has also a safe and regular inland postal service at established postal rates.

She is, moreover, in touch with the outside world by means of the submarine telegraph which was completed and opened for operation at Port au Prince December 30, 1890, though long before that, there was a cable station at the Môle St. Nicholas, and lines of telegraph are in process of binding together her inland towns and cities.

Aside from the large numbers of foreign sailing vessels which visit, and some of which are always to be found in her ports, there are several lines of steamers running upon regular schedule time between her principal ports and New York, Europe, Venezuela, Colombia, some of the ports of Central America, Mexico, and the islands of the Antilles. They are:



FROM NEW YORK.

(1) The Atlas Steamship Company, who have a fleet of twelve commodious iron and steel steamers, all built by the best ship-builders in Scotland especially for this service of plying between New York, the West Indies, and the Spanish Main, and of which, seven range from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, dispatch a steamer every week for Haitian ports, alternating between those of the north and those of the south of the Republic. These steamers afford special facilities for frequent and short winter tours to the tropics. Most of them touch and make brief stays at several ports in the West Indies and on the Spanish Main. The charge for a first-class passage from New York to Port au Prince is \$60. The outward steamers which touch at the northern ports take the mails there for New York, leaving them at Navassa and passing on to Savanilla, Carthagena, and Port Limon, and then the next steamer which comes, returning from these latter ports, takes the mails up at Navassa, bringing them directly to New York. By this route, it takes just ten days for letters from Port au Prince to reach New York. It has proved to be an entirely safe and reliable mail service. The homeward-bound steamers of this line do not touch at Port au Prince or any other place in Haiti.

(2) The Royal Dutch West India Mail Service Company, who have five staunch commodious steamers on the line between New York and Amsterdam, via Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and other ports in the Antilles and on the Spanish Main, dispatch a steamer every three weeks, which goes directly from New York to Port au Prince in about five days. As these steamers go over the same route and are promptly despatched one every three weeks, the outward bound and the homeward necessarily meet at some fixed point on the route. That point happens to be Port au Prince, and from thence, the latter come directly to New York. The steamers of this line are the only ones that do so come from the Haitian capital to the American metropolis. The passage prices on them are the same as those on the Atlas line.



(3) William P. Clyde & Company have also two (and sometimes three) steamers running between New York and Haitian ports, one of which sails about every three weeks, touching at Cape Haitien (sometimes also at Port de Paix) and continuing on to the several ports of San Domingo, and the others going to St. Marc, Gonaives, and Port de Paix. The time of the steamers of this line is so arranged that there are about two departures for Haiti every month.

FROM EUROPE.

(1) The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamers calling every second week at Jacmel on their way from Southampton and Barbados, and stopping at the same port in coming from Kingston.

(2) The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique's steamers sailing from Havre and Bordeaux which, on their outward voyages to Vera Cruz, stop at Cape Haitien the 7th and at Port au Prince the 8th of each month, and on their homeward run, touch at those ports the 27th and 30th of each month, respectively, calling between these latter dates at St. Marc and Gonaives. This company has also an annex steamer, which, starting from Fort de France (Martinique), calls once or twice a month at Jacmel, Port au Prince, Petit Goâve, Jérémie, Aux Cayes, and numerous other places in the West Indies. At St. Thomas, it meets the main steamers of the line on their outward runs the 2d and 3d of each month, and at Port de France, it connects with those of the line between Marseilles and Colon. The steamers of the Transatlantique Company are greatly patronized by Haitians passing between their own country and France, which large numbers of them visit annually. Within the past few years, however, there is a noticeable disposition on their part to avail themselves of the Dutch steamers to go by way of New York.

(3) A Royal Spanish Mail steamer, after meeting those of the line from Europe and the United States, touching at Puerto Rico,



calls at Port au Prince the 17th of every month *en route* for Cuba, Mexico, the United States, and Europe. At Port au Prince, it takes freight, mails, and passengers for the latter countries via Havana, the passage to New York being \$80. By this line, the West India mails are sent to New York via Tampa, Fla.

(4) A steamer of the Spanish line Sobrinos de Herrera coming from Havana and Santiago de Cuba *en route* for Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, and Puerto Rico, calls at Port au Prince the 16th, and returning, bound for Cuba, touches the two Haitian ports just named the 28th of each month, taking freight, mails, and passengers for New York and Europe via Havana and Santiago.

(5) Steamers of the Hamburg Mail Steamship Company coming from Hamburg, Grimsby, Havre, and Colon touch at Port au Prince the 4th, 18th, and 27th of each month. They call at St. Thomas and also at Cape Haitien, Gonaives, Petit Goâve, Jérémie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, and continue their voyages to Venezuela and Port Limon.

In addition to these regular communications, "tramp" steamers not infrequently call at Haitian ports. Those of the Franco-Russe line, those of the line formerly known as the Liverpool line, and those coming under special charters, are occasional visitors to Haitian waters.

Mention was made in the beginning of this chapter of the inland postal service. There is, besides, a coast service which has been maintained since 1863. It is carried on by four steamers, three of them being 250 tons each and one of 76 tons, all of course under the Haitian flag and owned by a Haitian company of which M. B. Rivière is the head. The Government pays a subvention of \$80,000 a year to the line, and reserves the right to use the steamers in case of need on condition of paying \$250 a day for each. Their regular trips are so arranged that they cover the whole extent of the Haitian coasts every ten days, taking passengers and mails, and touching regularly at no less than twenty-



six ports. Their course in the north from the capital covers 240 miles, and in the south, 315 miles of the coast.

It is, in fact, thus seen that Haiti has no lack of the ordinary means of communication with the rest of the world, and though she has as yet no railways in operation, all her inland towns will soon be put more than ever before within quick reach of one another by the inland telegraph lines already mentioned as now being erected to traverse her interior.

In another chapter of this book, it has been noted that the productive capacity of the soil of Haiti has from the first been and still is considered to be most remarkable, and some statistics have been given to show the high degree of production which she attained in her colonial days with a population of scarcely more than half of that which she now has.

In those days, the articles of export, in the order of their importance *ad valorem*, were sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, sirup, cacao, hides, raw and tanned, sea shells, woods (mahogany, logwood, and lignum vitæ), and tafia; and, to repeat what has already been stated, the total value of the exports, as officially given for the year 1791, was 200,301,634 *livres tournois*, or about \$40,060,327, the value of the single article sugar being 117,612,348 *livres*, or, say, \$23,522,469, more than half of the whole.

Statistics of the importations of this period do not seem to be so easily attainable; but, in 1788, the value of imports from France amounted to 86,414,040 *livres*, or \$17,282,808, and that of imports from other countries to 16,538,820 *livres*, or \$3,307,764 more, making apparently only \$20,590,572 for the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise. In this, however, is not included the estimated value of about 30,000 slaves brought during that year, and rated as costing about \$12,500,000.* At this period, too, numbers of the wealthy planters kept up expensive establish-

* In the official return of property of all kinds in the colony at that time, appears the item "negroes of all descriptions, adults and children, 455,000, at 2,500 *livres* (\$500) each." Inasmuch as there was a tax on each, the figures are probably not exaggerated.





The volume of the commerce for the year 1890 amounted to \$24,226,758.13, in which the exports figured for \$14,165,788.86, and the imports, consisting of manufactured products and of provisions from the United States and from Europe, for \$10,060,979.27.

The exportations were to:

United States	\$2, 289, 292. 15
France	8, 437, 500. 00
Other countries not specified	3, 518, 996. 71
Total.....	14, 165, 788. 86

The importations were:

United States	\$6, 454, 600. 91
France	917, 994. 23
Germany	1, 930, 713. 40
England.....	662, 190. 53
Other countries not named	95, 480. 20
Total....	10, 060, 979. 27

It will be noticed that nearly two-thirds of all the imports for this year came from the United States, and amounted to nearly three times as much as the exports to that country, but of the imports therefrom, \$852,177.97 was in gold coin. Altogether, the trade between Haiti and the United States for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1890, was \$8,743,893.06.

The statistics of the foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, as given in President Hyppolite's annual message covering that period, are less ample and satisfactory than the general tone and fullness of that document might lead one to expect, but the total value of that commerce was \$23,164,010.39, of which \$14,340,234.39 represented the exports and \$8,823,776.01 the imports. The imports were from:

United States	\$5, 873, 501. 12
France	897, 791. 13
Germany	1, 498, 676. 82
England.....	489, 735. 70
Other countries not indicated	64, 071. 24
Total.....	8, 823, 776. 01



Of the imports from the United States, \$431,525 was in gold coin, and the exports to that country as given in the message, "according to a statement received from our consul-general at New York," were \$2,099,799.56, which would make the trade for the year between the two countries \$7,973,300.68.

The statistics thus far cited are taken wholly from Haitian official sources. The fiscal year there runs from October 1 to September 30, inclusive. In the United States, the fiscal year ends June 30, so that there are the months of July, August, and September of each year that are covered by the report of one government and passed over to the next year by those of the other. Either for this or some other reason, there appears a very marked discrepancy between the reports of the two governments as to the value of Haitian exports for 1891. According to the Haitian report, it was, as stated above, \$2,099,799.56. According to that of the United States, it was \$3,243,454, a difference of \$1,143,654.44.

According to the statements issued by the Treasury Department of the United States of the foreign commerce for the year ended June 30, 1892, the total value of the imports from Haiti was \$3,202,729, and that of the exports thereto was \$5,282,883, making the volume of the trade between the two Republics \$8,485,612 for the fiscal year.

Of the ships which were engaged in this trade entering the ports of the United States, 120 were sailing vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 26,348, 78 of them, with a tonnage of 17,056, being under the American flag, and there were 56 steamers whose aggregate tonnage was 58,051, 14 of them, with a tonnage of 17,036, being American.

Of those which cleared for Haiti from the ports of the United States, there were: American sailing vessels, 72; tonnage, 15,732; and other than American, 45; tonnage, 9,430; steamers, American, 15; tonnage, 18,265; and other than American, 65; tonnage, 68,702.



Of the steamers on any regular line, those of Wm. P. Clyde & Co., of New York, are the only ones under the American flag, and the only ones, too, that limit their outward voyages to Haitian and Dominican ports.

As to the sailing vessels, it is quite frequently the case that after discharging their outward cargoes at the Haitian port of original destination, they clear from that port in ballast for another in the Republic or elsewhere, in order to find a homeward cargo. The statistics show that only 6 of the 120 which entered United States ports from Haiti during the year ended June 30, 1892, came in ballast.

From April 30, 1869, while the revolution against Salnave was raging, until the meeting of the Corps Législatif in 1891, there was in force a provision by which sailing vessels themselves, and not, as in the case of steamers, their cargoes only, were held responsible for the customs duties on their merchandise discharged. In this way, sailing vessels of all nationalities were frequently detained for an unreasonable period for their clearance papers after they were otherwise ready for sea. For some reason or reasons which do not appear, the discriminating regulation never evoked a unanimous, or anything like a united, protest, but only fugitive complaints at irregular intervals from those most affected by it. In 1891, however, the American minister, Mr. Douglass, made to the Haitian Government representations on the subject which induced President Hyppolite to announce in his message of that year that, there being no real law of the country authorizing the practice complained of, it would, unless the National Assembly should order otherwise, be thereafter discontinued.

In regard to Haiti's importations, there do not appear to be in any accessible form details which will show in full the kind and the quantities of the articles imported.

On this point, the Minister of Commerce, in an official commu-



nication made to the Corps Législatif at the opening of its session in June, 1892, says:

Unfortunately, one has always been satisfied at the Department of Commerce to draw up *en bloc* the amount of importations, taking into consideration only the deductions to be drawn relative to the product of our custom-houses. The most essential part of a work of this kind, that relative to the determination of the quantity of each article imported, has been constantly neglected. This is an omission which will be speedily remedied. The Department is, indeed, happy to place from this time forward under the eyes of the representatives of the nation the beginnings of the work, executed according to its indications, which must be so useful as the foundation of every custom-house tariff.

Even recourse to the statistics of countries that export to Haiti, if that were feasible, would fail to produce a complete detailed statement of her imports, inasmuch as some of those countries, Great Britain, for instance, have not always given the figures concerning that Republic separately.

The importations from the United States for 1891 may be stated as follows:

Agricultural implements	\$170
Breadstuffs (including 224,938 pounds wheat flour).....	I, 223, 671
Carriages and similar objects.....	37, 770
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	22, 610
Cotton, manufactured, of all kinds.....	676, 666
Fish, dried, smoked, or cured.....	791, 359
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of.....	11, 921
Glass and glassware	17, 354
Gunpowder and other explosives	947
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	92, 826
Leather and manufactures of.....	50, 103
Malt liquors, in bottles	22, 193
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured.....	43, 770
Paints and painters' colors.....	12, 817
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products.....	I, 492, 165
Soap	278, 338
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....	15, 490
Sugar (mostly refined) and molasses	119, 133
Tobacco and manufactures of	111, 101
Vegetables (beans and peas).....	25, 243
Wood and manufactures of, including lumber and furniture.....	383, 461
All other articles	162, 059
Imported from the United States, but not produced there.....	370, 635
Total value	5, 959, 813



For more minutely detailed statements under this head, see the publications issued periodically by the Treasury Department of the United States entitled "Commerce of the United States with American countries."

The total value of precisely the same articles imported from the United States during the preceding year (1890) was \$5,335,068. The same importations were for:

1885.....	\$3, 307, 307
1886.....	3, 067, 720
1887.....	3, 230, 128
1888.....	4, 617, 125
1889.....	4, 160, 251

It is estimated that the present average import duties on dry goods practically amount to about 40 per centum ad valorem, and the same duties on provisions to about 50 per centum ad valorem. The duties are placed as high as possible for purposes of revenues only.

It should be noted that in all these statements concerning the trade of Haiti, the statistics of the exchange of products and other articles over the frontiers and along the coasts of the two Republics of the Island, between the citizens thereof, are not included. It is, however, known that the volume of that trade is quite considerable.

Of exports, by far the most important article is coffee. Indeed, so important is this product that the prosperity of the country is measured by it from year to year.

The plant flourishes everywhere in the uplands, that is, after passing an altitude of 300 feet above the sea level, and it is met with on all sides above that altitude. The coffee tree, as it is usually called, lives and bears for about 30 years, but new ones constantly spring up from the seeds that fall from the parent plant, so that, in that remarkably rich soil, coffee trees would, even without care, probably always be found.

If it be properly cultivated, the rule is to plant one tree for every 10 feet, which would give 1,225 trees to each *carreau* of land, the *carreau* being equal to about $3\frac{1}{5}$ (3.1935) acres. It is estimated



that the average annual yield of a tree under good cultivation is about 5 pounds. A *carreau* of land ought, therefore, to produce 6,125 pounds of coffee on the average. This would be at the rate of 1,914 pounds to the acre.

The quality of Haitian coffee is confessedly most excellent, but owing to the imperfect and indifferent way in which it was, until within a few years back, gathered and prepared for foreign markets, it has never become a favorite in the United States, and most of it finds its way to France and Belgium for final consumption. At Petit Goâve, Pétionville, and in other localities considered convenient for the purpose, there are establishments at which it is suitably cleared, hulled, and prepared for shipment by machinery. This has led to greater care as to gathering the berry when it is in the proper state of ripeness, a very important step which was formerly too much neglected.

In 1789, there were 88,360,502 pounds of it exported, but in 1791, the quantity fell to 63,151,180 pounds. The export of this article in 1789 has never been equaled. At that time, however, only a comparatively small quantity was consumed in the country, whereas the Haitian historian, M. Madiou, who wrote more than forty-five years ago, considered that 5,000,000 pounds were so used annually. It would probably be safe to place from 8,000,000 pounds to 10,000,000 pounds under this head at the present day.

A "good crop" for export is set down at 70,000,000 pounds, and calculations are apt to be made on that basis; but, as a matter of fact, the quantity exported annually since the foundation of the Republic has varied from 41,000,000 to 86,138,208 pounds, and once, in 1818, it went down to 20,281,000 pounds. Only very rarely, has it passed the 70,000,000-pound mark. Some of the best years were as follows:

Exported—	Pounds.
1863.....	71, 712, 345
1875.....	72, 637, 716
1876.....	72, 289, 504
1888.....	86, 138, 208
1890.....	79, 340, 532



If the average annual exportation since 1876 be taken, it will be found to be not far from 63,000,000 pounds. The pounds here mentioned are French, and about 8 per cent must be added to bring them to represent the American or English pound avoirdupois. This would place the average annual export of coffee at 68,040,000 pounds avoirdupois. Then, if 8,000,000 pounds, French, be allowed for home consumption, the average annual yield of the crop since 1876 will stand at about 78,040,000 pounds avoirdupois. The customs duty on that which is exported is \$3.86% on each 100 pounds, French.

The article of export which figures next to coffee in importance is logwood. It is found growing in all parts of the country, and the demand for it is steady and increasing. It is considered to be of the very best quality; indeed, it is said to stand almost without a peer in the markets of the world. The tree flourishes best in damp places, and is ready for the market at ten years' growth. The amount of it exported annually depends on the disposition and energy of the country people in cutting it, trimming it, and transporting it within easy reach of a place of shipment.

In 1880, when profound peace reigned and there were hopes for its continuance throughout the Republic, 321,729,801 pounds of logwood were shipped, but the average yearly exportation since and including that year has been about 178,000,000 pounds. In the colonial times, it scarcely if ever exceeded 2,000,000 pounds. Lately, the export of it has been in—

	Pounds.
1890.....	190, 861, 248
1891.....	*165, 423, 485
1892.....	114, 542, 697

*There are some discrepancies that appear between the returns given in the national bank's report and those issued by the *Chambre des Comptes*. For instance, in the former, this item is set down at 159,406,485 pounds. These discrepancies crop out in some other instances. Thus the coffee exported in 1890 is given in one report as 78,213,445 pounds and in the other as 79,340,531 pounds. Generally, however, the two reports agree.



The present export duty on logwood is \$5.90 on each ton of 2,000 pounds. Coffee and logwood form the two great staples on which, it is considered, the financial prosperity of the country largely depends.

Cacao comes in as a sort of adjunct to coffee. While it is found in several localities, it can not be said that it flourishes and is abundant everywhere. The great bulk of it is grown on the western half of the peninsula whose chief sea port is Jérémie, and it is from this latter port that more than five-sixths of that which is exported are shipped.

Under the French, there were, on the average, less than 300,000 pounds of it exported annually, though the figures for 1789 give 600,000 pounds. From the fall of Soulouque in 1859 up to 1880, the yearly export averaged about 1,700,000 pounds. In that year it reached 2,729,833 pounds. Within the past few years, more attention has been given to the culture of this product. Of it, there were exported in

	Pounds.
1890.....	4, 270, 145
1891.....	2, 873, 774
1892.....	4, 054, 378

The cultivation of this article is clearly on the increase, and it is likely within the next few years to take a high place in the list of exports.

The raising of cotton on a large and important scale in Haiti would be easily attainable; the soil and climate alike seem especially adapted to this end. In the very height of colonial prosperity in 1789, 8,400,000 pounds of it were exported. After the independence, the quantity soon fell to less than 2,000,000 pounds a year, and in 1845, it came down to 557,480 pound. From this time, the average annual exportation was about 900,000 pounds, though in 1835, it was 1,649,717 pounds,* until the impulse given

* It must be remembered that from 1822 to 1843, the whole island was under the Government of Haiti.



to prices for this article in consequence of the civil war in the United States, led to increased cultivation, and the exportation was in

	Pounds.
1862.....	1, 473, 853
1863.....	2, 217, 769
1864.....	3, 237, 594
1865....	4, 500, 000

After the close of the American civil war, however, prices went down, and the production of cotton again fell off. The exports of it lately have been in—

	Pounds.
1890.....	2, 561, 145
1891.....	994, 207
1892.....	1, 313, 446

Of the woods other than logwood regularly exported, there are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, bois juane, and bayarondes, though they seem not always to appear in the list during the past few years.

The most important of these is mahogany, which is said to be of excellent quality. In 1845, just after the secession of San Domingo, 7,904,283 feet of it were exported, and then for several years, covering the Presidency of General Geffrard up to 1867, the average yearly exportation was about 2,200,000 feet. Since then, there has been a marked falling off, which is due partly to the difficulty of transporting that which is still to be found to convenient places for shipment, and a growing tendency to make use of it in the country. The shipments of it recently have been for—

	Feet.
1890.....	33, 948
1891.....	34, 932
1892.....	9, 397

A complete list of the exports of all products during the fiscal



years 1890, 1891, and 1892, as it appears in official documents, is as follows:

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Coffee	56, 692, 039 pounds	79, 340, 485 pounds	67, 831, 893 pounds.
Cacao	4, 270, 145 pounds	3, 349, 353 pounds	4, 054, 378 pounds.
Cotton	2, 561, 145 pounds	994, 217 pounds	1, 313, 446 pounds.
Logwood	190, 861, 248 pounds	165, 423, 485 pounds	114, 542, 697 pounds.
Mahogany	38, 948 feet	34, 932 feet.	9, 397 feet.
Sea shells.....	676 pounds	655 pounds	1, 270 pounds.
Bois juane	34, 250 pounds	9, 470 pounds	3, 000 pounds.
Beef hides	129, 789 pounds	106, 966 pounds	154, 997 pounds.
Gum guaiacum.	36, 671 pounds	303 pounds	157, 300 pounds.
Old copper ...	5, 739 pounds	5, 188 pounds	3, 892 pounds.
Sugar.....	98, 958 pounds	89, 077 pounds	40, 095 pounds.
Rum	571 gallons	15 barrels	1, 070 gallons.
Honey.....	7, 080 gallons	7, 558 gallons	6, 000 gallons.
Orange peel...	37, 304 pounds	60, 430 pounds	221, 389 pounds.
Goat skins	10 packages	{ 2, 365 pounds } 94 packages }	2, 203 packets.
Peppers	12 barrels	.....	6 barrels.
Hides, tanned .	16 hampers	5 hampers	15 hampers.
Bayarondes ...	193, 000 pounds	.....	.....
Wax .....	.....	926 pounds	1, 322 pounds.
Cotton seeds ..	42, 500 pounds	109, 440 pounds	.....
Lignum-vitæ ..	.....	436, 000 pounds	1, 000 pounds.
Tamarinds.....	.....	20 barrels	.....

It can safely be affirmed that if copper, and possibly hides and skins, be excepted, there is not an article in the foregoing list whose exportation could not with comparative ease and facility be very materially increased—nay, in most instances, doubled. It should not be forgotten that there are, besides, quite a number of industries and easy possibilities, some of them long neglected, others never yet tried, which await only continued peace in the country, intelligent enterprise, and capital for development.



Chapter IX.

POSSIBILITIES FOR NEGLECTED AND UNDEVELOPED INDUSTRIES.

Reference has been made in a preceding chapter to the high degree of prosperity reached by the Spaniards in Santo Domingo during the earliest decades of their occupation there, and to the statements of authorities to the effect that the annual exportations consisting in part of sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, indigo, etc., created a trade that made the colony the emporium of the New World.

All this paled, however, before the subsequent prosperity of the French colonists in Haiti. They pushed forward the development of the natural resources to such a point that immediately preceding the Revolution of 1789, the annual value of their imports ran up to 193 millions of *livres tournois* and that of their annual exports to 200 millions of *livres tournois*. The *livre tournois*, which was superseded by the franc in 1795, but in which the official money returns were made up as late as that date, may, for convenient calculation in round numbers, be set down at 20 cents American money. (Its more exact value was 19½ cents). The annual value of the foreign commerce of Haiti at that period was somewhat more than \$78,000,000. It kept in constant service 1,400 vessels, about only half of them being under the French flag, and more than 11,000 seamen were employed in the trade between Haiti and Europe alone.

The value of personal property in the colony was returned at 1,487,840,000 *livres tournois*, which was equal to about



\$297,568,000. This return, however, included a valuation of 455,000 slaves at \$500 per capita. The value of real estate was set down at a round thousand millions of livres tournois or \$200,000,000. (“Les propriétés foncières pouvaient être évaluées à un milliard de livres tournois.”—M. Robin.)*

The exports consisted (for the year 1791) of—

Sugar (white)	pounds French..	70, 227, 708
Sugar (raw)	do.	93, 177, 512
Coffee	do.	63, 151, 180
Cotton	do.	6, 286, 126
Indigo	do.	930, 016
Cacao	do.	150, 000
Syrup	hhds..	29, 502
Tafia	bbbs..	303
Hides, tanned		7, 787
Hides (raw)	hampers..	5, 186
Shells (of turtles, etc)	pounds French..	5, 000
Woods (mahogany, logwood, and lignum-vitæ)	do.	1, 500

It is to be remembered that this was wholly confined to the French colony now known as Haiti, and that about 30 per cent must be added to these figures to bring them up to those of the exports of 1787–1789, because the insurrection in August, 1791, caused a falling off for that year.

Of course, the high state of material prosperity was reached under the enforced labor of slaves, but it shows something of the natural capabilities and marvelous productiveness of the soil. Is there any essential reason why the same remarkable degree of prosperity can not under free institutions be reached and maintained, if not even surpassed there, if only the internal peace and domestic tranquillity be assured and wise economical conditions open to all alike be established and kept in vigor? Probably, some such end will be sooner or later attained, because the general interests of all concerned and the increase of population will demand it. There are already evidences of a trend in that direction.

* See Bryan Edwards's History of the West Indies, Vol. iv, pp. 200 *et seq.* See also the *Abrégé de l'Ile d'Haïti* par M. E. Robin, Vol. II, pp. 68 and 69.



It would require a wide range of knowledge to affirm with confidence that the soil of Haiti is unsurpassed in its possibilities of production. It is quite safe, however, to assert that its capacity in that respect has been proved to be prodigious. There is no article of commerce produced in the tropics that is not found or could not be produced in Haiti. It seems, besides, as if almost anything that will grow elsewhere can be grown in either the uplands or the lowlands of that beautiful country. Apples, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, and other temperate-zone growths are to be found in the uplands, though of course not as yet in any great abundance.*

In the colonial times, the most important article of export was sugar, of which 176,476,557 English pounds were exported in the single year of 1791. Its value as given in the returns for that year was 117,612,348 *livres tournois* or about \$23,522,469. For the same year, the export of indigo, which amounted to 1,004,417 English pounds, was valued at 10,875,120 *livres tournois* or about \$2,175,024. Since the independence, production of these two articles has been almost wholly neglected, only comparatively small quantities of sugar in the crude form having been shipped abroad during the past few years.

The soil seems especially adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane. It grows there with remarkable rapidity and to astonishing proportions, sometimes attaining a height of more than 20 feet and a diameter at the base of more than 4 inches. Once planted, it requires very little, if any, further care, except to be cut down when it reaches maturity. As soon as it is cut, the root begins to sprout again, and thus for years no replanting is at all necessary. It is said that on the average, one *carreau*, which is equivalent to about three and one-fifth acres of land, devoted to the

*“In richness and variety of vegetable products, Haiti is not excelled by any other country in the world. All tropical plants and trees grow there in perfection, and nearly all vegetables and fruits of temperate climates may be successfully cultivated in its highlands.” See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Art. Haiti.



cane, will readily yield 9,000 pounds of raw sugar a season. The products of this crop are at present very nearly all consumed in the country. They are rum, tafia, sirup, molasses, and raw sugar.

If now, in view of the foregoing statements, it be borne in mind that there are to-day invested, so it is stated on good authority, as much as \$13,000,000 of French, English, German, and American capital in the sugar-producing industry in Santo Domingo, it is easy to see what a promising field lies open for the same industry in Haiti.

The long neglected cultivation of indigo could be easily revived and \$2,000,000 annually realized from its export. The plant grows everywhere spontaneously and two full crops of it could be grown every year.

To those who have watched the rise and remarkable growth of the export of fruits from the neighboring island of Jamaica within the past few years, and who at the same time have any knowledge of the fertility of Haiti in this respect, no argument need be used to show that under reasonably favorable conditions that export could easily be made profitable.

The list of this class of exports could be made to include not only oranges (sweet and sour), citrons, lemons, shaddocks, bananas, plantains, pineapples, and cocoanuts, but also mangoes, sapotilles, alligator pears, artichokes, and the like, which are not yet plentiful in the northern markets because of the difficulty heretofore experienced in keeping them in good preservation during transportation and sale. Probably, the most popular of all the fruits in Haiti, except the plantain, which is used as a very nourishing food at all seasons, is the mango. It is estimated there that during the height of its season, which covers the months of May and June, the sale of breadstuffs of all kinds falls off as much as 40 and sometimes 50 per cent.

The one feature essential to the creation and success of the fruit trade in Haiti is the establishment of a line of swift-going



steamers which could touch at and sail from the fruit-exporting ports at positively stated, regular dates, and make the voyage to New York in four days, which is quite feasible. The steamers of Messrs. James E. Ward & Co. make the passage between Havana and New York in less time than that.

What a promising field is here open any day to peaceful and promising enterprise alike to Haiti and the foreign capitalist, especially when it is considered that the consumption of tropical fruits in northern climes more than keeps pace with the increase of the population.

Another industry awaiting development is that of tobacco. No attempt has, since the secession of Santo Domingo in 1844, been made to open up this industry in Haiti, but a goodly part of the exports of the neighboring Republic of Santo Domingo consists of tobacco, which is cultivated everywhere there, especially throughout the extensive Cibas district, where the man of small means, as well as the larger capitalist, can engage profitably in the raising of it. Most of it goes directly to German ports, where it is regarded as an important import. Statistics show, and in fact, it is a matter of common information and knowledge, that the consumption of tobacco is steadily on the increase, and it is certain that the plant could be at least as readily and as extensively cultivated in Haiti as it is to-day in Santo Domingo.

Then, again, the number of plants in Haiti possessing marked and well-known medicinal qualities is quite extensive. "It is asserted," says Mr. James Redpath, in his work, page 47 (edition of 1861), "by scientific men that the flora of Haiti, only partly explored by Tussae, Descourtiz, and others, contains still many secrets which, if known, would render invaluable aid to the medical art, for medical plants abound there, and everything that is brought, for pharmaceutical purposes, from Africa and South America is to be found in Haiti." And then Mr. Redpath goes on to enumerate by name more than one hundred and sixty of



the plants supposed to be characterized by medicinal properties, many of which are familiar to the medical profession and are in constant and increasing demand wherever that profession has a footing. No cultivation, gathering or export of anything in this line for commercial purposes appears ever to have been undertaken in connection with that country.

This last made observation holds good also in effect as to—

(1) Starch-yielding articles, like manioc, arrowroot, and others which abound everywhere and of which two full crops could be grown every year.

(2) Comfits, preserves, sweetmeats of many and various kinds—dates, figs, tamarinds, guavas—and jellies of numerous varieties, all of which find an unceasing and ready demand and sale in the northern markets of Europe and America, and for the preparation of which Haiti offers remarkably full and easy facilities.

(3) Perfumes extracted from flower, fruit, or plant, in fact, all others of vegetable origin, for which there is an extensive and open market wherever even the most moderate forms of civilization prevail, and of which it can be said that there are scarcely any sold in the world that could not be produced in Haiti, laden all over as it is with the innumerable flowers, and the ottar-yielding fruits and plants of the tropics.

(4) Fiber yielding plants and material, of which there is an unending supply and variety. President Salomon, foreseeing the unwisdom of Haiti continuing indefinitely to depend on her present line of exports, and casting about for the possible introduction of a new staple, hit upon the remarkable fibrous plant ramie, which is perennial and can be raised with very little care and of which four crops, yielding about 1,500 pounds to the acre, can be raised yearly. President Salomon made strenuous efforts to stimulate and establish its culture. He had duly noted the offers made by the Indian Government of \$25,000 in 1869 and again in 1877 for the production of machinery and processes by which the ramie fiber



could be economically prepared for the market. He had likewise noted the announcement of Lafranc's invention of machinery for decorticating the plant and of a chemical process for fully preparing the fiber for the market. The President's effort therefore seemed to promise success, but none of the industries proved entirely satisfactory for the end in view and the culture of ramie in Haiti was for the time abandoned. Very probably, however, the processes for economically and suitably preparing the products of a plant which yields such remarkable fiber will in time be successfully put in operation, and Haiti will then open a large and profitable field for its cultivation.

Cotton was in the colonial times made an important element of commerce. The official returns show that the export of that article for the year 1791 was 6,789,016 English pounds, of which the value at that time was about \$3,514,450. Since that period, there has been no serious attempt, excepting for a few years during the American civil war, when the prices went up abnormally, to enter largely and vigorously on the raising of that great staple. Only comparatively small quantities are grown and exported yearly. There can be no question as to the possibilities of success in the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in Haiti.

It grows there with extraordinary facility, requiring no culture whatever. It is a fine silky quality. It does not grow on bushes, but on trees, which produce two crops annually and last several years. Its culture might be made exceedingly profitable, as no country in the world is better adapted to its growth.*

Here, then, is another partially occupied field open for profitable enterprise.

Nearly every published work on Haiti speaks of "its immense mineral wealth," and it is a historical fact that its possession of valuable ores first hastened its occupation by stimulating European cupidity. This, however, was confined chiefly to the eastern part of the island. The undoubted existence of some of these ores, how-

* Redpath, p. 43.



ever, dispels the quite common impression that the island itself is of volcanic origin and leaves room for the general inference that the oft-repeated declaration as to its great mineral wealth may be correct.

Prof. Gabb made an extensive geological survey of Santo Domingo in 1870–1872, and his valuable papers on the subject may be found in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia), xv, 29. He did not, however, extend his investigations over the western part of the island, and it is thought that no extended survey of that character has ever been made there.

Nevertheless, it is well established that gold, platinum, silver, copper, iron, tin, manganese, antimony, sulphur, rock salt, bitumen, the earth phosphates, etc., exist, some of them probably in quantities which would make the production of them remunerative.

The district of Azua, which is, however, a little to the east of the southern Haitian border, contains what has been not inappropriately designated “a mountain of rock salt.” In 1886, there was put on foot an American company, of which the governor of New Hampshire was an active member, for the working of this vast and valuable deposit, but the movement was suspended.

It is believed that the communes of St. Michel, Dondou, Limonade, and Plaisance in the north, and of Mirebalais, Lascahobas, and Banica to the north and west of Port au Prince and the neighborhood of Jacmel, are mineral districts. In the vicinity of Aux Cayes and of the Artibonite and in other localities, it is asserted (*Encyclopædia Britannica*), are mines of lignite, but on authority, not cited, it is said that the veins of this mineral are nowhere more than four feet thick. There is no doubt of the existence of earth phosphates near the coasts in quantities which would well repay commercial enterprise. The exact locations of these valuable deposits are well known to the authorities. Quartz veins in the slate formations are auriferous, and so are the sands in the streams.

It is to be noted that when the mountains and streams of Santo



Domingo were ransacked for gold, the world had not at its command the appliances and knowledge now considered essential to successful mining in any department. In the absence, therefore, of any extended and reliable geological survey of Haiti, and in view also of the fact that modern knowledge and skill in mining have never been put into requisition on the island, it may be safely asserted that the possible results of that industry are still an open question.

Certain it is that mining interests have hitherto been wholly neglected in Haiti, and it is believed that there are no laws on the subject in that country. For some reason, her resources in this respect are kept in the background and seldom referred to. It appears to have been the Government policy not to encourage enterprises that might tend to prostrate or impair the agricultural spirit and industry of the people, which are and hitherto have always been regarded as the basis, the main stay, of the national support.



Chapter X.

FINANCES—CIRCULATING MEDIUM—COINAGE.

From the date of Haitian independence (1804) up to 1827, the only circulating medium was specie, of which the volume was from time to time augmented somewhat by the coinage in the country of silver and the baser metals under the administrations of Pétion and Boyer. The value of the pieces (12½ cents, 25 cents, and 1 dollar, silver, and 1, 2, and 6 cents, copper) thus struck off was only about one-third that of the corresponding pieces of American and Spanish coin, and this circumstance led to enormous frauds at the expense of the Republic.

In 1827, the drain made upon the circulating medium for the purpose of meeting payment on the French debt was so great that Boyer caused to be issued the first Haitian paper currency. It consisted of notes on the national treasury, given out without promise of ultimate redemption in specie, without bearing interest, and it had a forced circulation on a parity with the silver coinage; and was made a legal tender in all business transactions throughout the Republic, which then covered the whole island. It was in the form of one, two, and ten gourdes (dollars), but counterfeiting of the latter became so common that they were speedily withdrawn from circulation, and there was a steady depreciation in the values of the others until the revolution of 1843, when they were found to have lost 33 per cent of their original value, so that it took four gourdes to make one Spanish or American dollar.



Thereafter, the revolutions which followed necessitated the continual issue of paper money, and thus caused it to decline in value; so that at the overthrow of Soulouque in 1859, it was worth but twenty gourdes to the American dollar, and at the fall of Geffrard in 1867, it required thirty gourdes to purchase the same dollar. At this latter date, it was estimated that the emissions had reached one hundred and twenty millions, but the goudé still had a value. While the so-called Salnave revolution raged, for nearly three years, up to the end of 1869, the revolutionists and the Government seemed to vie with each other in issuing and forcing the circulation of paper money, which had now taken on such a wretched form that counterfeiting became almost a regular business. It is hardly possible to give even an approximate idea of the amount issued from all these sources. At that time, Spanish and Colombian gold was about the only standard form of the circulating medium.

When Salnave fell, in December, 1869, the value of the paper floated by him almost reached the vanishing point. It took more than four thousand gourdes to purchase one dollar gold at Port au Prince.

One of the first acts of the successful revolutionists in 1870 was to substitute their paper for that of the fallen chieftain at the rate of 10 gourdes of the latter for 1 of the former. This measure increased the value of the currency, so that in 1872, it was practically retired at the rate of 300 gourdes to the gold dollar, a measure which cost the Government \$2,154,266.04 in American silver; and up to this day, the country people, and even those in the markets of the cities, calculate their money transactions on this basis. Thus, if in the markets the price of an article be 50 cents, the market women will say it is *cent cinquante* (150 gourdes).

The currency was speedily replaced by American silver coins which were then fast coming into common every day use, and while American gold was imported, Spanish and Colombian gold



by degrees almost entirely disappeared from the country. To-day, it would be very difficult even in Port au Prince to find an exchange for or otherwise reasonably dispose of the "doubloon," which, in Salnave's time, reigned almost supreme as the standard of value among the merchants.

From 1872 to 1880, American silver continued to be the only real circulating medium in Haiti. It had been up to that time estimated that \$5,000,000 in circulation would suffice for the business purposes of the country—a sum which could hardly have been more than \$6 per capita of the population. With an increase of the population, however, and a constant augmentation of the volume of business which had been stimulated by the prospect of a long period of peace and prosperity under the Salomon administration, came evidence of a lack of money, so that in the last named year, \$1,000,000 in Mexican silver was imported and speedily put into circulation. Once introduced, Mexican coins continued to flow into the country.*

In 1884, the Government decided to issue \$2,000,000 of paper money in bills of \$1 and \$2 each. It was to be guaranteed by three-fifths of the fixed export duty on coffee and to be redeemable at the rate of \$600,000 per annum. In 1887, a law was voted whereby these bills were to be replaced by new ones, but it never went fully into effect.

Meantime, the evils growing out of depreciated silver circula-

* For the past nine years (*i. e.*, up to 1882) American silver has constituted the principal part of the circulating medium of Haiti. Within the past two years and a half, a large amount of Mexican silver dollars has been imported and this money has circulated freely in the country. Within the same period, an amount of Haitian coins bearing the effigies of Boyer and Pétion, variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, has been remonetized and again put in circulation by the Government. If to these several elements of silver money there be added a small amount of American, English, French, and Spanish gold, the aggregate of the whole, both kinds of specie, amounting to almost \$7,000,000, one will have, substantially the sum total and character of the currency which has been employed in this country (Haiti) for the period indicated. *Vide* report of the United States consul-general in the reports of United States consuls, No. 19, issued by the Department of State, May, 1882, p. 110.



tion, from which the contiguous Republic of San Domingo is still suffering, had induced the Government to issue silver of its own. It was coined in Paris, and is of the same commodity value as the five-franc French pieces and the smaller denominations of fifty cents, twenty cents, and ten cents.

