Transhipment of goods. Subordinate Consular officers. Disputes to be settled.

for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. Transhipment of Goods.

XI. Transhipments only to be made with special licence.

No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the superintendent of customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XII. Subordinate Consular Officers.

XII. Subordinate officers may be appointed at the anchorages of the shipping.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships, to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

XIII. Disputes between British Subjects and Chinese.

XIII. Disputes to be settled, if possible, amicably (by arbitration).

Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

Addresses of British merchants to Chinese officers.

Punishment of Chinese and English respectively.

XIV. British Government Cruizers anchoring within the Ports.

XIV. A government vessel will be stationed in each port.

-An English government cruizer will anchor within each of the five ports, that the consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruizers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident consul will keep the superintendent of customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruizers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. On the Security to be given for British Merchant Vessels.

XV. The British Consul will be "Security" for British ships.

It has hitherto been the custom, when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese hong-merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five ports.

Section 3.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE WITH CHINA.

This and the succeeding statements relating to the foreign trade with China were drawn up by R. Thom, when engaged with the Chinese commissioners in settling the new tariff. It contains in the

1*st* column.—List of the articles of import.
3*d* „ The imperial duties and charges, so far as they could be ascertained.
4*th* „ The former actual duties upon the goods, or an approximation to them.
5*th* „ The present new duties carried out in taels, mace, candareens, cash; and in dollars and cents. The third column in £ *s. d. is carried out at so much per cwt.* or *per lb.*, answering to the pecul or catty in the other two columns. Otherwise it is for the same amount, i. e. as when the duty is levied per hundred, per piece, dozen, &c. This is for the convenience of those who are conversant with the English currency.
6*th* „ The average annual importation at a moderate estimate.
7*th* „ The average prices of imports taken from a succession of years.
8*th* „ The value annually imported, deduced from the two preceding.
9*th* „ The per centage of the new duties on this annual valuation.
10*th* „ The estimated total amount of duties upon each article.

TABULAR STATEMENT

REGARDING THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE WITH CHINA.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES.	ACTUAL DUTIES.	NEW DUTIES.				ANNUAL IMPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	ANNUAL VALUE.	Per Centage	TOTAL DUTIES.
		T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	$ C.	£ S.	D.					TAELS.
1 Assafœtida,.....	*pecul.*	1 2 0 0	3 4 1 0	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5	0½	*peculs.* 150	$10 per pcl.	$1,500	13	150
2 Beeswax,.....	,,	0 8 0 0	2 1 4 0	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5	0½	,, 100	25 ,,	2,500	5	100
3 Betel-nut,.....	,,	0 1 4 1.2	0 3 2 3.3	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0	9	,, 25,000	2¼ ,,	56,250	9	3,750
4 Bicho de mar,.....	,,	0 3 0 8.1	0 6 4 0.9									
do. 1st sort, or black,.....	,,	—	—	0 8 0 0	1.12	0 4	0½	,, 100	$50 ,,	5,000	2	80
do. 2d sort, or white,.....	,,	—	—	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1	0	,, 100	12 ,,	1,200	2	20
5 Birds-nests,.....	,,	3 9 0 1.9	4 0 8 4									
do. 1st sort, or cleaned,.....	,,	—	—	5 0 0 0	6.94	1 5	2½	*catties* 100	$30 per cat.	3,000	5	5
do. 2d sort, or good middling,	,,	—	—	2 5 0 0	3.47	0 12	7½	,, 100	15 ,,	1,500	5	2½
do. 3d sort, or uncleaned,.....	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2	6¼	,, 100	3 ,,	300	5	½
6 Camphor, (Malay).....	,,	102 7 2 7.3	105 7 5 9.4									
do. *1st quality, or clean,.*	*catty.*	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5	0½	,, 150	$20 ,,	3,000	7	150
do. 2d quality, or refuse,.	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2	6¼	,, 100	10 ,,	1,000	7	50
7 Cloves, 1st quality, or picked	*pecul.*	2 0 0 0	8 8 0 0	1 5 0 0	2.10	0 7	6¾	*peculs* 200	$20 per pcl.	4,000	10	300
do. 2d ,, or mother cloves	,,	1 4 0 0	2 0 2 0	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2	6¼	,, 100	7 ,,	700	9½	50
8 Clocks, large, weighing 500 *cat.*	*each.*	13 0 9 1.4	13 2 5 2									
do. middle size, ,, 300 ,,	,,	6 5 7 1.6	6 6 6 7.9									
do. small size, ,, 100 ,,	,,	1 3 3 4.8	1 3 6 6.9									
Time-pieces, and gold watches,.....per 5	*catties*	1 0 2 9.2	1 0 3 0.8									
Other kinds of watches, per 5	,,	0 5 1 5.9	0 5 1 7.5									
Clocks, watches, spy-glasses, writing-desks, dressing-boxes, perfumery, cutlery, hardware, &c., &c ,.....	.....	.....	.....	5 p. cent.	ad va	lorem.				130,000	5	5,000