These several arrangements, together with others, succeeded in causing both American and Mexican silver to practically disappear from circulation, and in the midst of this process, American gold coins were imported in considerable values, so that at the end of 1889, it was estimated that there were about \$2,000,000 of that form of money in the country. It is used chiefly for paying export customs duties. It is generally believed that large sums of this form of money are practically retired from circulation to be held as savings in the hands, especially, of the thrifty country people; but it is still in the country and thrown back into circulation from time to time, according to need.

At the same time, it was estimated that the amount of silver, existing only in the form of Haitian coins, then in circulation was about \$2,500,000.

These estimates gave to Haiti at the end of 1889 a gold and silver circulating medium of \$4,500,000. At that period, there were in Government and bank notes then recognized as legal tender: Issued by the Salomon administration, \$2,516,000; issued by the Revolution of the North, \$2,500,000; issued by the National Bank, \$12,625. Total of legal-tender paper money, \$5,028,625. Adding to this the specie already enumerated, \$4,500,000, it gives as Haiti's whole circulating medium December 31, 1889, \$9,528,625. In addition to this, there were issued during the last weeks of the L^égitime administration, in the summer of 1888, in bills of \$5 each, \$449,995; in bills of \$1, 20 cents, and 10 cents each, \$17,732; total, \$517,727, about the negotiation of which there was then question. The \$5 notes have since been recognized at a discount, but they are not likely ever to form any



part of the circulating medium, and the fractional currency became so worn and mutilated that it also is practically withdrawn.

During the year 1890, the stock of specie was increased by importations of gold, all American coin, \$300,000; coinage of silver, \$300,000; total, \$600,000.

During the same period, Government and bank notes were withdrawn to the amount of \$943,482, while no new notes were issued. The importation of gold, the coinage of silver, and the retirement of paper currency alike continued throughout that year, so that the total circulating medium, gold, silver, and paper, of Haiti at the end of 1890 was set down at \$9,202,875, which is estimated to be less than \$10 per capita of the population. During the year 1891, the withdrawal of the paper currency and the expenditures of gold abroad so exceeded the importation of gold and the coinage of silver that, calculated on a gold basis, the circulating medium was at the end of that year placed at \$8,015,505, which would give to a population of 1,000,000 \$8.01 per capita. It is not, however, believed that the volume of circulation is diminishing, or that the tendency is in that direction.

Formerly, the paper currency was used in almost all retail transactions and in purchasing produce of the country people, as well as in paying the customs duties on imports and licenses to the municipal authorities. It is still in demand for all these purposes, so that in the "crop season" and in all seasons, according to importations and other circumstances, it fluctuates in value as compared with the gold standard—that is to say, it "rises and falls" in unison with the demand for it.

During the year 1891, the mean monthly fluctuations in its value, as compared with that of American gold coin, were as follows:



Months.	Per cent in favor of gold.	Months.	Per cent in favor of gold.
January.....	21½	August.....	9¾
February.....	20⅔	September.....	13½
March.....	30	October.....	12½
April.....	25¼	November.....	10
May.....	22	December.....	17¼
June.....	17		
July.....	14¼	Average for the year...	17¾

As compared with drafts in francs, which are usually drawn at sixty days' sight—very rarely indeed less than 30 days' sight—the value of the Haitian gourde was still less, it having been on the average for the same year 19 per cent in favor of the franc.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

At the very beginning of Haitian Independence, there crept into the treasury service certain practices which finally became rooted there, but which were deleterious to the fiscal and other interests of the government.

One of these practices was the settling here and there of claims, just and unjust, without regard to any fixed basis or system whatever. Another was that the Government constantly paid its employés of all classes, including the army and the navy, by issuing to them orders on the treasury, called *feuilles*, which it habitually left unredeemed for indefinite periods. This was especially the case during "la saison morte" (dead season), or the time between the crops, when, the customs receipts being much less than at other times, there was often no money in the treasury with which to cash the *feuilles*. They were thus thrown into the hands of greedy speculators and brokers, who bought them of the needy employés at such enormous discounts that the Government itself was frequently enabled to redeem them of third parties at greatly reduced rates, even after incredible delays. In this way, the speculation in the *feuilles* and in other Government obligations which were in the same condition of nonpayment became a regular and extensive busi-



ness, bringing excessive profits to the speculators, but corresponding disaster to the Government credit and to the persons to whom the obligations were first issued. It is easy to understand how this system, for such it had become, grew to be a fruitful source of constant, deep-seated dissatisfaction, leading sometimes up to almost open revolt against the chief powers in the state, which were held responsible for it.

Another harmful feature in the treasury service was the practice of anticipating the customs duties by issuing what were called "bons compensables." These so-called "bons" were good for the payment of those duties in the future and were given out by the Government in return for advances made to it by resident merchants and brokers, who in such transactions always secured terms sufficiently advantageous to themselves and correspondingly disadvantageous to the public interests. Quite naturally, the "bons compensables" were regarded as an excellent security and were always in demand.

The idea of creating a national bank, which would be of service in correcting these deeply rooted financial evils which not infrequently took on a political aspect, menacing to the domestic tranquillity of the Republic, and other evils such as the condition of depreciated coin and currency, seems to have been nourished by almost every administration from that of Pétion to that of Salomon, under whom it was finally realized.

Boyer went so far as to secure the subscriptions necessary for the purpose, but the events which culminated in his overthrow in 1843 cut short his plan. After him, Riché, Soulouque, Geffrard, and Domingue all fostered the same idea. Geffrard secured the passage by the National Assembly and himself approved the law of July 27, 1859, for the creation of what he styled "an agricultural bank of loan and deposit." No bank, however, resulted from this promising scheme. In 1874-'75, the Domingue administration took the matter up with serious determination. A com-



modious iron bank building, safes of the then most approved pattern, and other appurtenances fully up to the demands of the time were imported from New York. A staff of officers and clerks was partly selected. An agent was sent to Europe with full powers to raise the necessary funds, of which the Government itself stood ready to furnish \$500,000 in specie, but events thwarted this plan also, and for yet a little longer, affairs were allowed to run on in their old, beaten track.

However, during the first year of General Salomon's administration, September 10, 1880, the National Assembly voted a law for the establishment of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti, and that institution was formally inaugurated at Port au Prince on the 1st of September, 1881. The original contract to that end was in the form of a convention between the Government of Haiti, on the one part, and the Société Générale du Crédit Industriel et Commercial and a committee of capitalists, all of Paris, on the other part.

According to this contract, the charter or concession is to last for fifty years; that is, it will expire in 1931. The original capital was 10,000,000 francs, but this could be augmented "if the development of its (the bank's) operations should render such augmentation necessary."

The principal institution is at Port au Prince, but it has established at each one of the open ports a *succursale* (branch bank). The governing board and general headquarters are at Paris, but the affairs of the bank in Haiti are administered by agents resident there, while the Government exercises its control over the operations through a special commissioner of its own, whose duty it is to "assure the strict execution of the conditions of the contract," but who is not, however, to interfere in the administration. The Government also names another commissioner to reside near the central board of control at Paris.

The bank enjoys the rights of Haitian citizenship; that is to



say, it can contract for, acquire, possess and receive mortgages on real estate anywhere in the republic, and it can avail itself of all judicial processes just as if it were a Haitian person. Both the principal institution at the capital and all its branches are entirely exempt from every kind of impost and tax.

It has the exclusive privilege of emitting paper money, which shall be a legal tender throughout the Republic, but on the condition (1) that the bills shall be redeemable in specie on demand, (2) that they shall not exceed three times the bank's specie reserve, and (3) that they shall all be viséd and signed by the Government's special resident commissioner.*

The Government, "in order to favor the operations" of the institution, "engaged itself to establish in the country a unity of national (metallic) money, whose creation is to coincide with the establishment of the Bank," which is alone to have charge of the coinage.

To the end that the then existing circulating medium might be replaced by the moneys herein provided for, the Government further engaged itself to demonetize the national money of that medium within a year, and to favor the retirement of the foreign money.

The convention further provided that "during the fifty years of the concession, the Government of Haiti can not emit any paper money, or authorize any (other) bank or establishment to enjoy privileges similar to those conceded to the national bank," and it binds itself "to protect that institution against every enterprise which may be prejudicial to the rights resulting to its profit from the present concession."

Outside of the service which it is to render to the Treasury, it is free to enter into all the ordinary operations of a bank of emission, deposit, loan, discount, etc.

* As a matter of fact, the bank has never to any considerable extent availed itself of this privilege to issue paper money.



The foregoing privileges being accorded to the bank, "it is charged with the Treasury service of the Government of Haiti, and in consequence, it is to receive on deposit all sums coming to the State, especially sums coming to it from custom duties alike on importations and exportations." It is equally charged with the duty of "effecting all payments for the account of the State, including alike interest and payments on both its domestic and foreign debt." The bank itself was to deduct from the public funds which it received sufficient for these payments.

For this service, it was to receive a commission of one per cent on all sums received, one-half of one per cent on whatever it pays out in the country, and one-half of one per cent additional on payments on the foreign debt.

The bank was to make an advance of \$300,000, and on this and all other sums which it might advance to the Government, the latter was to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and in addition to that, one-half of one per cent every four months that is to say, the interest is at the rate of seven and one-half of one per cent per annum on the bank's advances remaining unpaid for four months or more.

Full provision is, of course, made for closing up its affairs or continuing them as it may seem expedient to the parties in interest at the end of the fifty years for which the charter is given, for periodical statement of all its operations with the Government, and for reference to arbitration in case of misunderstanding or disagreement between the contracting parties.

The avowed purpose of the Government to introduce order and regularity into its financial administration quite naturally stirred up the inveterate hostility of the whole army of "money changers," who for more than a generation, had been fattening on the very irregularities which it was now sought to correct.

It was thought that the authority given to the bank to receive the Government revenues and use them to pay the *dettes intéri-*



eures et extérieures included the duty of promptly cashing the feuilles hereinbefore mentioned, and thus put an end to the pernicious system of what was called "agiotage." But owing partly to lack of fullness of understanding and partly to absence of ample specification, the facts resulted otherwise. The system went on in full blast, and the army of "money changers" still thrived as of yore.

In 1887, the Government entered into a new convention with the central administration or governing board of the national bank resident in Paris, for the purpose of "assuring for the future, conformably to the budget, the regular payment of the public service, such as salaries, pensions, balances due, rations, rents, subventions; of suppressing as much as possible the jobbing (agiotage) and other abuses to which traffic in unpaid Government obligations has given full swing; of realizing a serious economy in the finances of the State in causing to disappear the burdensome and repeated loans which it has been obliged to make—of consolidating, in short, by this reform the public order and the political stability of the country."

In the convention, the Government "recognizes the old traditions which it is important to cause to disappear and the fluctuations in the customs receipts which render the regularity of monthly payments difficult."

To these ends, the Government assigns to the bank as a special appropriation the whole of the import duties, engaging itself that those duties should not, while the convention remained in force, be modified without the consent of the bank; and in return for this assignment, the bank binds itself to place at the disposition of the Government at the end of every month \$283,300.33, which is to be used in paying regularly the current public service as above enumerated. The bank's compensation for this is to be 2 per cent per month on all sums paid out and 9 per cent per annum on all sums advanced to the Government.



This convention was to run for five years, and therefore came to an end September 30, 1892. President Hyppolite, in his annual message of that year, says that the Government was continuing to maintain the best of relations with the bank, which still continued to place at the Government's disposition at the end of every month "a part of the values necessary" to meet the current public expenses, and that the Corps Législatif would be consulted as to the renewal of the convention.

The total of import duties collected during the fiscal year 1891 amounted to \$5,063,544.51 currency. The budget for the same year called for \$7,886,632. This would leave \$2,823,087.49 to be covered by Government revenues other than those received from import duties, but it will be seen from the foregoing statements that the bank must be in receipt of a very considerable sum annually for the service which it fulfills for the State, apparently to the latter's full satisfaction, in regard to receipts from imports alone.

The original shares of the bank's stock were placed at 500 francs each.

Haiti's first national debt grew out of the appeals of the old colonists who had been dispossessed by "the negro insurrection"—appeals which first directed Napoleon's attention to the colony and finally induced him to undertake his memorable and disastrous expedition of 1802, and which, on the restoration of the Bourbons, were renewed and pressed with such vigor that Louis the XVIII decided to act upon them.

All negotiations under his reign, however, failed, but on the accession of Charles X, in 1825, President Boyer accepted a royal ordinance, according to which His Majesty was to recognize the independent sovereignty of the French part of Santo Domingo on condition (1) that Haiti should establish equal and uniform customs duties, of which only one-half were to be paid for goods carried under the French flag, and (2) that Haiti should pay to France 150,000,000 francs in five equal installments within five years as an indemnity to the dispossessed colonists.



At that period, an extravagant impression was prevalent as to the great riches of Haiti. It was currently reported and believed that Christophe had left 250,000,000 francs in his treasury only five years before. It turned out that not more than one twenty-fifth of that sum came to the public treasury from that chieftain, and Haiti soon found that she had then, as she has sometimes since, taken upon herself an obligation which it was practically beyond her power to fulfill. It was only after great exertion and after even an advance to that end by the French Government itself, that she succeeded in meeting the first installment of 30,000,000 francs, leaving still 120,000,000 francs to be paid.

Thereafter, there were grave misunderstandings and protracted negotiations over the subject, running through several years, until 1838, when King Louis Philippe, agreed to acknowledge the complete independence of Haiti, whose government then, as indeed was the case at the time of the royal ordinance of 1825, covered the whole island, on condition that she should pay an indemnity (for the benefit of the dispossessed colonists) of 60,000,000 francs within thirty years. Haiti accepted the condition, and the so-called French debt should have been cleared up in 1868, but it proved even under the new conditions to be very burdensome, and it was not until 1886-'87 that it was considered liquidated. Even now, there is pending a claim, of insignificant amount, however, for interest on payments that were delayed.

After the overthrow of Boyer, in 1843, Haiti fell upon an era of revolutions. Four administrations succeeded one another with less than a year intervening between any two of them, all of which tended to disorder finance and ruin credit. Soulouque came to power peacefully in 1847. His government of twelve years proved, but did not succeed in placing on a firm basis the financial prosperity, and the same fact applies to the administration of his immediate successor, Geffard, who fell under a revolution in 1867.

Thereafter, internal disorders threw the country into still greater



financial embarrassment. Under the pressing necessities of civil strife, loans were negotiated and other proceedings taken, out of which grew a considerable internal debt and foreign reclamations that, more or less countenanced by foreign powers, rained down upon the Government from all sides. The Saget administration, thinking to avoid the pressure somewhat, instituted the theory of repudiating responsibility for what it styled the usurpatory and unconstitutional transactions of its predecessor, unless those transactions could be shown to have been made bona fide and according to law. This theory of quasi repudiation has twice since then been put forward, but it has never ultimately prevailed, though it has had a tendency to make responsible parties more circumspect than formerly in their dealings either with the Government or with insurgents in times of public commotion.

These obligations from within and from without were pressing so heavily upon it that, in 1874, the Domingue administration appeared on the bourse of Paris for a loan of more than 30,000,000 of francs, which was to be applied partly to satisfy the urgent debts and partly to long-needed internal improvements. The loan was effected in 1875 "with the knowledge of the Government of France." It was represented originally by 72,353 obligations of 500 francs, each bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. This loan, immense for Haiti, was in some mysterious way so manipulated that it benefited her very little, so that really Haiti, had taken upon herself this great burden without receiving any corresponding benefit therefrom. Up to 1885, less than 3,000 of the obligations had been redeemed. A new arrangement was then made, whereby they were reduced from 500 francs to 300 francs each, and interest at 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent was agreed to. In 1890, this debt amounted to about \$4,617,571.25, which calls for an annual outlay (covering interest and payment on principal) of about \$292,054.28, and is guaranteed by 20 per cent of the export duties on coffee. The tables for payment of principal



and interest are so drawn up that the same amount is to be paid every year, and the debt will be extinguished July 1, 1922.

In addition to this, the largest single debt, there were, as already stated, several others, which, as no system had been adopted for meeting them, continued to be a source of irritation and annoyance. They had their origin in loans made at extravagant rates of interest, in services and supplies to the State, awards against the Government, and so on. Many of them represented claims recognized as validly due to foreigners, but they were all designated as interior or domestic debts.

In 1876, a *caisse d'amortissement* (sinking fund) was established with the aim of creating order and regularity concerning the debts in question. Still, they seemed rather to increase, and the hoped for order and regularity did not come about.

Thereupon, in 1887, they were all scaled down, and obligations of \$80 and \$100 Haitian currency, each bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable every six months, were issued, with a provision for the payment of at least 1 per cent on the principal every year by lot.

In 1890, these obligations, together with some other special sums standing against the *caisse d'amortissement*, amounted to \$4,056,120 currency, and \$425,592.78 plus \$150,000 of over due interest, or \$575,592.78 gold, and required an annual payment of about \$267,372 currency, and \$76,000 gold. The payment of all except the gold debt and \$235,400 of that in currency, is guaranteed by a customs duty of 51 cents on every 100 pounds of coffee exported.

So far, the debt herein specified amounts to about \$5,193,164.03 gold, and \$4,056,120 currency. Besides these sums, there were (1) \$300,000 gold and \$300,000 currency due to the National Bank for advances, (2) \$700,239 gold and \$500,000 currency in obligations left by the *Légitime Administration*, (3) \$5,546,352 of paper money in circulation, which the Government proposed redeeming, (4) sums due for loans made under the present Ad-



ministration, amounting to \$1,017,911.34, and (5) outstanding claims for salaries and supplies not then adjusted, but supposed to run up to about \$800,000.

This left the whole national debt of Haiti in 1890 at \$8,011,314.37 gold and \$10,402,472 currency. If the latter be taken at 1.17 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the dollar gold, which was the average rate of exchange as calculated by months at Port au Prince for the year 1891, the currency debt will represent \$8,834,371.12 gold, so that the entire national debt of the Republic, up to the end of June, 1890, may be set down at \$16,845,685.49 gold value. It should be observed, however, that of this sum, \$5,546,352, equivalent to \$4,710,277.70 gold, was in the form of paper money, bearing no interest, and still at that time in circulation.

According to the stipulations then in force, and to the ordinary rules governing the money market, the Government would have to pay annually on the principal and interest of its debt about \$780,394.66.

It has been noticed that part of the export duty on coffee stands as a guarantee for several of the debts. In the same way, part of the export duty on logwood serves the same purpose.

Those duties are on coffee, \$3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ on each 100 (French) pounds, and on logwood, \$2.95 per 1,000 pounds, or \$5.90 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A glance at the way in which the fixing of these duties came about will tend to show how the Government has been controlled by circumstances in the matter.

In 1870, after the close of the Salnave war, the export duty on coffee was fixed at \$2.50 per 100 pounds. In 1877, 50 cents was added to this for the *caisse d'amortissement*, making the amount \$3. In 1882 and 1883, the prices of coffee on the markets of the world became so low that the Government of President Salomon readjusted the fixed duty, placing it at \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Thereafter, in 1884, after the Bozelais insurrection and to meet indemnities created thereby, 10 per cent was added and 20 per cent more for the *caisse d'amortissement*, making it thus



\$2.16 $\frac{2}{3}$. In 1885, the duty was increased by \$1 (three-fifths of the "fixed duty"), as a guarantee of the paper money issued and by 20 cents more for the *caisse d'amortissement*. The present administration has added 50 cents as a guarantee of a loan of \$1,000,000 made in 1889. Thus, the duty now stands at \$3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 100 pounds. During the session of the Corps Législatif in 1892, an effort was made, but failed to increase the duty to \$4.10.

The history of the duty on logwood has closely followed that of the duty on coffee, the duty originally fixed having been \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds.

It is believed that since 1890 the public debt has been somewhat, but not materially, reduced beyond what the provisions heretofore named require, except in the matter of retiring the paper money from circulation, which has continued so that, according to the statement made on the subject in President Hyppolite's annual message submitted to the National Assembly, June 22, 1892, there was at that date only \$4,040,795 of it in circulation, and according to the same document, the national debt then stood at \$15,357,365.40. It is also expressly declared in the same connection that the *ordonnances* left by the Légitime administration are not included in the latter statement. It is noted in another chapter of this book that \$943,482 currency was withdrawn from circulation during the fiscal year 1890-'91.

Although the Government pays but 5 per cent annual interest on the "Domingue debt" in France and on the "bons" of *caisse d'amortissement*, yet from the 3d of July, 1891, to the 18th of November of the same year, it negotiated no less than five loans all intended to be on limited time, among the resident merchants and capitalists, aggregating \$958,483.43, on four of which it engaged to pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month, and on the other, amounting to \$633,180, 1 and one-half of 1 per cent per month, or at the rate of 18 per cent per annum.*

These high rates of interest are customary in the country.

* The Government's arrangements with the National Bank in regard to the rates of interest differ somewhat from those stated herein.



APPENDIX A.

Commercial Directory of Haiti.

AQUIN.

Importers.

Durand & Co., J. B.

AUX CAYES.

Merchants.

Blanchet & Co., H.

Condé fils & Co., D.

Jacobsen, Johs.

Mundmeyer & Co., H.

Roberts, Dutton & Co., agents Banque Nationale d'Haïti.

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Bank.

Branch of the Banque Nationale d'Haïti.

Banker.

Nolting & Co.

Importers of dry goods.

Arnaud, Phileas.

Chitarin, A.

Elie & Co., F.

Laroche, Robert.

Terlonge, A.

Importers of dry goods, lumber, and provisions.

Czaykowski & Co., C.

Durand, P. F.

Dévé, Reine & Co.

Etienne & Co., H.

Irvin, François.

Lyon & Co., Edw.

Mompont jeune & Co.

Importers of dry goods and provisions.

Acacia, J. J.

Altiéry, Leroy & Co.

Auguste, Raoul.

Auguste, Seymour.

Blain, J. R.

Blot frères.

Clérisé, Thomas.

Deetjen, R. E., & V^o Castaing.

Desroches, Edouard.

Desroches, Fabre.

CAPE HAYTIEN—Continued.

Importers of dry goods and provisions—Cont'd.

Dugué, Périclès.

Hector & Mackenzie.

Jimenes & Co.

Kampmann, Edward.

Laratte fils. |

Laroche, T. L.

Latorque, A. Julian.

Lenoir, Isaac.

Leveille, Bérés.

Martin, Edouard.

Mary, Volney.

Montreuil, Josias.

Montreuil & Co., Edouard.

Penette & Co., C.

Schomberg & Co., R.

Schütt & Co., Otto.

Trott, Ezekiel.

Westen, Jules.

Importers of French goods.

Albaret, V^o A.

Auguste, Danmer.

Dupuy, M de. M. R.

Fabre, Albert.

Gaspard & Co., A.

Laroche, E. T.

Laroche, V^o Jh.

Laroche, Robert.

Martin, Ed.

Terlonge, A.

Importers of hardware, glass, etc.

Auguste, J. D.

Pierre, F. W.

GONAIVES.

Banks and bankers.

McGuffie & Co., James M.

National Bank of Haiti.

Osler, J.

Riboul & fils, V^o D.

Merchants.

Coën fils, C., exporter of logwood.

Entwisle, V.



GONAIVES—Continued.

Merchants—Continued.

Etienne & Co., G. A.
 Hurmann & Co., F., importers of dry goods
 and exporters of produce.
 Keitel & Co., importers and exporters of gen-
 eral merchandise and produce.
 Kelly Bros., importers of provisions.
 Krause & Co., P.
 Lancelot & Co., V* P., importers of dry goods.
 McGuffie, E. J.
 McGuffie & Co., J. B.
 Osler, John H.
 Sterlin, L. and C., importers of dry goods.
 Wulff & Co.

JACMEL.

Bank.

Branch of National Bank of Haiti.

Merchants, importers and exporters.

Bernier, G. F.
 Denis, M.
 Feron, F.
 Laloubère, A. C.
 Mundmeyer, Nephew & Co.
 Poux, M.
 Simmonds Brothers.
 Vital, J. B.
 Watty & May.
 Wöltge & Cie, L.

JEREMIE.

Bank.

Branch of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti.

Importers and exporters.

Acluehe, L. P.
 Besson, Thomas.
 Blanchet, A. A.
 Blanchet, F. C.
 Gaveau, L.
 Gostalle & Co., V.
 Laraque, Depaix.
 Lavaud & Co., A.
 Lavaud & Gaveau.
 Laville, Jules.
 Mainvielle fils.
 Margron, G.
 Petit & Co., E.
 Rouzier, Arthur.
 Rouzier, Cuvier.
 Rouzier, L. T.
 Sansaricq, C.
 Touchard, Martineau & Co.
 Villedrouin, K.
 Villedrouin, V.

MIRAGOANE.

Merchants, general.

Merentie & Co., J.
 Mitchell, F. W., exporter.

PETIT GOAVE

Merchants, general.

Ewald, C.
 Merentie, H.
 Merentie & Co., F.

PORT AU PRINCE

Banks and bankers.

Ahrendts, Aug.
 Bieber & Co., Otto.
 D'Aubigny & Co.
 Dejardin, Luders & Co.
 Elie & Co., F.
 Hermani & Co., F.
 Keitel & Co., G.
 Miot frères & Co.
 Miot, Scott & Co.
 National Bank of Haiti.
 Simmonds frères.
 Vieux & Laraque.
 Weber & Co.
 Weymann, Ch.
 Woolley & Co., F.

Exporters.

Bieber & Co., Otto.
 Boutin & Co., N.
 D'Aubigny & Co.
 Dejardin, Luders & Co.
 Désiré, Lefebre & Co.
 Gaßtjens & Riboul.
 Herman & Co., F.
 Keitel & Co., G.
 Miot, Scott & Co.
 Simmonds frères.
 Weber & Co.
 Weymann, Ch.

Importer of crockery and chinaware.

Bruh, J. C.

Importer of drugs.

Pohlmann & Co.

Importers of dry goods.

Auguste, Tancrede.
 Arnaud, Phiteas.
 Baptiste, Raoul J.
 Bertoni & Co., J.
 Boutin & Co., N.
 Carré & Co., N.
 Gaßtjens & Riboul.
 Giordani, J. P.
 Hodelin, L., merchant tailor.
 Jaeger, E.
 Lahens & Co., Th.
 Lalew, C. de.
 Lüdecke, Fred.
 McGuffie, R.
 Mevs & Co., H. S.



PORT AU PRINCE—Continued.

Importers of dry goods—Continued.

Miot, Annibal.
 Pratelli, Copello & Co.
 Prézeau, B.
 Revest, G.
 Rivière, Pétion.
 Sylvain, M., clothier.
 Schickhardts & Co., Aug.
 Vorbe, C.
 Weymann, Ch.

Importers of French goods.

Brisson, Thi.
 Carvalho, C. F.
 Castera, Ernest.
 Castera & Co., F.
 Caze, J. C.
 Coles, F. B.
 Fères & Co.
 Guérin, A. L.
 Guyot, A.
 Laroche, E. P.
 Menos & Co., G.
 Roy, Herard.
 Roy, Pétion.
 Weil & Co., Simon, French clothing.

Importer of furniture.

Stark, Wm.

Importers of general merchandise.

Audain, J. J.
 Fères & Co.
 Green, Kenaebel & Co.
 Mevs & Co., H. S.

Importer of German goods.

Rodewalt & Co.

Importers of hardware.

Flambert, M.
 Green, Kenaebel & Co.
 Mevs & Co., H. S.
 Mevs, Sierig & Co.
 Pratelli, Copello & Co.
 Rodewalt & Co.
 Stark, Wm.
 Stecker & Co., R.

Importers of lumber.

Flambert, M.
 Green, Kenaebel & Co.
 Péloux & Co., L.

Importers of provisions.

Auguste, Tancrede.
 Barthe & Co., Ed.
 Bigaud & Co., E.
 Bourjolly, A.
 Bosselmann, M.
 Célestin, Roselva.

PORT AU PRINCE—Continued.

Importers of provisions—Continued.

Chefdrué & Co., E.
 Cinéas fils & Co.
 Cuths & Co., Oliver.
 Demeuran & Co., E.
 Etienne fils.
 Guercy & Co., Albert.
 Guercy & Co., Aug.
 Huttinot, L. G.
 Jeansème, J. A.
 Leroy, L.
 Lota & Co., N.
 Marcelin & Co., Ed.
 Martelly & Co., A.
 Menos & Co., G.
 Merentie & Co., F.
 Mermantin, D.
 Miot & Co., M.
 Paillière, Painson & Co.
 Paillière fils.
 Painson & Co.
 Péloux & Co., L.
 Phillips, Thos. A.
 Roux & Delinois.
 Rigaud, Cand.
 Rigaud & Co., E.
 St. Macary, Eug.
 St. Rome, A.
 Sergile & Co., A. J.
 Viljoint & Co., A.

Importer of rum, paint, etc.

Barbancourt & Co.

Importer of stationery.

Guyot, A.

Importer of matches, clocks, etc.

Milke & Co.

PORT DU PAIX.

Importer.

Elizee, E. & A.

Merchants, general.

Kainer & Co., G.
 Poiterien & Co.

ST. MARC.

Banks and bankers.

Boutin & Co., N.
 Grullon, Adriano, & Co.
 Herrmann & Co., F.
 Miot-fils & Co.
 National Bank of Haiti.

Importers and exporters.

Acoune, Juene.
 Boutin & Co., N.



ST. MARC—Continued.*Importers and exporters—Continued.*

Charles & Co., Ch.
 Dalencour, A.
 Grullon, Adriano, & Co
 Herrmann & Co., F.
 Miot fils & Co.

ST. MARC—Continued.*Importers and exporters—Continued.*

Philippon & Co., A.
 Pinard & Co., R.
 Sterlin, L. N. C.
 Thorby, V., & Co.
 Woolley & Co., C.



APPENDIX B.

Import and Export Duties of Haiti.

DROITS D'IMPORTATION ET D'EXPORTATION DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.

The import duties collected in the custom-houses of Haiti are all specific and may be paid in foreign money. An additional duty of 10 per cent on the import and tonnage duties is collected on merchandise and vessels of countries which have no consuls or commercial agents in the Republic. But this latter duty will not be collected on the merchandise and vessels of nations which officially recognize the Government.

Export duties are collected on the more important products of the country. The tariff of these duties is given on page 213.

Both import and export duties in the following tables are expressed in *gourdes* of Haiti, whose value in United States currency is 96 cents and 5 mills. The quintal mentioned in the tariff is equivalent to about 100 pounds. Charges for weighing are imposed on all imported articles which are sold by the pound, quintal or ton. This charge is about 50 cents per 1,000 pounds.

Weighing charges are also imposed upon all provisions, dyewoods, and other products exported from the country and sold by weight, at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 pounds.

A list of wharfage duties collected on certain imported articles is given beginning on page 215.



Droits d'Importation en Haïti.

Designation des objets.	Droits.
Absinthe—	
les 12 bouteilles ordinaires la douzaine..	<i>Gourdes.</i> 0. 75
les 12 grosses bouteilles, ou litres. la douzaine..	1. 00
Acide—	
tartrique la livre..	. 12
sulfurique. la bouteille ordinaire..	. 06
Acier—	
en barres le quintal..	2. 00
en lames le quintal..	2. 50
Affûts ou arçons de selles ; voyez Bâts et Affûts.	
Agrafes, de toutes qualités. les 12 petites boîtes de 36 à 42 paires..	. 06
Agréments, de coton, paient comme garnitures de chemises	(*)
Aiguilles—	
fines, à coudre le millier..	. 10
à voile. le millier..	. 25
Aiguillettes—	
en or fin chaque..	1. 00
en argent fin chaque..	. 75
en or et argent faux chaque..	. 50
en soie chaque..	. 10
en laine, fil ou coton. la douzaine..	. 50
Ail, en macornes et en grenier le quintal..	2. 00
Alambics—	
en cuivre, avec couleuvre et chapiteau chaque gallon..	. 12
sans couleuvre ni chapiteau chaque gallon..	. 06
en fer-blanc, pour liqueur et autre usage . . . de 10 à 12 gallons chaque..	1. 00
Alênes—	
montées la douzaine..	. 12
non montées. le cent..	. 25
Allumettes. la grosse d'allumettes ou 144 boîtes..	. 20
Almanachs—	
finis à filets dorés la douzaine..	. 37
de petits enfants, à figures la douzaine..	. 50
de cabinet la douzaine..	. 25
de poche. la douzaine..	. 12
Alphabets—	
communs le cent..	. 50
à figures le cent..	1. 00
Amandes. le quintal..	1. 00
Anchois—	
en caisse de 12 pobans. la douzaine..	. 30
en pots ou en petits barils. le pot ou le baril..	. 15
Ancre de navire le quintal..	. 50
Andouilles, andouillettes le quintal..	2. 00

* Ad valorem.

Import Duties of Haiti.

Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Absinthe—	
Common bottles.....dozen..	. 75
Large bottles.....do.....	1. 00
Acid—	
Tartaric.....pound..	. 12
Sulphuric, per common bottle.....each..	. 06
Steel—	
In bars.....quintal..	2. 00
In sheets.....do.....	2. 50
Saddlebows or trees.....each..	. 25
Hooks and eyes, all qualities, small boxes of 36 to 42 pairs.....dozen..	. 06
Ornaments, cotton.....dozen..	(*)
Needles—	
Fine sewing.....per 1,000..	. 10
Sail.....do.....	. 25
Epaulets—	
Shoulder knots, fine gold.....each..	1. 00
Same, fine silver.....do.....	. 75
Same, imitation gold or silver.....do.....	. 50
Same, silk.....do.....	. 10
Same, wool, linen, or cotton.....dozen..	. 50
Garlic, in strings or loose.....quintal..	2. 00
Stills—	
Copper, with worm and cap.....gallon..	. 12
Without worm or cap.....do.....	. 06
Tin, for liquors and other uses.....each..	1. 00
Awls—	
In handles.....dozen..	. 12
Without handles.....hundred..	. 25
Matches.....per gross of boxes..	. 20
Almanacs—	
Calendars, fine, with gilding.....dozen..	. 37
Same, children's, illustrated.....do.....	. 50
Same, office.....do.....	. 25
Same, pocket.....do.....	. 12
Alphabets—	
Common.....hundred..	. 50
Illustrated.....do.....	1. 00
Almonds.....quintal..	1. 00
Anchovies—	
In cases of 12 boxes.....dozen..	. 30
In pots or small barrels.....per pot or barrel..	. 15
Anchors, ships'.....quintal..	. 50
Eels.....do.....	2. 00

*Duty ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Anes, ânesses. (Francs de droit.)	
Anis, vert et étoilé.....la livre..	.05
Anisado (anis distillé).....le gallon..	.25
Anisette—	
en paniers de deux pomponelles.....le panier..	.40
en caisse.....les 12 bouteilles..	2.50
Anneaux—	
en cuivre pour rideaux.....la grosse..	.50
en métal pour clefs d'armoires et bureaux.....la grosse..	1.00
en fer, pour tentes.....la grosse..	.25
Archets de violon.....la douzaine..	1.00
Ardoises—	
pour écoliers.....la douzaine..	.06
pour maisons. (Franches de droit.)	
Argent—	
monnayé. (Franc de droit.)	
brûlé ou en lingot. (Franc de droit.)	
faux en feuilles.....les 100 feuilles..	.50
Argenteries, fines, autres que celles tarifées.....la livre..	2.00
Armes, prohibées (loi du 9 décembre 1879).	
Armoires—	
d'acajou ou bois recherché.....chaque..	10.00
en chêne ou bois commun.....chaque..	3.00
Arrosoirs—	
en fer-blanc.....chaque..	.25
en cuivre.....chaque..	.50
en tôle.....chaque..	.25
Arrowroot, en poudre, féculé de pomme de terre.....la livre..	.03
Articles prohibés. (Voir l'art. 30 de la loi, page 12.)	
Assiettes—	
de fer-blanc et d'étain.....la douzaine..	.50
en osier.....la douzaine..	.50
de composition.....la douzaine..	.75
Atlas—	
d'hydrographie ou de géographie, reliés en peau.....chaque..	.25
d'hydrographie ou de géographie, carton.....chaque..	.12
brochés.....chaque..	.02
de géographie.....chaque..	.25
Avirons.....chaque..	.06
Avoine—	
en barils.....le baril..	.30
en dames-jeannes.....la dame-jeanne..	.12
Azur en poudre ou en roche.....la livrè..	.12
Baguettes, pour gants.....la douzaine..	.12
Bahuts—	
ou baïlles, par jeux assortis.....la douzaine..	1.00
ou cassettes.....la douzaine..	.75
Baignoires—	
en cuivre, grandes.....chaque..	2.00
petites.....chaque..	1.50
montées sur fauteuil, ou demi-bain.....chaque..	1.00
en fer-blanc, grandes et petites.....chaque..	1.00
montées sur fauteuil ou demi-bain.....chaque..	.75
en bois, ou grandes baïlles.....chaque..	1.50
petites, par jeux de six.....le jeu..	2.00



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
	Free.
Asses	
Anise, green and star .....	..pound.. .05
Anisado (distillation of anise).....	..gallon.. .25
Anisette—	
In baskets of two jugs,.....	..basket.. .40
In cases .....	..per dozen bottles.. 2.50
Rings—	
Copper, for curtains.....	..gross.. .50
Metallic, for keys.....	..do.. 1.00
Iron, for tents .....	..do.. .25
Bows, violin.....	..dozen.. 1.00
Slates—	
School.....	..do.. .06
Roofing.....	Free.
Silver—	
Coin.....	Free.
Burnt or in ingots.....	Free.
Imitation, in leaves .....	..per 100 leaves.. .50
Silverware, fine, not specified elsewhere .....	..pound.. 2.00
Arms, prohibited.	
Cupboards—	
Wardrobes, mahogany or other fine wood.....	..each.. 10.00
Same, oak or common wood.....	..do.. 3.00
Sprinklers—	
Watering pots, tin.....	..do.. .25
Same, copper.....	..do.. .50
Same, sheet-iron.....	..do.. .25
Arrowroot, powdered, and potato starch .....	..pound.. .03
Plates—	
Tin, or tin-plate .....	..dozen.. .50
Osier .....	..do.. .50
Composition.....	..do.. .75
Atlases—	
Hydrographic or geographic, bound in leather... ..	..each.. .25
Same, bound in pasteboard .....	..do.. .12
Same, bound in paper.....	..do.. .02
Oars .....	..do.. .06
Oats—	
In barrels .....	..barrel.. .30
In jars.....	..jar.. .12
Bluing, in powder or crystal .....	..pound.. .12
Glove-stretchers .....	..dozen.. .12
Trunks—	
Assorted, in nests.....	..do.. 1.00
Or small chests.....	..do.. .75
Bath-tubs—	
Copper, large.....	..each.. 2.00
Same, small.....	..do.. 1.50
Hip bath.....	..do.. 1.00
Tin, large or small.....	..do.. 1.00
Same, hip bath.....	..do.. .75
Wooden.....	..dc.. 1.50
Small, in nests of six.....	..per nest.. 2.00



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Balais—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
en crin et en paille	la douzaine.. 1. 00
à main	la douzaine.. .50
en plumes, à main	la douzaine.. 1. 00
Balances—	
composées de plateaux, fléaux et chaînes en fer, pouvant peser dix quintaux et au-dessus	chaque.. 2. 00
comme ci-dessus, de 5 et au-dessous de 10 quintaux	chaque.. 1. 00
d'un et au-dessous de 5 quintaux	chaque.. .50
riches en cuivre doré ou argenté, avec plateaux ou montées sur colonne,	chaque.. 3. 00
ordinaires, de boutique, à plateaux de métal	chaque.. .50
ordinaires, de boutique en fer-blanc	la douzaine.. 2. 50
à la romaine	chaque.. 1. 00
Balustrades, en fer	les cent livres.. 1. 50
Bandes—	
de mousseline, percale et organdi, brodées	l'aune.. .06
de mousseline, percale et organdi, doubles	l'aune.. .12
de batiste, brodées	l'aune.. .08
de batiste, doubles	l'aune.. .16
en papier, pour chapeaux	la douzaine.. .06
pour lettres	la douzaine.. .03
Barattes	chaque.. .25
Barriques vides, de soixante gallons	chaque.. .10
Barsac (pavé de), de toutes dimensions	la pièce.. .05
Bas—	
de soie pour hommes et femmes	la douzaine de paires.. .60
de soie pour enfants	la douzaine de paires.. .40
de fil d'Ecosse pour femmes	la douzaine de paires.. .50
de fil pour hommes	la douzaine de paires.. .50
de coton, pour hommes et femmes	la douzaine de paires.. .40
de laine	la douzaine de paires.. .50
pour enfants, en coton et en laine	la douzaine de paires.. .20
Basanes	la douzaine.. .50
Basins-mousseline; voyez Mousseline.	
Basins—	
piqués, croisés, fins, de 24 pouces at au-dessous de large	l'aune.. .06
piqués, croisés, ordinaires, de 24 pouces et au-dessous de large	l'aune.. .04
des mêmes, communs et étroits	l'aune.. .03
en couleur et à raies, larges de 24 pouces	l'aune.. .05
en couleur, étroits, et au-dessous de 24 pouces	l'aune.. .03
Basses, instruments de musique	chaque.. 1. 00
Bassins—	
en cuivre	la livre.. .06
en étain	chaque.. .12
en faïence ou porcelaine	chaque.. .12
Bassines, en cuivre	la livre.. .06
Bassons, instruments de musique	chaque.. .50
Bâtiments en verre, ivoire, ou autres matières recherchées, pour ornement,	chaque.. 3. 00
Batiste—	
de fil blanc, en pièce ou en crau, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .10
au-dessus de 30 pouces	(*)
de coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .06
de fil écriu, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .08

*V. l'art. 24, 3^e alinéa.

Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Brooms—	
Hair or straw... ..dozen..	1. 00
Hand.....do.....	. 50
Feather, hand.....do.....	1. 00
Scales—	
Composed of plates, beams, and chains; iron, capacity 10 quintals and upwards.....each..	2. 00
Same, capacity from 5 to 10 quintals.....do.....	1. 00
Capacity from 1 to 5 quintals.....do.....	. 50
Fine, of copper, gilt or silvered, with plates or mounted on columns..do..	3. 00
Common, druggists', metal plates.....do.....	. 50
Druggists', tin.....dozen..	2. 50
Steelyards.....each.....	1. 00
Railings, balusters, iron.....per-100 pounds..	1. 50
Insertions—	
Muslin, percale, and organdie, embroidered.....yard..	. 06
Strips, muslin, percale, and organdie, double.....do.....	. 12
Strips, batiste, embroidered.....do.....	. 08
Strips, batiste, double.....do.....	. 16
Strips—	
Paper, for hats.....dozen..	. 06
For letters.....do.....	. 03
Caps.....each.....	. 25
Barrels, casks of 60 gallons.....do.....	. 70
Pavements, Barsac, all dimensions.....piece..	. 05
Hose—	
Silk, for men or women.....dozen pair..	. 60
Silk, for children.....do.....	. 40
Scotch thread, for women.....do.....	. 50
Scotch thread, for men.....do.....	. 50
Cotton, for men or women.....do.....	. 40
Cotton or wool, for children.....do.....	. 20
Wool, for men and women.....do.....	. 50
Sheepskins.....dozen..	. 50
Dimity—	
Piqué, twilled, fine, 24 inches and upwards wide.....yard..	. 06
Same, common, 24 inches and upwards wide.....do.....	. 04
Same, common and narrow.....do.....	. 03
Colored and striped, 24 inches wide.....do.....	. 05
Colored, narrow, less than 24 inches.....do.....	. 03
Bass viols.....each.....	1. 00
Basins—	
Copper.....pound..	. 06
Tin.....each.....	. 12
Crockery or porcelain.....do.....	. 12
Pans, copper.....pound..	. 06
Bassoons.....each.....	. 50
Boats (models) glass, ivory, or other costly material, for ornaments.....each..	3. 00
Batiste—	
White linen, in the piece or cut, 30 inches or less in width.....yard..	. 10
Above 30 inches.....do.....	(*) . 06
Cotton, 30 inches and less.....do.....	. 06
Linen, raw, 30 inches and less.....do.....	. 08

* Duty according to width.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Bâts et affûts de selle	chaque..
Batteries—	<i>Gourdes.</i> .25
de cuisine en cuivre	le quintal..
en tôle ou en fer battu	le quintal..
Baudriers—	I. 00
en buffle	la douzaine..
verniss	la douzaine..
galonnés ou brodés	chaque..
Beaufort (toile de)—	4. 00
de 30 pouces et au-dessous.	l'aune..
au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez art. 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	. 02
Bénitiers—	. 50
en métal	la douzaine..
en faïence et en porcelaine; voyez Faïence et Porcelaine.	. 50
Berceaux—	. 25
en osier, pour enfants	chaque..
en acajou.	chaque..
Betteraves—	I. 00
en barils	le baril..
en paniers	le panier..
Beurre	le quintal..
Beurriers en verre	chaque..
Bidets—	. 06
garnis en maroquin	chaque..
ordinaires, à dossier	chaque..
en fer-blanc, avec seringue	chaque..
en faïence, simples.	chaque..
Bidons en fer-blanc.	la douzaine..
Bière—	. 50
en barriques	la barrique de 60 gallons..
en demi-barriques.	la demi-barrique de 30 gallons..
en bouteilles.	la douzaine de bouteilles..
Bijouterie—	2. 00
fausse, non prévue	(*)
fine, non prévue.	(†)
Billards—	I. 00
en acajou, ou bois recherché.	chaque..
en bois commun	chaque..
Billes—	15. 00
pour billards	le jeu de quatre billes..
(jeu de poule).	les 24 billes..
Biscuits—	I. 50
blancs.	le quintal..
communs.	le quintal..
petits.	le quintal..
Bitter—	2. 00
en bouteilles	la douzaine..
en demi-bouteilles.	la douzaine..
Blanc—	I. 50
de baleine	la livre..
de céruse et d'Espagne.	le baril..
ou fard, pour femmes	le pot..
Blé noir ou baugise	le baril..

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

† Droit 10 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Kitchen utensils—	
Copper	quintal.. 12. 00
Sheet-iron or wrought-iron.....	do.... 1. 00
Shoulder-belts, buffalo.....	dozen.. 2. 00
Sword-belts—	
Varnished.....	do.... 2. 50
Trimmed with braid or embroidery.....	each.. 4. 00
Beaufort-cloth, 30 inches and less.....	yard.. .02
Above 30 inches	(*)
Fonts—	
Metallic	dozen.. .50
Porcelain or crockery. (See Crockery or Porcelain.)	
Cradles—	
Osier, for infants	each. .25
Mahogany.....	do.... 1. 00
Beets—	
In barrels	barrel.. 1. 00
In baskets.....	basket.. .25
Butter	quintal.. 2. 00
Butter dishes, glass	each. .06
Bidets—	
Trimmed with morocco	do.... 1. 00
Common, with back	do.... .50
Tin, with syringe	do.... .50
Crockery, plain	do.... .20
Cans, tin.....	dozen. .50
Beer—	
In barrels of 60 gallons.....	barrel.. 2. 00
In half-barrels, 30 gallons.....	half barrel.. 1. 00
In bottles	dozen.. .50
Jewelry—	
False, not elsewhere provided for	(†)
Fine, not provided for.....	(‡)
Billiard tables—	
Mahogany or other fine wood	each. 25. 00
Common wood	do.... 15. 00
Billiard balls—	
Set of 4 balls.....	set. 1. 50
Pool, 24 balls	do.... 3. 00
Biscuits—	
White	quintal.. 2. 00
Common.....	do.... 1. 00
Small.....	do.... 2. 00
Bitters—	
In bottles	dozen.. 1. 50
In half bottles	do.... .75
Spermaceti	pound. .10
White, ceruse and Spanish	barrel.. .35
Whiting or paint for ladies' faces.....	pot. .20
Buckwheat.....	barrel.. .50

* Duty according to width.
 † Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.
 ‡ Duty 10 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Bleu de Prusse.....	la livre.. .10
Bocaux en verre, de toutes dimensions, sans leurs capsules	chaque.. .03
Bœuf—	
salé	le baril.. 3.00
fumé.....	le quintal.. 1.50
salé à la mode	le pot ou le frequin.. .50
Bœufs en vie. (Francs de droit.)	
Bois—	
équarris, de pitchpin... ..	le millier.. 2.00
de sap.....	le millier.. 1.75
Boîtes—	
complètes d'instruments de mathématiques	chaque.. .50
par jeux	le jeu.. 2.00
de jeu de bête	le jeu.. .75
à thé, en fer blanc	chaque.. .25
en cuir pour chapeaux	chaque.. .50
à rasoirs, avec peignes et glaces	chaque.. .50
de parfumerie, composées de 6 pièces de parfumeries	chaque boîte.. .08
en carton, nuancées, avec verre ou miroir.....	la douzaine.. .06
en carton, en bois, pour pilules, pastilles et pains à cacheter.....	la douzaine.. .03
servant à mettre l'argenterie	chaque.. 1.50
à barbe	la douzaine.. .20
à couturière.....	chaque.. .50
à musique	chaque.. 1.00
Bombasin—	
ou deuil de soie et de laine, alpaga et autres étoffes de même espèce, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .08
de pure laine ou de poil de chèvre, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .06
au-dessus des dimensions ci-dessus; v. art. 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
Bombes—	
projectiles. (Francs de droit.)	
en fer ou en potin	chaque.. .25
Bonbons—	
en pâte, de toutes qualités.....	la livre.. .04
en sucre, cristallisés ou non.....	la livre.. .05
Bonnets—	
de poil d'ours, pour sapeur.....	chaque.. .50
de soie noire pour hommes.....	la douzaine.. .50
de soie noire et coton, pour hommes.....	la douzaine.. .50
de dentelle, pour femmes	la douzaine.. 2.00
de mousseline brodée, pour femmes.....	la douzaine.. 1.00
en laine ou coton.....	la douzaine.. .25
en étoffes simples pour militaires et autres	la douzaine.. 1.00
en cuir	la douzaine.. 1.00
d'enfants, en dentelle, tulle ou autres étoffes riches	la douzaine.. 2.00
d'enfants, de mousseline ou nansouk, brodés.....	la douzaine.. 1.00
Boquittes	la douzaine.. .75
Bottes—	
à revers ou unies, fines et ordinaires.....	la paire.. 1.50
communes, grandes et moyennes.....	la paire.. .50
pour troupes.....	la paire.. .25
Bottines—	
et demi-bottes	la paire.. .75
pour troupes.....	la paire.. .25



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Prussian blue..... pound..	.10
Jars, glass, all sizes, without caps.....each..	.03
Beef—	
Salt.....barrel..	3.00
Smoked.....quintal..	1.50
Potted.....pot..	.50
Beeves.....	Free.
Timber—	
Squared, pitch pine.....M feet..	2.00
Spruce or fir.....do..	1.75
Boxes—	
Complete, of mathematical instruments.....each..	.50
In nests.....nest..	2.00
Game of "bête".....each..	.75
For tea, tin.....do..	.25
Leather, for hats.....do..	.50
Razor, with combs and glasses.....do..	.50
Of perfumery, with 6 bottles of perfumery.....do..	.08
Pasteboard, colored, with glass or mirror.....dozen..	.06
Pasteboard or wood, for pills, pastilles, and wafers.....do..	.03
For silverware.....each..	1.50
Shaving.....dozen..	.20
Work.....each..	.50
Music.....do..	1.00
Bombazine—	
Or mourning goods, silk or wool, alpaca, and other goods of the same kind, 30 inches and less.....yard..	.08
Pure wool, or cashmere, 30 inches or less.....do..	.06
Above 30 inches.....	(*)
Bombs (projectiles).....	Free.
Iron or pewter.....each..	.25
Bonbons—	
In paste, all qualities.....pound..	.04
In sugar, crystallized or not.....do..	.05
Caps—	
Bear skin, military.....each..	.50
Black silk, men's.....dozen..	.50
Black silk and cotton, men's.....do..	.50
Lace, ladies'.....do..	2.00
Muslin, embroidered, ladies'.....do..	1.00
Wool or cotton.....do..	.25
Plain cloth, military or other.....do..	1.00
Leather.....do..	1.00
Infants', lace, tulle, or other fine goods.....do..	2.00
Same, muslin or nansook, embroidered.....do..	1.00
"Boquittes".....do..	.75
Boots—	
Turned-down top or plain, fine or common.....pair..	1.50
Common, large or medium.....do..	.50
Cavalry.....do..	.25
Gaiters—	
And half boots.....do..	.75
Soldiers'.....do..	.25

*Duty according to width.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Boucauts—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
en bottes; voyez Futailles.	
vides	chaque.. .25
Bouchons—	
assortis	le millier.. .25
de liège, garnis	le cent.. .40
Boucles—	
de métal, autre que l'or et l'argent	la grosse.. .50
pour rubans de chapeaux ronds	la grosse.. .60
de sellerie, assorties, non plaquées	la grosse.. .25
de sellerie, assorties, plaquées	la grosse.. .50
Bougeoirs—	
plaqués, de toute dimension, sans leurs verrines	la paire.. .50
unis et ceux en cuivre, sans leurs verrines	la paire.. .12
en verre, sans leurs verrines	chaque.. .25
Bougies à brûler	la livre.. .10
Bouilloires en cuivre	chaque.. .20
de potin ou fer-blanc	chaque.. .08
Boulets de tous calibres. (Francs de droit.)	
Bourses—	
en collier ou en acier	la douzaine.. 1.00
en soie, avec fermoir en or ou en argent	chaque.. .12
sans fermoir à coulisse ou à anneaux	la douzaine.. 1.00
avec fermoir ou en cuivre doré ou argenté	la douzaine.. 2.50
en étoffe commune	la douzaine.. .50
Boussoles de toutes espèces, autres que celles pour navires, 20 pour cent ad valorem.	
Bouteilles—	
vides	le cent.. .50
garnies en osier ou en peau, assorties	la douzaine.. .30
Boutons—	
de métal gravés pour officiers	la grosse.. .50
de métal gravés ou à balle pour troupes	la grosse.. .18
de métal, unis, plats, fins	la grosse.. .40
pour pantalons	la grosse.. .10
de nacre, d'agate, serge ou soie, gros	la grosse.. .20
de nacre, d'agate, serge ou soie, petits	la grosse.. .15
de fil ou de verre	la grosse.. .10
d'os ou de bois	le paquet de douze rangs.. .10
pour chemises ou habits, montés sur cuivre ou argent doré	12 paires.. .50
Bouvets	la douzaine de paires.. 1.00
Bracelets—	
en rubans de soie	la paire.. .12
en or, argent et argent doré; (voy. Bijouterie fine.)	
Brai gras et sec	le baril.. .50
Bretagne large de $\frac{2}{3}$, de fil ou de fil et coton	l'aune.. .06
étroite au-dessous de $\frac{2}{3}$, de fil et coton	l'aune.. .04
de coton pur, large de $\frac{2}{3}$	l'aune.. .03
de coton pur, étroite au-dessous de $\frac{2}{3}$	l'aune.. .02



Articles.	Duty.
Hogsheads—	<i>Dollars.</i>
In shooks. (See Casks.)	
Empty each . . . . .	. 25
Stoppers—	
Assorted per 1,000 . . . . .	. 25
Cork, with caps per 100 . . . . .	. 40
Buckles—	
Metal, not gold or silver gross . . . . .	. 50
For hat bands do . . . . .	. 60
For saddlery, assorted, plain do . . . . .	. 25
Same, plated do . . . . .	. 50
Candlesticks—	
Plated, all sizes, without glass pair . . . . .	. 50
Plain, or copper, without glass do . . . . .	. 12
Glass each . . . . .	. 25
Candles, wax pound . . . . .	. 10
Teakettles—	
Copper each . . . . .	. 20
Pewter or tin do . . . . .	. 08
Cannon balls, all calibers	Free.
Purses—	
Steel or other dozen	1. 00
Silk, with fastening of gold or silver each . . . . .	. 12
Without fastening, with slide or rings dozen	1. 00
With fastening, or of copper, gilt or silvered do	2. 50
Common, cloth do . . . . .	. 50
Compasses, all kinds except ships'	(*)
Bottles—	
Empty per 100 . . . . .	. 50
Covered with osier or leather, assorted dozen . . . . .	. 30
Buttons—	
Metal, engraved, for officers gross . . . . .	. 50
Same, engraved or ball-shaped, for soldiers do . . . . .	. 18
Same, plain, flat, fine do . . . . .	. 40
Trousers do . . . . .	. 10
Mother-of-pearl, agate, serge, or silk, large do . . . . .	. 20
Same, small do . . . . .	. 15
Linen or glass do . . . . .	. 10
Wood or bone package of a dozen rows . . . . .	. 10
Shirt or clothes, mounted with copper or silver gilt dozen pairs . . . . .	. 50
Groovers do	1. 00
Bracelets—	
Silk ribbon pair . . . . .	. 12
Gold, silver, or silver gilt	(†)
Pitch, soft and dry barrel . . . . .	. 50
Brittany cloths—	
Two-thirds width, linen or linen and cotton yard . . . . .	. 06
Narrower than two-thirds, linen and cotton do . . . . .	. 04
All cotton, two-thirds wide do . . . . .	. 03
Same, less than two-thirds wide do . . . . .	. 02

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.

† Duty 10 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Bretelles—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
fines, brodées en soie, avec boucles dorées ou argentées, la douzaine de paires ..	1. 00
en coton, coutil de fil et gomme élastique, avec boucles de fer, étain ou cuivre poli. la douzaine de paires ..	. 30
fines, à boucles de métal et d'étoffes diverses la douzaine ..	. 75
de coton, communes, à boucles de fer. la douzaine ..	. 12
de fusil, en cuir la douzaine ..	. 06
Brides—	
montées avec mors plaqués. chaque ..	1. 50
fines, sans mors la douzaine de brides ..	6. 00
communes, sans mors la douzaine de brides ..	6. 00
Brin ou canevas de $\frac{7}{8}$ et de $\frac{3}{4}$..... l'aune ..	. 02
de grande largeur. l'aune ..	. 04
Briques..... le millier ..	. 50
Briquets—	
phosphoriques chaque ..	. 03
en acier, à battre le feu. la douzaine ..	. 10
d'infanterie, pour troupes. (Francs de droit.)	
Broches de cuisine avec chaîne en fer..... chaque ..	1. 00
Brodequins—	
pour femmes. la douzaine ..	2. 50
demi, pour femmes la douzaine ..	2. 00
Broquettes..... la livre ..	. 03
Brosses—	
fines, à habits la douzaine ..	. 60
communes, à souliers. la douzaine ..	. 25
à dents la douzaine ..	. 20
pour têtes. la douzaine ..	. 50
Brouettes..... chaque ..	. 75
Buffets—	
en acajou ou en bois recherché chaque ..	7. 00
en bois commun chaque ..	3. 00
Bulles ou cartons coupés la douzaine ..	. 12
Burat de 30 pouces et au-dessous..... l'aune ..	. 05
Bureaux—	
secrétaires en acajou ou en bois recherché..... chaque ..	8. 00
secrétaires en chêne ou en bois commun chaque ..	4. 00
Burettes en crystal la paire ..	. 25
Bustes—	
en plâtre, au-dessus de 24 pouces de hauteur chaque ..	. 50
en plâtre, de 12 à 24 pouces de hauteur chaque ..	. 25
en plâtre, au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur la douzaine ..	1. 00
Câbles en chaînes de fer, pour navires..... le quintal ..	1. 00
Cabris en vie. (Francs de droit.)	
Cabrouets—	
grands chaque ..	3. 00
moyens chaque ..	2. 00
Cache-peignes ou garnitures de peigne en pierres fausses..... chaque ..	. 75
Cachets en cuivre, pour bureaux la douzaine ..	. 30
Cadenas—	
en cuivre la douzaine ..	1. 00
en fer la douzaine ..	. 30
Cadres dorés ou non dorés, de toutes dimensions, pour tableaux ou glaces ..	(*)

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Suspenders—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Fine, embroidered with silk, with gilt or silvered buckles . . .dozen pairs..	1. 00
Cotton, linen, jean, and rubber, with buckles of iron, tin, or polished copper . . .dozen pairs..	. 30
Fine, metal buckles, different fabrics . . .dozen..	. 75
Cotton, common, iron buckles . . .do..	. 12
Gun straps, leather . . .do..	. 06
Bridles—	
With plated bits . . .each..	1. 50
Fine, without bits . . .dozen..	6. 00
Common, without bits . . .do..	6. 00
Duck or canvas—	
Seven-eighths or three-fourths in width . . .yard..	. 02
Wider . . .do..	. 04
Brick . . .per 1,000..	. 50
Phosphorus boxes . . .each..	. 03
Fire steels . . .dozen..	. 10
Sabers, cavalry, short . . .dozen..	Free.
Spits, kitchen, with iron chains . . .each..	1. 00
Buskins—	
Ladies' . . .dozen..	2. 50
Half, ladies' . . .do..	2. 00
Tacks . . .pound..	. 03
Brushes—	
Fine, for clothes . . .dozen..	. 60
Shoe, common . . .do..	. 25
Tooth . . .do..	. 20
Hair . . .do..	. 50
Wheelbarrows . . .each..	. 75
Sideboards—	
Mahogany or other fine wood . . .do..	7. 00
Common wood . . .do..	3. 00
Paper boxes, in cuts . . .dozen..	. 12
Drugget, 30 inches wide or less . . .yard..	. 05
Desks—	
Mahogany or other fine wood . . .each..	8. 00
Oak or common wood . . .do..	4. 00
Burettes, glass . . .pair..	. 25
Busts—	
Plaster, more than 24 inches high . . .each..	. 50
Same, 12 to 24 inches high . . .do..	. 25
Same, under 12 inches high . . .dozen..	1. 00
Cables, chain, iron, for vessels . . .quintal..	1. 00
Goats, alive . . .dozen..	Free.
Carts—	
(Cabrouets), large . . .each..	3. 00
Medium . . .do..	2. 00
Comb ornaments, in false stones . . .do..	. 75
Seals, copper, for desks . . .dozen..	. 30
Padlocks—	
Copper . . .do..	1. 00
Iron . . .do..	. 30
Frames, gilt or un gilt, all sizes, for pictures or mirrors . . .dozen..	(*)

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Cafetières—	
en argent.....1c marc ou 8 onces..	<i>Gourdes.</i> 1. 50
en argent, plaquées.....chaque..	. 30
en fer-blanc, simples ou composées de plusieurs pièces.....chaque..	. 25
en fer-blanc, communes.....la douzaine..	. 80
en faïence, montées sur fourneaux en fer, dites à la Dubelloy...chaque..	. 75
en faïence, simples.....chaque..	. 06
Cages assorties.....la douzaine..	2. 00
Cahiers—	
méthodes ou livres de musique, reliés en peau ou maroquin, dorés ou non dorés.....chaque..	. 25
des mêmes cartonnés ou brochés.....chaque..	. 15
Caisses de genièvre, avec les douze pobans vides.....chaque..	. 20
Calanderie véritable, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 12
Caleçons—	
de laine.....chaque..	. 25
de coton.....chaque..	. 12
Calemände—	
doble, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 12
simple, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 06
Calenkart, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 06
Calices en argent plaqué.....chaque..	. 50
Cambray véritable ou cambrésine, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 03
Camelot de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 05
Canapés—	
ou sofas, en bois divers, couverts en étoffes de crin, maroquin ou soie,.....chaque..	5. 00
en bois peint ou verni, à fond de paille ou de jonc, fins, dorés ou non dorés.....chaque..	4. 00
en bois ou paille, communs, à fond doré ou non.....chaque..	2. 00
Canaris et formes à sucre.....chaque..	. 04
Canevas, paie comme Brin; voir à ce nom.	
Canifs—	
fins.....la douzaine..	. 50
communs.....la douzaine..	. 50
Cannelle.....la livre..	. 04
Cannes—	
à main, de jonc, garnies en or.....chaque..	2. 50
à main, de jonc, garnies en argent.....chaque..	1. 00
à main, de jonc, garnies en écaille.....la douzaine..	3. 00
à main, de jonc, en coco, or faux, ou en corne.....la douzaine..	1. 50
de bois commun, verni.....la douzaine..	1. 00
en fer.....la douzaine..	1. 00
de tambour-major, à pomme d'argent ou d'argent doré.....chaque..	4. 00
Canevettes de forme ordinaire, garnies de flacons dorés ou non dorés, vides,.....chaque..	1. 00
Canniques en marbre.....le cent..	. 25
Canons de cuivre, de fer ou de fonte. (Francs de droit.)	
Cannetilles—	
en or ou en argent fin.....l'onçe..	. 20
faux.....l'onçe..	. 10
Caparaçons—	
d'étoffes fines, richement brodées en or.....chaque..	4. 00
d'étoffes fines, richement brodées en argent.....chaque..	2. 50
de soie, unis ou brodés en couleur.....chaque..	1. 25
de coton unis ou brodés en couleur.....chaque..	. 30



Articles.	Duty.
Coffeepots—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Silver per 8 ounces	1. 50
Silver plated each . . . . .	. 30
Tin, composed of one or more parts do . . . . .	. 25
Tin, common dozen . . . . .	. 80
Crockery, mounted on iron stove, Dubelloy pattern each . . . . .	. 75
Same, simple do . . . . .	. 06
Cages, assorted dozen	2. 00
Portfolios or music books—	
Bound in leather or morocco, gilt or not each . . . . .	. 25
Bound in pasteboard or paper do . . . . .	. 15
Gin cases, with 12 empty flasks each . . . . .	. 20
Calanderie cloths, genuine, 30 inches or less yard . . . . .	. 12
Drawers—	
Woolen each . . . . .	. 25
Cotton do . . . . .	. 12
Calemande cloth—	
Double, 30 inches or less yard . . . . .	. 12
Single, 30 inches or less do . . . . .	. 06
Calenkart cloth, 30 inches or less do . . . . .	. 06
Chalices, silver-plated each . . . . .	. 50
Cambric, genuine, or cambresine, 30 inches or less yard . . . . .	. 03
Camlet, 30 inches or less do . . . . .	. 05
Settees—	
Or sofas, different woods, covered with haircloth, morocco, or silk each	5. 00
Painted or varnished wood, straw or rattan seat, fine, with or without gilding each	4. 00
Wood or cane, common, gilt back or ungilt do	2. 00
Sugar-molds do . . . . .	. 04
Canvas, $\frac{7}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard . . . . .	. 02
Wider do . . . . .	. 04
Knives—	
Pocket, fine dozen . . . . .	. 50
Same, common do . . . . .	. 50
Cinnamon pound . . . . .	. 04
Canes—	
Walking, reed, gold mounted each	2. 50
Same, reed, silver mounted do	1. 00
Same, reed, shell mounted dozen	3. 00
Same, reed, coco, imitation gold, or horn do	1. 50
Same, common wood, varnished do	1. 00
Same, iron do	1. 00
Batons, drum-majors', silver or silver-gilt knob each	4. 00
Toilet cases, common form, with gilt or ungilt flasks, empty do	1. 00
Marbles, plain per 100 . . . . .	. 25
Cannons, copper, iron, or brass	Free.
Purl—	
Gold or fine silver ounce . . . . .	. 20
Imitation gold or silver do . . . . .	. 10
Caparisons—	
Fine cloth, gold-embroidered each	4. 00
Same, silver-embroidered do	2. 50
Silk, plain or embroidered in colors do	1. 25
Cotton, plain or embroidered in colors do . . . . .	. 30



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Capotes—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de castor, pour femmes, de toutes qualités.....	la douzaine.. 8. 00
de castor, pour enfants, de toutes qualités.....	la douzaine.. 3. 00
Câpres	les douze pobans.. .20
Capsules—	
à percussion	le millier.. .20
pour boccas	la douzaine.. .25
Carabines—	
finés à 1 et plusieurs coups.....	chaque.. 4. 00
ordinaires à 1 et plusieurs coups.....	chaque.. 3. 00
Caractères d'imprimerie.....	la livre.. .01
Carafes—	
pour porte-huilier ou porte-liqueur, en verre fin	la paire.. .12
pour porte-huilier, en cristal	la paire.. .25
en cristal	la paire.. .50
en verre fin.....	la paire.. .30
en verre commun	la paire.. .20
Carnassières de chasse.....	la douzaine.. 2. 00
Carnets; voir Livrets.	
Carottés, en baril.....	le baril.. .50
Carreaux—	
à carreler, de divers pans et vernis.....	le millier.. 1. 00
de marbre.....	le millier.. 10. 00
ordinaires, à carreler de 6 pouces.....	le millier.. .50
d'Alotte (pierre).....	le millier.. 5. 00
Cartes—	
à jouer, le sixain	composé de 6 jeux.. .25
de marine ou de géographie, détachées, montées sur toile et vernies, larges de plus de 48 pouces.....	chaque.. .25
de marine, détachées ou montées sur toile, et vernies, au-dessous de 48 pouces de large	chaque.. .12
Cartons—	
coupés, pour chapeaux	la douzaine.. .50
de bureaux	la douzaine.. 1. 00
pour chapeaux	la douzaine.. .75
pour modes	la douzaine.. .50
en feuilles assorties	la douzaine.. .16
Carrelets, pour chapeliers.....	la douzaine.. .50
Casaques de cultivateurs.....	la douzaine.. .50
Casimir—	
en laine pure, croisé, au-dessus de 4 quarts.....	l'aune.. .25
en laine pure, croisé, au-dessous de 4 quarts	l'aune.. .15
en laine et coton, croisé, au-dessus de 4 quarts	l'aune.. .20
en laine et coton, croisé, au-dessous de 4 quarts	l'aune.. .12
Casques—	
dorés ou argentés, pour officiers	chaque.. 2. 00
de troupes	la douzaine.. 3. 00
ordinaires, de troupes, garnis.....	chaque.. 1. 00
Casquettes—	
en étoffe, avec galons ou tresses, riches, brodées ou non, pour hommes,	la douzaine.. 3. 00
en étoffe, unies, ordinaires ou en cuir, pour hommes.....	la douzaine.. 1. 50
riches, pour enfants.....	la douzaine.. 2. 00
ordinaires et communes, pour enfants.....	la douzaine.. .50



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloaks—	
Beaver, ladies', all qualities dozen..	8. 00
Same, infants', all qualities do.	3. 00
Capers dozen bottles..	. 20
Caps—	
Percussion per 1,000..	. 20
For jars dozen..	. 25
Carbines—	
Fine, one or more shots each..	4. 00
Common, one or more shots do.	3. 00
Type, printers' pound..	. 01
Flasks—	
For oil or liquor case, fine glass pair..	. 12
For oil, castor, glass do. . . . .	. 25
Crystal do. . . . .	. 50
Fine glass do. . . . .	. 30
Common glass do. . . . .	. 20
Game bags dozen..	2. 00
Memorandum books. (See Pocketbooks.)	
Carrots, in barrels barrel..	. 50
Tiles—	
Flooring, different shapes and varnished per 1,000..	1. 00
Same, marble do.	10. 00
Same, ordinary, 6 inches square do. . . . .	. 50
Same, stone, d'Alotte do.	5. 00
Cards, playing package of 6 packs..	. 25
Charts—	
Maritime or geographical, separate, on cloth, and varnished, more than 48 inches wide each..	. 25
Same, separate, or on cloth and varnished, less than 48 inches wide, each..	. 12
Pasteboard, cut out for hats dozen..	. 50
Boxes—	
Pasteboard, office do.	1. 00
Band do. . . . .	. 75
Pasteboard, for millinery do. . . . .	. 50
Pasteboard in assorted sheets do. . . . .	. 16
Nets, for hatters do. . . . .	. 50
Blouses, peasants' or laborers' do. . . . .	. 50
Cassimere—	
All wool, twilled, more than 1 yard wide yard..	. 25
Same, less than 1 yard wide do. . . . .	. 15
Wool and cotton, twilled, more than 1 yard wide do. . . . .	. 20
Woolen cotton, twilled, less than 1 yard wide do. . . . .	. 12
Helmets—	
Gilt or silvered, for officers each..	2. 00
Soldiers' dozen..	3. 00
Soldiers', common trimmed each..	1. 00
Caps—	
Cloth, with galloon or braid, fine, embroidered or not, for men dozen..	3. 00
Same, plain, common, or leather, for men do.	1. 50
Fine, for children do.	2. 00
Common, for children do. . . . .	. 50



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Casseroles—	
en cuivre	la livre.
en fer étamé ou potin	chaque.
Ceintures, de gaze ou de mousseline	la douzaine.
Ceinturons—	
d'officiers supérieurs, en galons d'or ou d'argent, ou brodés sur velours,	chaque.
en buffle, pour sabres	la douzaine.
treffés en fil d'or ou d'argent	chaque.
en maroquin, brodés.	la douzaine.
en cuir estampillé	la douzaine.
en cuir verni	la douzaine.
Cercles—	
pour selles, en cuivre doré ou argenté.	le pied.
pour selles, en cuivre pur	le pied.
Chabraques—	
galonnées, en or	chaque.
en argent	chaque.
en drap fin et autres étoffes riches	chaque.
en drap commun et autres étoffes	chaque.
Chaines—	
pour arpenteurs	chaque.
en fer, autres que celles pour câbles.	la livre.
de sûreté en cuivre doré, pour montres.	la douzaine.
de sûreté en acier, pour montres	la douzaine.
Chaînettes en cuivre.	la douzaine.
Chaises—	
avec ou sans fauteuils, en bois peint ou verni, doré ou non, à fond de bois, jonc ou paille fine.	la douzaine.
et fauteuils en bois divers, garnis, couverts en crin, soie ou maroquin,	la douzaine.
et fauteuils percés.	la douzaine.
communes, à fond de paille ou de bois	la douzaine.
petites, pour enfants, en marche-pieds, fines.	la douzaine.
petites, des mêmes, communes.	la douzaine.
et fauteuils d'enfants, fins	la douzaine.
et fauteuils d'enfants, percés, fins.	la douzaine.
et fauteuils d'enfants, percés, communs.	la douzaine.
Chamberry (fruits de)	le baril.
Champignons secs.	la livre.
Chandeliers—	
à plusieurs branches, en cuivre doré ou argenté	la paire.
d'argent, de toutes formes et grandeurs	le marc.
simples, en cuivre doré ou argenté, grands de 10 pouces et au-dessus,	la paire.
des mêmes, au-dessous de 10 pouces	la paire.
en cuivre pur, de toutes formes et dimensions	la paire.
en cristal	la paire.
en verre.	la paire.
en fer-blanc.	la douzaine.
simples, en cuivre doré ou argenté, de 6 à 10 pouces	la paire.
des mêmes, au-dessous de 6 pouces	la paire.
Chandelles de suif.	la livre.
Chapeaux—	
retapés, avec bordure en or ou en argent.	chaque.
retapés en soie, garnis de plumes et de floches, pour officiers supérieurs,	chaque.

Gourdes.