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES.	ACTUAL DUTIES.	NEW DUTIES.			ANNUAL IMPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	ANNUAL VALUE.	Per Centage	TOTAL DUTIES.
		T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	$ C.	£ S. D.					TAELS.
9 Canvas, of 30 *a* 40 yds. by 24 *a* 31 inches wide.....	*bolt.*	0 3 0 0	0 5 9 0	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 3 0	*bolts* 200	$3 per bolt.	$ 1,600	8	100
10 Cochineal,.....	*pecul.*	1 3 3 4.8	1 8 1 6.9	5 0 0 0	6.94	1 5 2½	*peculs* 200	100 per pcl.	20,000	6½	1,000
Coral, 1st quality coral, & beads	,,	128 3 9 6.1	128 4 2 8.2								
do. 2d quality of coral,.....	,,	77 0 5 8.3	77 0 9 0.4								
do. 3d quality of coral,.....	,,	12 8 8 5.9	12 9 1 8								
do. 4th quality of coral,.....	,,	6 4 6 8.7	6 5 0 0.8								
11 Cornelians, 100 stones estimated at 6 catties 4 taels,.....	*hund.*	1 6 0 7.5	1 6 0 9.5	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 3 0		$6 p. hund.	estimated		
do. Beads,.....	*pecul.*	12 8 8 5.9	12 9 1 8	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾		$130 per pcl.	at 100,000	10	7,500
12 Cotton,.....	,,	0 2 9 8	1 7 4 0	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	*pls.* 500,000	$10 ,,	5,000,000	5¼	200,000
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz:—											
1st quality Longcloths, white, ps. of 5 catties,.....	*piece.*	0 6 4 4.3	0 6 4 5.9	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 10¾	*ps.* 100,000	$3 per piece	300,000	6⅔	15,000
2d quality Longcloths, white	,,	0 2 8 5	0 7 0 2								
3d quality Longcloths gray or unbleached, 5 catties,.....	,,	0 0 6 9.3	0 3 7 3	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 7¼	*ps.* 400,000	2½ ,,	1,000,000	5½	40,000
Twilled cloth, white or gray	,,	0 2 8 4.8	0 2 8 6.4	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 7¼	*ps.* 20,000	2½ ,,	50,000	5½	2,000
Cambrics and Muslins,.....	,,	0 2 8 4.8	0 2 8 6.4	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 10¾					
Chintz and Prints per chang	*chang.*	0 2 5 9.3	0 2 6 0.9								
Chintz and prints per piece of 24 *a* 30 yards,.....	*piece.*	—	—	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1 0	*ps.* 10,000	3 ,,	30,000	9	2,000
Hdkfs, large, i.e. {old over 28 ins. new over 36 ins.	*each.*	0 0 2 0	0 0 3 0	0 0 1 5	.02⅕	0 0 1	*doz.* 50,000	$1½ per doz.	75,000	10	6,000
do. small, i.e. {old under 28 ins. new under 36ins.	,,	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 5	0 0 1 0	.01⅖	0 0 0¾					
Ginghams, piece of 5 catties.	*piece.*	0 2 8 4.8	0 2 8 6.4								
Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velveteens, silk & cotton mixtures, woolen & cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods,.....	.....	.....	.....	5 p. cent.	ad va	lorem.			10,000	5	400

14	Cotton Yarn, & cotton thread,	*pecul.*	0 4 8 3.4	2 4 0 6.4	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*pcls.*	25,000	$25	per pcl.	625,000	5¼	25,000
15	Cow Bezoar,	*catty.*	1 9 2 5	1 9 2 6	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*cats.*	300	10	per cat.	3,000	13	300
16	Cutch,	*pecul.*	0 3 3 3	0 9 3 3	0 3 0 0	.42	0 1 6¼	*pcls.*	5,000	3	per pcl.	15,000	13	1,500
17	Elephants' Teeth, 1st quality, whole,	,,	4 4 1 5.1	5 6 4 7.2	4 0 0 0	5.55	1 0 2	,,	500	50	,,	25,000	10½	2,000
	Elephants' Teeth, 2d quality, broken,	,,	3 9 0 1.9	3 9 3 4	2 0 0 0	2.78	0 10 0	,,	100	25	,,	2,500	10½	200
18	Fishmaws,	,,	—	1 3 8 0	1 5 0 0	2.10	0 7 9¾	,,	1,500	50	,,	75,000	4	2,250
19	Flints,	,,	0 0 6 4.2	0 2 4 6.3	0 0 5 0	.07	0 0 3	,,	1,000	½	,,	500	14	50
20	Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware,	,,	3 0 0 0	4 6 0 0	5 p. cent.							10,000	5	400
21	Gambier,	,,	—	—	0 1 5 0	.21	0 0 9	*pcls.*	4,000	$2¼	per pcl.	9,000	9	600
22	Ginseng, 1st quality,	,,	38 5 5 4.9	47 5 8 7	38 0 0 0	52.77	9 11 7	,,	1,000	60	,,	60,000	80	38,000
	do. 2d quality, or refuse,	,,	3 9 0 1.9	3 9 3 4	3 5 0 0	4.86	0 17 7¾	,,	500	10	,,	5,000	50	1,750
23	Gold and Silver Thread, 1st quality, or real,	*catty.*	0 1 2 8.8	0 1 2 9.2	0 1 3 0	.18	0 0 7¾	*cattics.*	100	$25	per cat.	2,500	¾	13
	Gold and Silver Thread, 2d quality, or imitation,	,,	0 0 2 8.7	0 0 2 9.1	0 0 3 0	.04	0 0 1¾	,,	160	5	,,	800	¾	5
24	Gums: Benjamin,	*pecul.*	0 2 0 0	2 6 2 0	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*pcls.*	100	15	per pcl.	1,500	9	100
	Olibanum,	,,	0 9 4 9.8	1 1 3 1.9	0 5 0 0	.70	0 2 6¼	,,	5,000	4	,,	20,000	16	2,500
	Myrrh,	,,	1 6 3 0	2 1 1 2.1	0 5 0 0	.70	0 2 6¼	,,	10	7	,,	70	10	5
	Gums unenumerated,		—	—	10 p. cnt.									
25	Horns, buffalo and bullocks'	*pecul.*	—	—	2 0 0 0	2.78	0 10 1	*pcls.*	400	$30	per pcl.	12,000	9	800
26	Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros',	,,	18 0 0 0	23 6 0 0	3 0 0 0	4.17	0 15 1½	,,	300	50	,,	15,000	8	900
27	Linen, fine, 20 *a* 30 yards by 29 *a* 37 ins.,	*piece.*	—	—	0 5 0 0	.70	0 3 0	*yds.*	16,000	½	per yd.	8,000	6	400
	Linen, coarse, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c.,		—	—	5 p. cent									
28	Mace, or flower of nutmeg,	*pecul.*	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*pcls.*	10	$100	pr. pcl.	1,000	1½	10
29	Mother-o'-pearl shells,	,,	0 1 7 9.9	0 3 6 2	0 2 0 0	.28	0 1 0	,,	2,000	4	,,	8,000	6	400
30	Metals, viz;— Copper, unmanufactured, as in slabs,	,,	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	,,	10	30	,,	300	4	10