. 12

. 12

I. 00

4. 00

. 75

3. 00

4. 00

2. 50

I. 50

. 02

. 01

5. 00

3. 00

I. 50

I. 00

. 50

. 02

. 50

. 25

. 10

4. 00

8. 00

5. 00

I. 75

2. 50

I. 20

2. 50

I. 25

. 75

. 50

. 12

I. 00

I. 50

. 50

. 25

. 12

. 50

. 30

I. 00

. 25

. 12

. 02

8. 00

4. 00



Articles.	Duty.
Stew pans (saucepans)—	
Copper..... pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> . 12
Iron, tin, or pewter..... each..	. 12
Scarfs, gauze or muslin..... dozen..	1. 00
Belts—	
For superior officers, with gold or silver braid, or embroidered on velvet..... each..	4. 00
Buff leather, for sabers..... dozen..	. 75
Trimmed with gold or silver thread..... each..	3. 00
Morocco, embroidered..... dozen..	4. 00
Stamped leather..... do..	2. 50
Varnished leather..... do..	1. 50
Hoops—	
For saddles, copper, gilt, or silver..... per foot..	. 02
Same, copper..... do..	. 01
Saddle cloths—	
Trimmed with gold braid..... each..	5. 00
Trimmed with silver braid..... do..	3. 00
Fine cloth and other rich goods..... do..	1. 50
Common cloth and other stuffs..... do..	1. 00
Chains—	
Surveyors'..... do..	. 50
Iron, except cables..... pound..	. 02
Safety, copper, gilt, for watches..... dozen..	. 50
Safety, steel, for watches..... do..	. 25
Small, copper..... do..	. 10
Chairs—	
With or without arms, wood, painted or varnished, gilt or not, seat of wood, cane, or fine straw..... dozen..	4. 00
And armchairs, different woods, trimmed, covered with haircloth, silk, or morocco..... dozen..	8. 00
And armchairs, perforated seats..... do..	5. 00
Common, straw or wood seat..... do..	1. 75
Children's, with foot rest, fine..... do..	2. 50
Small, common..... do..	1. 20
And armchairs, children's, fine..... do..	2. 50
Same, perforated seats, fine..... do..	1. 25
Same, perforated seats, common..... do..	. 75
Cranberries..... barrel..	. 50
Mushrooms, dried..... pound..	. 12
Candlesticks—	
Several branches, copper, gilt, or silvered..... pair..	1. 00
Silver, all shapes and sizes..... per half pound..	1. 50
Plain, copper, gilt, or silvered, 10 or more inches high..... do..	. 50*
Same, less than 10 inches high..... do..	. 25
Copper, all shapes and sizes..... do..	. 12
Crystal..... do..	. 50
Glass..... do..	. 30
Tin..... dozen..	1. 00
Plain, copper, gilt or silvered, 6 to 10 inches..... pair..	. 25
Same, less than 6 inches..... do..	. 12
Candles, tallow..... pound..	. 02
Hats—	
Cocked, gold or silver embroidered..... each..	8. 00
Cocked, silk, trimmed with plumes or tufts for superior officers..... do..	4. 00



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Chapeaux—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
avec bordure de soie, garnis de floches, pour officiers inférieurs . . . chaque . . .	2. 00
à retaper, fins la douzaine . . .	9. 00
a retaper, ordinaires la douzaine . . .	5. 00
a retaper, en laine, pour troupes la douzaine . . .	2. 75
ronds fins, de feutre ou de soie, à homme ou à femme la douzaine . . .	5. 00
ronds ordinaires de feutre, de soie ou de coton, à homme ou à femme, la douzaine . . .	3. 00
ronds communs, en laine ou en coton, à homme ou à femme, la douzaine . . .	2. 00
ronds, pour cadets, fins, de feutre ou de soie la douzaine . . .	4. 00
ronds ordinaires, de soie ou de coton la douzaine . . .	2. 00
ronds communs, de laine ou de coton la douzaine . . .	1. 50
en paille de Panama ou de Maracaibo la douzaine . . .	3. 00
en paille, pour enfants, fins, non garnis la douzaine . . .	2. 00
en paille, pour enfants, communs la douzaine . . .	. 75
en paille ou en osier la douzaine . . .	. 60
en paille, pour femmes, garnis de plumes, fleurs ou dentelles, la douzaine . . .	8. 00
en paille, pour enfants, des mêmes la douzaine . . .	3. 00
de paille fine d'Italie, pour hommes la douzaine . . .	2. 50
de paille fine d'Italie, pour enfants la douzaine . . .	2. 00
Chapelets—	
en bois la grosse . . .	. 20
en coco la douzaine . . .	. 06
en verre la douzaine . . .	. 10
Chapiteaux pour alambics, sans chaudières le quintal . . .	3. 00
Charbon—	
de terre en boucauts le boucaut . . .	1. 00
en barils le baril . . .	. 20
Chariots démontés (*)	(*)
Charnières—	
en cuivre la douzaine . . .	. 25
en fer la douzaine . . .	. 12
Charpentes démontées (*)	(*)
Charrues. (Franches de droits.)	
Chaudières—	
en cuivre, pour manufactures le quintal . . .	3. 00
en fer ou potin, toutes formes et dimensions le quintal . . .	. 50
à sucre, en fer ou en potin. (Franches de droits.)	
Chaussettes; voyez Chaussons.	
Chaussons—	
ou demi-bas de soie la douzaine . . .	. 50
en laine la douzaine . . .	. 50
en fil ou coton la douzaine . . .	. 20
d'enfants la douzaine . . .	. 10
Chemises—	
à femme, de batiste ou toile fine, brodées chaque . . .	1. 00
uniés chaque . . .	. 75
à homme, de batiste ou toile fine, garnies ou non chaque . . .	. 50
en pièces d'estomac, en laine chaque . . .	. 25
en pièces d'estomac, en coton chaque . . .	. 12
de toile ordinaire la douzaine . . .	4. 00

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Hats—Continued.	
Silk embroidered, trimmed with tufts, for superior officers each	<i>Dollars.</i> 2.00
Cocked, fine dozen	9.00
Cocked, common do	5.00
Cocked, wool, for troops do	2.75
Round, fine, felt or silk, for man or woman do	5.00
Same, common, felt, silk, or cotton, for man or woman do	3.00
Same, common, wool or cotton, for man or woman do	2.00
Same, for cadets, fine, felt or silk do	4.00
Same, ordinary, silk or cotton do	2.00
Same, common quality, wool or cotton do	1.50
Panama or Maracaibo straw do	3.00
Straw, fine, for children, untrimmed do	2.00
Same, for children, common do . . . . .	.75
Same, or reed do . . . . .	.60
Same, ladies', with plumes, flowers, or laces do	8.00
Same, for children, with plumes, flowers, or laces do	3.00
Leghorn, fine, for men do	2.50
Same, fine, for children do	2.00
Chaplets—	
Wooden gross . . . . .	.20
Coco dozen . . . . .	.06
Glass do . . . . .	.10
Still-heads, without boiler quintal	3.00
Coal—	
Mineral, in hogsheads hogshead	1.00
Mineral, in barrels barrel . . . . .	.20
Carts, not set up	(*)
Hinges—	
Copper (butts) dozen . . . . .	.25
Iron (butts) do . . . . .	.12
Frames, house, not put together	(*)
Plows	Free.
Boilers—	
Copper, for manufactures quintal	3.00
Iron or yellow metal, all shapes and sizes do . . . . .	.50
Sugar, iron or yellow metal	Free.
Stockings, under. (See Socks.)	
Socks or half hose—	
Silk dozen . . . . .	.50
Wool do . . . . .	.50
Linen or cotton do . . . . .	.20
Children's do . . . . .	.10
Chemises—	
Batiste, or fine linen, embroidered each	1.00
Same, plain do . . . . .	.75
Same, percale, embroidered or plain do . . . . .	.50
Shirts—	
Men's, batiste, trimmed or not do . . . . .	.50
Same, woollen do . . . . .	.25
Same, cotton do . . . . .	.12

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Chemises—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de toile commune	la douzaine.. 2. 50
pour troupes, matelots, en laine, grosse toile ou gingas	la douzaine.. 1. 00
de percale fine ou de calicot fin, pour homme	la douzaine.. 3. 00
de percale, fine ou de calicot ordinaire et commun, pour hommes,	
à femme, de percale, brodées ou tnnies	la douzaine.. 2. 00
chaque . . . . .	. 50
pour hommes, de calicot ou percale, ayant le devant en toile	la douzaine.. 3. 00
d'enfant, en batiste ou toile fine, brodées ou non	la douzaine.. 3. 00
d'enfant, en toile ordinaire	la douzaine.. 2. 00
d'enfant, calicot ordinaire et commun	la douzaine.. 1. 00
Chenilles en velours pour robes	l'aune.. . 01
Cherry-cordial—	
la douzaine de bouteilles	la douzaine.. 1. 00
en litres	la douzaine.. 1. 50
Chevaux—	
étalons. (Francs de droits.)	
hongres ou coupés. (Francs de droits.)	
Cheveux, touffes de	la douzaine.. . 50
Chocolat	la livre.. . 20
Choucroute	le baril.. . 50
Ciboires en cuivre argenté ou plaqué	chaque.. 1. 00
Cidre—	
en barriques	la barrique de 60 gallons.. 2. 00
en tierçons	le tierçon.. 1. 00
en bouteilles	la douzaine.. . 25
Cierges	la livre.. . 05
Ciel ou trône maçonnique	(*)
Cigares	le cent.. 1. 00
Cigarettes	(†)
Ciment—	
en boucauts	le boucaut.. 1. 00
en barils	le baril.. . 25
Cirage—	
pour cuirs, souliers, etc., en bâtons ou en pots	la douzaine.. . 50
pour cuirs, liquide, en pobans	les 12 pobans.. . 10
en boules	la douzaine.. . 10
en petites cruches	la douzaine.. . 20
Cire à cacheter de toutes couleurs	la livre.. . 20
ouvrages en cire	(*)
Ciseaux—	
de maçons, menuisiers, etc., assortis	la douzaine.. . 20
de tailleurs, grands de plus de 6 pouces	la douzaine.. . 20
de couturières, de toutes grandeurs, fins	la douzaine.. . 50
de couturières, de toutes grandeurs, communs	la douzaine.. . 20
à découper le carton	chaque.. . 75
à découper la tôle, le fer-blanc, etc	chaque.. 1. 00
Clarinettes—	
à clefs d'argent	chaque.. 2. 75
de cuivre	chaque.. 1. 00

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

†Droit 40 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Shirts—Continued.	
Same, common linendozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 4. 00
Same, inferior linendo . . .	2. 50
For soldiers or sailors, wool, coarse linen, or ginghamdo . . .	1. 00
Fine percale, or fine calico, men'sdo . . .	3. 00
Same, or common calico, men'sdo . . .	2. 00
For men, calico or percale, linen frontdo . . .	3. 00
Children's, batiste or fine linen, embroidered or notdo . . .	3. 00
Same, common linendo . . .	2. 00
Same, common calicodo . . .	1. 00
Chenille, velvet, for robesyard..	. 01
Cherry cordialdozen bottles..	1. 00
Cherry cordial, quartsdozen..	1. 50
Stallions	Free.
Geldings	Free.
Hair, tressesdozen..	. 50
Chocolatepound . . .	. 20
Sauerkrautbarrel..	. 50
Pyx, copper, silvered or platedeach..	1. 00
Cider—	
In barrelsbarrel of 60 gallons..	2. 00
In caskscask . . .	1. 00
In bottlesdozen . . .	. 25
Tapers, waxpound..	. 05
Canopies, Masonic	(*)
Cigarsper 100..	1. 00
Cigarettes	(†)
Cement—	
In hogsheadshogshead..	1. 00
In barrelsbarrel..	. 25
Blacking (for leather, shoes, etc.)—	
In sticks or potsdozen . . .	. 50
In bottlesdo . . .	. 10
In ballsdo . . .	. 10
In small jugsdo . . .	. 20
Sealing wax, all colorspound..	. 20
Waxwork	(*)
Chisels, masons', carpenters', etc., assorteddozen..	. 20
Shears, tailors', more than 6 inches longdo . . .	. 20
Scissors—	
Dressmakers', all sizes, finedo . . .	. 50
Same, commondo . . .	. 20
Shears—	
For cutting cardboardeach..	. 75
For cutting sheet iron, tin, etc. (bench shears)do . . .	1. 00
Clarionets—	
Silver keysdo . . .	2. 75
Copper keysdo . . .	1. 00

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.

†Duty 40 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Clefs—	
pour lits en fer	la douzaine.. .50
de montre en cuivre	la douzaine.. .12
de montre en pierres fausses, montées sur cuivre	la douzaine.. 1.00
Cloches—	
en cuivre	le quintal.. 5.00
en fonte	le quintal.. 4.00
Clochettes	la douzaine.. .50
Clous—	
en fer, assortis	le quintal.. .75
en cuivre, assortis	le quintal.. 4.00
dorés ou argentés	le millier.. .20
Cocardes—	
assorties, en soie	chaque.. .10
en cuir verni	le cent.. .10
Cochons en vie. (Francs de droit.)	
Coiffes de taffetas ciré, pour chapeaux	la douzaine.. .50
Cœurs de bœuf, en petits barils	le baril.. .40
Coffres-forts—	
.....	chaque.. 8.00
petits ou coffrets	chaque.. 4.00
Colle—	
de poisson	la livre.. .05
forte	la livre.. .04
Collets—	
avec parements et écussons d'habits, brodés, pour généraux ou grands fonctionnaires	chaque garniture.. 2.00
des mêmes, brodées sur drap ou velours, pour officiers de santé ou administrateurs	chaque garniture.. 1.00
(faux) pour chemises	la douzaine.. .50
Collette—	
blanche, mi-blanche et brabant, jusqu'à 30 pouces	l'aune.. .03
blanche, mi-blanche et brabant, au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
grise, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .02
au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
Colliers—	
en corail .....	.25
divers, en verre .....	.15
en rocaille, terre cuite, pour broder les bourses	la livre.. .15
Colonnes pour lits—	
en bois fin, sculptées ou cannelées	les 4 colonnes.. 4.00
en acajou ou bois jaune, tournées, unies	les 4 colonnes.. 3.00
Cols de toutes qualités	la douzaine.. 1.00
Combours, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .03
Compas—	
ou boussoles pour navires	chaque.. .50
en fer ou en cuivre, pour charpentiers	la douzaine.. .40
pour cordonniers	la douzaine.. .75
en cristal	la paire.. .75
en verre	la paire.. .37
Compotiers en verre ou en porcelaine	la paire.. .50
Confitures sèches ou liquides	la livre.. .20
Connaissements	le millier.. 2.00



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bed keys, iron.....dozen..	. 50
Keys, watch—	
Copper.....do.....	. 12
With false stones set in copper.....do.....	1. 00
Bells—	
Copper.....quintal..	5. 00
Brass.....do.....	4. 00
Small.....dozen.....	. 50
Nails—	
Iron, assorted.....quintal..	. 75
Copper, assorted.....do.....	4. 00
Gilt or silvered.....per 1,000..	. 20
Cockades—	
Assorted silk.....each.....	. 10
Varnished leather.....per 100..	. 10
Swine, alive.....dozen.....	Free.
Linings, of waxed taffety, for hats.....dozen..	. 50
Hearts of beeves, in small barrels.....barrel..	. 40
Safes—	
Strong boxes.....each.....	8. 00
Small or coffer.....do.....	4. 00
Glue—	
Fish.....pound.....	. 05
Ordinary.....do.....	. 04
Stocks (collars)—	
With trimmings, embroidered, for generals or other high functionary,.....each.....	2. 00
Same, embroidered on cloth or velvet, for health officers or administrators,.....each.....	1. 00
Collars, for shirts.....dozen.....	. 50
Osnaburg—	
White, half white, and brabant, up to 30 inches wide.....yard.....	. 03
Same, more than 30 inches.....do.....	(*)
Unbleached, 30 inches and less.....yard.....	. 02
Same, more than 30 inches.....do.....	(*)
Necklaces—	
Coral.....each.....	. 25
Different kinds, glass.....do.....	. 15
Strings of shell or terra cotta, for embroidering purses.....pound.....	. 15
Bedposts—	
Fine wood, carved or grooved.....set of four..	4. 00
Mahogany or other wood, turned, plain.....do.....	3. 00
Collars, all qualities.....dozen.....	1. 00
“Comboung” cloth, 30 inches or less.....yard.....	. 03
Compasses—	
Mariners’.....each.....	. 50
Carpenters’, iron or copper.....dozen.....	. 40
Shoemakers’.....do.....	. 75
Crystal.....pair.....	. 75
Glass.....do.....	. 37
Dishes, preserve, glass or porcelain.....do.....	. 50
Sweetmeats ‘dry or liquid’.....pound.....	. 20
Bills of lading.....thousand.....	2. 00

*Duty according to width.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Conserves—	
alimentaires la boîte ..	<i>Gourdes.</i> . 10
en ½ ou en ¼ de boîte	chaque .. . 04
Consoles—	
dorées	chaque .. 4. 00
en acajou	chaque .. 3. 00
en fer, pour lits	(*)
Corbeilles—	
en osier, façonnées; voyez Paniers.	
Cordages assortis	le quintal .. 1. 50
Cordes—	
de harpes, assorties	l'assortiment .. . 30
de violon, violoncelle et guitare, assorties par rouleaux ou autrement,	les 12 cordes .. . 05
Cordonnets—	
pour shakos, en or ou en argent fin	chaque .. 2. 00
en or ou en argent faux	chaque .. 1. 00
en soie pour robes	les 100 aunes .. . 25
en coton, pour robes	la livre .. . 10
en soie, pour shakos	la douzaine .. 1. 75
en fil blanc ou coton, pour shakos	la douzaine .. . 75
en fil de laine, pour shakos	les 12 aunes .. . 03
Cordons, en soie, pour montres	la douzaine .. . 25
Cornes—	
pour chausser, en corne	la douzaine .. . 30
en cuivre	la douzaine .. 1. 00
Cornets—	
à jouer, en corne, cuir ou bois	chaque .. . 50
à pistons	chaque .. 1. 00
Cornichons—	
en ancrés	l'ancre .. . 40
en pobans	les 12 pobans .. . 30
Cors—	
de chasse (instruments)	chaque .. 2. 00
pour habits; voyez Garnitures.	
Corsets, pour femme	la douzaine .. 2. 00
Cosmorama	(*)
Coton—	
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, au-dessous de 24 pouces	l'aune .. . 01
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, de 24 à 30 pouces	l'aune .. . 015
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, de plus de 30 à 36 pouces	l'aune .. . 02
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, de plus de 36 à 42 pouces	l'aune .. . 025
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, de 42 à 50 pouces	l'aune .. . 03
gris et blanc, dit Madapolam, de 50 à 60 pouces	l'aune .. . 035
gris et blanc, dit toile de coton fine, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune .. . 04
gris et blanc, commune de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune .. . 03
Couleurs (boîtes de)—	
à dessiner	la boîte simple .. . 50
à dessiner	la boîte double .. 1. 00
Coulevres—	
en cuivre, sans alambics	le quintal .. 3. 00
en étain	le quintal .. 2. 00

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Conserves—	
Alimentary, box or can	<i>Dollars.</i> .10
Same, half or quarter box or can .....	.04
Consoles—	
Gilded	4.00
Mahogany	3.00
Iron, for beds	(*)
Baskets, flower—	
Different styles, osier, large	dozen .. 2.00
Same, small	do .. .75
Cordage, assorted	quintal .. 1.50
Strings—	
Harp, assorted	set .. .30
Violin, bass viol, guitar, assorted	dozen .. .05
Braids—	
For shakos, gold or fine silver	each .. 2.00
Same, imitation gold or silver	do .. 1.00
Silk, for robes	per 100 yards .. .25
Cotton, for robes	pound .. .10
Silk, for shakos	dozen .. 1.75
White linen or cotton, for shakos	do .. .75
Wool, for same	per 12 yards .. .03
Cords, silk, for watches	dozen .. .25
Shoe horns—	
Horn	do .. .30
Copper	do .. 1.00
Boxes, dice, horn, leather, or wood	each .. .50
Cornets	do .. 1.00
Gherkins—	
In kegs	keg .. .40
In jars	dozen jars .. .30
Horns, hunters'	each .. 2.00
Cords, for dresses. (See Trimmings.)	
Corsets, ladies'	dozen .. 2.00
Cosmoramas	(*)
Cotton goods—	
Called Madapolam, white or brown, under 24 inches	yard .. .01
Same, 24 to 30 inches	do .. .01½
Same, 30 to 36 inches	do .. .02
Same, 36 to 42 inches	do .. .02½
Same, 42 to 50 inches	do .. .03
Same, 50 to 60 inches	do .. .03½
Brown or white, fine, 30 inches or less	do .. .04
Same, common, 30 inches or less	do .. .03
Colors—	
In boxes, for drawing	single box .. .50
Same	double box .. 1.00
Worms—	
For stills, copper, without the still	quintal .. 3.00
Same, tin	do .. 2.00

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Couplets—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
en fer, à équerre, de 2 à 6 pouces	12 paires
de 7 à 12 pouces	12 paires
de 13 pouces et au-dessous	12 paires
en cuivre à équerre, de 13 pouces et au-dessus	12 paires
Couronnes brodées en or	(*)
Courtines d'encre ; voir Encre en petits pobans.	
Coussinets, pour portemanteaux	la douzaine
Coussins en peau	chaque
Couteaux—	
de chasse	chaque
ordinaires, pour table, sans fourchettes	la douzaine
ordinaires, pour table, avec fourchettes	la douzaine
à indigo	la douzaine
de table, fins, avec fourchettes	la douzaine
de table, fins, sans fourchettes	la douzaine
communs, pour table, avec fourchettes	la douzaine
communs, pour table, sans fourchettes	la douzaine
d'ivoire ou d'os, pour papier	la douzaine
grands, pour ceinture, dit flamands	(†)
à tonnelier	la douzaine
de pelletier	la douzaine
Coutil—	
de fil ou de fil et coton, large de 4 à 6/4	l'aune
au-dessous de 4/4	l'aune
de coton pur, large de 4 à 6/4	l'aune
au-dessous de 4/4	l'aune
Couvertures—	
de coton, mêlé de soie, avec franges ou non	chaque
en bourre de coton très commun	chaque
de coton, piquées et ouvrées fines	chaque
de coton, piquées et ouvrées ordinaires	chaque
de laine	chaque
de fil, d'indiennes fines	chaque
de fil, d'indiennes communes et étroites	la douzaine
pour fontes, en peau de tigre et d'ours sans galon	chaque
de fil de laiton ou de composition pour plats	la douzaine
Cravaches—	
en baleine	la douzaine
en bois	la douzaine
Craie ; voir Blanc d'Espagne.	
Cravates—	
de soie, au-dessus de 3/4	la douzaine
de 3/4 et au-dessous	la douzaine
le coton et mousseline, brodées	la douzaine
e batiste ou percale, brodées, en demi-mouchoirs	la douzaine
e batiste ou percale, brodées aux deux coins, en mouchoirs entiers,	la douzaine
Crayons—	
de mine de plomb, pour bureaux, par paquets de 12 crayons,	les 12 paquets
de mine de plomb, par paquets de 6 crayons	les 12 paquets
à dessiner	la grosse
d'ardoises	le millier

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

† Prohibés.



Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Couplings—	
Hinged, square, 2 to 6 inches.....dozen pairs..	.04
Same, 7 to 12 inches.....do.....	.75
Same, 13 inches and upwards.....do.....	1.00
Same, copper.....do.....	.50
Crowns, wreaths, embroidered in gold.....	(*)
Pads, for portmanteaus.....dozen..	2.00
Cushions, leather or skin.....each..	.25
Knives—	
Hunting.....do.....	2.00
Common table, without forks.....dozen..	.50
Same, with forks.....do.....	1.00
Indigo.....do.....	.50
Table, fine, with forks.....do.....	1.25
Same, without forks.....do.....	.75
Table, common, with forks.....do.....	.40
Same, without forks.....do.....	.20
Paper, of ivory or bone.....do.....	.25
Large, for belt.....	(†)
Coopers'.....dozen..	.75
Furriers'.....do.....	1.00
Tickings—	
Linen, or linen and cotton, 1 to 1½ yards wide.....yard..	.50
Same, less than 1 yard.....do.....	.05
All cotton, 1 to 1½ yards.....do.....	.05
Same, less than 1 yard.....do.....	.40
Coverlets—	
Cotton, mixed with silk, with or without fringe.....each..	1.00
Cotton, very common.....do.....	.25
Same, quilted or worked, fine.....do.....	.75
Same, ordinary.....do.....	.50
Wool.....do.....	.25
Linen, fine India.....do.....	.30
Same, common and narrow.....dozen..	.40
Covers—	
For holsters, tiger or bear skin, without braid.....each..	.50
Dish, brass or composition wire.....dozen..	.50
Whips—	
Riding, whalebone.....do.....	2.00
Same, wooden.....do.....	1.00
Chalk.....barrel..	.35
Cravats—	
Silk, more than three-fourths yard.....dozen..	1.50
Same, three-fourths of a yard and less.....do.....	1.00
Cotton and muslin, embroidered.....do.....	.80
Batiste or percale, embroidered, half kerchief.....do.....	2.00
Same, embroidered at both ends, whole kerchief.....do.....	4.00
Pencils—	
Lead, office, in packages of 12.....dozen packages..	.40
Same, in packages of 6.....do.....	.20
Drawing.....gross..	.25
Slate.....per 1,000..	.50

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.

† Prohibited.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Crêpe—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
large l'aune . . . . .	.06
étroit, pour deuil l'aune . . . . .	.04
Creusets	le jeu
. . . . .	.25
Crics	chaque
. . . . .	.75
Crin	la livre
. . . . .	.01
Cristaux, autres que ceux dénommés	(*)
Crochets—	
en cuivre, au-dessous de 6 pouces la douzaine . . . . .	.25
de 6 à 12 pouces la douzaine . . . . .	.75
en fer, au-dessous de 6 pouces la douzaine . . . . .	.10
en fer, de 6 à 12 pouces la douzaine . . . . .	.40
en cuivre, de 13 pouces et au-dessus la douzaine	I. 50
en fer, de 13 pouces et au-dessus la douzaine . . . . .	.50
pour bottes la paire . . . . .	.03
Croix ou crucifix—	
en cuivre, petits le cent . . . . .	.25
grands le cent . . . . .	.50
Croudes—	
blanches, assorties, de 30 pouces et au-dessous l'aune . . . . .	.03
grises, assorties, de 30 pouces et au-dessous l'aune . . . . .	.02
Croupières	la douzaine
.	2.00
Cruches	la douzaine
.	I.00
Cuillers—	
en argent, avec fourchettes; voyez <i>Argenteries fines</i> .	
plaquées, avec fourchettes la douzaine	2.00
plaquées, sans fourchettes la douzaine	I.00
plaquées à potage chaque . . . . .	.30
soufflées, communes, avec fourchettes la douzaine	I.00
soufflées, communes, sans fourchettes la douzaine . . . . .	.50
soufflées, communes, à potage chaque . . . . .	.20
de métal, dites de composition, non argentées, avec fourchettes,	
. la douzaine . . . . .	.20
de métal, dites de composition, sans fourchettes la douzaine . . . . .	.10
de métal dites de composition, à potage chaque . . . . .	.06
à café, en étain la douzaine . . . . .	.03
de fer battu ou d'étain, avec fourchettes la douzaine . . . . .	.10
de fer battu ou d'étain, sans fourchettes la douzaine . . . . .	.05
de fer battu ou d'étain, à potage chaque . . . . .	.03
et écumoires en cuivre, pour sucreries la livre . . . . .	.04
à café, plaquées la douzaine . . . . .	.50
à café, soufflées la douzaine . . . . .	.30
Cuir—	
surjetés, pour chapeliers la douzaine . . . . .	.50
pour chapeaux la douzaine . . . . .	.50
à rasoirs la douzaine . . . . .	.50
tannés la douzaine de côtés	2.00
d'éperons la douzaine . . . . .	.15
Cuisines en fer, pour navires	le quintal
. . . . .	.75
Cuisses d'oeie	le pot
. . . . .	.60
Cuivre	le quintal
.	I.00
Culottes	la douzaine
.	4.00
Cylindres—	
en verre pour pendules et à fleurs chaque . . . . .	.50
en fer, pour rôles de moulin le quintal . . . . .	.50
petits, pour saints la douzaine . . . . .	.50

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Crape—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wide .....	.06
Narrow, mourning .....	.04
Crucibles .....	.25
Jacks, hoisting .....	.75
Hair, horse .....	.01
Crystals, other than those elsewhere mentioned	(*)
Hooks—	
Copper, less than 6 inches .....	.25
Same, 6 to 12 inches .....	.75
Iron, less than 6 inches .....	.10
Same, 6 to 12 inches .....	.40
Copper, 13 inches or more	1.50
Iron, 13 inches or more .....	.50
For boots .....	.03
Crosses or crucifixes—	
Copper, small .....	.25
Same, large .....	.50
“Croude” cloth—	
White, assorted, 30 inches or less .....	.03
Brown, assorted, 30 inches or less .....	.02
Cruppers	2.00
Pitchers	1.00
Spoons—	
Silver, with forks. (See Silverware, fine.)	
Plated, with forks	2.00
Same, without forks	1.00
Soup, plated .....	.30
Washed, common, with forks	1.00
Same, without forks .....	.50
Same, soup .....	.20
Composition, not silvered, with forks .....	.20
Same, without forks .....	.10
Same, soup .....	.06
Coffee, pewter .....	.03
Wrought iron or pewter, with fork .....	.10
Same, without forks .....	.05
Same, soup .....	.03
And skimmers, copper, for sugar factories .....	.04
Coffee, plated .....	.50
Same, washed .....	.30
Leathers—	
Overstitched, for hatters .....	.50
For hats .....	.50
Tanned	2.00
Spur .....	.15
Strops, razor .....	.50
Galleys, ships', iron .....	.75
Goose legs .....	.60
Copper	1.00
Breches	4.00
Cylinders—	
Glass, for clocks and flowers .....	.50
Iron, for mill rolls .....	.50
Small, for saints .....	.50

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Dames-jeannes—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
vides, petites, de 1 à 3 gallons.....	chaque.. .04
au-dessus de 3 gallons.....	chaque.. .06
pleines de légumes.....	chaque.. .25
Damiers—	
plaqués, en ivoire ou en ébène.....	chaque.. 2.00
en bois ordinaire.....	chaque.. .25
ordinaires, petits, de 1 pied carré et au-dessous.....	chaque.. .10
Décorations maconniques complètes.....	(*)
Dentelle—	
de fil ou de soie, en étoffes, pour robes.....	l'aune.. .25
de coton, autre que celles en étoffes.....	l'aune.. .16
entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 4 pouces,	l'aune.. .08
entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 3 pouces, jusqu'à 4 pouces.....	l'aune.. .05
entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, de 1 à 3 pouces.....	l'aune.. .03
entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, au-dessous d'un pouce.....	l'aune.. .02
entre-deux en rubans de coton, large de 3 à 4 pouces.....	l'aune.. .03
ou entre-deux en rubans de coton, large de plus de 4 pouces.....	l'aune.. .05
ou entre-deux de rubans de coton, large de 1 à 3 pouces.....	l'aune.. .02
ou entre-deux de rubans de coton, large au-dessous de 1 pouce.....	l'aune.. .01
en or ou argent fin, en galons assortis.....	l'aune.. .40
en or ou argent faux, en galons assortis.....	l'aune.. .08
Dés à coudre—	
en os, cuivre pur, en fer.....	la grosse.. .15
à jouer.....	la douzaine.. .50
ou verges pour voiliers et tailleurs.....	la douzaine.. .06
Désirés pour robes, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .05
Devants—	
pour chemises, en toile fine et batiste, façonnées et brodés.....	la douzaine.. 1. 50
pour chemises, en toile ordinaire et calicot.....	la douzaine.. .75
Digdales vides.....	chaque.. .02
Dindons en vie. (Francs de droits.)	
Dolmans assortis, galonnés en or ou en argent.....	chaque.. 10.00
Dominos (jeu de).....	chaque.. .10
Dragées de toutes espèces.....	la livre.. .08
Dragonnes—	
en or ou argent, pour officiers supérieurs.....	chaque.. .50
des mêmes en or ou argent faux.....	chaque.. .40
en or ou argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs.....	chaque.. .40
en or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs.....	chaque.. .20
en soie.....	la douzaine.. .80
en laine, fil ou coton.....	la douzaine.. .18
Drap—	
fin, ordinaire, de 4/4 et plus.....	l'aune.. .60
commun, large de plus de 4/4.....	l'aune.. .30
commun de 4/4 et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .18
de soie; voyez Soieries.	
de serge ou laine et soie, et étoffe en couleur pour gilets.....	l'aune.. .16
de coton pur.....	l'aune.. .10
Drille—	
fin et duck, de fil ou de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .07
ordinaire, de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .06

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Demijohns—	
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Empty, small, 1 to 3 gallons.....each..	.04
Same, more than 3 gallons.....do..	.06
Filled with vegetables.....do..	.25
Checker boards—	
Inlaid with ivory or ebony.....do..	2.00
Common wood.....do..	.25
Same, 1 foot square or less.....do..	.10
Decorations, masonic, complete.....	(*)
Lace—	
Linen or silk, in goods for robes..... yard..	.25
Cotton, other than in goods for robes.....do..	.16
Insertion, and in ribbons of linen or silk, more than 4 inches wide. do..	.08
Same, 3 to 4 inches wide.....do..	.05
Same, 1 to 3 inches wide.....do..	.03
Same, less than 1 inch wide.....do..	.02
Insertion, in strips of cotton, 3 to 4 inches wide.....do..	.03
Same, more than 4 inches wide.....do..	.05
Same, 1 to 3 inches.....do..	.02
Same, less than 1 inch wide.....do..	.01
Gold or fine silver, assorted.....do..	.40
Imitation gold or silver, assorted.....do..	.08
Thimbles, sewing, bone, copper, or iron.....gross..	.15
Dice.....dozen..	.50
Thimbles, sailors' and tailors'.....do..	.06
"Désirés" (cloth for robes) 30 inches or less wide.....yard..	.05
Fronts—	
Bosoms, for shirts, fine linen or batiste, cotton embroidered.....dozen..	1.50
Same, common linen or calico.....do..	.75
"Digdales," empty.....each..	.02
Turkeys, alive.....	Free.
Dolmans, assorted, trimmed with gold or silver.....each..	10.00
Dominos.....set..	.10
Sugar plums, all kinds.....pound..	.08
Sword knots—	
Gold or silver, for superior officers.....each..	.50
Imitation gold or silver, for same.....do..	.40
Gold or silver, for inferior officers.....do..	.40
Imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers.....do..	.20
Silk.....dozen..	.80
Wool, linen, or cotton.....do..	.18
Broadcloth—	
Ordinary, 1 yard wide and more.....yard..	.60
Common quality, more than 1 yard wide.....do..	.30
Same, 1 yard wide and less.....do..	.18
Cloth—	
Silk. (See Silks.)	
Serge, or wool and silk, and colored stuffs, for waistcoats.....yard..	.16
All cotton.....do..	.10
Drills—	
Fine, and duck, linen, or linen and cotton, 30 inches or less.....do..	.07
Ordinary, linen and cotton, 30 inches and less.....do..	.06

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Drille—Continuation.	
commun, de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .04
en coton pur, fin, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .04
en coton pur, ordinaire, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .03
bleu de coton, dit denims, de 22 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .02
bleu de coton, dit denims, de 22 à 30 pouces.....	l'aune.. .025
bleu de coton, dit denims, de plus de 30 à 36 pouces.....	l'aune.. .03
Drogues assorties et articles de pharmacie	(³)
Eau—	
de Cologne	les 12 fioles.. .12
en pobans carrés, grands.....	la douzaine.. .25
en demi-bouteilles.....	la douzaine.. .40
de lavande, en demi-bouteilles.....	chacune.. .04
de lavande, au jasmin et autres odeurs; voyez Eau de senteur.	
de senteur, en bouteilles.....	chacune.. .20
de senteur, en fioles ou topettes.....	la douzaine.. .50
de Seltz et autres eaux minérales, en cruches ou en bouteilles,	la douzaine.. .30
de-vie en pipes ou en futailles de 60 gallons au moins	le gallon.. .50
en caisses.....	la caisse de 12 bouteilles.. I. 00
en caisses.....	la caisse de 12 litres.. I. 50
en potiches ou cruches d'une pinte ½.....	la douzaine.. I. 50
d'Andaye, en caisse de 12 bouteilles	la caisse.. I. 00
de-vie préparée pour la confection des chapeaux.....	le gallon.. .04
Echalottes	la macorne.. .05
Echarpes—	
pour aides de camp, à gros grains	chacune.. I. 00
à petits grains.....	chacune.. .75
en soie et en dentelle, pour femme.....	chacune.. .50
Ecorces pilées, à tanner le cuir.....	le baril.. .25
Ecritoires—	
en métal ou en porcelaine.....	chacune.. .06
communes.....	la douzaine.. 40
Efilés ou petites franges.....	l'aune.. .02
Egohines assorties	la douzaine.. 2. 00
Embouchoirs de bottes	la paire.. .50
Embouts—	
de fonte, dorés ou argentés.....	la paire.. .06
de fonte, ordinaires et communs	la paire.. .03
Empeignes pour souliers.....	la douzaine de paires.. I. 00
Encens	la livre.. .02
Enclumes	le quintal.. .50
Encre—	
en poudre et en petites cruches	la douzaine.. .20
en bouteilles ou en grandes cruches.....	la douzaine.. .75
en demi-bouteilles et en demi-cruches.....	la douzaine.. .37
rouge, en petits pobans	la douzaine.. .12
à marquer le linge	l'etui.. .12
Enfants-Jésus avec cylindre; voyez Statuettes.	
Entonnoirs—	
en cuivre	chacune.. .15
en fer-blanc	chacune.. .06

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Drills— continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Common, linen and cotton, 30 inches or less.....yard..	.04
All cotton, fine, 30 inches or less .....	.04
Same, ordinary, 30 inches or less .....	.03
Blue cotton, called "denims," 22 inches and less.....do..	.02
Same, 22 to 30 inches.....do..	.02½
Same, 30 to 36 inches.....do..	.03
Drugs, assorted, and druggists' articles	(*)
Water—	
Cologne, small.....12 bottles..	.12
Same, in large square flasks .....	.25
Same, in half bottles .....	.40
Lavender, in half bottles .....	.04
Same, with jasmine and other waters, in bottles .....	.20
Same, in vials .....	.50
Perfumed, in bottles.....each..	.20
Same, in vials .....	.50
Seltzer and other minerals, in jugs or bottles.....do..	.30
Brandy—	
In pipes or casks of 60 gallons at least.....gallon..	.50
In cases	I. 00
Same	I. 50
In jugs, half pint	I. 50
Andaye, in case of 12 bottles.....case..	I. 00
Spirits, prepared for hatters' use.....gallon..	.04
Shallots .....	.05
Scarfs—	
For aides-de-camp, heavy.....each..	I. 00
Same, light.....do..	.75
Silk or lace, for ladies.....do..	.50
Barks, ground, for tanning leather .....	.25
Inkstands—	
Metal or porcelain .....	.06
Common .....	.40
Fringe, narrow .....	.02
Handsaws, assorted.....dozen..	2. 00
Boot-trees.....pair..	.50
Ferrules—	
Brass, gilt, or silver .....	.06
Brass, common.....do..	.03
Vamps, for shoes.....dozen pairs..	I. 00
Incense .....	.02
Anvils .....	.50
Ink—	
In powder or in little jugs .....	.20
In bottles or large jugs.....do..	.75
In half bottles and half jugs .....	.37
Red, in small bottles.....do..	.12
For marking clothes.....case..	.12
Infant Jesuses with cylinder. (See Statuettes.)	
Funnels—	
Copper .....	.15
Tin.....do..	.06

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Entrées—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de serrure en cuivre, pour armoires..... la paire..	.04
de serrure en fer, pour armoires..... la paire..	.02
de serrure en os ou en nacre, pour armoires..... la paire..	.06
Enveloppes de lettres..... le cent..	.12
Epaulettes—	
en or fin, pour officiers supérieurs..... la paire..	2. 00
en argent fin, pour officiers supérieurs..... la paire..	1. 50
en or ou argent faux pour officiers supérieurs..... la paire..	1. 50
en or fin, pour officiers inférieurs..... la paire..	1. 50
en argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs..... la paire..	1. 25
en or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs..... la paire..	1. 00
en soie..... la douzaine..	1. 25
en fil, laine ou coton..... la douzaine..	. 75
Epées—	
montées en argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuivre argenté..... chaque..	2. 00
montées en argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuir et embouts argentés, chaque..	1. 50
montées en cuivre doré ou argenté, avec fourreaux en cuivre doré, chaque..	. 75
montées en cuivre doré ou argenté, avec fourreaux en cuir et embouts en cuivre doré ou argenté..... chaque..	. 75
Eperons—	
en cuivre doré ou argenté..... la douzaine de paires..	2. 00
en fer ou cuivre soufflé ou plaqué..... la douzaine de paires..	. 50
en fer ou cuivre poli..... la douzaine de paires..	. 50
en fer ou cuivre brut..... la douzaine de paires..	. 50
Epingles—	
diverses, de toilette..... le paquet de 12 feuilles..	. 12
des mêmes en grenier..... la livre..	. 16
Eponges—	
fines..... la livre..	. 35
communes, pour chevaux..... la livre..	. 06
Eprouvettes ou aéromètres.....	. 15
Equerres—	
en fer..... chaque..	. 06
en bois..... chaque..	. 06
Espagnolettes—	
en fer, grandes, pour portes..... la douzaine..	. 75
en fer, petites, pour fenêtres..... la douzaine..	. 37
Esprit-de-vin.....	le gallon.. . 50
Essence—	
de térébenthine..... le gallon..	. 12
de semen-contra en fioles..... la douzaine..	. 75
éthérée..... le flacon..	. 06
de girofle, vanille et autres de cette espèce..... la bouteille..	. 60
d'odeurs, en petites fioles de cristal..... chaque..	. 10
de savon, en petites fioles..... la douzaine..	. 50
Esseaux—	
de cèdre, cyprès ou pitchpin..... le millier..	. 75
de sap..... le millier..	. 40
Essieux en fer pour cabrouets. (Francs de droits.)	
Estampes, autres que celles prohibées.....	(*) .06
Estoupilles de toutes qualités.....	l'aune.. . 06
Étain en saumon.....	le quintal.. 3.00

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Guards—	
Keyhole, copper for cupboards pair . . . . .	.04
Same, iron, for same do . . . . .	.02
Same, bone or mother-of-pearl do . . . . .	.06
Envelopes, for letters hundred . . . . .	.12
Epaulets—	
Fine gold, for superior officers pair	2.00
Fine silver, for same do	1.50
Imitation gold or silver, for same do	1.50
Fine gold, for inferior officers do	1.50
Fine silver, for same do	1.25
Imitation gold or silver, for same do	1.00
Silk dozen	1.25
Linen, wool, or cotton do . . . . .	.75
Swords—	
Mounted with fine silver, with sheaths of copper, silver plated, . . . each	2.00
Same, with sheaths of leather and silvered tips do	1.50
Mounted with copper, gilt, or silvered, with sheaths of copper gilt . . do . . . . .	.75
Same, with sheaths of leather and tips of copper, gilt, or silvered . . do . . . . .	.75
Spurs—	
Copper, gilt, or silver dozen pairs	2.00
Iron or copper, washed or plated do . . . . .	.50
Same, polished do . . . . .	.50
Same, unpolished do . . . . .	.50
Pins—	
Toilet package of 12 papers . . . . .	.12
Same, loose pound . . . . .	.16
Sponges—	
Fine do . . . . .	.35
Common, for horses do . . . . .	.06
Test tubes, or aerometers each . . . . .	.15
Squares—	
Iron do . . . . .	.06
Wooden do . . . . .	.06
Fastenings—	
Iron, large, for doors dozen . . . . .	.75
Same, small, for windows do . . . . .	.37
Spirits—	
Of wine gallon . . . . .	.50
Essence—	
Of turpentine do . . . . .	.12
Of semen-contra, in vials dozen . . . . .	.75
Etherized flask . . . . .	.06
Of clove, vanilla, and others of this kind bottle . . . . .	.60
Perfume, in small crystal vials each . . . . .	.10
Of soap, in small vials dozen . . . . .	.50
Shingles—	
Cedar, sassafras, or pitch pine thousand . . . . .	.75
Spruce or fir do . . . . .	.40
Axles, iron, for carts	Free.
Prints (engravings), except those prohibited	(*)
Lawns, long, all kinds yard . . . . .	.06
Tin, in pig quintal	3.00