	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES.	ACTUAL DUTIES.	NEW DUTIES.			ANNUAL IMPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	ANNUAL VALUE.	Per Centage	TOTAL DUTIES.
			T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	T.M.C.C.	$ C.	£ S. D.					TAELS.
	Copper, manufactured as in sheets, rods, &c.,	*pecul.*	0 4 0 0	1 6 2 0	1 5 0 0	2.10	0 7 6¾	*peculs* 50	$40 per pcl.	$2,000	5	75
	Iron, unmanufac. as in pigs,	,,	0 1 7 9.9	0 2 1 2	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 6	,, 2,000	1 ,,	2,000	13	200
	do. manufa. as in bars, rods,	,,	0 1 7 9.9	0 2 1 2	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 9	,, 23,000	2 ,,	46,000	10	3,450
	Lead, in pigs or manufactured	,,	0 4 3 6.5	0 6 0 3.6	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	,, 30,000	4 ,,	120,000	13	12,000
	Spelter,	,,	—	—	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	,, 100	6 ,,	600	9	40
	Tin,	,,	1 0 7 8.2	1 5 1 5.3	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	,, 5,000	14 ,,	70,000	9½	5,000
	Tin plates,	,,	—	—	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	*boxes.*1,000	8 bx of 112 *l.*	8,000	6	300
	Quicksilver,	,,	1 5 9 1.6	1 6 2 3.7	3 0 0 0	4.17	0 15 1½	*peculs.* 100	$100 per pcl.	10,000	4	300
	Steel, unmanuf. Eng. or Swed,	,,	0 4 3 6.5	0 6 1 8.6	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	,, 500	5½ ,,	2,750	10	200
	Unenumerated metals,		—	—	10 p. cent ad valorem.							
31	Nutmegs, 1st sort, or cleaned,	*pecul.*	1 8 4 8.2	4 2 8 0.3	2 0 0 0	2.78	0 10 1	*peculs,* 40	70 per pcl.	2,800	4	80
	do. 2d sort, or uncleaned,	,,	0 6 0 0	0 9 8 0	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	,, 10	35 ,,	350	4	10
	Pearls,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,000		
32	Pepper, (Malay)	,,	0 5 6 4.9	0 8 9 7	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	,, 10,000	5 per pcl.	50,000	11	4,000
33	Putchuck,	,,	1 0 1 4	1 5 8 6.1	0 7 5 0	1.04	0 3 9¼	,, 1,000	10 ,,	10,000	10	750
34	Rattans,	,,	0 1 7 9.9	0 3 6 2	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1 0	,, 10,000	3 ,,	30,000	9	2,000
35	Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds,		—	—	Free					500,000		
36	Rose Maloes,	*pecul.*	3 0 0 0	5 9 0 0	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*peculs,* 50	15 per pcl.	750	9	50
37	Saltpetre; sold only to government,	,,	prohibited.		0 3 0 0	0.42	0 1 6¼	,, 10,000	7 ,,	70,000	6	3,000
38	Shark's fins, 1st sort, or white,	,,	0 4 3 6.5	1 0 0 8.6	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	,, 1,000	30 ,,	30,000	4	1,000
	do. fins 2d sort, black,	,,	0 4 3 6.5	1 0 0 8.6	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,, 2,000	15 ,,	30,000	4	1,000
39	Skins and furs, viz:											
	Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned,	,,	0 2 0 0	0 4 6 0	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,, 10	10 ,,	100	6½	5
	Sea otter skins,	*each.*	1 2 8 8.6	1 2 9 1.8	1 5 0 0	2.10	0 9 1					
	Fox skins, large,	,,	0 0 5 0	0 1 4 5	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 10¾					
	do. small,	,,	0 0 2 5	0 0 7 2.5	0 0 7 5	0.10	0 0 5½	presumed	value.	100,000	5½	4,000
	Tiger, leopard, marten skins.	,,	0 1 0 0	0 1 3 2	0 1 5 0	.21	0 0 10¾					

Land otter, raccoon, shark's,	*hund.*	0 2 4 0	2 3 1 2	2 0 0 0	2.78	0 12 0							
Beaver skins,	,,	2 4 0 0	7 3 0 0	5 0 0 0	6.94	1 5 0							
Hare, Rabbit, Ermine,	,,	0 2 4 0	0 5 1 2	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 3 0							
40 Smalts,	*peccul.*	8 1 3 7.1	8 6 1 9.2	4 0 0 0	5.55	1 0 2	*peculs.*	100	$50 per pcl.		5,000	10⅓	400
41 Soap,	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,,	1,000	7 ,,		7,000	9	500
42 Stockfish, &c.,	,,	—	—	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2 0¼	,,	300	6 ,,		1,800	9	120
43 Seahorse teeth,	,,	—	—	2 0 0 0	2.78	0 10 1	,,	200	30 ,,		6,000	9	400
44 Treasure & specie, of all kinds,		—	—	Free.			presumed		amount		1,000,000		
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c., &c.,	,,	0 5 6 4.9	0 5 9 7	—									
do. do. In quart bottles,	*hund.*	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 6 0							
do. do. In pint bottles,	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 3 0	presumed		value		10,000	5	400
do. do. In casks,	*peccul.*	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼							
46 Woods, viz: Ebony,	,,	0 1 7 9.9	0 3 6 2	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 9	*pcls.*	2,000	$2 per pecul		4,000	10	300
Sandalwood,	,,	1 1 4 2.3	1 6 2 4.4	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,,	7,000	6 ,,		42,000	10½	3,500
Sapan wood,	,,	0 2 0 0	0 6 7 0	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 6	,,	1,000	1½ ,,		1,500	9	100
Unenumerated woods,		—	—	10 p. cent									
47 Woolen Manufactures, viz:—													
Blankets of all kinds,	*each.*	0 1 0 0	0 2 3 0	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 7¼	*pairs,*	1,000	$5 per pair.		5,000	5½	200
Broadcloths, Spanish stripes, habit cloths, &c., per 141 ins.	*chang.*	0 7 1 1.8	1 2 4 2	0 1 5 0	0.21	0 0 11	*ys.*	400,000	$1 per yard.		400,000	5	15,000
Longells,	,,	0 2 1 4.9	0 3 6 9.5	0 0 7 0	.09¾	0 0 5½	*pcs.*	75,000	7 p. piece.		525,000	8	31,500
Worleys, flannel, &c.,	,,	0 3 8 7.6	0 3 8 9.2	0 0 7 0	.09¾	0 0 5¼	*yds.*	2,000	½ per yard		1,000	4¾	35
Dutch Camlets,	,,	1 2 8 8.6	1 2 9 1.8	0 1 5 0	.21	0 0 11	*pcs.*	1,500	30 p. piece.		45,000	6½	2,250
English Camlets,	,,	0 7 7 5.2	0 7 7 8.4	0 0 7 0	.09¾	0 0 5¼	,,	3,000	20 ,,		60,000	6	2,835
Imitation camlets, bombazetts,	,,	0 3 8 7.6	0 3 8 9.2	0 0 3 5	.05	0 0 2½	,,	500	5 ,,		2,500	4½	86
Bunting (narrow)	,,	0 1 9 5.1	0 1 9 6.7	0 0 1 5	.02	0 0 1¼	,,	500	2 ,,		1,000	5	38
Unenumerated woolen goods, silk and woolen, cotton & woolen mixtures,		—	—	5 p. cent.									
48 Woolen Yarn,	*peccul.*	—	—	3 0 0 0	4.17	0 15 1½	*peculs,*	100	$75 per pecl.		7,500	5	300
Articles unenumerated in the tariff		—	—	5 p. cent.									
							Total estimated amount of legal trade,			$11,205,370		T. 456,275	
							Add the Opium Trade, roughly estimated at,			13,794,630			
							Estimated total value of Goods imported into China,			$25,000,000		T. 456,275	

Summary of the preceding.

	Total amt.	Per Cent.	Total Duties.
Opium, Rice, Treasure, and Pearls, which are free, smuggled, or contraband,.....	15,594,630		
Ginseng, both kinds, much of which is smuggled,	65,000	80	39,750
Raw Cotton,.....	5,000,000	5¼	200,000
Cotton manufactures of all kinds, and Cotton yarn, as per statement, Section 7.....	2,090,000	6	90,400
Woolen manufactures of all kinds, as per statement Section 7.....	1,047,000	6	52,244
Metals of all kinds, amounting to.....	261,650	11	21,575
All other kinds of goods, amounting to.....	941,720	7½	52,306
Total as above,	$25,000,000		T. 456,275

Section 3.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

[The chief part of these articles is extracted from the Chinese Repository, Vol. II., pages 447—472, where they were first published. Many additions however, have been here made and the remarks of Mr. Thom upon the foregoing statement embodied therein, making the whole paper a pretty full description of the principal articles of import into this market. The figures placed before some of the names is the number they bear in the tariff; and all the articles mentioned in the preceding statement are here described under the number and title they there bear.]