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Etamine—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
large.....l'aune..	.04
étroite.....l'aune..	.02
Etaux—	
grands.....le quintal..	.50
petits, à main, pour orfèvres.....la douzaine..	I. 00
Etiquettes diverses.....le cent..	.10
Etoffes—	
pour pantalons, tissus de laine, fil ou coton, de 4/4.....l'aune..	.12
pour pantalons, les mêmes, au-dessous de 4/4.....l'aune..	.08
pour pantalons, fil et coton ou coton pur, unies à barres ou à raies, de 4/4.....l'aune..	.06
pour pantalons, les mêmes, au-dessous de 4/4.....l'aune..	.05
pour pantalons, les 26 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	.04
en crin pour sophas.....l'aune..	.25
Etoupe.....le quintal..	I. 00
Etriers—	
fins.....la paire..	.30
ordinaires.....la paire..	.20
communs.....la douzaine de paires..	.75
Etrilles.....la douzaine..	.30
Etrivières.....la douzaine..	I. 00
Etuis—	
d'instruments de mathématique.....chaque..	.50
de toutes qualités, pour cigares.....la douzaine..	.25
de couturières, en nacre ou en ivoire.....la douzaine..	.30
en bois ou en os.....la douzaine..	.08
en papier.....le cent..	.25
en carton, avec fioles vides, pour contenir l'encre à marquer le linge, ..la douzaine d'étuis..	.25
Eventails—	
fins, en étoffe de soie, pailletés, ou en ivoire détaillé, montés en ivoire, ..la douzaine..	2. 00
ordinaires, en étoffe commune ou en papier pailleté et montés en bois fin.....la douzaine..	.75
communs en papper peint, non pailleté, montés en bois commun ou en os, ..la douzaine..	.12
Faïences—	
par paniers de 1 à 3 pieds de longueur, sur 1 à 3 pieds de large...chaque..	2. 00
par paniers de 3 à 5 pieds de long, sur 1 à 3 pieds de large....chaque..	4. 00
par paniers au dessus des dimensions ci-dessus; voyez L'art. 24, 3 ^{me} alinéa de la loi.	
en boucauts ou en tierçons...chaque..	5. 00
Fanaux—	
grands, en cuivre verni ou argenté.....chaque..	.25
petits, en cuivre verni ou argenté.....chaque..	.12
Farine.....le baril..	2. 00
Fauteuils—	
seuls, fins à fond de paille ou de bois dorés.....chaque..	I. 00
seuls, fins, en crins ou maroquins, dorés ou non.....chaque..	I. 00
seuls, de bois ordinaire, à grand dossier.....chaque..	.75
seuls, simples, commun.....chaque..	.50
Fer—	
blanc, double, en feuilles.....les cent feuilles..	2. 00
blanc, simples, en feuilles.....les cent feuilles..	I. 00



Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Bolting cloth—	
Wide	yard.. .04
Narrow	do.. .02
Vises—	
Large.....	quintal.. .50
Same, small, hand, for silversmiths.....	dozen.. 1.00
Labels, tags, various	per 100.. .10
Cloths—	
For pantaloons, woolen, linen or cotton, yard wide.....	yard.. .12
Same, less than 1 yard	do.. .08
Same, linen and cotton or all cotton, plain or striped, yard wide.....	do.. .06
Same, less than 1 yard	do.. .05
Same, 26 inches and less	do.. .04
Hair, for sofas	do.. .25
Oakum, tow	quintal.. 1.00
Stirrups—	
Fine.....	pair.. .30
Ordinary.....	do.. .20
Common	dozen pairs.. .75
Currycombs	dozen.. .30
Stirrup leathers.....	do.. 1.00
Cases—	
Of mathematical instruments	each.. .50
Cigar, all qualities.....	dozen.. .25
Boxes, for seamstresses, mother-of-pearl or ivory.....	do.. .30
Wood or bone.....	do.. .08
Paper	per 100.. .25
Cardboard, with empty vials for marking-ink	dozen cases.. .25
Fans—	
Fine, silk stuff, spangled or carved ivory, mounted in ivory... ..	dozen.. 2.00
Ordinary, common goods or paper, spangled, mounted in fine wood,	dozen.. .75
Common, in painted paper, without spangles, mounted in common wood or bone	dozen.. .12
Crockery ware—	
In crates or baskets. from 1 to 3 feet long and 1 to 3 feet wide... ..	each.. 2.00
Same, from 3 to 5 feet long by 1 to 3 feet wide.....	do.. 4.00
Same, above these dimensions	(*)
In hogsheads or casks.....	each.. 5.00
Lanterns—	
Ship or signal, large, copper-varnished or silvered.....	do.. .25
Same, small	do.. .12
Flour.....	barrel.. 2.00
Armchairs—	
Single, fine, seat of straw or wood, gilded	each.. 1.00
Same, seat of haircloth or morocco, gilt or not	do.. 1.00
Same, common wood, large back	do.. .75
Same, plain, common quality	do.. .50
Tin plate—	
Double, in sheets.....	100 sheets.. 2.00
Single, in sheets.....	do.. 1.00

*Duty according to size of basket or crate.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Fer—Continuation.	
en barres.....	le quintal .. <i>Gourdes.</i> .60
en saumons et en lames	le quintal .. .50
Fers—	
à repasser	la douzaine de paires .. I. 00
à varlopes et à rabots.....	la douzaine .. .25
à ferrer les chevaux.....	les 4 fers .. .08
ou carreaux pour chapeliers ou tailleurs	la douzaine de paires .. I. 25
à frisures	la douzaine .. I. 25
Festons brodés, en mousseline, etc	l'aune .. .03
Feuillards—	
en fer	le quintal .. .75
en bois	le millier .. I. 50
Feuilles en bois, pour la confection des boîtes de chapeaux,	la douzaine de paquets .. 2. 00
Fèves, en barils	le baril .. .40
Ficelle.....	la livre .. .03
Fiches—	
en cuivre pour armoires.....	la douzaine .. .80
en fer pour armoires.....	la douzaine .. .40
Fichus, collerettes, pèlerines de dentelle, etc	la douzaine .. 4. 00
Fifres—	
garnis en argent.....	chaque .. .30
ordinaires	la douzaine .. .60
Figues, en petits barils, caisses ou paniers.....	chaque .. .25
Fil—	
d'épreuve (gingas de), de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune .. .02
blanc et en couleur, de Rennes, assorti.....	la livre .. .12
de coton en couleur, par têtes, assorti.....	la livre .. .10
de coton blanc, à broder, en pelottes ou bobines,	le carton de 12 pelottes ou bobines .. .02
de coton blanc et en couleur, en pelottes ou bobines dites papillottes,	la livre .. .06
en pelottes	la livre .. .05
à voile, à folle et à cordonnier.....	la livre .. .03
de laiton ou de fer.....	la livre .. .08
Filets pour brides	chaque .. .10
Filières assorties	chaque .. .20
Fioles—	
vides, grandes	le cent .. .50
petites	le cent .. .40
couvertes en cuir	la douzaine .. .50
Flageolets.....	la douzaine .. .25
Flammes—	
pour saigner les chevaux, à plusieurs lames	chaque .. .12
pour saigner les chevaux, simples	la douzaine .. .30
Flanelle, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune .. .06
Fleurets montés ou non.....	12 fleurets .. .75
Fleurs—	
artificielles en bouquets, avec pots de porcelaine et cylindre,	chaque pot garni .. 2. 00
des mêmes, avec pots de porcelaine, sans cylindres	le pot .. I. 00
artificielles, en carton de 10 bouquets.....	le carton .. 3. 00
artificielles, par bouquets	chaque bouquet .. .30
artificielles, pailletées en guirlandes, pour têtes.....	chaque guirlande .. .60



Articles.	Duty.
Iron—	<i>Dollars.</i>
In bars quintal.	.60
In pig and in sheets.....do.	.50
Irons—	
Smoothing (sadirons).....dozen pairs..	I. 00
For planes.....dozen..	.25
Smoothing, for hatters or tailors.....dozen pairs..	I. 25
Curling.....dozen..	I. 25
Horseshoes.....4 shoes..	.08
Festoons, embroidered, muslin, etc.....yard..	.03
Hoop irons.....quintal..	.75
Hoops, wooden.....per thousand..	I. 50
Sheets, wooden, for making hat boxes.....dozen packages..	2. 00
Beans, in barrels.....barrel..	.40
Twine.....pound..	.03
Hinge plates—	
Copper, for cupboards.....dozen..	.80
Iron, for cupboards.....do..	.40
Fichus, small collars, pelerines, of lace, etc.....do..	4. 00
Fifes—	
Silver mounted.....each..	.30
Ordinary.....dozen..	.60
Figs, in kegs, boxes, or barrels.....each..	.25
Ginghams, "Fil d'épreuve," 30 inches and less.....yard..	.02
Thread—	
White or colored, French, assorted.....pound..	.12
Cotton, colored, assorted.....do..	.10
Same, white, for embroidery, in balls or on spools,.....box of 12 balls or spools..	.02
Same, white or colored, in balls or spools, called "Papillottes".....pound..	.06
In balls.....do..	.05
Sailmakers' or shoemakers'.....do..	.03
Wire, brass or iron.....do..	.08
Snaffles, for bridles.....each..	.10
Screw plates, assorted.....do..	.20
Vials—	
Empty, large.....per 100..	.50
Same, small.....do..	.40
Same, leather-covered.....dozen..	.50
Flageolets.....do..	.25
Fleams—	
For bleeding horses, with several blades.....each..	.12
For bleeding horses, one blade.....dozen..	.30
Flannel, 30 inches or less.....yard..	.06
Foils, fencing, mounted or not.....dozen..	.75
Flowers—	
Artificial, in bouquets, with porcelain pots and cylinders, each pot complete.....pot..	2. 00
Same, with porcelain pots without cylinder.....do..	I. 00
Same, in pasteboard boxes of 12 bouquets.....box..	3. 00
Same, in bouquets.....each bouquet..	.30
Same, with spangles, in wreaths for the head.....each wreath..	.60



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Floches—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
pour officiers inférieurs.....la paire..	.30
pour officiers supérieurs.....la paire..	.60
Flûtes—	
de 6 à 8 clefs.....chaque flûte..	I. 50
ordinaires.....la douzaine..	3. 00
Foin.....	la balle..
	.30
Fonds—	
et bandes pour chapeaux ; voir Bandes pour chapeaux.	
de lits, en bois.....	(*)
	.30
Fontaines en fer-blanc et en faïence.....	chaque..
	.30
Fontes—	
fines, avec couvertures en peau d'ours ou de tigre, galons en or ou argent, embouts plaqués ou soufflés.....	la paire..
	3. 50
fines, sans couvertures, avec embouts plaqués.....	la paire..
	I. 50
communes et ordinaires, sans embouts, avec couvertures en cuir,.....	la paire..
	I. 25
Formes—	
de chapeaux en bois.....	la douzaine..
	2. 00
de souliers, assorties.....	la douzaine de paires..
	3. 00
à sucre et canaris.....	chaque..
	.04
Fortés-pianos—	
à queue.....	chaque..
	10. 00
carrés.....	chaque..
	8. 00
Fouets—	
de cabriolet.....	la douzaine..
	4. 00
de cheval, fins.....	la douzaine..
	2. 50
de cheval, communs.....	la douzaine..
	I. 50
Foulards—	
de soie.....	la douzaine..
	2. 00
de coton.....	la douzaine..
	.30
fourchettes de métal; voyez les Articles Cuillers, Fourchettes et Couteaux.	
Fourneaux en fer et en cuivre.....	chaque..
	I. 00
Franges—	
de soie.....	l'aune..
	.06
de fausse-dentelle.....	l'aune..
	.03
de coton.....	l'aune..
	.02
en or ou argent faux.....	l'aune..
	.10
en or ou argent fin.....	l'aune..
	.20
Fromages de toutes qualités.....	la livre..
	.04
Fruits—	
secs, de toutes qualités.....	la livre..
	.02
à l'eau-de-vie.....	les 12 pobans..
	.50
confits au vinaigre.....	les 12 pobans..
	.30
factices, en marbre.....	la douzaine..
	.15
à l'eau-de-vie, en bocaux.....	chaque bocal..
	.50
Fusées et pétards.....	la grosse..
	.30
Fusils—	
de munition, avec ou sans baionnettes. (Francs de droits.)	
de chasse, fins, garnis ou non en argent, à deux coups, avec ou sans boîte.....	chaque..
	6. 00
des mêmes, à un coup, avec ou sans boîte.....	chaque..
	3. 50
des mêmes, ordinaires, à deux coups.....	chaque..
	I. 50

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Tufts—	<i>Dollars.</i>
For superior officers pair..	. 60
For inferior officers do...	. 30
Flutes—	
Six to eight keys each..	1. 50
Ordinary dozen..	3. 00
Hay bale..	. 30
Linings and bands, for hats dozen..	. 06
Slats, for beds, wooden	(*)
Faucets, tin or crockery each..	. 30
Holsters—	
Fine, with cover of bear or tiger skin, with gold or silver braid, ends plated or washed pair..	3. 50
Same, without covers, plated ends do...	1. 50
Common and ordinary, without plated ends, leather-covered do...	1. 25
Blocks, hatters', wooden dozen..	2. 00
Lasts, shoe, assorted dozen pairs..	3. 00
Molds, for sugar each..	. 04
Pianos—	
Grand do...	10. 00
Square do...	8. 00
Whips—	
Carriage dozen..	4. 00
Horse, fine do...	2. 50
Same, common do...	1. 50
Handkerchiefs, silk do...	2. 00
Neckerchiefs, cotton do...	. 30
Forks, metal. (See Knives and Spoons.)	
Ovens, kitchen (stove), iron or copper each..	1. 00
Fringe—	
Silk yard..	. 06
Imitation lace do...	. 03
Cotton do...	. 02
Imitation gold or silver do...	. 10
Fine gold or silver do...	. 20
Cheese, all kinds pound..	. 04
Fruits—	
Dried, all kinds do...	. 02
Brandied, small jars dozen jars..	. 50
Preserved in vinegar do...	. 30
Imitation, marble dozen..	. 15
Brandied, in jars each jar..	. 50
Fuse and petards gross..	. 30
Guns—	
Army, with or without bayonets	Free.
Sportsmen's, fine, silver mounted or not, double barrel, with or without case each..	6. 00
Same, single barrel do...	3. 50
Same, ordinary, double barrel do...	1. 50

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Fusils—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
des mêmes, ordinaires, à un coup	chaque.. 1. 00
à aiguiser les couteaux	la douzaine.. .40
revolver	chaque.. 6. 00
Futailles	chaque .. .25
Flambeaux; voyez Chandeliers et verrines à embouts pour chandeliers.	
Galettes de feutre pour chapeaux.....	le cent.. 1. 50
Galons—	
en cuivre, pour mesures	chaque.. .40
en fer-blanc, pour mesures.....	chaque.. .16
d'or fin, de plus de 18 lignes.....	l'aune.. 1. 50
d'or fin, de 12 à 18 lignes	l'aune.. .80
d'or fin, au-dessous de 12 lignes.....	l'aune.. .40
d'argent fin, de plus de 18 lignes.....	l'aune.. .75
d'argent fin, de 12 à 18 lignes	l'aune.. .40
d'argent fin, au-dessous de 12 lignes.....	l'aune.. .18
d'or et d'argent faux, de plus de 18 lignes.....	l'aune.. 1. 00
d'or et d'argent faux, de 12 à 18 lignes.....	l'aune.. .50
d'or et d'argent faux, au-dessous de 12 lignes.....	l'aune.. .30
de soie, larges	l'aune.. .10
de soie, étroits	l'aune.. .06
de laine, larges	l'aune.. .05
de laine, étroits	l'aune.. .03
Ganses—	
en torsades et en galons plats, d'or fin.....	chaque.. .30
en torsades et galons plats d'argent fin.....	chaque.. .20
en torsades et galons faux.....	chaque.. .25
Gants—	
de peau à la Crispin, pour hommes.....	la douzaine.. 1. 50
de peau ordinaires, pour hommes et femmes.....	la douzaine.. 1. 00
de peau fine, pour femmes, grands, pour bras.....	la douzaine.. 1. 75
de soie, pour hommes et femmes.....	la douzaine.. .50
de laine, fil ou coton	la douzaine.. .40
pour femmes, garnis.....	la douzaine.. 1. 25
Garnitures—	
de cercueils.....	chaque.. 6. 00
de robes, en tulle ou dentelle, avec bouquets ou perles, fleurs, etc.,	chaque.. 3. 00
de robes de mousseline ou de gaze, brodées.....	l'aune.. .08
de robes de mousseline dites entre-deux.....	l'aune.. .05
de foudres, grenades, cors de chasse, en or ou argent fin	la garniture.. .40
des mêmes en or ou argent faux.....	la garniture.. .40
de brides	chaque.. .50
de chemises pour femmes.....	(*)
pour lits, en soie, avec brandebourgs	chaque.. 4. 00
pour lits, en étoffes de toutes qualités.....	chaque.. 2. 00
Gaze—	
de soie et fil, avec or ou argent, pour robes.....	l'aune.. .20
de soie et fil, unie or ou argent, pour robes.....	l'aune.. .10
de coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .06
Gazogène, ou appareil d'eau gazeuse	chaque.. 1. 00
Genièvre—	
en futailles de 60 gallons ou moins	le gallon.. .50
en caisses de 12 fiacons.....	la caisse.. 1. 50

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Guns—Continued.	
Same, single barrel	each.. 1. 00
Revolving.	do. 6. 00
Steels, table.	dozen. .40
Casks.	each. .25
Flambeaux. (See Chandeliers.)	
Shapes, felt, for hats.	per 100. 1. 50
Gallons—	
Measures, copper.	each.. .40
Same, tin.	do. .16
Galoons—	
Fine gold, more than 18 lines wide.	yard.. 1. 50
Same, 12 to 18 lines.	do. .80
Same, less than 12 lines.	do. .40
Fine silver, more than 18 lines.	do. .75
Same, 12 to 18 lines.	do. .40
Same, less than 12 lines.	do. .18
Imitation gold or silver, more than 18 lines.	do. 1. 00
Same, 12 to 18 lines.	do. .50
Same, less than 12 lines.	do. .30
Silk, wide.	do. .10
Same, narrow.	do. .06
Wool, wide.	do. .05
Same, narrow.	do. .03
Edgings—	
In twists and in flat galoons, of fine gold.	each. .30
Same, silver.	do. .20
Same, imitation.	do. .25
Gloves—	
Skin, à la Crispin, for men.	dozen.. 1. 50
Same, ordinary, for men or women.	do. 1. 00
Same, fine, gauntlet, long, for women.	do. 1. 75
Silk, for men and women.	do. .50
Wool, linen, or cotton.	do. .40
Trimmed, for women.	do. 1. 25
Trimnings—	
For coffins.	each set.. 6. 00
For dresses, tulle or lace, with bouquets or pearls, flowers, etc.	do. 3. 00
For dresses, muslin or gauze, embroidered.	yard.. .08
For dresses, insertion, muslin.	do. .05
Fancy shapes, fine gold or silver set.	set. .40
Same, imitation gold or silver.	do. .40
Bridles.	each. .50
For themises.	(*)
For beds, silk, with braids.	each.. 4. 00
Same, cloth of all kinds.	do. 2. 00
Gauze—	
Silk and linen, with gold or silver, for robes.	yard.. .20
Same, plain.	do. .10
Cotton, 30 inches or less.	do. .06
Apparatus for soda-water.	each. 1. 00
Gin—	
In casks of 60 gallons or less.	gallon.. .50
In cases of 12 bottles.	case. 1. 50

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Genièvre—Continuation.	
en potiches et cruches d'une pinte et demie.....	la douzaine..
en potiches et cruches d'une pinte.....	la douzaine..
Gibecières; voyez Sacs de voyage.	
Gibernes—	
d'officiers, avec baudriers en galon d'or ou d'argent.....	chaque..
avec baudriers de maroquin brodé.....	chaque..
avec baudriers de maroquin estampillé ou uni.....	chaque..
avec baudriers de cuir uni ou verni.....	chaque..
de troupes, avec baudriers en buffle.....	la douzaine..
Gigots pour manches de robes, détachés des coupons de robes,	
.....	la douzaine de gigots..
Gilets—	
de drap fin, à manches.....	chaque..
d'étoffes légères.....	la douzaine..
de dessous, en casimir, drap de soie ou autres étoffes brochées,	.....
.....	la douzaine..
de dessous en étoffes légères.....	la douzaine..
de dessous, galonnés, en or ou argent.....	chaque..
Gingas—	
de toutes qualités et imitation Cambray, au-dessus de 24 pouces..	l'aune..
de toutes qualités et imitation Cambray, de 24 à 30 pouces.....	l'aune..
de toutes qualités et imitation Cambray, de plus de 30 à 36 pouces,	.....
.....	l'aune..
de toutes qualités et imitation Cambray, de 36 à 42 pouces.....	l'aune..
de toutes qualités et imitation Cambray, de 42 pouces et au-dessus,	.....
.....	l'aune..
Girofle...	la livre..
Glaces avec dorure ou non, encadrées ou non encadrées, de toutes dimensions (autres que miroirs)	chaque pouce carré..
Glands—	
en or ou argent, pour bottes ou chapeaux, en frange.....	la paire..
des mêmes, pour officiers.....	la paire..
Globes—	
ou sphères géographiques.....	chaque..
pour salles, garnis avec chaînes.....	chaque..
pour salles, sans garnitures.....	chaque..
Gobelets; voyez Verrerie.	
Gomme laque, arabique, etc	(*)
Gonds et pentures—	
en cuivre.....	la livre..
assortis, en fer.....	les 12 paires..
Goudron	le baril..
Gouges assorties, pour charpentiers.	la douzaine..
Gourmettes, pour brides.	la douzaine..
Graines—	
de jardinages. (Francs de droits.)	
de lin.....	les cent livres..
de genièvre.....	la livre..
de santé, en boîtes.....	la boîte..
pour serins.....	les cent livres..
Graphomètres—	
à lunettes ou longues-vues.....	chaque..
à alidades simples.....	chaque..

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

Gourdes.

I. 50

I. 00

I. 50

. 75

. 40

. 20

2. 00

I. 50

2. 00

3. 00

6. 00

3. 00

2. 00

. 015

. 02

. 025

. 03

. 035

. 09

. 01

. 30

. 60

. 50

2. 00

I. 00

. 75

. 30

. 18

I. 00

. 03

. 08

I. 00

. 75

. 30

. 18

I. 00

. 03

. 08

I. 00

I. 00

. 75

I. 00

. 75



Articles.	Duty.
Gin—Continued.	
In jugs of 1½ pints.....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 50
In jugs of 1 pint.....do.....	1. 00
Game-bags—	
Fine.....each.....	. 75
Common.....do.....	. 25
Cartridge-pouches—	
Officers', with shoulder-straps embroidered with gold or silver....do....	1. 50
With shoulder-belt of embroidered morocco.....do....	. 75
With shoulder-belt of stamped or plain morocco.....do....	. 40
With shoulder-belt of plain or varnished leather.....do....	. 20
Soldiers', with shoulder-belt of buff leather.....dozen..	2. 00
Sleeves, loose, for robes, apart from the dress patterns..... 12 sleeves..	1. 50
Waistcoats—	
Fine cloth, with sleeves.....each..	2. 00
Light stuffs.....dozen.....	3. 00
Under, cashmere, silk cloth or other stuffs, stitched.....do.....	6. 00
Under, light stuffs.....do.....	3. 00
Same, trimmed with gold or silver lace.....each..	2. 00
Ginghams (coarse)—	
All sorts and imitation cambric, over 24 inches wide.....yard..	. 01½
Same, 24 to 30 inches.....do.....	. 02
Same, 30 to 36 inches.....do.....	. 02½
Same, 36 to 42 inches.....do.....	. 03
Same, 42 inches and upwards.....do.....	. 03½
Cloves.....pound..	. 09
Glass, plate, with or without gilding, with or without frame, all dimensions, mirrors excepted.....per square inch..	. 01
Tassels—	
Gold or silver, for boots or hats, on fringe.....pair..	. 30
Same, for officers.....do.....	. 60
Globes or spheres—	
Geographic.....each..	. 50
For halls, with chains.....do.....	2. 00
Same, without trimmings.....do.....	1. 00
Goblets. (See Glasses and goblets.)	
Gum lac, Arabic, etc.....	(*)
Hinges—	
Copper.....pound..	. 08
Assorted, iron.....dozen pairs..	1. 00
Tar.....barrel..	. 75
Gouges, carpenters', assorted.....dozen..	. 30
Curbs (bit), for bridles.....do.....	. 18
Seeds, garden.....	
Linseed.....100 pounds..	Free, 1. 00
Juniper berries.....pound..	. 03
Pills ("Graines de sante"), in boxes.....box..	. 08
Seed, canary.....100 pounds..	1. 00
Graphometers—	
With telescope.....each..	1. 00
With alidades only.....do.....	. 75

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Grattoirs pour bureaux et comptoirs	la douzaine.. 50
Gratte-brosses	chaque.. 02
Gravures petites et communes, sans cadres, autres que celles prohibées,	la douzaine.. 12
Grelots—	
en cuivre doré ou argenté	la grosse.. 40
en cuivre pur	la grosse.. 20
Grenades (projectiles). (Franches de droit.) foudres et cors de chasse pour garnitures d'habits; voyez Garnitures.	
Grenats faux; voyez Colliers divers en verre. fins de toutes qualités, par masse de 12 rangs	la masse.. 1. 00
Grilles—	
en fer, pour barrières ou balcons	le quintal.. 2. 00
pour cuisine	la douzaine 1. 00
Grosfort—	
de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 03
Guêtres—	
blanches ou en couleur	la douzaine.. 50
en drap	la douzaine.. 1. 00
Gueuses—	
en fer	le quintal.. 50
Guignolet—	
et ratafia	les 12 bouteilles.. 1. 00
et ratafia	les 12 demi-bouteilles.. 50
et ratafia, en litres	la douzaine.. 1. 50
Guimauve (fleurs de)	la livre.. 05
Guinée—	
bleue, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 03
rouge, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 05
Guingans—	
de 20 à 25 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 02
de 25 à 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 03
de 30 à 35 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 04
de 35 à 40 pouces et au-dessus	l'aune.. 05
des Indes; réels, clairs, communs, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 03
Guitares	chaque.. 1. 00
Habits—	
de drap fin, unis, faits	chaque.. 3. 00
de drap ordinaire	chaque.. 2. 50
de drap divers, pour enfants	chaque.. 2. 00
brodés en or fin	chaque.. 5. 00
de drap fin, brodés en argent fin	chaque.. 3. 00
de drap divers, coupés et non cousus	chaque.. 2. 50
Habillements confectionnés, pour enfants	chaque.. 1. 00
Haches—	
de sapeur, avec ou sans fourreaux	chaque.. 25
de charpentiers, de toutes qualités	la douzaine.. 1. 00
Hachettes pour couvreurs	la douzaine.. 75
Hamacs—	
de soie	chaque.. 3. 00
de coton, damassés et tricotés	chaque.. 1. 00
unis	chaque.. 50
Hameçons assortis	le millier.. 50
Harengs	le baril.. 1. 50
saurs en $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ ou en caisse	chaque.. 06



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Erasers, for desks and counting rooms..... dozen..	. 50
Scratch brushes..... each..	. 02
Engravings, small, common, without frames, except those prohibited.. dozen..	. 12
Bells—	
Small, round, copper, gilt or silvered..... gross..	. 40
Same, copper, plain..... do...	. 20
Grenades.....	Free.
Garnets—	
False. (See Necklaces, glass.)	
Fine, all qualities, by collection of 12 rows..... collection..	1. 00
Gratings, iron, for fences or balconies	quintal.. 2. 00
Gridirons, kitchen	dozen.. 1. 00
“ Grosfort ” (thick, heavy cloth) 30 inches or less.....	yard.. . 03
Gaiters—	
White or colored..... dozen..	. 50
Broadcloth..... do...	1. 00
Pig-iron	quintal.. . 50
Cherry cordial—	
And ratafia..... dozen bottles..	1. 00
Same	dozen half bottles.. . 50
Same, quarts..... dozen..	1. 50
Mallovs, flowers of.....	pound.. . 05
Guinea cloth—	
Blue, 30 inches and less	yard.. . 03
Red, 30 inches and less..... do...	. 05
Ginghams—	
20 to 25 inches..... do...	. 02
25 to 30 inches..... do...	. 03
30 to 35 inches..... do...	. 04
35 to 40 inches and upwards..... do...	. 05
Real India, thin, common quality, 30 inches and less..... do...	. 03
Guitars	each.. 1. 00
Coats—	
Fine cloth, plain, ready made	do.. 3. 00
Common cloth, ready made	do.. 2. 50
Different cloths, children's..... do...	2. 00
Embroidered in fine gold..... do...	5. 00
Fine cloth embroidered in fine silver	do.. 3. 00
Various cloths, cut out, not sewed	do.. 2. 50
Clothing, made up, for children	each suit.. 1. 00
Axes—	
Sappers, with or without sheath..... each..	. 25
Carpenters', all qualities..... dozen..	1. 00
Hatchets, roofers'.....	do.. . 75
Hammocks—	
Silk	each.. 3. 00
Cotton, damasked or knit..... do...	1. 00
Cotton, plain..... do...	. 50
Fishhooks, assorted	thousand.. . 50
Herring	barrel.. 1. 50
Herring, sour, in one-fourth or one-eighth barrel or box.....	each.. . 06



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Harmonicas (instruments de musique).....	chaque.. 25
Harnais pour voitures et cabrouets	(*) .. 25
Harpes	chaque.. 10. 00
Hausse-col	chaque.. 25
Herses, objets pour culture. (Franches de droits.)	
Horloges—	
de sable	la douzaine. 75
en bois, pour antichambres ou cuisines, avec chaînes et poids ..	chaque.. 60
pour maisons, églises, etc	(*) .. 25
Houés	la douzaine.. 25
Housses—	
et houssures galonnées en or	chaque.. 5. 00
et houssures galonnées en argent	chaque.. 3. 00
et houssures en soie et fil, brodées ou non, en couleur	chaque.. 1. 50
et houssures en coton, unis et non brodés, en couleur	chaque.. 30
Huile—	
d'olive, en futailles	le gallon.. 20
en touques de 3 à 4 gallons	la touque.. 75
d'olive, en demi-touques	la demi-touque.. 37
en panier de 12 bouteilles	le panier.. 50
en litres	les 12 litres.. 75
en caisse de 30 fioles	la caisse.. 60
d'olive en caves de 12 pobans	la cave.. 20
à brûler	le gallon.. 05
de kérosine	la touque de 5 gallons.. 1. 00
de lin et de térébenthine	le gallon.. 12
de lin et de térébenthine, en touques de 3 à 4 gallons	la touque.. 40
d'amandes	la bouteille.. 12
d'amandes	la livre.. 10
de palma-christi, clarifiée	la bouteille.. 16
de palma-christi, clarifiée	le gallon.. 64
Huîtres marinées, en petits barils ou en pots	le baril ou le pot.. 18
Images—	
assorties, autres que celles prohibées	le cent.. 50
encadrées, petites, autres que celles prohibées	le cent.. 1. 00
sous verre en cylindre, autres que celles prohibées	la douzaine.. 50
Impériales en cuivre	(*) .. 20
Incarnat (coton)	la livre.. 20
Indiennes—	
rouges, bleues, et autres, larges, à partir de 26 pouces jusqu'à 30	
pouces	l'aune.. 04
étroites, de 26 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 03
au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa de la loi.	
Indigo	la livre.. 10
Instruments—	
de chirurgie	(*) .. 20. 00
de musique militaire	le corps complet.. 20. 00
Ivoire—	
objets en ivoire non prévus	(*) .. 06
brut ou morfil	la livre.. 06
Jabotières de dentelle, de fil ou de soie, de batiste, brodées, etc.,	
.....	la douzaine.. 3. 00
Jaconas, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. 06

* Droit-20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Harmonicas..... each..	.25
Harness, carriage.....	(*)
Harps..... each..	10.00
Gorgettes..... do..	.25
Harrows.....	Free.
Hourglasses..... dozen..	.75
Clocks—	
Wooden, for halls or kitchens, with chains and weights..... each..	.60
House, church, etc.....	(*)
Hoes..... dozen..	.25
Horse cloths and housings—	
With gold braid..... each..	5.00
With silver braid..... do..	3.00
Silk or linen, embroidered or not, colored..... do..	1.50
Cotton, plain, colored..... do..	.30
Oil—	
Olive, in casks..... gallon..	.20
Same, in cans of 3 to 4 gallons..... can..	.75
Same, in half cans..... each..	.37
Same, in baskets of 12 bottles..... basket..	.50
Same, in quarts..... dozen quarts..	.75
Same, in cases of 30 vials..... case..	.60
Same, in cases of 12 flasks..... do..	.20
Lamp..... gallon..	.05
Kerosene..... can of 5 gallons..	1.00
Linseed or turpentine..... gallon..	.12
Same, in cans of 3 to 4 gallons..... can..	.40
Almond..... bottle..	.12
Same..... pound..	.10
Castor, clarified..... bottle..	.16
Same..... gallon..	.64
Oysters, pickled, in kegs or pots..... keg or pot..	.18
Cuts—	
Prints, assorted, except prohibited..... hundred..	.50
Same, framed, small, except prohibited..... do..	1.00
Images, under glass, except prohibited..... dozen..	.50
Galley-roofs, ships', copper.....	(*)
Carnation, cotton..... pound..	.20
Chintz—	
Red, blue, and others, from 26 to 30 inches..... yard..	.04
Same, 26 inches and less..... do..	.03
Same, above 30 inches, duty according to width.....	.10
Indigo..... pound..	.10
Instruments—	
Surgical.....	(*)
Musical, military..... band complete..	20.00
Ivory—	
In articles not specified.....	(*)
In the rough..... pound..	.06
Frills, lace, linen, silk or baptiste, embroidered..... dozen..	3.00
JaquINETTE, 30 inches or less..... yard..	.06

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Jambettes—	
à plusieurs lames, fines.....	la douzaine..
à une seule lame, fines.....	la douzaine..
communes, à une seule lame.....	la douzaine..
Jambons.....	la livre..
Jarres assorties.....	chaque..
Jarretières en peau ou étoffes diverses.....	la douzaine de paires..
Jetons.....	(*)
Jeux de quilles.....	chaque..
Joujoux d'enfants.....	(*)
Jugulaires—	
pour casques ou shakos d'officiers, détachées.....	la paire..
pour casques ou shakos de troupes.....	la douzaine de paires..
Juments. (Franches de droits.)	
Jupons—	
en cottes, faits, unis.....	chaque..
en cottes, faits, brodés.....	chaque..
en coupons, unis, brodés.....	chaque..
en coupons, brodés.....	chaque..
Kirsch-wasser—	
en bouteilles.....	la douzaine..
en litres.....	la douzaine..
Kérosine.....	la touque de 5 gallons..
Lacets—	
en soie.....	la douzaine..
en fil ou coton.....	la douzaine..
Laine brute.....	la livre..
Lampes—	
carcel, de toutes qualités.....	chaque..
petites en cuivre.....	chaque..
Langues—	
fourrées.....	la douzaine..
de morue, en petits barils ou en pots.....	chaque..
en saumure.....	le baril..
Lanternes—	
en fer-blanc, grandes.....	chaque..
en fer-blanc, petites.....	chaque..
Lard en planches.....	la livre..
Lattes de bois.....	le millier..
Licols en cuir pour chevaux.....	chaque..
Liège en planches.....	le millier..
Lignes de pêche à pavillons.....	la livre..
Limes assorties.....	la douzaine..
Linon—	
fin, uni ou brodé, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune..
ordinaire, uni ou brodé, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune..
commun, uni ou brodé, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune..
de coton ou gazé, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune..
Liqueurs—	
d'absinthe.....	la caisse de 12 bouteilles..
d'absinthe.....	la caisse de 12 litres..
douces, de toutes qualités.....	les 12 bouteilles..
douces, de toutes qualités.....	les 12 litres..
des mêmes, en paniers de 2 pomponnelles.....	le panier..