AGAR-AGAR. This is the Malay name for the tenacious jelly or glue, made chiefly from the *Gigartina tenax*, a marine fucus; it is brought to this country from the Archipelago, as well as made here, and is applied to many useful purposes. The bamboo lattice work of lanterns is covered with paper saturated with this gum, which when dried, is semi-transparent; it is also used in paper and silk manufactures. It is incomparable as a paste; and is not liable to be eaten by insects. When boiled with sugar, it forms a sweet, glutinous jelly, called in Canton 黃凉粉 *wong léung fan*, which is used as a sweetmeat, and sold on stalls in the streets. It is brought from New Holland, New Guinea, and other adjacent islands; between 400 and 500 peculs are imported annually by the Chinese, at a prime cost of $1½ to $2 per pecul. Its cheapness and admirable qualities as a paste, render it worthy the attention of other countries; when cooked with sugar it resembles calve's-foot jelly, and is often seen on tables.

ALE. *See Wine.*

AMBER. This fossil is found on the shores of several islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in some small quantities on the coast of

False amber. Ambergris, where found, and how tested. Arrack; its manufacture.

China and Tungking. A considerable part of the amber in the markets of the east, comes from the eastern coast of Africa; and as far as investigation has gone, it is found in greater or less quantities on all extended lines of seacoast, having been brought from the shores of Europe, America, Africa, and the islands south of Asia. Its value was formerly very great in those countries of the east, where it was used for ornaments and incense; but other substances, cheaper and more odoriferous, have superseded it. Transparent pieces of a lively yellowish brown color are the best, and if there are insects in it the value is greatly increased, but if the pieces are opaque and foul, they are almost valueless. The price is from $8 to $14 per catty, according to the quality and size of the pieces. False amber is brought from India, and sold in Canton at prices almost as great as those which the genuine article bears.

Ambergris. This has been often confounded with amber, which it resembles somewhat in appearance, and is used for nearly the same purposes. The origin of the two, however, differs widely; ambergris being a substance found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It is probably generated in the animal when it is diseased, though whether it be the effect or cause is not ascertained: 362 ounces have been taken from the body of a single whale. Kæmpfer asserts that the Japanese collect it in this manner. Most of it, however, is picked up after strong winds, on the shores of the numerous islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. The shores of Africa afford ambergris in considerable quantities and in large pieces. Good ambergris is a solid, opaque, ash-colored, or marbled, fatty, inflammable substance, with little black spots within, much lighter, but somewhat resembling wax, and gives off an agreeable fragrant odor when heated. The Chinese test its goodness by throwing some of it, scraped very fine, into boiling hot tea, where, if pure, it will diffuse itself equally through the fluid. It has but little taste or smell when cold, but when handled it emits a fragrant odor. It swims on water. The pure white, which is apparently smooth and homogeneous, ought to be rejected, as it is commonly factitious.

Arrack. This spirituous liquor is distilled from different substances in the several countries where it is manufactured; on which account that made at different places is often found to vary much in strength and taste; the three principal kinds are made in Batavia, Goa, and Colombo. That from the former place is the strongest, and is distilled from a mixture of 62 parts of molasses, 3 of toddy or palm wine, and 35 of rice. The process of making it is as follows, and much resembles that for making samshoo; the rice is first boiled, and after cooling, a quantity of yeast is added and the whole pressed into baskets, in which condition it is placed over tubs, and left for eight days; during this time, a liquor flows abundantly from the rice. This liquor is distilled and then mixed with the molasses and toddy, which is all left to ferment for a week in large vats; after the fermentation

Assafœtida. *Beeswax; its uses.* *Betel-nut; definition of the name.*

is over, the arrack is distilled one, two, or three times, according to the strength required. In its effects, this spirit is like rum or gin, though in a less degree, and is a source of much inebriation among all classes, accompanied with the disease and distress attendant upon intoxication in other countries; its intoxicating qualities are often increased by the infusion of other substances by the natives, as hemp-seed, &c. That made at Java is chiefly for home consumption, but is exported to China and India, where it is sold at 40 cents a gallon for the best, and 27 or 30 cents for the poorest. Very little is brought to China, and altogether in junks. The arrack produced at Goa is sweeter than that which comes from Java, being made entirely from toddy, by repeated distillation. It is preferred by the Hindús to the Batavian on that account, through it is an inferior spirit, containing only one seventh of pure alcohol.

1. Assafœtida. This is the concrete juice of the *Ferula assafœtida*, a tree which grows in Persia. To obtain it, the roots, after the earth is removed, are covered with leaves to defend them from the sun for forty days; they are then cut off transversely, and the thick milky juice exudes and thickens on the wound; this when hard is scraped off and another section made. This operation is repeated until the root is exhausted of juice. The gum is nauseous and bitter, and as it grows old loses its efficacy. The masses are composed of grains, of a variegated color; the best color is a pale-red, having the grains nearly white; the odor should be penetrating, and when the piece is broken, the fracture ought to bear a marbled appearance. The vessels employed to carry this drug are so scented with the odor, that they spoil most other goods. It is brought to this market from Bombay, and ranks high in the materia medica of the Chinese physician.

2. Beeswax. This article has been introduced by foreigners from the Indian Archipelago and Europe, though the Chinese also collect it themselves. In the islands where the bees are found, the natives collect the wax from the nests in the forests, disregarding the honey, which is little in quantity and worthless. The islands of Timor and Timorlaut afford beeswax in sufficient quantity to form an important article of export; the Portuguese there send away 20,000 peculs annually to China and India, at a prime cost of $5 per pecul; Chinese junks import it through Macao. The consumption is small. In the eastern parts of China, the product of the tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), and beef and hog's tallow in the south, are used in the manufacture of candles. Wax is only employed to incase the tallow or lard, which, from the heat of the climate and its unclarified condition, never becomes hard.

3. Betel-nut. The leaf of the betel pepper (*Piper betle*), and the nut of the areca palm (*Areca catechu*), together constitute this article, which is improperly called *betel-nut*, and which is used as a masticatory so universally throughout the East. But as an article of

Betel pepper. *Uses of betel-nut, and its preparation; extensively used.*

commerce, the nut is always sold separately, under the name of 'betel-nut,' so called because always used with the leaf of the betel pepper.

The habit of chewing this preparation has extended from the islands, where the plant is found, to the continent of Asia, and it is now used from the Red sea to the Pacific ocean. The areca nut is the fruit of a slender palm, not above six inches in diameter and about thirty feet high. The tree produces fruit from the age of five to twenty-five years. The nut resembles a nutmeg in shape, color, and internal structure, but is a little larger and harder. The annual produce of a single tree is averaged at fourteen pounds; and the little care requisite in procuring it allows the cultivator to sell it at the rate of about half a dollar a pecul. In the Deccan, the expense of rearing the palm is much greater, and the crop more precarious. The betel pepper is the vine from which the leaf is obtained, and for which alone it is cultivated. The flavor of the leaf is very peculiar, being between a herbaceous and an aromatic taste, and is a little pungent. This vine requires a rich soil where there is abundance of water. The tree on which it is supported, it is affirmed, affects the quality and quantity of the produce. It is cultivated throughout the south of China.

The preparation of the betel-nut for use is very simple. The nut is cut into slices, and wrapped in the raw fresh leaves together with a quantity of quick-lime, enough to give it a flavor. All classes of people among the Islanders, male and female, are in the habit of chewing it. "It sweetens the breath," so say those who use it, "rectifies and strengthens the stomach, and preserves the teeth;" it also gives the teeth, lips, and gums a dark red color, which is esteemed a mark of beauty in proportion to its darkness. There is less objection against its use than that of tobacco; its narcotic properties are not so great, and the taste is more pleasant. Persons of rank carry it prepared for use in splendid cases, suspended from their girdles. Poor people are contented with cases of any kind, provided they contain the substance itself. A present of one of these cases is esteemed a mark of high favor and friendship, and is valued accordingly. Among some of the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, to refuse, on meeting a friend, to accept the betel-nut is regarded as an offense, and satisfaction is demanded. So interwoven into their ideas has the practice become, that figures of beauty are taken from it, and a face is not accounted beautiful, unless the mouth be stained of a dirty red round the outside of the lips.