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Knives—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Clasp, several blades, finedozen..	. 50
Same, single blade, finedo. . . . .	. 16
Same, commondo . . . . .	. 08
Hamspound..	. 02
Jars, large, assortedeach..	. 50
Garters, leather or different fabricsdozen pairs..	. 50
Counters (for games)	(*)
Skittles, gameset..	1. 00
Toys, children's	(*)
Throat latches—	
For helmets, or shakos, for officers, loosepair..	. 08
Same, for soldiersdozen pairs..	. 30
Mares	Free.
Skirts—	
Petticoats, made-up, plaineach..	1. 00
Same, embroidereddo..	2. 00
Same, not made-up, plaindo..	. 50
Same, embroidereddo..	1. 00
Kirschwasser—	
In bottlesdozen..	1. 00
Quartsdo..	1. 50
Kerosenecan of 5 gallons..	1. 00
Lacings—	
Silkdozen..	. 08
Linen or cottondo..	. 06
Wool, rawpound..	. 04
Lamps—	
Called "carcel," all qualitieseach..	2. 00
Same, small, copperdo..	. 25
Tongues—	
Stuffeddozen..	. 50
Codfish, in kegs or potseach..	. 12
In brinebarrel..	. 75
Lanterns—	
Tin, largeeach..	. 18
Same, smalldo..	. 08
Bacon, sidespound..	. 02
Laths, woodenper 1,000..	. 75
Halters, leather, for horseseach..	. 25
Cork, in sheetsper 1,000..	3. 00
Lines, fishingpound..	. 04
Files, assorteddozen..	. 30
Lawn—	
Fine, plain or embroidered, 30 inches or lessyard..	. 15
Commondo..	. 10
Inferiordo..	. 06
Cotton or gauze, same widthdo..	. 06
Absinthe—	
Liqueur, case of 12 bottlescase..	1. 00
Same, case of 12 quartsdo..	1. 50
Liqueurs—	
Sweet, all kindsdozen bottles..	1. 25
Samedozen quarts..	1. 50
Same, in baskets of 2 flasksbasket..	. 40

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Lits—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
à colonnes, de bois d'acajou, unis	6. 00
des mêmes, sculptés ou cannelés, avec corniches	8. 00
de chêne, unis	4. 00
de sap.	3. 00
en fer.	3. 00
Livres—	
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures, . . . . .	. 20
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures . . . . .	. 15
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures, . . . . .	. 08
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures, . . . . .	. 05
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures, . . . . .	. 03
reliés, dorés ou non dorés sur tranches, avec ou sans gravures, . . . . .	. 01
cartonnés ou brochés, moitié prix, selon les formats.	
classiques, c'est-à-dire, les grammaires et dictionnaires de langues mortes et vivantes, les auteurs grecs et latins, les livres d'arithmétique, de géométrie, d'algèbre et de géographie élémentaire, quand ils sont cartonnés ou brochés. (Francs de droits.)	
Livrets—	
ou carnets de poche simples. . . . .	. 30
ou carnets fins, en cahiers. . . . .	. 40
d'or (petits carnets ayant les feuilles dorées) . . . . .	. 40
Longues-vues—	
grandes de 2 pieds dans tout leur développement	2. 00
au-dessous de 2 pieds dans tout leur développement	1. 25
Loquets—	
en fer, avec poignées de cuivre . . . . .	. 75
en fer, avec poignées de fer. . . . .	. 25
Lorgnettes—	
ou lorgnons, richement montés	1. 00
en cuivre doré ou argenté, ivoire, écaille . . . . .	. 40
en bois ou carton . . . . .	. 15
Loto (jeux de). . . . . .	. 25
Louchets en fer . . . . .	. 40
Loupes en verre pour les yeux . . . . .	. 25
Lunettes—	
à branches, montées en or.	1. 00
à branches, montées en argent. . . . .	. 60
à branches, d'écaille, montées en or. . . . .	. 50
à branches, montées en cuivre, doré ou argenté.	1. 50
à branches, montées en fer . . . . .	. 50
sans branches, montées en or. . . . .	. 50
sans branches, montées en argent. . . . .	. 20
sans branches, montées en écaille. . . . .	. 90
sans branches, montées en cuivre, doré ou argenté . . . . .	. 75
sans branches, montées en fer . . . . .	. 30
Lustres à cercles ou à cristaux	(*)
Macamby . . . . .	. 50

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Bedsteads—	
High-post, mahogany, plain each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 6. 00
Same, carved or grooved with cornice do...	8. 00
Oak, plain do...	4. 00
Fir or spruce do...	3. 00
Iron do...	3. 00
Books—	
Bound, gilt-edged or not, with or without engravings, folio volume..	. 20
Same, quarto do...	. 15
Same, octavo do...	. 08
Same, duodecimo do...	. 05
Same, decimo-sexto do...	. 03
Same, decimo-octavo do...	. 01
In pasteboard or paper	(*)
School, that is, grammars and dictionaries of dead or living languages, Greek and Latin authors, arithmetic, geometries, algebras, elementary geography, in pasteboard or paper	Free.
Pocketbooks—	
Or memorandum, plain dozen..	. 30
Same, fine do...	. 40
Small, gilt-edged do...	. 40
Spyglasses—	
Two feet in full length do...	2. 00
Less than 2 feet in full length do...	1. 25
Latches—	
Door, iron, with copper handle do...	. 75
Same, iron handle do...	. 25
Opera glasses and eyeglasses—	
Fine mounting each..	1. 00
Same, copper, gilt, or silvered, ivory or shell do...	. 40
Wood or cardboard do...	. 15
Loto, game of set..	. 25
Spades, iron dozen..	. 40
Lenses, glass, for the eyes each..	. 25
Spectacles—	
With bows, gold mounted do...	1. 00
Same, silver mounted do...	. 60
Same, shell, gold mounted do...	. 50
Same, copper mounted, gilt or silvered dozen..	1. 50
Same, iron mounted do...	. 50
Without bows, gold mounted each..	. 30
Same, silver mounted do...	. 20
Same, shell dozen..	. 90
Same, copper-mounted, gilt or silvered do...	. 75
Same, iron mounted do...	. 30
Chandeliers, with hoops or glass pendants	(†)
“Macamby” barrel..	. 50

* Half above duties, according to size.
† Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Machines—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
pour préparer, peler et vanner le coton, et autres propres à économiser la main-d'œuvre ou à améliorer la préparation des produits du sol. (Franches de droits.)	
à dresser les bouchons	(*)
en verre, pour faire du feu.....	(**)
Madras—	
réels, en pièces, pour robes, 30 pouces et au-dessous. l'aune..	.08
faux, en pièces, pour robes, 30 pouces et au-dessous..... l'aune..	.04
Maïs en grains	le baril.. I. 00
Malaguettes.....	la livre.. .04
Malles—	
vides, grandes et petites, en jeu	chaque malle.. .75
contenant des marchandises importées	chaque.. .25
Manches d'alènes.....	la grosse.. .50
Manchettes—	
à manche de corne ou de bois	la douzaine.. .30
longues à garde ou sans garde, avec fourreaux en cuir	la douzaine.. I. 00
ou manches pour femmes en étoffes diverses ou en soie	la douzaine.. I. 00
Mandolines.....	chaque.. I. 00
Manteaux—	
de drap, galonnés en or ou en argent	chaque.. 5. 00
de drap, fins, unis.....	chaque.. 2. 50
ordinaires et communs.....	chaque.. 2. 00
Mantègue	le quintal.. I. 50
Mantilles—	
de soie, pour dames	chaque.. 2. 00
de soie, pour fillettes	chaque.. I. 25
de dentelle et de mousseline	chaque.. .75
Maquereaux	le baril.. I. 50
Marbres—	
pour commodes, consoles, bureaux ou tables.....	chaque.. I. 00
pour tombes, de 6 à 7 pieds de long, gravés	chaque.. 3. 00
pour tombes, des mêmes, unis.....	chaque.. 2. 00
pour tombes d'enfants, de 3 à 4 pieds de long, gravés	chaque.. I. 00
pour tombes d'enfants, de 3 à 4 pieds de long, unis	chaque.. .50
Marmites—	
en fer ou en fonte	le quintal.. .75
en fer-blanc ou en tôle.....	le quintal.. .12
Marrons	le baril.. .75
Marteaux, assortis	la douzaine.. .40
Masques—	
en fil de fer, pour escrime	la paire.. .20
de carnaval, en carton	la douzaine.. I. 00
de carnaval, en toile cirée et en fil de fer	la douzaine.. 2. 00
Masses en fer	la douzaine.. I. 50
Matelas—	
en crin, grands	chaque.. I. 50
en crin, petits	chaque.. .75
Mâts—	
petits, dits espars	chaque.. .40
grands, pour mâtures	(**)
Mèches—	
à vilebrequin	la douzaine de mèches.. .25
petites, dites brades	la douzaine de mèches.. .12
à quinquet.....	la grosse.. .12

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Machinery for preparing and ginning cotton and other kinds of labor-saving, or for improving the preparation of agricultural products.....	<i>Dollars.</i> Free.
Machines for shaping stoppers	(*)
Apparatus, glass, for kindling fires.....	(*)
Madras—	
Or India cottons, genuine, in pieces, for dresses, 30 inches or less .yard ..	.08
Same, imitation, in pieces, for robes, 30 inches or less.....do...	.04
Corn, Indian, shelled	1.00
Pepper, Guinea.....	.04
Trunks—	
Empty, large or small, in nests.....	.75
Containing imported goods.....	.25
Handles for awls.....	.50
Machetes—	
Wood or horn handle .....	.30
Long, with or without guard, with leather sheath.....	1.00
Sleeves or cuffs, for ladies, in silk or other goods	1.00
Mandolins	1.00
Cloaks—	
Broadcloth, with gold or silver braid	5.00
Same, fine, plain	2.50
Ordinary or common.....	2.00
Lard	1.50
Mantillas—	
Silk, for ladies.....	2.00
Same, for girls	1.25
Lace or muslin .....	.75
Mackerel	1.50
Marbles—	
Slabs, for bureaus, consoles, desks, or tables.....	1.00
Tombstones, 6 to 7 feet long, carved.....	3.00
Same, plain	2.00
Children's, from 3 to 4 feet long, carved	1.00
Same, plain .....	.50
Skillets—	
Fry pans, iron or composition.....	.75
Same, tin or sheet iron.....	.12
Chestnuts.....	.75
Hammers, assorted.....	.40
Masks—	
Fencers', iron wire.....	.20
Carnivals, pasteboard.....	1.00
Same, wax, cloth, or iron wire.....	2.00
Sledge hammers, iron.....	1.50
Mattresses, hair—	
Large	1.50
Small .....	.75
Spars, for vessels, small .....	.40
Masts, for vessels	(*)
Bits, brace .....	.25
Awls, brad.....	.12
Wicks, for Argand lamps.....	.12

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Médailles en cuivre pour chapelets.....le cent..	<i>Gourdes.</i> . 25
Mérinos—	
petite largeur.....l'aune..	. 08
grande largeur.....l'aune..	. 15
Merrains.....le millier..	. 75
Mesures; voir Ruban ou mesure.	
Meules à aiguiser, assorties.....chaque..	. 25
Miel.....la bouteille..	. 04
Mine de plomb.....la livre..	. 08
Mirobon, étoffe mêlée de soie et de coton, 30 pouces et au-dessous..l'aune..	. 08
Miroirs—	
de 2 pouces sur 3, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois:..la douzaine..	. 04
de 3 à 4 pouces, sur 5 à 7 pouces, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois,.....la douzaine..	. 08
de 4 à 7 pouces, sur 7 à 12 pouces, montés sur carton, avec ou sans tiroirs.....la douzaine..	. 50
des mêmes dimensions, montés sur bois divers, avec ou sans dorure, pour toilette.....la douzaine..	. 70
en pivots ou sans tiroirs, montés sur bois de 6 pouces et au-dessus de diamètre, sur 10 à 15 pouces de hauteur.....la douzaine..	2. 50
des mêmes, au-dessus de 6 pouces de large ou de diamètre, sur 6 à 10 pouces de haut.....chaque..	. 25
de 7 à 10 pouces, sur 12 à 15 pouces de hauteur, encadrés ou non encadrés, avec dorure ou non, pour toilette.....la douzaine..	1. 50
au-dessus des dimensions ci-dessus; voyez Glaces.	
Molleton de laine ou de coton, 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 07
Montres—	
d'or de toutes qualités.....chaque..	1. 50
d'argent de toutes qualités.....chaque..	. 75
de cuivre de toutes qualités.....chaque..	. 50
Moques en fer-blanc.....la douzaine..	. 25
Morlaix—	
de fil et de fil et coton, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....l'aune..	. 03
de fil et de fil et coton, de 26 pouces et au-dessus.....l'aune..	. 04
de coton pur, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....l'aune..	. 02
de coton pur, de 26 à 32 pouces.....l'aune..	. 025
Mors—	
de bride, plaqués.....la douzaine..	3. 00
de bride, ordinaires.....la douzaine..	2. 50
de bride, communs.....la douzaine..	2. 00
Mortiers—	
(bouches à feu.) (Francs de droits.)	
en marbre, avec ou sans pilons.....la douzaine..	2. 00
en cuivre, avec ou sans pilons.....la livre..	. 10
en fer, avec ou sans pilons.....la livre..	. 04
Morue.....le quintal..	1. 40
Mouchettes—	
avec plateaux en tôle ou en fer-blanc.....la douzaine..	. 30
sans plateaux.....la douzaine..	. 16
Mouchoirs—	
de Madras, véritables.....la pièce de 8 mouchoirs..	1. 00
de Paliacate, Masulipatam, véritables.....la pièce de 8 mouchoirs..	1. 00
façon Madras, Paliacate, Masulipatam.....douzaine..	. 30
de fil à fonds divers, en couleur ou en carreaux, larges de 3/4 et au-dessus.....la douzaine..	. 75



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Medals, copper, for chaplets per 100..	. 25
Merinos (cloth)—	
Narrow yard..	. 08
Wide do..	. 15
Staves per 1,000..	. 75
Measures. (See Tape measures.)	
Grindstones, assorted each..	. 25
Honey bottle..	. 04
Lead, black (plumbago) pound..	. 08
"Mirobon," cloth, of silk and cotton mixed, 30 inches or less. yard..	. 08
Mirrors—	
2 by 3 inches, mounted on pasteboard or thin wood. dozen..	. 04
3 to 4 by 5 to 7 inches, same mounting. do..	. 08
4 to 7 by 7 to 12 inches, mounted on cardboard, with or without drawers, dozen..	. 50
Same sizes, mounted on different woods, with or without gilding, for toilet dozen..	. 70
Swinging, without drawers, mounted on wood, 6 inches and more diameter by 10 to 12 inches high dozen..	2. 50
Same, more than 6 inches diameter by 6 to 10 inches high. each..	. 25
From 7 to 10 by 12 to 15 inches, framed or not, gilt or not, for toilet, dozen..	1. 50
More than above dimensions. (See Glasses.)	
Molleton, woolen or cotton, 30 inches or less. yard..	. 07
Watches—	
Gold, all qualities. each..	1. 50
Silver, all qualities. do..	. 75
Copper, all qualities do..	. 50
Deadeyes, tinned iron. dozen..	. 25
"Morlaix" cloth—	
Linen or linen and cotton, less than 26 inches. yard..	. 03
Same, 26 inches and upward do..	. 04
All cotton, less than 26 inches do..	. 02
Same, 26 to 32 inches. do..	. 02½
Bits, bridle—	
Plated dozen..	3. 00
Ordinary. do..	2. 50
Common. do..	2. 00
Mortars—	
Military	Free.
Marble, with or without pestle. dozen..	2. 00
Copper. pound..	. 10
Iron do..	. 04
Codfish quintal..	1. 40
Snuffers—	
With plate, sheet iron or tin dozen..	. 30
Without plate do..	. 16
Handkerchiefs—	
Madras, genuine piece of 8 handkerchiefs..	1. 00
Other Indian, genuine do..	1. 00
Imitation Madras and other Indian dozen..	. 30
Linen, different textures, colored or checked, ¾ yard wide and upwards, dozen..	. 75



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Mouchoirs—Continuation.	
de fil, des mêmes au-dessous de 3/4.....	la douzaine..
de fil, fins et blancs, de 7/8, et au-dessus.....	la douzaine..
de fil, communs, blancs, de 7/8 et au-dessus.....	la douzaine..
bleus, dits faux romal, gros.....	la douzaine..
d'indienne, étroits, communs.....	la douzaine..
d'organdi, blancs et en couleur.....	la douzaine..
de coton, fins pour poches.....	la douzaine..
de mousseline ou coton ordinaire, étroits, blancs ou de couleur,	la douzaine..
de mousseline fine, blancs, et en couleur.....	la douzaine..
de mousseline ordinaire, blancs et en couleur.....	la douzaine..
de mousseline commune, blancs et en couleur.....	la douzaine..
de percale ou de mousseline, brodés.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, brodés de 3/4 et au-dessus.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, brodés au-dessous de 3/4.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, imprimés ou festonnés.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, imprimés sans feston, pour tête.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, imprimés pour poche.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, unis, en pièces de 3/4 et au-dessus.....	la douzaine..
de batiste, unis, en pièces au-dessous de 3/4.....	la douzaine..
de soie, noirs, au-dessus de 4/4.....	la douzaine..
de soie, noirs, au-dessous de 4/4.....	la douzaine..
de soie, en couleur, pour poche.....	la douzaine..
Moules—	
à balle, en cuivre.....	la douzaine..
à balle, en fer.....	la douzaine..
à pâtisserie, en cuivre.....	la douzaine..
à pâtisserie, en fer-blanc.....	la douzaine..
Moulins—	
à vapeur. (Francs de droits.)	
en fer, à eau et à bêtes. (Francs de droits.)	
à maïs, à coton et à café. (Francs de droits.)	
à moudre le poivre ou le café.....	chaque..
à tabac.....	chaque..
Mousquetons de cavalerie. (Francs de droits.)	
Mousseline—	
blanche et en couleur, unie et brodée, de 3/4 et au-dessous, mousselinette et basin mousseline.....	l'aune..
blanche et en couleur, unie ou brodée, mousselinette et basin mousseline, au-dessus de 3/4 jusqu'à 4/4.....	l'aune..
diverses, de laine.....	l'aune..
Moustiquaires de toutes sortes.....	chaque..
Moutarde—	
en pots.....	la douzaine..
en pobans.....	la douzaine..
Moutardiers—	
en verre... ..	la douzaine..
en cristal.....	la douzaine..
en métal.....	la douzaine..
Mouton—	
salé.....	le baril..
en vie. (Francs de droits.)	
Mulets. (Francs de droits.)	
Muscade.....	la livre..

Gourdes.

.50

I. 00

.50

.15

.20

.37

.50

.20

.50

.50

.30

I. 50

5. 00

4. 00

3. 00

2. 00

I. 50

2. 00

I. 50

2. 00

I. 00

2. 00

I. 50

.75

.50

.30

.06

I. 00

.05

.06

.08

2. 00

I. 00

.50

.16

.60

.50

2. 00

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Articles.	Duty.
Handkerchiefs—Continued.	
Same, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard widedozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> . 50
Linen, fine white, $\frac{1}{8}$ yard and upwards widedo...	1. 00
Same, common white, same dimensionsdo...	. 50
Blue, thickdo...	. 15
Chintz, narrow, commondo...	. 20
Organdie, white or coloreddo...	. 37
Cotton, pocket, finedo...	. 50
Muslin or common cotton, narrow, white or coloreddo...	. 20
Muslin, fine, white or coloreddo...	. 50
Same, ordinary, white or coloreddo...	. 50
Same, common, white or coloreddo...	. 30
Percale or muslin, embroidereddo...	1. 50
Batiste, embroidered, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide or overdo...	5. 00
Same, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard widedo...	4. 00
Same, printed or flowereddo...	3. 00
Same, printed, not flowered, for the headdo...	2. 00
Same, pocketdo...	1. 50
Same, plain, in pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and upwardsdo...	2. 00
Batiste, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ yarddo...	1. 50
Black silk, more than 1 yarddo...	2. 00
Same, less than 1 yarddo...	1. 00
Colored silk, pocketdo...	2. 00
Molds—	
For bullets, copperdo...	1. 50
Same, irondo...	. 75
For pastry, copperdo...	. 50
Same, tindo...	. 30
Mills—	
Steam	Free.
Iron, water or horse power	Free.
Corn, cotton, and coffee	Free.
For grinding pepper or coffeeeach..	. 06
Tobaccodo...	1. 00
Muskets, short, for cavalry	Free.
Muslins—	
White or colored, plain or embroidered, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and less, all kinds, .yard..	. 05
Same, over $\frac{3}{4}$ up to 1 yard widedo...	. 06
Various, woolendo...	. 08
Mosquito bars, all kindseach..	2. 00
Mustard—	
In potsdozen..	1. 00
In small bottlesdo...	. 50
Cruets—	
Mustard, glassdo...	. 16
Same, crystaldo...	. 60
Same, metaldo...	. 50
Mutton, saltbarrel..	2. 00
Sheep, live	Free.
Mules, live	Free.
Nutmegpound..	. 08



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Nankin—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
véritable et contrefait, large, blanc, jaune et bleu, en pièces ou coupons de 4 à 6 aunes les 10 pièces ou coupons . .	2. 00
des mêmes, étroits, en pièces ou coupons de 4 à 7 aunes, les 10 pièces ou coupons . .	1. 50
Nankinettes—	
de toutes couleurs, à barres ou unies, printanières, florentines de 22 pouces et au-dessous l'aune . .	. 01 ½
de 22 à 26 pouces l'aune . .	. 02
de 26 à 30 pouces l'aune . .	. 02 ½
de 30 à 36 pouces l'aune . .	. 03
de 36 à 42 pouces l'aune . .	. 03 ½
Nansouk—	
au-dessous de 3/4 de large l'aune . .	. 05
de 3/4 de large et au-dessus, jusqu'à 4/4 l'aune . .	. 06
Nappes—	
finies, damassées, larges, rayées, de 24 coverts et, plus chaque . .	. 75
ordinaires, unies, à barres de couleurs, écruées chaque . .	. 20
de coton, fines et larges chaque . .	. 30
communes et étroites chaque . .	. 10
Nattes—	
de paille, larges de 4/4 et au-dessus, en pièces l'aune . .	. 20
au-dessous de 4/4 de large, en pièces l'aune . .	. 12
de jonc chaque . .	. 15
pour plats la douzaine . .	. 50
Navettes—	
en argent pur le marc . .	. 50
en cuivre doré chaque paire . .	. 50
Nécessaires—	
en nacre, garnis de leurs objets, pour hommes et femmes chaque . .	2. 50
riches, en nacre, garnis de leurs objets chaque . .	6. 00
en acajou ou bois recherché chaque . .	1. 50
Noir—	
de fumée la poche . .	. 01
d'animal le cent . .	. 75
Noisettes le baril . .	. 75
Nougat la livre . .	. 06
Obus (projectiles). (Francs de droits.)	
Obusiers (bouches à feu). (Francs de droits.)	
Ocre jaune et rouge le baril . .	. 75
Odeurs ou extraits; voir Eau de senteur.	
Ognons—	
en macorne la macorne . .	. 05
en grenier le quintal . .	1. 00
Olives—	
en pobans les 12 pobans . .	. 20
en petits barils le petit baril . .	. 30
en potiches la potiche . .	. 08
Or brûlé. (Franc de droits.)	
Oreillers et traversins en plumes (*)	
Organdi en pièces, de 30 pouces et au-dessous l'aune . .	. 05
Orgues; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.	
pour églises. (Franches de droits.)	

* Prohibés.



Articles.	Duty.
Nankeen—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Genuine or imitation, wide, white, yellow, or blue, in pieces or cuts of 4 to 6 yards..... per 10 pieces or cuts...	2. 00
Same, narrow, in pieces or cuts of from 4 to 7 yards..... do...	1. 50
Thin, all colors, striped or plain, spring goods, Florentines, 22 inches or less..... yard..	. 01½
Same, 22 to 26 inches..... do.....	. 02
Same, 26 to 30 inches..... do.....	. 02½
Same, 30 to 36 inches..... do.....	. 03
Same, 36 to 42 inches..... do.....	. 03½
Nansook—	
Less than ¾ yard wide..... do.....	. 05
From ¾ to 1 yard wide..... do.....	. 06
Tablecloths—	
Fine, damasked, wide, striped, for dinner service of 24 plates and upwards..... each.....	. 75
Ordinary, plain, colored stripes or unbleached..... do.....	. 20
Cotton, fine, wide..... do.....	. 30
Common, narrow..... do.....	. 10
Matting—	
Straw, yard wide and upwards, in pieces..... yard..	. 20
Same, less than 1 yard wide..... do.....	. 12
Mats—	
Reed..... each.....	. 15
Table..... dozen..	. 50
Incense boxes—	
Pure silver..... per ½ pound..	. 50
Copper, gilt..... pair..	. 50
Traveling cases—	
Mother-of-pearl, with their articles, for men and women..... each..	2. 50
Fine, mother-of-pearl, with their articles..... do..	6. 00
Mahogany or fine wood..... do..	1. 50
Lampblack..... bag..	. 01
Charcoal, animal..... 100 pounds..	. 75
Nuts..... barrel..	. 75
Cake, almond..... pound..	. 06
Shells, military.....	Free.
Howitzers.....	Free.
Ocher, red or yellow..... barrel..	. 75
Odors and extracts. (See Water, perfume.)	
Onions—	
In strings..... string..	. 05
Loose..... quintal..	1. 00
Olives—	
In bottles..... dozen bottles..	. 20
In kegs..... keg..	. 30
In pots..... pot..	. 08
Gold, burnt.....	Free.
Pillows and bolsters, feather, prohibited.	
Organdie, 30 inches or less..... yard..	. 50
Organs.....	(*)
For churches.....	Free.

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Ornements—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de bride, en étain	la grosse 66
de bride, en cuivre, doré ou argenté	la grosse 1. 50
d'église	(*)
de prêtre	(**)
Paillettes—	
en or ou en argent fin	le marc (½ livre) 50
en or ou en argent faux	½ livre 50
Pains à cacheter	la livre 12
Paletots—	
de drap ou casimir	chaque 2. 50
d'étoffes autres	chaque 1. 50
Palettes—	
de peintre, en ivoire	la douzaine 20
de peintre, en bois divers	la douzaine 12
Paniers—	
ou corbeilles, en osier, grands	la douzaine 2. 00
ou corbeilles, en osier, petits	la douzaine 75
en porcelaine, pour fruits	la paire 50
Pantalons—	
de drap fin, casimir, tricot, soie	chaque 1. 50
de toile fine, basin, nankin, nankinette et autres étoffes légères	chaque 50
de peau de daim et de chamois	chaque 1. 00
galonnés en or	chaque 2. 50
galonnés en argent	chaque 2. 00
en colette ou grosse toile	la douzaine 1. 50
Pantoufles—	
de laine, dites chaussons de tresses, communes	la douzaine 75
de laine, fines et ordinaires	la douzaine 1. 00
en peau	la douzaine 1. 50
Papier—	
sable	la main 08
à dessin, plans, cartes, dit grand-aigle	les roc feuilles 1. 00
à ministre, coupé, fin et doré sur tranche	la rame 1. 00
sablé, non doré sur tranche	la rame 75
fin, au-dessus de 15 pouces	la rame 60
ordinaire, grand de 15 pouces et au-dessus	la rame 70
commun à écolier, au-dessous de 15 pouces	la rame 15
à lettres, doré sur tranche	la rame 60
à lettres, non doré sur tranche	la rame 48
d'enveloppes, à cartouches et à doublage, gris, bleu, jaune	la rame 12
rayé, à musique	la main 12
à tapisserie, à fonds riches ou avec sujets, velouté ou satiné	le rouleau 25
à tapisserie, à fonds variés ou à fleurs, velouté ou satiné, sans dorure,	le rouleau 18
à tapisserie à fonds unis, velouté ou satiné	le rouleau 06
à tapisserie ordinaire, à fonds unis, variés ou à fleurs, sans dorure, non satiné, glacé ou non glacé	le rouleau 03
imperméable	la rame 40
Parapluies—	
parasols, ombrelles de toutes grandeurs et façons	chaque 60
parasols, ombrelles, pour enfant	chaque 20
en étoffe de laine	chaque 30
en coton	chaque 18

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Ornaments—	<i>Dollars.</i>
For bridles, tin.....gross..	.66
For bridles, copper, gilt, or silvered.....do..	1.50
Church.....	(*)
Priests'.....	(*)
Spangles—	
Gold or fine silver.....half pound..	.50
Imitation gold or silver.....do..	.50
Wafers.....	do.....
.....pound..	.12
Paletots—	
Broadcloth or cassimere.....each..	2.50
Other goods.....do..	1.50
Palettes—	
Painters', ivory.....dozen..	.20
Same, wood.....do..	.12
Baskets—	
Osier, large.....do.....	2.00
Same, small.....do.....	.75
Porcelain, for fruits.....pair..	.50
Trousers—	
Broadcloth, cassimere, tricot, silk.....each..	1.50
Linen, nankeen, and other light stuffs.....do..	.50
Doeskin or chamois.....do.....	1.00
With gold braid.....do.....	2.50
With silver braid.....do.....	2.00
Coarse linen or cotton.....dozen..	1.50
Slippers—	
Woolen, common.....do.....	.75
Woolen, fine and medium.....do.....	1.00
Skin or leather.....do.....	1.50
Paper—	
Sand.....quire.....	.08
Drawing, plans, charts.....100 sheets..	1.00
Ministerial, cut, fine, gilt edged.....ream..	1.00
Sanded, not gilt edged.....do.....	.75
Fine, over 15 inches.....do.....	.60
Ordinary, 15 inches and over.....do.....	.70
Common school, less than 15 inches.....do.....	.15
Letter, gilt edged.....do.....	.60
Same, not gilt edged.....do.....	.48
For envelopes, cartridges, and linings, brown, blue, or yellow.....do..	.12
Ruled, for music.....quire.....	.12
Wall, rich ground or figured, velvet or satin finish.....roll..	.25
Same, ground varied or flowered, velvet or satin finish, without gilding,.....roll..	.18
Same, plain ground, velvet or satin finish.....do.....	.06
Same, ordinary, ground plain, varied, or flowered, without gilt, without satin finish, glazed or unglazed.....roll..	.03
Waterproof.....ream.....	.40
Umbrellas—	
Parasols and sunshades, all forms and sizes.....each..	.60
Same, for children.....do.....	.20
Woolen goods.....do.....	.30
Cotton.....do.....	.18

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Parchemin.....les 12 feuilles..	<i>Gourdes.</i> . 75
Parfumeries—	
assorties, la malle de 2 pieds de long sur 1 de large	2. 50
assorties, la malle au-dessus de cette dimension; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa de la loi.	
Passants ou passements en or ou argent fin	la paire.. .08
Pastilles diverses	la livre.. .06
Pâtes—	
vermicelle, macaroni, etc.	la livre.. .03
d'amandes et de coco	la livre.. .10
Peaux—	
de vaches diverses.....	chaque.. .64
de veau verni, pour couvertures de fonte, etc	la douzaine.. 3.00
de veau cirées.....	la douzaine.. 2.00
de chèvre cirées.....	la douzaine.. .50
de maroquin vrai.....	la douzaine.. 1.00
de maroquin faux.....	la douzaine.. .50
de daim ou de chamois.....	chaque.. .30
de mouton, blanches ou chamoisées.....	la douzaine.. .50
d'ours	chaque.. .50
de tigre.....	chaque.. 1.00
de buffle.....	la douzaine.. 12.00
de cochon.....	la douzaine.. 3.00
cirées, de cheval.....	chaque.. .30
Peignes—	
en cuivre doré, montés en pierres fausses	la douzaine.. 7.00
en écaille pour femmes.....	la douzaine.. 4.00
en corne.....	la douzaine.. 1.00
en ivoire, à décrasser ou à démêler, en écailles, petits.....	la douzaine.. .50
en cornes diverses, à décrasser ou à démêler, communs ..	la douzaine.. .25
Peintures de toutes qualités.....	la livre.. .01½
Pékin de toutes couleurs, 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .08
Pelles—	
en fer.....	la douzaine.. .75
en bois.....	la douzaine.. .40
à sel	la douzaine.. .40
Peluche—	
de soie, pour chapeaux	l'aune.. .12
de coton, pour chapeaux	l'aune.. .06
Pendules—	
à musique, grandes.....	chaque.. 8.00
ordinaires et communes en bois	chaque.. 2.00
en cuivre ou en bronze.....	chaque.. 6.00
Pentures et gonds; voyez Gonds et pentures.	
Percalé—	
fine et ordinaire, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .06
très commune, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .04
Perdrix confites.....	le pot.. .28
Perlasse.....	le quintal.. .75
Perles—	
fausses.....	la masse.. .50
fines; voyez Bijouterie fine.	



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Parchment.....dozen sheets..	. 75
Perfumery—	
Assorted, case 2 feet long by 1 foot wide	2. 50
Same, case larger than above, duty according to dimensions.	
Galloons, gold or fine silver..... pair..	. 08
Pastilles, lozenges, various .....	. 06
Pastes—	
Vermicelli, macaroni, etc .....	. 03
Almond or cocoa .....	. 10
Skins—	
Hides, cows, various .....	. 64
Calf, varnished.....dozen..	3. 00
Same, waxed	2. 00
Goat, waxed .....	. 50
Real morocco	1. 00
Imitation morocco.....do..	. 50
Deer or chamois.....each..	. 30
Sheep, white or imitation chamois .....	. 50
Bear.....each..	. 50
Tiger.....do..	1. 00
Buffalo	12. 00
Fig.....do..	3. 00
Horse, waxed.....each..	. 30
Combs—	
Copper, gilt, mounted with imitation stones	7. 00
Shell, for ladies.....do..	4. 00
Horn, for ladies.....do..	1. 00
Ivory or shell, small.....do..	. 50
Horn, various, common.....do..	. 25
Paints, all kinds.....pound..	. 01½
Pekin, all colors, 30 inches and less.....yard..	. 08
Shovels—	
Iron.....dozen..	. 75
Wood.....do..	. 40
Salt.....do..	. 40
Plush—	
Silk, for hats.....yard..	. 12
Cotton, for same.....do..	. 06
Clocks—	
Musical, large .....	. 08
Common, wooden.....do..	2. 00
Copper or bronze.....do..	6. 00
Percalé—	
Fine or ordinary, 30 inches or less.....yard..	. 06
Inferior, 30 inches or less.....do..	. 04
Partridges, potted .....	. 28
Pearlash.....quintal..	. 75
Pearls—	
Imitation .....	. 50
Fine	(*)

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Perruques.....chaque..	1. 00
Pese-liqueurs.....la douzaine..	. 50
Petit-salé—	
en gonnes.....la gonne..	2. 50
en barils.....le baril..	2. 50
Pièces-à-eau—	
cerclées en bois.....par chaque gallon..	. 01
cerclées en fer.....par chaque gallon..	. 02
Pieds-de-roi.....la douzaine..	. 25
Pieds et oreilles de cochon, en barils.....le baril..	1. 50
Pierres—	
à fusil.....le millier..	. 75
à rasoir.....chaque..	. 03
à filtrer.....chaque..	. 75
Pinceaux—	
à peinture, assortis.....la douzaine..	. 50
à barbe.....la douzaine..	. 40
Pinces—	
à orfèvre et à cordonnier.....la douzaine..	. 40
pioches, piquois.....la douzaine..	1. 00
Pincettes à sucre.....la douzaine..	. 50
Pipes—	
vides de 100 à 120 gallons.....chaque..	. 25
à fumer, en porcelaine, garnies.....chaque..	. 10
à fumer, en faïence.....la grosse..	. 24
à fumer, en terre.....la grosse..	. 10
Pistolets—	
à cheveux ou fins, à pistons, ou non, avec leurs boîtes et accessoires,.....la paire..	9. 00
à plusieurs coups.....la paire..	9. 00
ordinaires, à pistons ou non, sans boîtes.....la paire..	2. 00
de cavalerie. (Francs de droits.)	
Planches—	
de pitchpin.....le millier..	2. 50
de sap.....le millier..	1. 75
de chêne.....le millier..	3. 50
Plaques—	
en cuivre, pour shakos de troupe.....la douzaine..	. 24
dorées et argentées, pour shakos de troupe.....la douzaine..	. 50
diverses, pour cercueils.....la douzaine..	3. 00
Plateaux—	
pour cabarets, peints, dorés ou non, d'un pied et au-dessus de diamètre,.....chaque..	. 75
des mêmes, au-dessous d'un pied de diamètre.....la douzaine..	2. 00
en métal pour carafes.....chaque..	1. 50
en paille.....chaque..	. 50 ^c
plaqués en argent et ceux en argent; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.....	(*)
Platilles—	
blanche de toutes qualités, larges de plus de deux tiers, mêmes taxes que toiles à chemises; voyez Toiles.	
blanches, fines, de fil ou de fil et coton, larges de deux tiers et au-dessous,.....l'aune..	. 06
ordinaires et communes, de fil ou de fil et coton, larges de deux tiers et au-dessous,.....l'aune..	. 05
grises de toutes qualités, 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 02

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wigs.....each.....	1. 00
Areometers.....dozen.....	. 50
Pork—	
Corned, in casks.....cask.....	2. 50
Corned, in barrels.....barrel.....	2. 50
Cask—	
Water, wooden hoops.....gallon.....	.01
Same, iron hoops.....do.....	.02
Foot rules.....dozen.....	. 25
Feet and ears, pigs', in barrels.....barrel.....	1. 50
Flints, gun.....per 1,000.....	. 75
Hones, for razors.....each.....	.03
Stones, filtering.....do.....	. 75
Brushes—	
Paint, assorted.....dozen.....	. 50
Shaving.....do.....	.40
Pincers, goldsmiths' and shoemakers'.....do.....	.40
Crowbars, picks.....do.....	1. 00
Tongs, sugar.....do.....	. 50
Pipes—	
Empty, 100 to 120 gallons.....each.....	. 25
Smoking, porcelain, trimmed.....do.....	.10
Same, crockery.....gross.....	.24
Same, earthen.....do.....	.10
Pistols—	
Hair-trigger or fine, with their boxes and appurtenances.....pair.....	9. 00
More than 1 shot.....do.....	9. 00
Common, without box.....do.....	2. 00
Cavalry.....do.....	Free.
Boards—	
Planks, pitch pine.....per 1,000.....	2. 50
Fir or spruce.....do.....	1. 75
Oak.....do.....	3. 50
Plates—	
Copper, for shakos.....dozen.....	. 24
Gilt or silvered, for shakos.....do.....	. 50
Various, for coffins.....do.....	3. 00
Waiters—	
Trays, for cafés, painted, gilt or not, 1 foot or more in diameter.....each.....	. 75
Same, less than 1 foot diameter.....dozen.....	2. 00
Metal, for bottles.....each.....	1. 50
Straw.....do.....	. 50
Silver or silver-plated.....do.....	(*)
Lawns—	
Long, white, all qualities, more than 2/3 yard wide; see Shirtings, Sheetings.....yard.....	. 06
Same, fine, linen or linen and cotton, 2/3 yard wide or less.....do.....	. 05
Same, common, linen or linen and cotton, 2/3 yard or less.....do.....	. 05
Same, gray, all qualities, 30 inches or less.....do.....	. 02

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Platines pour la confection des cassaves.....	chaque.. 20
Plâtre	le baril.. 25
Plats en verre.....	la douzaine.. 75
Plomb—	
en grain	la livre.. 04
en planche.....	la livre.. 02
en saumon.....	la livre.. 01
Plumeaux; voir Balais à main.	
Plumes—	
d'oise à écrire et à cure-dents.....	le millier.. 30
en acier.....	la grosse.. 30
de toutes couleurs, pour chapeaux à raison de trois plumes par garniture,	la douzaine de garnitures.. 75
Plumets—	
et panaches en plumes fines	chaque.. 40
et panaches en plumes de coq	chaque.. 25
Poêles et poêlons de cuisine	la douzaine.. 1. 50
Poids—	
pour balances, en cuivre.....	le quintal.. 9. 00
pour balances, en fer.....	le quintal.. 1. 00
Poignées—	
pour malles, en cuivre.....	la douzaine de paires.. 30
pour malles, en fer.....	la douzaine de paires.. 12
cuivre, verre ou cristal, pour tables	la douzaine de paires.. 75
Poignets pour chapeaux	la douzaine.. 25
Poil de cerf.....	le quintal.. 2. 00
Pointes—	
en cuivre	la livre.. 09
de Paris, en fer, assorties.....	la livre.. 06
Poires—	
à poudre, en cuivre, assorties	la douzaine.. 4. 00
à poudre, en corne, assorties.....	la douzaine.. 2. 50
sèches, dites tapées.....	le panier.. 30
Pois—	
à manger de toutes espèces.....	le baril.. 25
d'iris, pour cautères.....	la livre.. 03
Poissonnières—	
en cuivre	la livre.. 10
en fer-blanc.....	chaque.. 20
Poivre de toutes espèces.....	la livre.. 02
Polonaise de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. 05
Polygraphes.....	chaque.. 75
Pommades—	
en petits pots et bâtons ordinaires	la douzaine.. 25
en grands pots de grès ou fer-blanc	la livre.. 20
en salières de verre.....	la douzaine.. 50
en pots, en bâtons et en verre, autres que les dimensions ci-dessus; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa de la loi.	
Pommeaux de selle	la douzaine de pommeaux.. 12
Pommelles pour voiliers	la grosse.. 40
Pommes.....	le baril.. 40
de terre.....	le baril.. 40
de terre, en petits paniers	le panier.. 06



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Plates for preparing cassava	each 20
Plaster	barrel 25
Dishes, glass	dozen 75
Lead—	
Granular (shot)	pound 04
Sheet	do 02
Pig	do 01
Dusters, feather	dozen 1. 00
Quills, goose, for pens or toothpicks	thousand 30
Pens, steel	gross 30
Plumes—	
All colors, for hats, at the rate of 3 plumes per hat	dozen trimmings 75
Large and small, fine feathers	each 40
Same, cocks' feathers	do 25
Stoves, kitchen	dozen 1. 50
Weights—	
For scales, copper	quintal 9. 00
Same, iron	do 1. 00
Handles—	
For trunks, copper	dozen pairs 30
Same, iron	do 12
Copper, glass, or crystal, for tables, etc	do 75
Brim, hat	dozen 25
Hair, deer	quintal 2. 00
Tacks, copper	pound 09
Nails, Paris, iron, assorted	do 06
Powder flasks—	
Copper, assorted	dozen 4. 00
Horn, assorted	do 2. 50
Pears, dried	basket 30
Pease, all kinds	barrel 25
Bulbs, orris, for cauteries	pound 03
Kettles—	
Fish, copper	do 10
Same, tin	each 20
Pepper, all kinds	pound 02
"Polonaise" cloth, 30 inches or less	yard 05
Polygraphs	each 75
Pomades—	
In little pots and common sticks	dozen 25
In large pots, earthen or tin	pound 20
In glass boxes	dozen 50
In pots, sticks, or glass, other than above, duty according to size.	
Pömmels, saddle	dozen 12
Palms, sail-makers'	gross 40
Apples	barrel 40
Potatoes—	
In barrels	do 40
In small baskets	basket 06

Designation des objets.	Droits.
Pompes—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de bois pour navire.....chaque..	2. 00
à incendie. (Franches de droits.)	
à manivelle, pour puits.....chaque..	1. 00
en cuivre, à mains, pour guildives.....chaque..	. 50
en fer-blanc, à mains, pour guildives.....chaque..	. 37
en bois, à mains, pour guildives.....chaque..	. 12
Pompons—	
en or ou argent, pour officiers.....la douzaine..	2. 50
en soie ou en argent et soie.....la douzaine..	. 75
en laine.....la douzaine..	. 25
Porcelaines opaques, dites porcelaines blanches ordinaires, comme la faïence.	
Porcelaine fine et commune.....la pièce..	. 03
Porte—	
bouquets.....chaque..	. 05
bouteilles, plaqués en argent.....chaque..	. 08
bouteilles, non plaqués.....la douzaine..	. 40
cigares.....la douzaine..	. 20
crayons, fins, en or.....chaque..	. 25
crayons, fins, en argent.....chaque..	. 16
crayons, ordinaires, en argent.....chaque..	. 10
crayons, en cuivre pur.....la douzaine..	. 30
crayons, en cuivre argenté.....chaque..	. 04
épées en maroquin ou velours, brodés d'or.....chaque..	. 25
feuilles grands, dits à ministre... ..chaque..	. 75
feuilles de poche, grands de 6 pouces ou plus de 6 pouces, avec fermoirs,.....la douzaine..	. 40
feuilles des mêmes, au-dessous de 6 pouces, avec fermoirs,.....la douzaine..	. 20
feuilles, des mêmes, sans fermoirs, assortis.....la douzaine..	. 12
habits, en bois.....chaque..	. 10
habits, en fer ou en cuivre.....chaque..	. 06
huiliers en bois ou en fer-blanc peints, sans carafes.....chaque..	. 15
liqueurs et porte-huiliers, plaqués, fins, avec les carafes en cristal,.....chaque..	2. 25
des mêmes, avec les carafes en verre.....chaque..	1. 00
manteaux de voyage, de toutes qualités.....chaque..	. 25
montres en soie, brodés.....la douzaine..	1. 00
montres unis.....la douzaine..	. 50
montres en étoffe.....la douzaine..	. 25
plumes.....la douzaine..	. 25
têtes.....	(*)
Potiches à encre, vides, de toutes dimensions.....le cent..	. 40
Pots en porcelaine, pour fleurs.....la paire..	. 50
Poudre—	
à poudrer.....les 12 livres..	. 12
à gibier.....la livre..	. 12
à canon.....la livre..	. 05
de litharge d'or ou d'argent.....la livre..	. 08

*Ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Pumps—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wooden, ships'..... each..	2. 00
With crank, for wells..... do..	1. 00
Copper, hand, for spirits..... do..	. 50
Same, tin..... do..	. 37
Same, wood..... do..	. 12
Engines, fire.....	Free.
Pompons—	
Gold or silver, for officers.....dozen..	2. 50
Silk or silk and silver..... do..	. 75
Woolen..... do..	. 25
Porcelain—	
Opaque, common; see Crockery.	
Fine or common..... piece..	. 03
 HOLDERS—	
Bouquet..... each..	. 05
Bottle, silver-plated..... do..	. 08
Same, not plated.....dozen..	. 40
Cigar..... do..	. 20
Pencil, fine, gold..... each..	. 25
Same, silver..... do..	. 16
Same, common, silver..... do..	. 10
Same, copper, silvered..... do..	. 04
Same, copper.....dozen..	. 30
 Hangers, sword, morocco or velvet, gold-embroidered.....	each..
Portfolios—	
Large, ministerial..... do..	. 75
Pocket, 6 inches or more long, with clasps.....dozen..	. 40
Same, less than 6 inches..... do..	. 20
Same, assorted, without clasps..... do..	. 12
 Hangers—	
Coat, wooden..... each..	. 10
Same, iron or copper..... do..	. 06
 Stands—	
Cruet, wood or tin, painted, without cruets..... do..	. 15
Liquor or cruet, plated, fine, with flasks or cruets of crystal..... do..	2. 25
Same, with flasks of glass..... do..	1. 00
 Valises, all kinds.....	do..
 HOLDERS—	
Watch, silk, embroidered.....dozen..	1. 00
Same, plain..... do..	. 50
Same, cloth..... do..	. 25
Pen..... do..	. 25
Head.....	(*)
 Pots—	
Jugs, for ink, empty, all sizes..... hundred..	. 40
Flower, porcelain..... pair..	. 50
 Powder—	
Toilet.....dozen pounds..	. 12
Sportsmen's..... pound..	. 12
Artillery..... do..	. 05
Litharge, yellow or white..... do..	. 08

*Ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Poudre—Continuation.	<i>Goûtes.</i>
de fer la livre.....	. 04
à dents les 12 boîtes.....	. 40
de Saint-Ange et d'Aillaux la boîte.....	. 12
de Seidlitz et de soda-water la douzaine de boîtes.....	. 66
de gingembre la douzaine de boîtes.....	. 50
Poulies—	
simples, en bois, assorties le pouce.....	. 01
doubles, en bois, assorties..... le pouce.....	. 02
en cuivre..... la livre.....	I. 10
Poupées—	
et tous joujoux d'enfants.....	(*)
fines, etc., comme ci-dessus.	
Presses—	
hydrauliques. (Franches de droits.)	
à imprimer..... chaque.....	4. 00
à relier..... chaque.....	I. 50
à timbrer chaque.....	I. 50
à copier..... chaque.....	I. 00
pour comprimer le drap; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.....	(†)
Printanières; voyez Nankinettes.	
Projectiles d'artillerie de toutes sortes, non dénommés. (Francs de droits.)	
Prunes et pruneaux la livre.....	. 02
Psychés; voyez Glaces.	
Queues de billard la douzaine.....	. 30
Quincaillerie non prévues; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.....	(*)
Quinquets—	
à plusieurs branches..... chaque.....	2. 00
ordinaires..... chaque.....	. 50
pour tables, à globes en verre..... chaque.....	I. 25
pour tables, à cercles et a garde-vue en soie, ou en étoffes gazées, chaque.....	. 50
Quitterines; voyez Voitures.	
Rabots—	
avec fers..... la douzaine.....	. 75
sans fers..... la douzaine.....	. 50
Racles ou grattoirs pour bâtiments..... la douzaine.....	. 50
Raisins secs..... la livre.....	. 02
Rapporteurs en cuivre, ivoire ou corne, quand ils sont détachés des boîtes ou des étuis de mathématiques..... la douzaine.....	. 60
Rasoirs—	
fins, dans leurs boîtes ou étuis..... la paire.....	. 30
en paquets et en cartes la paire.....	. 20
communs, en paquets et en cartes la paire.....	. 06
Ratafia—	
et guignolet..... les 12 bouteilles.....	I. 00
et guignolet..... les 12 demi-bouteilles.....	. 50
Rateaux en fer chaque.....	. 12
Ratières en fer la douzaine.....	. 50
Réchauds—	
en terre, cerclés en fer..... chaque.....	. 15
en fer..... chaque.....	. 25

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

† Ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Powder—Continued.	
Iron pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .04
Tooth dozen boxes..	.40
Saintonge and Aillaux box..	.12
Sedlitz or soda dozen boxes..	.66
Ginger do..	.50
Pulleys—	
Single, wooden, assorted inch..	.01
Double, wooden, assorted do..	.02
Copper pound..	1.10
Dolls and all playthings.*	
Presses—	
Hydraulic	Free.
Printing each..	4.00
Binders' do..	1.50
Stamping do..	1.50
Copying do..	1.00
Cloth	(†)
Projectiles, artillery, all kinds, not specified	
Free.	
Prunes pound..	.02
Cheval-glass square inch..	.01
Cues, billard dozen..	.30
Hardware, not specified	(*)
Lamps—	
Argand, several branches each..	2.00
Same, common do..	.50
Same, table, with glass globes do..	1.25
Same, table, with ring and shade of silk, or thin stuffs do..	.50
Planes—	
With their irons dozen..	.75
Without irons do..	.50
Scrapers, for vessels do..	.50
Raisins pound..	.02
Protractors, copper, ivory, or horn, apart from the boxes or cases of mathematical instruments dozen..	.60
Razors—	
Fine, in their boxes or cases pair..	.30
Fine, in packages or on cards do..	.20
Common, in packages or on cards do..	.06
Ratafia and cherry cordial dozen bottles..	1.00
Same dozen ½ bottles..	.50
Rakes, iron each..	.12
Rat-traps, iron dozen..	.50
Chafing dishes—	
Earthen, with iron hoops each..	.15
Iron do..	.25

*20 per cent ad valorem.
† Ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Redingotes—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
en drap fin.....chaque	3. 00
en drap ordinaire et étoffes diverses.....chaque	2. 50
Régénérateur en bouteilles.....la bouteille	. 25
Registre—	
au-dessus de 24 pouces.....chaque	1. 50
de 18 à 24 pouces.....chaque	1. 00
au-dessous de 18 pouces.....chaque	. 30
Règles—	
du jeu de billard, en tableaux.....le tableau	. 40
en bois, pour bureaux, assorties.....la douzaine	. 30
Ressorts—	
pour roues de voitures.....	(#)
pour montres.....	(#)
Rideaux—	
en soie.....la douzaine	2. 00
en mousseline.....la douzaine	1. 00
Ridicules—	
en soie, pour femmes.....chaque	. 16
en étoffe.....chaque	. 08
Rigoises en cuir de bœuf.....la douzaine	. 25
Rivets.....les cent livres	1. 50
Riz.....le quintal	1. 40
Robes—	
faites, de toutes sortes et pour tout âge.....chaque	3. 00
en coupons de dentelles et batiste, de 5 à 10 aunes.....chaque	2. 00
en coupons de mousseline, etc.....chaque	1. 00
Robinets—	
en cuivre pour grosses pièces, bassines, barriques, etc.....la livre	. 03
en plomb pour grosses pièces, bassines, barriques, etc.....la livre	. 02
Rôtissoires en fer-blanc, avec broches et lèche-frites.....chaque	1. 00
Rouen, couronné, fleuret de 40 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune	. 06
Roues de voitures, de cabrouet ou de chariot.....la paire	2. 00
Rouleau de ménage, blanc et écru, 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune	. 03
Roulettes—	
en cuivre.....la douzaine	. 40
en fer.....la douzaine	. 25
Rubans—	
ou mesures.....la douzaine	. 12
de satin, assortis.....la pièce de 12 aunes	. 12
de soie, assortis.....la pièce de 12 aunes	. 09
de soie, noire, à border et à garnir les souliers... la pièce de 12 aunes	. 09
larges, de toutes qualités.....l'aune	. 05
de velours de soie.....l'aune	. 02
de velours de fil ou de coton.....les 12 aunes	. 06
de laine, pour matelas.....la pièce de 12 aunes	. 01
de fil et coton en pièces.....la pièce de 12 aunes	. 02
Russie—	
véritable, large de 2/3.....l'aune	. 06
véritable, au-dessus de 2/3; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa de la loi.	
véritable, étroite, au-dessous de 2/3.....l'aune	. 05
contrefaite, large de 2/3.....l'aune	. 04
contrefaite, au-dessus de 2/3; voir l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
contrefaite, étroite, au-dessous de 2/3.....l'aune	. 03

*Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Coats—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Frock, fine cloth.....each..	3.00
Same, common cloth and other stuffs.....do..	2.50
“Regenerator”.....bottle..	.25
Registers—	
More than 24 inches.....each..	1.50
18 to 24 inches.....do..	1.00
Less than 18 inches.....do..	.30
Racks, for billiard cues.....rack..	.40
Rulers, wooden, for desks, assorted.....dozen..	.30
Springs—	
Carriage.....(*)	
Watch.....(*)	
Curtains—	
Silk.....dozen..	2.00
Muslin.....do..	1.00
Reticules—	
Silk, for ladies.....each..	.16
Cloth.....do..	.08
“Rigoises,” ox-hide.....dozen..	.25
Rivets.....100 pounds..	1.50
Rice.....quintal..	1.40
Robes—	
Dresses, made up, all sorts, for all ages.....each..	3.00
Dresses, in patterns, lace or batiste, 5 to 10 yards.....do..	2.00
Dresses, in patterns, muslin, etc.....do..	1.00
Faucets, turncocks, copper, for casks, barrels, etc.....pound..	.03
Same, lead, for same.....do..	.02
Roasters, tin, with spits and dripping pans.....each..	1.00
Rouens, 40 inches or less.....yard..	.06
Wheels, carriages or cart.....pair..	2.00
Domestics, bleached or unbleached, 30 inches wide and upwards.....yard..	.03
Casters—	
Copper.....dozen..	.40
Iron.....do..	.25
Tape measures.....do..	.12
Ribbons—	
Satin, assorted.....piece of 12 yards..	.12
Silk, assorted.....do..	.09
Silk, black, for binding and trimming shoes.....do..	.09
Wide, all qualities.....yard..	.05
Silk-velvet.....do..	.02
Linen or cotton velvet.....12 yards..	.06
Tape, woolen, for mattresses.....piece of 12 yards..	.01
Ribbons, linen or cotton.....do..	.02
Duck—	
Russia, genuine, two-thirds yard wide.....yard..	.06
Same, more than two-thirds yard, duty according to width.....do..	.05
Same, narrow, less than two-thirds yard.....do..	.04
Imitation Russia, two-thirds yard wide.....do..	.04
Same, more than two-thirds yard, duty according to width.....do..	.03
Same, narrow, less than two-thirds yard.....do..	.03

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Sabres—	
de cavalerie pour troupes. (Francs de droits.)	
fins, pour officiers, avec fourreaux et poignée en cuivre doré ou argenté et avec moulures en ornements.....chaque..	<i>Gourdes.</i> I. 50
des mêmes, sans moulures ni ornements.....chaque..	I. 00
ordinaires avec fourreaux et poignées en cuivre bruni et uni.....chaque..	. 50
cuivre bruni avec fourreaux de cuir et embouts de fer ou de cuivre, .....chaque..	. 40
Sacs—	
à habitants de 3 à 4 fils.....la douzaine..	. 75
de colette et autres toiles à charger.....le cent..	2. 50
en soie; voyez Ridicules.	
de chasse, pour plomb, simples.....la douzaine..	. 60
de nuit et de voyage, en étoffes riches.....chaque..	. 75
de nuit et de voyage, en étoffes communes.....chaque..	. 25
de chasse, pour plomb, doubles.....la douzaine..	I. 20
Saint Georges, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 03
Salières—	
en verre.....la douzaine..	. 25
en métal de toutes espèces.....la paire..	. 25
Sances, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....l'aune..	. 03
Sandaraque en petites fioles.....la douzaine..	. 50
Sangles—	
faites.....chaque..	. 25
en pièces.....l'aune..	. 03
Sangsues. (Franches de droits.)	
Sardines—	
en baril.....le baril..	. 50
en pots.....le pot..	. 20
à l'huile, en boîtes de fer-blanc.....la boîte..	. 10
à l'huile, en demi-boîtes de fer-blanc.....la demi-boîte..	. 06
à l'huile, en quarts de boîtes de fer-blanc.....le quart de boîte..	. 04
Satin; voyez Soieries.	
Sauce ou king-sauce.....la douzaine de pobans..	. 03
Saucissons—	
confits au saindoux.....la livre..	. 04
non confits au saindoux.....la livre..	. 04
Saumons—	
en barils.....le baril..	I. 50
en demi-barils.....le demi-baril..	. 75
en quarts de barils.....le quart de baril..	. 37
Savon de toutes qualités.....les cent livres..	I. 00
Savonnettes.....la douzaine..	. 16
Seaux—	
en cuirs, en bois.....chaque..	. 12
en verre blanc ou de couleur, pour tables.....la douzaine..	. 30
Shakos d'officiers, en castor, velours ou maroquin, sans cordons.....chaque..	I. 50
de troupes avec plaques sans cordons.....la douzaine..	3. 00
Schalls—	
de tulle ou de dentelle de fil, ou de dentelle de coton, et fil et soie, de 4/4 et au-dessus.....chaque..	I. 50
de soie, de toutes grandeurs.....chaque..	2. 50
de coton blanc et en couleur, de toutes grandeurs.....la douzaine..	I. 00
de mousseline, de toutes grandeurs.....la douzaine..	I. 50
de mérinos, de laine et de coton, de toutes grandeurs.....la douzaine..	3. 00



Articles.	Duty.
Sabers—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cavalry soldiers'	Free.
Fine, for officers, with sheath and hilt, copper, gilt or silvered, with moldings and ornaments	each .. 1. 50
Same, without moldings or ornaments	do. .. 1. 00
Common, with sheath and hilt of copper, polished and plain	do. .. . 50
Same, with sheath of leather and tips of iron or copper	do. .. . 40
Sacks—	
Common country, three to four threads	dozen .. . 75
Coarse cotton and others for packing	one hundred .. 2. 50
Bags—	
Silk. (See Reticules.)	
Shot, plain	dozen .. . 06
Traveling, rich fabrics	each .. . 75
Same, common fabrics	do. .. . 25
Shot, double	dozen .. 1. 20
St. George cloth, 30 inches or less	yard .. . 03
Salt-cellar—	
Glass	dozen .. . 25
Metal, all kinds	pair .. . 25
"Sances" cloth, 30 inches and less	yard .. . 03
Sandarac, in small vials	dozen .. . 50
Girths—	
Ready-made	each .. . 25
In the piece	yard .. . 03
Leeches	Free.
Sardines—	
Barrel .....	. 50
In pots	pot .. . 20
In oil, tin boxes	box .. . 10
Same, half boxes	half box .. . 06
Same, quarter boxes	quarter box .. . 04
Satin. (See silks.)	
Sauce, or king-sauce	dozen bottles .. . 03
Sausages—	
Preserved in lard	pound .. . 04
Not preserved in lard	do. .. . 04
Salmon—	
In barrels	barrel .. 1. 50
In half barrels	half barrel .. . 75
In quarter barrels	quarter barrel .. . 37
Soap, all qualities	100 pounds .. 1. 00
Wash-bowls	dozen .. . 16
Buckets, leather or wood	each .. . 12
Vessels, white or colored glass, for tables	dozen .. . 30
Shakos—	
Officers', castor, velvet, or morocco, without cording	each .. 1. 50
Soldiers', with plates, without cording	dozen .. 3. 00
Shawls—	
Tulle, linen, cotton, or linen and silk lace, 1 yard wide and upwards,	each .. 1. 50
Silk, all sizes	do. .. 2. 50
Cotton, white or colored, all sizes	dozen .. 1. 00
Muslin, all sizes	do. .. 1. 50
Merino, woolen or cotton	do. .. 3. 00



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Scies—	
grandes et moyennes non montées, assorties.....	la douzaine.. <i>Gourdes.</i> 2. 00
petites, non montées	la douzaine.. 1. 50
grandes, montées, assorties.....	la douzaine.. 2. 25
petites, montées, assorties	la douzaine.. 1. 75
Secrétaires—	
portatifs de voyage, en bois d'acajou, de cèdre, de buis, etc., fins et riches	chaque.. 3. 00
portatifs, unis et communs.....	chaque.. 1. 50
Sel marin—	
en barils	le baril.. 1. 00
en petits pains, ou en paniers.....	chaque.. .05
Selles—	
fines, à hommes, pour officiers supérieurs, garnies de fontes et housses galonées	chaque.. 12. 00
ordinaires, avec ou sans housses	chaque.. 8. 00
sans fontes ni garnitures.....	chaque.. 6. 00
de troupes avec garnitures et harnais	chaque.. 3. 00
fines et ordinaires à femme garnies	chaque.. 8. 00
communes à femme garnies	chaque.. 5. 00
à hommes et à femmes de toutes qualités, non montées	chaque.. 3. 00
Serge de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .10
Serinettes	chaque.. 1. 50
Serpes	la douzaine.. .50
Serpettes.....	la douzaine.. .40
Serre-bras en étoffe	(*)
Serrures—	
en cuivre, de plus de 6 pouces de large.....	chaque.. .15
en cuivre, au-dessous de 6 pouces, assorties.....	la douzaine.. 1. 50
en fer, assorties, pour portes	la douzaine.. 1. 00
pour malles et tiroirs, en fer.....	la douzaine.. .25
en fer, montées sur bois.....	la douzaine.. .75
Serviettes—	
avec nappes, blanches, de fil ouvré et damassé	la douzaine.. 2. 50
des mêmes, sans nappe	la douzaine.. 1. 50
avec nappe, unies, à barres, de couleur	la douzaine.. 1. 00
des mêmes, sans nappe	la douzaine.. .75
avec nappe, écrues, à barres de couleur.....	la douzaine.. .75
des mêmes, sans nappe	la douzaine.. .50
de coton, larges, damassées, avec nappe.....	la douzaine.. 1. 00
de coton, damassées, sans nappe	la douzaine.. .75
de coton, à barres en couleur.....	la douzaine.. .40
de coton, étroites, petites et communes	la douzaine.. .20
Siamoises de 3/4 à 7 8, rayées.....	l'aune.. .04
Sirop—	
d'orgeat et d'autres qualités, en bouteilles.....	la douzaine.. 1. 50
d'orgeat et d'autres qualités, en fioles	la douzaine.. .75
Sirsacas, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .07
Soie—	
à coudre et à broder	la livre.. .25
pour cordonniers	la livre.. .10
Soieries—	
drap de soie et autres étoffes brodées.....	l'aune.. .25
gros de Naples, brodé, uni ou rayé; satin uni ou à fleurs, taffetas et autres étoffes de soie ouvragée pour robes	l'aune.. .20

*Ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Saws—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Large and medium, unmounted, assorteddozen..	2. 00
Small, unmounteddo.	1. 50
Lath, mounted, assorteddo.	2. 25
Small, mounted, assorteddo.	1. 75
Desks—	
Portable, traveling, mahogany, cedar, 'boxwood, etc., fineeach.	3. 00
Same, plain and commondo.	1. 50
Salt—	
Sea, in barrelsbarrel.	1. 00
Same, in small cakes or basketseach. . . . .	. 05
Saddles—	
Fine, for superior officers, with holsters and housings, trimmed with braideach.	12. 00
Ordinary, with or without housingsdo.	8. 00
Without holsters or trimmingsdo.	6. 00
Troopers', with trimmings and harnessdo.	3. 00
Ladies', fine and ordinary, trimmeddo.	8. 00
Same, commondo.	5. 00
For men or women, all kinds, not mounteddo.	3. 00
Serge, thirty inches or lessyard. . . . .	. 10
Bird organseach.	1. 50
Billhooksdozen. . . . .	. 50
Pruning knivesdo. . . . .	. 40
"Serre-bras," cloth	(*)
Locks—	
Copper, more than 6 inches wideeach. . . . .	. 15
Same, less than 6 inches, assorteddozen.	1. 50
Iron, assorted, for doorsdo.	1. 00
For trunks and drawers, irondo. . . . .	. 25
Iron, mounted in wooddo. . . . .	. 75
Napkins—	
With tablecloth, white, linen, openworked or damaskeddo.	2. 50
Same, without tableclothdo.	1. 50
Plain or striped, colored, with tableclothdo.	1. 00
Same, without tableclothdo. . . . .	. 75
Unbleached, striped, colored, with tableclothdo. . . . .	. 75
Same, without tableclothdo. . . . .	. 50
Cotton, wide, damasked, with tableclothdo.	1. 00
Same, damasked, without tableclothdo. . . . .	. 75
Same, colored stripesdo. . . . .	. 40
Small, narrow and commondo. . . . .	. 20
Siamese cottons, striped, three-quarters to seven-eighths yard wideyard. . . . .	. 04
Orgeat—	
Syrup of, and other kinds, in bottlesdozen.	1. 50
Same, in vialsdo. . . . .	. 75
Seersuckers, 30 inches wide and lessyard. . . . .	. 07
Silk—	
Sewing and embroiderypound. . . . .	. 25
Shoemakers'do. . . . .	. 10
Cloth and other stuffs, embroideredyard. . . . .	. 25
Grosgrain, Naples, plain or striped, satin-faced, plain or flowered, taffeta and other silk stuff for robesyard. . . . .	. 20

*Duty ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Soieries—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
lévantine, Florence et soieries légères, et rayées... l'aune..	. 15
le tout de 30 pouces et au-dessous.	
au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
mêlängées, soie et coton; voir Mirobon.	
Son	le baril.. .30
Sondes à la main, en fer blanc, pour vin	la douzaine.. .50
Sonnettes; voir Clochettes.	
Soufflets—	
de forgeron	chaque.. . 1. 00
de boucher	chaque.. . 1. 00
de cuisine	la douzaine.. . 1. 00
Souliers—	
en tricot de laine, dits chaussons, pour enfants	la douzaine.. . 25
fins, pour hommes, vernis ou cirés	la douzaine.. . 2. 50
ordinaires, pour hommes, vernis ou cirés	la douzaine.. . 2. 00
communs, pour troupes	la douzaine.. . 1. 00
de garçons, dits de'cadets	la douzaine.. . 2. 00
pour femmes, en soie, en peau fine de couleur ou en maroquin,	
.....	la douzaine.. . 2. 00
pour femmes, en soie, brodés ou pailletés	la douzaine.. . 6. 00
pour femmes, en prunelles et autres étoffes ou en peau commune,	
.....	la douzaine.. . 1. 50
pour petits enfants, de toutes qualités	la douzaine.. . 1. 00
pour fillettes, de toutes qualités	la douzaine.. . 1. 50
en gomme élastique, dite caoutchouc	la douzaine.. . 2. 00
Souricières	la douzaine.. . 25
Statues—	
en plâtre, 2 pieds de hauteur et au-dessus	chaque.. . 75
en plâtre, de 12 pouces de hauteur à 23	chaque.. . 37
en plâtre au-dessous de 12 pouces	la douzaine.. . 60
en marbre ou en bronze; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa de la loi	(*)
Statuettes; voyez l'article 24, 1^{er} alinéa de la loi.	(*)
Stéréoscopes; voyez l'article 24, 1^{er} alinéa de la loi.	(*)
Sucre—	
candi de pomme et d'orge	la livre.. . 08
raffiné	la livre.. . 03
Sucriers en verre ou en porcelaine	la paire.. . 25
Suif	la livre.. . 01
Tabac—	
en tous genres, en feuilles, poudre, haché, andouille et à chiquer,	
.....	la livre.. . 08
Tabatières—	
en or, simples ou à musique	l'once.. . 1. 00
en écaille, garnies en or fin	chaque.. . 80
en argent fin	le marc.. . 1. 00
en écaille, garnies d'argent fin	chaque.. . 60
en bois et autres matières, à fonds dorés	chaque.. . 40
en carton, fines	la douzaine.. . 1. 00
en carton, cuir ou bois divers, à fonds de corne, communes	la douzaine.. . 30
en étain, plomb, corne, communes	la douzaine.. . 20
à musique, en écaille, bois, etc	chaque.. . 1. 50
Tableaux—	
peints à l'huile, avec ou sans cadres. (Francs de droits.)	

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Silk—Continued.	
Levantine, Florence, and other light silks, striped yard	Dollars. . 15
All the above 30 inches wide or less.	
More than 30 inches wide, duty according to width.	
Mixed, silk and cotton, 30 inches or less do . . . . .	. 08
Bran barrel . . . . .	. 30
Tasters, for wine, hand, tin dozen . . . . .	. 50
Bells, hand do . . . . .	. 50
Bellows—	
Smiths' each	1, 00
Butchers' do	1, 00
Kitchen dozen	1, 00
Shoes—	
Wool, knit, for children do . . . . .	. 25
Fine, varnished or waxed, for men do	2, 50
Ordinary, same do	2, 00
Common, soldiers' do	1, 00
Boys' do	2, 00
Women's, silk, fine leather, colored or morocco do	2, 00
For women, silk, embroidered or spangled do	6, 00
Same, of prunello and other stuffs, or common leather do	1, 50
For infants, all kinds do	1, 00
For little girls, all kinds do	1, 50
Rubber do	2, 00
Mouse traps do . . . . .	. 25
Statues—	
Plaster, 2 feet high and upwards each . . . . .	. 75
Same, 12 to 23 inches do . . . . .	. 37
Same, less than 12 inches dozen . . . . .	. 60
Marblè or bronze	(*)
Statuettes	(*)
Stereoscopes	(*)
Candy, apple and barley sugar pound . . . . .	. 08
Sugar, refined do . . . . .	. 03
Sugar bowls, glass or porcelain pair . . . . .	. 25
Tallow pound . . . . .	. 01
Tobacco, all kinds, in leaf, powder, chopped, twist, and chewing do . . . . .	. 08
Tobacco boxes—	
Gold, plain, or musical ounce	1, 00
Shell, set with fine gold each . . . . .	. 80
Fine silver ½ pound	1, 00
Shell, set with fine silver each . . . . .	. 60
Wood, or other material, gilt bottom do . . . . .	. 40
Cardboard, fine dozen	1, 00
Same, leather or wood, horn bottom, common do . . . . .	. 30
Tin, lead, horn, common do . . . . .	. 20
Musical, shell, wood, etc each	1, 50
Pictures—	
Oil paintings, with or without frame	Free.

* Duty 20 per cent at valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Tableaux—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
gravés, coloriés ou non, et ceux de sainteté de 3 à 4 pouces, sur 3 à 6 pouces avec cadres dorés	chaque 14
gravés, coloriés ou non, et ceux de sainteté, avec cadres dorés, de 6 à 8 pouces, sur 6 à 12 pouces	chaque 28
des mêmes et ceux de sainteté, avec cadres dorés de 9 à 11 pouces, sur 13 à 15 pouces	chaque 50
des mêmes, de 12 à 20 pouces, sur 16 à 24 pouces	chaque 75
des mêmes, de 31 à 36 pouces, sur 35 à 40 pouces	chaque 2. 50
des mêmes, de 21 à 30 pouces, sur 25 à 34 pouces	chaque 1. 20
des mêmes, de plus grandes dimensions; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa de la loi	(*)
Tables—	
en acajou, pliantes	chaque 6. 00
d'autres bois, pliantes	chaque 4. 00
de toilette, en acajou ou bois recherché	chaque 3. 00
ordinaires, de noyer, cerisier et autres bois	chaque 2. 00
de sap.	chaque 1. 00
Tablettes—	
de peintres, en ivoire	la douzaine 25
de peintres, en bois	la douzaine 16
Tabliers en peau	chaque 75
Tabourets—	
pour pieds	la douzaine 1. 50
pour pianos	chaque 50
Taffetas faux, de soie et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune 10
Tambours—	
(caisses) en cuivre	chaque 40
(caisses) en bois	chaque 20
pour enfants	la douzaine 60
Tamis—	
à farine, montés	la douzaine 1. 00
à vesou, non montés	la douzaine 50
Tapis—	
de billard	chaque 4. 00
de pieds, de plus de 3 pieds de long sur 1 de large	chaque 1. 00
de pieds, de moins de 3 pieds de long sur 1 de large	chaque 50
de chambre ou de salle	chaque 7. 00
fins, pour tables	chaque 1. 25
ordinaires et communs, pour tables	chaque 75
Targettes—	
en cuivre	la douzaine 1. 00
en fer	la douzaine 50
Tarières assorties	la douzaine 25
Tasses et soucoupes, avec dorures, etc.; voyez Porcelaine.	
Télescopes—	
portatifs	chaque 2. 00
grands	(*)
Tenailles	chaque 05
Terraille	la douzaine de pieces 12
Terre de pipe; voyez Ciment.	

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.

NOTA.—Les tableaux coloriés ou non et ceux de sainteté, à cadres non dorés, dans les proportions ci-dessus, payeront la moitié de droit établi sur ceux à cadres dorés.



Articles.	Duty.
<i>Pictures—Continued.</i>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Engravings, colored or not, including saints, 3 to 4 inches by 3 to 6 inches, gilt frame.....each..	.14
Same, 6 to 8 inches by 6 to 12 inches.....do...	.28
Same, 9 to 12 inches by 13 to 15 inches.....do...	.50
Same, 12 to 20 inches by 16 to 24 inches.....do...	.75
Same, 21 to 30 inches by 25 to 34 inches.....do...	1.20
Same, 31 to 36 inches by 35 to 40 inches.....do..:	2.50
Same, larger sizes.....	(*)
<i>Tables—</i>	
Mahogany, folding.....each..	6.00
Other woods, folding.....do..	4.00
Toilet, mahogany or other fine wood.....do..	3.00
Ordinary, walnut, cherry, and other woods.....do..	2.00
Fir or spruce.....do..	1.00
<i>Tablets—</i>	
Painters', ivory.....dozen..	.25
Same, wood.....do..	.16
Aprons, leather.....each..	.75
Foot stools.....dozen..	1.50
Piano stools.....each..	.50
Taffeta, imitation, silk and cotton, 30 inches or less.....yard..	.10
<i>Drums—</i>	
Copper.....each..	.40
Wood.....do..	.20
Children's.....dozen..	.60
<i>Sieves—</i>	
For flour, mounted.....do..	1.00
For spirits, unmounted.....do..	.50
Billiard cloths.....each..	4.00
<i>Rugs or mats—</i>	
Foot, more than 3 feet long by 1 foot wide.....do..	1.00
Same, less than 3 feet long by 1 foot wide.....do..	.50
Chamber or parlor.....do..	7.00
<i>Table covers—</i>	
Fine.....do..	1.25
Ordinary and common.....do..	.75
<i>Sash bolts—</i>	
Copper.....dozen..	1.00
Iron.....do..	.50
Augers, assorted.....do..	.25
Cups and saucers, gilt.....each..	.03
<i>Telescopes—</i>	
Portable.....do..	2.00
Large.....	(*)
Nippers.....each..	.05
Earthenwares.....dozen pieces..	.12
<i>Pipeclay—</i>	
In hogsheads.....hogshead..	1.00
In barrels.....barrels..	.25

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.

NOTE.—The above pictures in unglilded frames will pay half the duty of same, respectively.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Thermomètres—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
grands de plus de 12 pouces	chaque.. .20
au-dessous de 12 pouces	la douzaine.. .60
Tierçons vides, de 10 à 30 gallons	chaque.. .06
Tiges de bottes	la paire.. .40
Tilles à charpentiers.....	la douzaine.. I. 00
Tire-bottes.....	la douzaine.. .40
Tire-bouchons	la douzaine.. .40
Toiles—	
fines, ordinaires, de fil ou de fil et coton, à chemises, de toutes fabriques, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .08
très communes, des mêmes, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .05
au-dessus des dimensions ci-dessus; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. de coton pur; voyez Coton.	
grises ou écruées, fines et ordinaires, de toutes fabriques, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .05
grises très communes, de toutes fabriques, et de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .04
grises, au-dessus des dimensions ci-dessus; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. à draps, de 3/4 à 4/4	l'aune.. .07
à draps, au-dessus de 4/4 jusqu'au-dessous de 6/4	l'aune.. .12
à draps de 6/4	l'aune.. .20
à draps, au-dessus de 6/4; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. damassées, blanches et en couleur, larges de 4/4.....	l'aune.. .12
damassées, au-dessus de 4/4; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
damassées, au-dessous de 4/4.....	l'aune.. .08
damassées, de coton de 4/4	l'aune.. .08
damassées, de coton au-dessous de 4/4	l'aune.. .06
damassées, de coton au-dessus de 4/4; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. à voiles, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	l'aune.. .04
à voiles, au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. à sacs, de 3/4 de large et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .02
à sacs, au-dessus de 3/4; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
cirées, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	l'aune.. .08
cirées, au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. à emballage de 3/4 de large et au-dessous	l'aune.. .02
à emballage au-dessus de 3/4; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa. pour serviettes, de coton, ou de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous,	l'aune.. .05
pour serviettes, des mêmes, au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa de la loi;	
pour nappes, de coton ou de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous,	l'aune.. .07
pour nappes, des mêmes, au-dessus de 30 pouces; voyez l'article 24, 3 ^e alinéa.	
Tôle	le quintal.. .75
Tombeaux ou monuments en marbre de toutes dimensions	chaque.. 6. 00
Trabouques.....	chaque.. I. 00
Tranchets à cordonniers	la douzaine.. .15
Traversins—	
en plumes.....	(*)
en paille.....	la douzaine.. .50

* Prohibés.



Articles.	Duty.
Thermometers—	
More than 12 inches long	each.. .20
Less than twelve inches	dozen.. .60
Casks, empty, ten to thirty gallons.....	each.. .06
Boof legs	pair.. .40
Hammer-hatchets.....	dozen.. 1.00
Bootjacks.....	do.. .40
Corkscrews.....	do.. .40
Shirtings—	
Ordinary, linen, or linen and cotton, for shirts, all makes, thirty inches or less	yard.. .08
Inferior, same materials, same dimensions	do.. .05
Same, wider than above, duty according to width.	
Same, all cotton. (See Cottons.)	
Sheetings, brown or unbleached, fine and ordinary, all makes, thirty inches or less.....	yard.. .05
Inferior, all makes, thirty inches or less	yard.. .04
Same, brown, wider than above, duty according to width.	
Same, damasked, white or colored, one yard wide	do... 1.12
Same, more than one yard, duty according to width.	
Same, less than one yard.....	do... 0.08
Same, cotton, one yard wide.....	do... 0.08
Same, cotton, less than one yard.....	do... 0.06
Same, more than one yard, duty according to width.	
Sheetings—	
Three-quarters to one yard wide	do... 0.07
Over one yard and less than one and a half yards	do... 0.12
One and a half yards wide.....	do... 0.20
More than one and a half yards, duty according to width.	
Cloth—	
Sail, thirty inches or less	do... 0.04
Same, more than thirty inches, duty according to width.	
Bagging three-quarters yard wide or less.....	do... 0.02
Bagging more than three-quarters yard wide, duty according to width.	
Waxed, thirty inches or less	yard.. .08
Same, more than thirty inches, duty according to width.	
Packing, three-quarters yard or less.....	do... 0.02
Same, more than three-quarters yard, duty according to width.	
For napkins, cotton, or linen and cotton, thirty inches or less.....	do... 0.05
Same, more than thirty inches, duty according to width.	
For table cloths, cotton, or linen and cotton, thirty inches or less.....	do... 0.07
Same, more than thirty inches, duty according to width.	
Sheet-iron	quintal.. .75
Tombs or monuments, marble, all dimensions	cach.. 6.00
Trabucas	do... 1.00
Knives, paring, for shoemakers	dozen.. .15
Bolsters—	
Feather, prohibited.	
Straw.....	do... 0.50

Dollars.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Trébuchets	chaque.
Tresses—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
en or ou en argent fin, pour gilets	l'aune.
en or ou en argent faux, pour gilets	l'aune.
en soie	les 12 aunes.
en laine, fil et coton	les 12 aunes.
Trictracs; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.	(*)
Trompes en fer	la grosse.
Trompettes	chaque.
Truelles pour maçons	la douzaine.
Tuiles à couvrir	le millier.
Tulipes—	
en or, pour chapeaux	chaque.
en argent, pour shakos	chaque.
pour chapeaux, en cuivre doré ou argent	la douzaine.
en cuir bruni	la douzaine.
Tuyaux en fer ou fonte pour conduits d'eau	le quintal.
Varlopes—	
avec fers	la douzaine.
sans fers	la douzaine.
Vases; voir Porte-bouquets.	
Veilleuses—	
en verre	chaque.
en porcelaine	chaque.
en métal	chaque.
Velours—	
de soie	l'aune.
de coton	l'aune.
Vermicelle; voyez Pâte.	
Vermouth—	
en caisses ou en paniers de 12 bouteilles	chaque.
en litres	les 12 litres.
Vernis en bouteille	la bouteille.
Verres—	
ou gobelets en cristal, taillés à patte, avec couvercles ou étuis ..	chaque.
ou gobelets en cristal, coulés à patte, avec couvercles ou étuis ..	chaque.
ou gobelets en cristal, taillés, sans patte, avec couvercles	chaque.
ou gobelets en cristal, coulés sans patte, avec couvercles	chaque.
et gobelets en verre fin, taillés ou gravés, à pattes	la douzaine.
et gobelets en verre fin, taillés ou gravés, sans patte	la douzaine.
et gobelets en verre fin, coulés ou moulés, à patte	la douzaine.
et gobelets en verre fin, coulés ou moulés, sans patte	la douzaine.
et gobelets en verre fin, les mêmes, taillés, gravés, et coulés, sans ou à	pattes, avec étuis ou couvercles grands
et gobelets en verre fin, les mêmes que dessus, moyens	chaque.
à liqueur ou dessert, en cristal, taillés à patte	la douzaine.
à liqueur ou dessert, des mêmes, sans patte	la douzaine.
à liqueur ou en verre, coulés, à patte ou sans patte	la douzaine.
à liqueur ou en cristal, coulés, à patte	la douzaine.
à liqueur ou de dessert, en verre, taillés, à patte ou sans patte,	.....
.....	la douzaine.

NOTA.—Les mêmes que dessus, sans étuis ni couvercles, payeront les mêmes droits.
* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Balances, assay.....each..	. 75
Braid—	
Gold or fine silver for waistcoats.....yard..	. 06
Imitation gold or silver, for same.....do..	. 05
Silk.....per 12 yards..	. 06
Wool, linen or cotton.....do..	. 03
Backgammon.....	(*) . 60
Jewsharps, iron.....gross..	. 75
Trumpets.....each..	. 50
Trowels, masons'.....dozen..	I. 00
Tiles, roofing.....thousand..	I. 00
Tulips—	
(Ornament), gold, for hats.....each..	. 25
Same, silver, for shakos.....do..	. 20
For hats, copper, gilt, or silver.....dozen..	I. 50
Burnished leather.....do..	. 30
Pipes, water, iron or brass.....quintal..	I. 00
Planes—	
Jointing, with irons.....dozen..	I. 50
Same, without irons.....do..	I. 00
Vases. See Holders, bouquet.	
Night lamps—	
Glass.....each..	. 10
Porcelain.....do..	. 15
Metal.....do..	. 08
Velvet—	
Silk.....yard..	. 25
Cotton.....do..	. 08
Vermicelli.....pound..	. 03
Vermouth—	
In cases, or baskets of 12 bottles.....each..	I. 00
Quarts.....12 quarts..	I. 50
Varnish, in bottles.....bottle..	. 12
Glasses or goblets—	
Crystal, cut, with foot, with covers or cases.....each..	. 25
Same, molded, with foot, with cover or case.....do..	. 25
Same, cut, without foot.....do..	. 25
Same, molded.....do..	. 25
NOTE.—Glasses same as above, without cover or case, will pay the same duties.	
Fine glass, cut or graven, with foot.....dozen..	. 75
Same, without foot.....do..	. 50
Same, fine glass, molded, with foot.....do..	. 50
Same, without foot.....do..	. 50
Same, fine glass, cut, engraved, or molded, with or without foot, with case or cover, large.....each..	. 25
Same, medium size.....do..	. 12
Liquor or dessert, crystal, cut, with foot.....dozen..	. 25
Same, without foot, liquor or dessert.....do..	. 25
Same, crystal or glass, molded, with or without foot.....do..	. 25
Liqueur, crystal, molded, with foot.....do..	. 25
Liqueur or dessert, glass, cut, with or without foot.....do..	. 25

*Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Verres—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
de champagne, en cristal.....	la douzaine.. .25
de champagne, en verre.....	la douzaine.. .25
communs, dits de fougère, toutes grandeurs.....	la douzaine.. .25
de lampe ou de quinquet.....	la douzaine.. .25
de montre.....	la grosse.. 2. 50
de lunettes, ordinaires ou de couleur.....	la grosse.. 1. 50
ou verrines en cristal, à embouts, pour chandeliers.....	la paire.. 1. 50
ou verrines en verre, à embouts, pour chandeliers.....	la paire.. .50
Verrines à fleurs, à cylindre.....	la paire.. 1. 50
Verrines—	
unies, à cylindres.....	la paire.. .50
unies, pour chandeliers.....	la paire.. .25
Verrous.....	la douzaine.. .30
Vert-de-gris.....	la livre.. .06
Vestes—	
faites en drap, de toutes qualités.....	chaque.. 3. 00
faites en étoffes légères, de toutes qualités.....	chaque.. 1. 00
Vilebrequins—	
avec mèches, assortis.....	la douzaine.. 1. 00
sans mèches, assortis.....	la douzaine.. .50
Vinaigre—	
en futailles diverses.....	le gallon.. .02
en dames-jeannes.....	chaque.. .12
en bouteilles.....	la douzaine.. .08
Vins—	
rouges et blancs, en barriques.....	la barrique de 60 gallons.. 5. 00
rouges et blancs, en caisses de 12 bouteilles.....	la caisse.. .50
de Madère, de Ténériffe, de Malaga, de Brunty, de Muscat, du cap de Bonne-Espérance, en futailles.....	le gallon.. .12
de Champagne, de Porto, du Rhin, en caisses de 12 bouteilles.....	la caisse.. 2. 00
de Muscat, de Malvoisie, et autres de dessert, en caisses de 12 bouteilles,.....	la caisse.. 2. 00
blancs ou colorés, de Marseille, dits façon-Madère, en futailles,.....	le gallon.. .12
Violons—	
et violoncelles fins, avec boîtes.....	chaque.. .50
et violoncelles communs et ordinaires, sans boîtes.....	chaque.. .50
Vis—	
au-dessous de 2 pouces (petites en fer).....	la grosse.. .06
en fer, pour lits.....	la grosse.. .75
petites, en cuivre.....	la grosse.. .50
petites, en fer.....	la grosse.. .40
Visières en cuir.....	la douzaine.. .20
Vitres; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.....	(*)
Vitriol.....	la livre.. .06
Voiles—	
de dentelle, de tulle, de fil ou de soie.....	chaque.. 2. 00
de gaze ou mousseline.....	chaque.. .50
de dentelles de coton.....	chaque.. 1. 50
pour bâtiments; voyez l'article 24, 1 ^{er} alinéa.....	(*)
Voitures—	
Carosses et calèches.....	chaque.. 10. 00
Cabriolets et quitterines.....	chaque.. 5. 00

* Droit 20 pour cent ad valorem.



Articles.	Duty.
Glasses and goblets—Continued.	
<i>Dollars</i>	
Champagne, crystaldozen..	.25
Glassdo..	.25
Tumblers, common, all sizesdo..	.25
Chimneys, for lampsdo..	.25
Crystals, for watchesgross..	2.50
For spectacles, common or coloreddo..	1.50
Crystal, with sockets, for chandelierspair..	1.50
Same, glassdo..	.50
Hand, for flowers, cylindricaldo..	1.50
Same, hand plaindo..	.50
Plain, for chandeliersdo..	.25
Bolts, door, etc.dozen..	.30
Verdigrispound..	.06
Vests—	
Ready-made, cloth, all qualitieseach..	3.00
Same, light goodsdo..	1.00
Bit-braces—	
With bits, assorteddozen..	1.00
Without bits, assorteddo..	.50
Vinegar	
In different style casksgallon..	.02
In demijohnseach..	.12
In bottlesdozen..	.08
Wine—	
Red or white, in barrelsbarrel of 60 gallons..	5.00
Same, in cases of 12 bottlescase..	.50
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Brunty, Muscat, Cape of Good Hope, in casksgallon..	.12
Champagne, Port, Rhine, in cases of 12 bottlescase..	2.00
Muscat, Malmsey, and other dessert wines, in cases of 12 bottles .do..	2.00
White or colored, of Marseilles, Madeira class, in casksgallon..	.12
Violins—	
And bass viols, fine, with boxeach..	.50
Same, common and ordinary, without boxdo..	.50
Screws—	
Iron, less than 2 inchesgross..	.06
Same, for bedsdo..	.75
Small, copperdo..	.50
Same, irondo..	.40
Visors, leatherdozen..	.20
Glass, window	(*)
Vitriolpound..	.06
Veils—	
Lace, tulle, linen, or silkeach..	2.00
Gauze or muslindo..	.50
Cotton lacedo..	1.50
Sails, for vessels	(*)
Carriages—	
Coaches and chaiseseach..	10.00
Cabs and quitterinesdo..	5.00

* Duty 20 per cent ad valorem.



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Voitures—Continuation.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Chars-à-bancs et tilburys.....chaque..	5. 00
d'enfants, à ressorts.....chaque..	.50
Vrilles assorties .....la douzaine..	.25
Veilleuses—	
en porcelaine .....chaque..	.15
en métal.....chaque..	.08
Whisky—	
en futailles de 60 gallons au moins.....le gallon..	.50
en caisses de 12 flacons .....la caisse..	1. 00
en potiches d'une pinte et demie .....les 12 potiches..	1. 00
Zinc en feuilles et en clous .....la livre..	.02



Articles.	Duty.
Carriages—Continued.	
Jaunting-cars and tilburys	<i>Dollars.</i> 5.00
Children's, with springs .....	.50
Gimlets, assorted .....	.25
Lamps, night—	
Porcelain .....	.15
Metal .....	.08
Whisky—	
In casks of 60 gallons or less .....	.50
In cases of 12 bottles	1.00
In jugs of 1½ pints	1.00
Zinc, in sheets and nails .....	.02



Droits d'Exportation.

Designation des objets.	Droits.
Acajou	les 1,000 pieds..
	<i>Gourdes.</i> 3.00
Bois jaune ou de fustic	les 1,000 livres..
Gaïac.....	les 1,000 livres..
Campêche	les 1,000 livres..
Tous bois de teinture.....	les 1,000 livres..
Cacao.....	les 100 livres..
Café.....	les 100 livres..
Cuivre.*	les 100 livres..
Coton.....	les 100 livres..
Cuir de bœufs.....	la livre..
Cire.....	les 100 livres..
Écaille	la livre..
Pitte en crins.....	le gallon..
Sirup de miel	le gallon..

* Le vieux cuivre d'après la loi du 4 octobre 1876 peut être exporté et paie un droit de sortie, par livre, de 2 pour cent.

NOTA.—Aux termes de la loi du 20 août 1872, les droits d'exportation cidessus sont surélevés d'une surtaxe de 20 pour cent.



Export Duties.

Articles.	Duties.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mahogany	3. 00
Wood—	
Yellow or fustic	1. 00
Guaiacum.....do.....	1. 00
Campeche.....do.....	1. 00
And all dyewoods	1. 00
Cacao	1. 50
Coffee	2. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Copper, old	(*)
Cotton.....	1. 50
Hides, ox .....	. 02
Wax .....	. 50
Shell, tortoise. ....	. 12
Pita, in fiber.....	3. 00
Sirup, honey.....	. 04

*Duty 2 per cent.

NOTE.—The above duties are also subject to an additional tax of 20 per cent, which makes them practically one-fifth more than shown in the above table.



Droits de Wharfage.

Designation des objets.	Droits,
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Acier.....le quintal..	. 06
Ail—	
en macornes.....les 100 macornes..	. 50
en grenier.....le quintal..	. 04
Alambics avec leurs accessoires.....chaque..	2. 00
Ancre de navires ou à jet.....le quintal..	. 06
Ardoises en caisses.....la caisse..	. 25
Armoires.....chaque..	1. 00
Avirons.....la douzaine..	. 06
Bahuts.....le jeu..	. 12
Baignoires—	
en cuivre ou en fer-blanc.....chaque..	. 50
ou demi-bains, en cuivre ou en fer-blanc.....chaque..	. 25
en bois ou grandes bailles.....chaque..	. 04
Balances—	
fortes.....chaque..	. 50
à colonne.....chaque..	. 06
de boutique.....la douzaine..	. 12
Balles—	
en bahuts.....le jeu..	. 12
de marchandises sèches, de 2 pieds et au-dessus.....chaque..	. 25
de marchandises sèches, au-dessous de 2 pieds.....chaque..	. 12
Barillages—	
de la grosseur d'un baril de farine.....chaque..	. 12
moitié moins.....chaque..	. 06
Barriques—	
pleines, de 55 à 60 gallons.....chaque..	. 25
pleines, au-dessus de 60 gallons.....chaque..	. 50
vides de 55 à 60 gallons.....chaque..	. 04
vides au-dessus de 60 gallons.....chaque..	. 08
Beurre en frequins.....le cent..	. 12
Bière en tierçons.....chaque..	. 18
Billards.....chaque..	2. 00
Biscuits—	
en barils.....chaque..	. 12
en demi-barils.....chaque..	. 06
en sac.....le quintal..	. 06
en petits barils on frequins.....chaque..	. 04
Bœuf fumé.....le quintal..	. 12
Bois—	
d'acajou (monnaie national).....les 1,000 pieds réduits..	2. 00
jaune ou de fustic.....les 1,000 livres..	. 50
de gaïac, de brésillet.....les 1,000 livres..	. 50
équarris, de pitchpin ou de sap.....le millier..	. 50



Wharfage Dues.

Articles.	Duties.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Steel	quintal.06
Garlic—	
In strings.....	100 strings.50
Loose	quintal.04
Stills with their accessories	each. 2.00
Anchors	quintal.06
Slate, in boxes	box.25
Wardrobes	each. 1.00
Oars.....	dozen.06
Trunks.....	nest.12
Bath tubs—	
Copper or tin.....	each.50
Hip bath, copper or tin.....	do.25
Wooden	do.04
Scales—	
Large.....	do.50
With pillar.....	do.06
Druggists'	dozen.12
Packages—	
In trunks	lot.12
Of dry goods, 2 cubic feet or more	each.25
Same, less than 2 feet.....	do.12
Barrels—	
Casks, etc., of merchandise, size of flour barrel	do.12
Half above size.....	do.06
Casks—	
Full, 55 to 60 gallons	do.25
Same, more than 60 gallons	do.50
Empty, 55 to 60 gallons	do.04
Same, more than 60 gallons	do.08
Butter, in firkins	100 pounds.12
Beer in casks.....	each.18
Billiard tables	do. 2.00
Biscuits—	
In barrels	do.12
In half-barrels.....	do.06
In bags.....	quintal.06
In kegs	each.04
Beef, smoked	quintal.12
Wood—	
Mahogany, national money.....	1,000 feet. 2.00
Yellow or fustic	1,000 pounds.50
Guaiacum, Brazil wood	do.50
Squared, pitch pine, spruce.....	1,000.50



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Boucauts—	
en bottes.....chaque..	<i>Gourdes.</i> .. 06
pleins; voyez les articles y contenus.	
Briques.....le millier..	.. 50
Brouettes.....chaque..	.. 06
Buffets.....chaque..	1. 00
Bureaux, secrétaires.....chaque..	1. 00
Cabriolets; voyez Voitures.	
Cabrouets, grands et moyens.....chaque..	.. 50
Cacao, (monnaie nationale).....le mille..	.. 50
Caisses—	
de provisions, se vendant à la livre ou au cent.....le quintal..	.. 12
de harengs saurs.....chaque..	.. 04
de marchandises sèches, de 2 pieds et plus.....chaque..	.. 25
de marchandises sèches, au-dessous de 2 pieds.....chaque..	.. 12
Campêche, (monnaie nationale).....les 1,000 livres..	.. 50
Canapés divers.....chaque..	.. 25
Carreaux—	
de marbre.....les 1,000..	2. 00
de Barsac.....la brasse..	.. 25
d'Alotte, la pierre de bourg et autres grosses pierres de construction, .....la douzainè..	.. 25
ordinaires.....le millier..	.. 50
Carrosses; voyez Voitures.	
Cassettes.....le jeu..	.. 12
Chaises diverses.....la douzainè..	1. 00
Chapeaux.....le boucaut ou caisse..	.. 50
Chapiteaux pour alambics, détachés.....chaque..	.. 30
Chandelles en caisses.....le quintal..	.. 12
Charbon de terre.....le boucaut..	.. 50
Chars à bancs; voyez Voitures.	
Chaudières—	
à sucre.....chaque..	.. 25
en fonte.....le quintal..	.. 12
Cloches en fer, en fonte ou cuivre.....le quintal..	.. 12
Clous de toutes qualités.....le quintal..	.. 12
Cochon fumé.....le quintal..	.. 12
Commodès.....chaque..	1. 00
Cordages, divers.....le quintal..	.. 12
Coton, (monnaie nationale).....le millier..	.. 50
Couleuvres pour alambics, détachées.....chaque..	.. 30
Cuir de boeufs en poil, (monnaie nationale).....les 100 cuirs..	.. 50
Cuivre.....le quintal..	.. 06
Dames-jeannes de toutes grandeurs, vides ou pleines.....chaque..	.. 02
Demi-barils en général, gros comme ½ baril de farine.....chaque..	.. 06
Digdales pleines ou vides.....chaque..	.. 02
Dragées—	
par caisses de 12 bouteilles ou 12 pobans ou 30 fioles.....la caisse..	.. 06
par caisses doubles.....la caisse..	.. 12
Eaux-de-vie (mêmes droits que le genièvre et le whisky).	
Ebichettes; voyez Tamis.	
Echalottes—	
en grenier.....le quintal..	.. 04
en macornes.....les 100 macornes..	.. 50
Enclumes.....chaque..	.. 25



Articles.	Duties.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Hogsheads—	
In shooks	each
Full ; see articles of contents.	.06
Bricks	1,000
Wheelbarrows	each
Sideboards	do
Desks	do
	I.00
	I.00
Carts, large and medium	do
Cacao (national money)	1,000 pounds
Boxes—	
Of provisions sold by the pound or hundred	quintal
Of pickled herring	each
Of dry articles, 2 feet or more	do
Same, less than 2 feet	do
Campeche wood (national money)	1,000 pounds
Sofas, settees, etc	each
Paving blocks—	
Marble	1,000
Of Barsac	6 feet
D'Alotte and other coarse building stones	dozen
Ordinary	1,000
	.12
	.04
	.25
	.12
	.50
	.25
	2.00
	.25
	.25
	.50
	.12
	I.00
	.50
	.30
	.12
	.50
	.12
	.12
	.12
	I.00
	.12
	.50
	.30
	.50
	.06
	.02
	.06
	.02
	.06
	.02
	.06
	.12
	.06
	.12
	.04
	.50
	.25



Designation des objets.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Esparts	chaque.. .06
Etain.....	le quintal.. .06
Etaux.....	chaque.. .12
Essences diverses.....	le millier.. .50
Faïence—	
en boucauts.....	le boucaut.. .50
en paniers.....	le panier.. .36
en harasses.....	chaque.. .36
en grandes caisses.....	chaque.. .36
en mannequins ou demi-paniers.....	chaque.. .18
Farine—	
de froment ou de seigle.....	le baril.. .12
de froment ou de seigle.....	le demi-baril.. .06
Fer en barre, en saumon, en lame.....	le quintal.. .06
Ferraille.....	le boucaut.. .50
Ferremets.....	chaque.. .19
non enfutaillés.....	le quintal.. .06
Feuillards—	
en fer.....	le quintal.. .06
en bois.....	le millier.. .50
Fontaines.....	chaque.. .12
Formes à sucre et canaris.....	la douzaine.. .12
Frequin; voyez les articles y contenus.	
Fromages.....	le quintal.. .12
Fruits—	
à l'eau-de-vie, la caisse de 12 bouteilles, 12 pobans ou 30 fioles....	chaque.. .06
à l'eau-de-vie, en caisses doubles.....	la caisse.. .12
Genièvre—	
en futailles de 60 gallons.....	chaque futaille.. .25
en futailles de plus de 60 gallons.....	chaque futaille.. .50
en potiches ou en caisse.....	la caisse ou les 12 potiches.. .06
Grappin.....	le quintal.. .06
Harpes.....	chaque.. I. 00
Horloges—	
de maison, grosses.....	chaque.. I. 00
de cuisine ou d'antichambre.....	chaque.. .25
Huile—	
en caisses de 12 bouteilles, 12 pobans ou 30 fioles.....	chaque.. .06
en caisses doubles.....	chaque.. .12
en touques.....	chaque.. .02
en caves de 12 pobans.....	chaque.. .04
en frequins.....	chaque.. .04
Jambons non enfutaillés.....	le quintal.. .12
Jarres assorties.....	chaque.. .12
Langues de bœuf fourrées, non enfutaillés.....	chaque.. .12
Lard en planches, non enfutaillé.....	le quintal.. .12
Lattes.....	chaque.. .50
Liqueurs—	
de toutes qualités, en caisses de 12 bouteilles, 12 pobans ou 30 fioles,	chaque.. .06
de toutes qualités, en caisses doubles.....	chaque.. .12
en ancras, l'ancre de 8 gallons.....	chaque.. .06
en ancras, l'ancre de 4 gallons et moins.....	chaque.. .03
Lits, divers.....	chaque.. I. 00



Articles.	Duties.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Spars.....	each..... .06
Tin.....	quintal..... .06
Vises.....	each..... .12
Essences, various.....	per 1,000..... .50
Crockery—	
In hogsheads.....	hogshead..... .50
In baskets.....	basket..... .36
In crates.....	each..... .36
In large boxes.....	do..... .36
In hampers or half baskets.....	do..... .18
Flour—	
Wheat or rye.....	barrel..... .12
Same.....	half barrel..... .06
Iron—	
Bar, pig, or plate.....	quintal..... .06
Old.....	hogshead..... .50
Ironware.....	cask..... .19
Not in casks.....	quintal..... .06
Hoops—	
Iron.....	do..... .06
Wooden.....	1,000..... .50
Fountains.....	each..... .12
Molds and jars for sugar.....	dozen..... .12
Firkins, according to contents.	
Cheese.....	quintal..... .12
Fruits—	
Brandied, case of 12 bottles, 12 jugs, or 30 vials.....	each..... .06
In double cases.....	case..... .12
Gin—	
In casks of 60 gallons.....	cask..... .25
Casks of more than 60 gallons.....	do..... .50
Jugs or cases.....	case or 12 jugs..... .06
Grappling irons.....	quintal..... .06
Harps.....	each..... 1. 00
Clocks—	
House, large.....	do..... 1. 00
Kitchen or hall.....	do..... .25
Oil—	
In cases of 12 bottles, 12 jugs, or 30 vials.....	case..... .06
In double cases.....	do..... .12
In cans.....	can..... .04
In sets of 12 bottles.....	set..... .04
In firkins.....	firkin..... .02
Hams, not in casks.....	quintal..... .12
Jars, assorted.....	each..... .12
Tongues, ox, stuffed, not in casks.....	do..... .12
Bacon, sides, not in casks.....	quintal..... .12
Laths.....	each..... .50
Liqueurs—	
All kinds, in cases of 12 bottles, 12 jugs, or 30 vials.....	case..... .06
In double cases.....	do..... .12
In kegs of 8 gallons.....	keg..... .06
In kegs of 4 gallons or less.....	do..... .03
Bedsteads, various.....	each..... 1. 00



Designation des objets.	Droits.	
Madère, en barriques, de 55 à 60 gallons	chaque.	<i>Gourdes.</i> .25
Mais—		
en grains ou en farine	le baril. . . . .	.21
en grains ou en farine	le demi-baril. . . . .	.06
Malles—		
de marchandises sèches, de 2 pieds et au-dessus	chaque. . . . .	.25
de marchandises sèches, au-dessous de 2 pieds	chaque. . . . .	.12
Mantègue, en frequins	le quintal. . . . .	.12
Marchandises en général, se vendant à la livre, au cent et au millier,		
.	le quintal. . . . .	.12
Matelas, en cargaison	chaque. . . . .	.12
Merrains	le millier. . . . .	.50
Meules à aiguiser, assorties	la douzaine.	I.00
Mortiers—		
de fer ou de cuivre, pour pharmacie	chaque. . . . .	.12
de marbre, assortis	la douzaine. . . . .	.25
Morue—		
bacaliau, en boucauts	le boucaut. . . . .	.50
bacaliau, en tierçons	le tierçon. . . . .	.18
Moulins—		
à vapeur, pour sucreries	chaque.	I.00
à vanner et à piler le café	chaque.	I.00
à tabac	chaque. . . . .	.25
à passer et à peigner le coton	chaque.	I.00
à mais, non enfutaillés	chaque. . . . .	.04
Nattes de jonc	la douzaine. . . . .	.12
Ognons—		
en greniers	le quintal. . . . .	.04
en macornes	les 100 macornes. . . . .	.50
Orgues	chaque. . . . .	.25
Osier	les 100 poignées. . . . .	.12
Paniers en osier, vides, assortis	la douzaine. . . . .	.12
Peaux—		
diverses, non emballées, grandes	la douzaine. . . . .	.12
diverses, non emballées, petites, de cabrit, chèvre, mouton et cochon,		
.	la douzaine. . . . .	.06
Peintures en frequins	le quintal. . . . .	.12
Pelles	la douzaine. . . . .	.06
Pianos-fortés	chaque.	I.00
Pièces—		
à eau et a guildive, de 55 à 60 gallons	chaque. . . . .	.25
à eau et à guildive au-dessus de 60 gallons	chaque. . . . .	.50
Pierres; voyez Carreaux.		
Pinces et piquois	le quintal. . . . .	.06
Pitte	les 1,000 livres. . . . .	.50
Plomb en saumon et en planches	le quintal. . . . .	.06
Poêles et poêlons, non enfutaillés	la douzaine. . . . .	.06
Poids—		
de fer et en cuivre, pour balances	le quintal. . . . .	.06
de toutes sortes	le baril. . . . .	.12
de toutes sortes	le demi-baril. . . . .	.06
Pompes—		
à incendie	chaque.	I.00
à navire	chaque. . . . .	.25
à puits et à manivelle	chaque. . . . .	.12



Articles.	Duties.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Madeira wine, in casks of 55 to 60 gallons	cask125
Indian corn—	
In the grain or in meal	barrel12
Same	half barrel06
Trunks—	
With dry articles, 2 feet or more	each25
Same, less than 2 feet	do12
Lard, in firkins	quintal12
Merchandise in general, sold by weight	do12
Mattresses, in cargo	each12
Staves	1,00050
Grindstones, assorted	dozen I. 00
Mortars—	
Druggists', iron or copper	each12
Same, marble, assorted	do25
Codfish—	
In hogsheads	hogshead50
In casks	cask18
Mills—	
Steam, for sugar factories	each I. 00
For fanning and cleaning coffee	do I. 00
For ginning cotton	do I. 00
Tobacco	do25
For Indian corn not in casks	do04
Mats, reed	dozen12
Onions—	
Loose	quintal04
In strings	100 strings50
Organs	each25
Osier	100 bunches12
Caskets, osier, empty, assorted	dozen12
Skins—	
Various, not baled, large	do12
Small, not baled, kid, goat, sheep, and pig	do06
Paints, in kegs	quintal12
Shovels	dozen06
Pianos	each I. 00
Butts—	
(Pipes) for water or rum, 55 to 60 gallons	do25
Same, more than 60 gallons	do50
Picks and crowbars	quintal06
Pita	1,000 pounds50
Lead, pig or sheet	quintal06
Skillets and frying pans, not in casks	dozen06
Weights—	
Iron or copper, for scales	quintal06
All kinds	barrel12
Same	half barrel06
Fire engines	each I. 00
Pumps—	
Ships'	do25
For well and with crank	do12



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Presses—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
hydrauliques	chaque 1. 00
d'imprimerie	chaque 1. 00
à copier, non encaissées	chaque 25
à relieur, non encaissées	chaque 25
à timbrer, non encaissées	chaque 12
Provisions en caisses; voyez Caisses.	
Poulies assorties, non encaissées	la douzaine 06
Quitterines; voyez Voitures.	
Riz en boucauts, en tierçons, en demi-tierçons et en sacs	le quintal 12
Roues—	
de cabrouet, détachées	la paire 40
de voiture	la paire 25
Rouleaux; voyez Toilerie.	
Sacs vides, non emballés	les 100 25
Salaisons—	
en tierçons	chaque 18
en barils	chaque 12
en demi-barils	chaque 06
en frequins ou caves de 12 pobans	chaque 04
Savon en caisses	le quintal 12
Secrétaires portatifs, en acajou ou autres bois	chaque 04
Serinettes	chaque 04
Soufflets—	
de forge, non emballés	chaque 25
de bouchers, non emballés	le quintal 12
Tabac en andouilles, non emballés	le quintal 12
Tables de toutes espèces	chaque 25
Tamis de laine ou de laiton	la douzaine 25
Terraille—	
en boucauts	chaque 50
en paniers ou harasses	chaque 36
en greniers	les 100 pièces 1. 00
Tierçons; voyez les articles y contenus.	
Toileries—	
en boucauts	chaque 50
en tierçons	chaque 18
telles que colette, toile d'emballage et autres non emballées	le rouleau 04
Tôle	le quintal 06
Tombereaux	chaque 1. 00
Trictracs	chaque 25
Tuiles	le millier 50
Vermicelle, macaroni et autres pâtes en caisses ou paniers	le quintal 12
Vin—	
en barriques de 55 à 60 gallons	chaque 25
en barriques de plus de 60 gallons	chaque 50
en tierçons	chaque 18
en caisses de 12 bouteilles, 12 pobans ou 30 fioles	chaque 06
en caisses doubles	chaque 12
Vinaigre—	
en barriques de 55 à 60 gallons	la barrique 25
en ancras de 4 gallons	chaque 06
en ancras de moins de 4 gallons	chaque 03
en frequins	le frequin 04
en caves de 12 pobans	la cave 04



Articles.	Duties.
Presses—	<i>Dollars</i>
Hydraulic.....each..	1. 00
Printing.....do.....	1. 00
Copying, not boxed.....do.....	. 25
Binders', not boxed.....do.....	. 25
Stamping, not boxed.....do.....	. 12
Provisions in cases; see Cases.	
Pulleys, assorted, not boxed.....dozen..	. 06
Rice, in hogsheads, tierces, half-tierces, and bags.....quintal..	. 12
Wheels—	
Cart, loose.....pair..	. 40
Carriage.....do.....	. 25
Bags, sacks, empty, not baled.....100..	. 25
Salt meats.....cask..	. 18
Same.....barrel..	. 12
Same.....half-barrel..	. 06
Same.....keg or package of 12 jars..	. 04
Soap, in boxes.....quintal..	. 12
Desks, portable, mahogany or other wood.....each..	. 04
Bird organs.....do.....	. 04
Bellows—	
Forge, not packed.....do.....	. 25
Butchers', not packed.....quintal..	. 12
Tobacco, pig-tail, not packed.....do.....	. 12
Tables, all kinds.....each..	. 25
Sieves, wool or brass.....dozen..	. 25
Earthenware—	
In hogsheads.....hogshead..	. 50
In baskets or hampers.....each..	. 36
Loose.....100 pieces..	1. 00
Cloths—	
Linen or cotton, in hogsheads.....hogshead..	. 50
Same, in casks.....cask..	. 18
Such as osnaburgs, packing cloth, and others, not baled.....roll..	. 04
Sheet iron.....quintal..	. 06
Tumbrils, carts.....each..	1. 00
Backgammon boards.....each..	. 25
Tiles.....1,000..	. 50
Vermicelli, macaroni, and other pastes, in boxes or baskets.....quintal..	. 12
Wine—	
In casks, from 55 to 60 gallons.....cask..	. 25
Same, more than 60 gallons.....do.....	. 50
In tierces.....tierce..	. 18
In boxes of 12 bottles, 12 jugs, or 30 vials.....box..	. 06
In double boxes.....do.....	. 12
Vinegar—	
In casks of 55 to 60 gallons.....cask..	. 25
In kegs of 4 gallons.....keg..	. 06
In kegs of less than 4 gallons.....do.....	. 03
In rundlets.....rundlet..	. 04
In assortments of 12 flasks.....assortment..	. 04



Designation des objets.	Droits.
Voitures—	<i>Gourdes.</i>
carrosses, calèches, cabriolets, quatterines, chars-à-bancs et tilburys, chaque..	2. 00
d'enfants, à ressorts chaque..	. 25
Whiskey—	
en futailles de 60 gallons..... chaque..	. 25
en futailles de plus de 60 gallons..... chaque..	. 50
en caisses ou potiches..... la caisse ou les 12 potiches..	. 06
Zinc en feuilles et en clous..... le quintal..	. 06



Articles.	Duties.
Carriages—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chaises, cabs, "quitterines," jaunting carts, and tilburies.....each..	2.00
Children's, with springs.....do....	.25
Whisky—	
In casks, barrels, etc., of 60 gallons.....cask..	.25
In same, more than 60 gallons.....do....	.50
In boxes or jugs.....case or 12 jugs..	.06
Zinc, in sheet or nails.....quintal..	.06

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APPENDIX C.

American Trade in Haiti.

The following report on the trade of the United States with Haiti was prepared by Consul-General Durham and published in the Consular Reports issued by the Department of State in June, 1893:

The Department requests "a detailed report setting forth in what respect the manufacturers of the United States fail to comply with the demands of consumers" in Haiti, and "in what respect the manufacturers in Europe excel them in complying with the wants, tastes, and peculiarities of the people in preparing and decorating their merchandise and in packing it for transportation." The instruction requires that each class of goods shall be treated separately, with a statement as to what is necessary to meet popular demands, the reasons for the demand, and the relative costs of production and transportation from European and American manufacturers.

I regret that after most careful attempts to study local conditions and after interviews with reliable merchants I find that the results of my inquiry must fall short of the Department's requirements. I found early in my investigations that each class of goods required special information and experience, and that the opinions of the specialists themselves differed as to the reasons for local demands and preferences. I have therefore been compelled to refrain from venturing into some of the details required by the instruction. Some



statements of a general character, however, which may be useful to manufacturers in the United States, are submitted.

J. B. Vital, esq., United States consular agent at Jacmel, a merchant of experience and high standing, writes me in reply to my request for information:

To my knowledge, American goods are appreciated here. The chief reason I can give why they are not imported in larger quantities is the very limited and short credits merchants in the United States give to their clients abroad, while in Europe credits of four, six, and nine months are generally granted.

It is not unusual for European shippers to give from two to six months' credit and to accept sixty and ninety day drafts in payment at the expiration of the credit interval. American manufacturers meet this by selling through commission houses in New York, the commission men paying cash and granting the credits.

It must be remembered that the Haitian coffee (60,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds annually), which pays for imports into this country, goes almost exclusively to Europe. Merchants here, in order to pay for imported goods, whether American or European, draw against their coffee shipments by drafts on Paris or Hamburg. The development of the European trade and the European system of credits has been, therefore, a natural growth. It should be fully considered in the formation of any scheme for extending American commerce in Haiti.

The development of popular taste has been naturally along the same lines. To meet these natural growths, it must be borne in mind that a class like the Haitian consumers, generally illiterate and insular, are conservative to the last degree. As a rule they want what they are used to buying; and the success of those houses in the United States which have competed in this market has been due in great measure to their carefully studying local conditions.

Mr. Charles Weymann, an American merchant of experience and importance at this capital, to whom this office is indebted for valuable information of a commercial character, says:

I would suggest to our manufacturers that to conquer this trade over European competition it will be necessary to send to the principal ports of Haiti special



agents to study the needs and wants of the people, to offer their goods of various kinds, to state and compare prices and makes of similar foreign goods. Orders should be executed through commission merchants in order to compete with the European credit system.

A constant advantage to the American manufacturer is the difference of about 50 per cent in freight charges, the European average being about 25 cents per cubic foot and the American (per steamer from New York) about 12½ cents.

In cotton goods prices have been steadily increasing in recent years. Cotton domestic, blue checks, denims, and prints promise to drive out the corresponding English articles. In percale prints, 30 inches, we have not succeeded in competing with the French (Mulhouse) percales, because the latter are believed to be superior in pattern and finish. Garner batistes, 30 inches, however, are generally regarded as equal to any produced in England or France. The local demand comprises several conditions, the most important of which are price, dimension, pattern, and packing. The prices of goods of constant weights vary with the price of cotton. In some parts of Haiti the consumers can not understand these fluctuations—why, for instance, a yard of the same cotton cloth should cost more this year than last. The obliging European manufacturer overcomes this difficulty. At the order of a merchant he will produce for the same price an article of the same pattern and width as that made when cotton was cheaper. He is careful, however, to introduce into the fabric inferior Egyptian and Indian raw material to reduce the weight. Though one would not desire to appear even to suggest competition in practices of this character, still this deception must be reported as a commercial fact. I am reliably informed that it is practised to a great extent. The Haitian customs laws make it more profitable for an importer to buy at certain widths. The European manufacturers make any widths required. I am informed that American manufacturers are reluctant to depart from the dimensions usual in their home markets. The Haitian retailers prefer short pieces, and the European manu-



facturer cuts his cloth for the market. The American manufacturers, I am informed, prefer not to depart from their rule of making 40 and 50 yards to the piece, and importers here are often compelled to have these cut, before shipping from New York, into 10 and 20 ell pieces for the Haitian retailers. Those European manufacturers who sell through commission men give them long credits, while New York commission men must buy for cash or on short terms.

Thread and worsted, spool and machine thread, twine, cordage, etc., are principally from England and Germany. Prices are slightly lower in Europe, but the difference is scarcely appreciable, in view of the cheaper freights and greater convenience in buying from New York. It seems that a proper effort to open this branch of trade has not been made by American houses.

Carriages, wagons, etc., come chiefly from the United States. New York and New Haven are the principal competitors.

Drugs, chemicals, etc., come principally from the United States.

Food and food products come almost entirely from the United States through New York and Boston. The exceptions are European specialties in canned and preserved goods.

Furniture and articles of housekeeping come almost entirely from the United States.

Hardware, cutlery, etc., come from the United States and Germany. The American trade is rapidly supplanting that of Germany. This fact is due to the thorough manner in which the market has been studied by our representatives of hardware houses; for, though the American goods are regarded as superior, they are dearer. The market has been well gone over, and we are doing well in competition.

The linen from the north of Ireland and the hemp and jute of England and Scotland are preferred, as being cheaper and more suitable to the market than the corresponding American products.

Attempts to introduce American shoes have not succeeded.



France may be said to control the market. Expert opinions differ as to the cause. Some say that the French produce a better shoe than the Americans for less money; others say that the Americans have not studied the market.

Saddles and harness are principally English. They are much preferred over the American articles, and they are declared to be both better and cheaper.

Rubber goods are not generally used, and the excessive heat is unfavorable to the development of a market. The few rubber shoes and mackintoshes used come from New York.

Liquors of all kinds, except beer and native rum, come from France. Hamburg attempted to build up a trade in inferior imitations, but was not successful. Beer comes from France, England, the United States, and Germany. It is generally of an inferior quality. There seems to be an opportunity for American producers to build up a large trade in a good article, well preserved to resist the influences of this climate without resort to too heavy fortification by alcohol.

Sugar machinery is used comparatively little in this country. Liverpool produces cheaper small mills, but those from the United States are often chosen for the convenience in shipment and delivery.

In saws, bolts, files, etc., the American goods are rapidly supplanting all others.

Musical instruments generally come from France. In later years Vienna has competed. Paris pianos appears to be the most popular. An upright of this make, I am informed, costs in Paris 1,800 francs (\$347.40), less 30 per cent discount; and a grand, 3,000 francs (\$579), less the same discount. They are regarded here as good instruments.

Paints and painters' utensils and supplies come from the United States.

Illuminating oils come from the United States. They comprise a large and growing trade.



No window glass is sold, Table glass of the better grades comes from France; it is said to be cheaper. Lamp glass comes chiefly from the United States.

Stationery, writing, bill, and note papers are said to be dearer in the United States, but are generally preferred. Cheap papers come from Paris.

Watches and clocks formerly came from Paris. During the past five years, however, the sale of American articles has been steadily increasing. The cheap nickel makes were the pioneers; now the fine grades of American clocks and watches are in demand.

Silver-plated ware comes from the United States. Solid silver-ware comes from Paris.

Wearing apparel of all kinds comes from Paris, with slight competition from Germany.

Though lamps are not mentioned in the Department circular, it ought to be said that the demand for lamps offers a thriving trade to American manufacturers. In the cheap grades we now sell a considerable number, but the more valuable grades are said to be cheaper and more artistic in Paris. My personal observation is that the burners made in the United States are superior; and, if American invention has solved the problem of giving a more steady and brilliant light with the same expenditure of oil, the matters of price and decorative design ought not to present serious difficulties. The decorative work now done in the United States ought, it seems to me, to become popular if properly introduced into Haiti. This branch of trade is important, because this country is estimated to have 800,000 inhabitants, and the streets and houses are lighted exclusively by lamps and candles.

JOHN S. DURHAM,

Consul-General.

PORT AU PRINCE.



APPENDIX D.

Weights and Measures.

The old weights of Haiti are about 8 per cent heavier than the English. The French metric system is also made use of. The old weights and measures are: Of length, the aune = 46.77 inches, the pied (12.78 inches) of 12 pouces or 144 lignes; of weight, the quintal (107.92 pounds) of 100 livres of 16 ounces each; the French livre of 500 grammes (1.1 pounds) is the one most in use; of capacity, the gallon (4 quarts, liquid), and the pinte (0.95 quart, liquid).

The toise of 6 pieds and pas of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pieds are also used, and the carreau de terre, the measure of land = 119.6 square yards.



APPENDIX E.

Tariff Proclamation.

The tariff act of the United States Congress, approved October 1, 1890, and known as the McKinley bill, contained a paragraph providing for the negotiation of commercial reciprocal arrangements with countries producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, and directed the President of the United States to suspend, by proclamation, the provisions of that act for the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides coming from such countries as failed by January 1, 1892, to reciprocate in the removal or modification of duties on agricultural and other products of the United States. Haiti did not negotiate a commercial treaty within the time stipulated, and the President of the United States issued the following proclamation on March 15, 1892:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in Section 3 of an Act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes" approved October 1, 1890, it was provided as follows:

"That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars,



molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country the duties hereinafter set forth”:

And whereas, it has been established to my satisfaction, and I find the fact to be, that the Government of Hayti does impose duties or other exactions upon the agricultural and other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, in accordance with the provisions of said Act, I deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 3 of said Act, by which it is made my duty to take action, do hereby declare and proclaim that the provisions of said Act relating to the free introduction of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of Hayti, shall be suspended from and after this fifteenth day of March, 1892, and until such time as said unequal and unreasonable duties and exactions are removed by Hayti and public notice of that fact given by the President of the United States, and I do hereby proclaim that on and after this fifteenth day of March, 1892, there will be levied, collected, and paid upon sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from Hayti, during such suspension, duties as provided by said Act as follows:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch Standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch Standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, two hundredths of one cent per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch Standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch Standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch Standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound.



All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard of color, two cents per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, four cents per gallon.

Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, three cents per pound.

On tea, ten cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins, with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.



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