The nuts when prepared are of two sorts, the boiled and the raw; the one is the nut alone, the other the nut cut into slices and boiled with a small quantity of *cutch* and then dried. Another method of curing the nuts is to split and dry them hastily over a fire, or to dry them slowly without splitting. The betel-nut is seldom carried to Europe or America. Most of that imported into China comes

Bicho de mar or tripang; where found. Bird's-nests; their origin & appearance.

from Java, Singapore, Sumatra, and Penang; the tree also grows in Hainan, and large quantities find their way thence into the country, of which no account is known. It is prepared for use here in the same manner as in the Islands, except that the Chinese usually color the lime with cinnabar. Betel nut is not so extensively used in the south of China as among the southern islanders; and in the north it is rather a luxury, as the pepper does not grow freely there.

This article, together with pepper, spices, and other products of the Indian Archipelago, commonly known as *Straits' produce*, has been hitherto chiefly imported through Macao, owing to the high port charges at Whampoa; but in future the greater part of those articles will follow the course of the general trade, and be introduced into the ports direct. The trade in native vessels will therefore probably decline when it comes in competition with foreign bottoms, which are so much safer and cheaper, so that it is likely that the junks will erelong almost cease to and from China and the principal entrepôts in the Archipelago. The average price of betel nut is nearer $3 per pecul, than the $2.50 in the Table.

4. Bicho de mar, or *biche-de-mer*, or tripang. This slug, (*Holothurion?*) as its name imports, is a product of the sea, and resembles that often seen in damp places on land. It forms one of the important articles of commerce between the islands of the Indian Archipelago and China. It is found on all the islands from New Holland to Sumatra, and also on most of those in the Pacific. It is produced in the greatest abundance on small coral islands, especially those to the south and east of the Súlú group. Among the islanders it is known by the name of *tripang;* the Chinese at Canton call it *hoy-shum,* which means *sea-ginseng*. It is an ill looking animal, and has but few powers of locomotion in common with other *gasteropodæ*. It is sometimes two feet long; but its common length is from four to ten inches, and its diameter two or three. Its tentaculæ are short, and when the animal is captured are folded up under its body. It is taken with the hand by natives, who often dive for it; and after it has been cleansed, dried, and smoked, it is fit for sale. For a long time the Chinese were the sole carriers of the article; but recently foreigners have engaged in the trade. In the market, it appears hard and rigid, and has a dirty brown color; when brought to the table, it resembles pork-rind in color and consistency. The Chinese use it by itself, or as an ingredient in other dishes, and consume large quantities under the belief that it is an aphrodisiac. The varieties into which they divide it are about thirty, varying in price from $80 down to $1½ per pecul, but unless one is well acquainted with the article it is impossible to distinguish them; a great deal of this article is imported into Macao, in junks and Portuguese vessels. In the tariff, all the sorts are arranged under the two heads of black and white.

5. Birds'-nests. These, which owe their celebrity only to the whimsical luxury of the Chinese, are brought principally from Java

Qualities of birds'-nests. *Method of getting them, and their prices.*

and Sumatra; though they are found on most of the rocky islets of the Indian Archipelago. The nest is the habitation of a small swallow, named (from the circumstance of its having an edible dwelling) *Hirundo esculenta.* They are composed of a mucilaginous substance, but as yet have never been analyzed with sufficient accuracy to show their constituents; externally, they resemble ill-concocted, fibrous isinglass, and are of a white color, inclining to red; their thickness is little more than that of a silver spoon, and their weight from a quarter to half an ounce. When dry, they are brittle and wrinkled; the size is little larger than a goose-egg. Those that are dry, white, and clean, are the most valuable. They are packed in bundles, with split rattans run through them to preserve their shape.

The quality of the nests varies according to the situation and extent of the caves, and the time at which they are taken. If procured before the young are fledged, the nests are of the best kind; if they contain eggs only, they are still valuable; but if the young are in the nests or have left them, the whole are then nearly worthless, being dark-colored, streaked with blood, and intermixed with feathers and dirt. The nests are procurable twice every year; the best are found in deep, damp caves, which if not injured will continue to produce indefinitely. It was once thought that the caves near the sea-coast were the most productive; but some of the most profitable yet found, are situated fifty miles in the interior. This fact seems to be against the opinion that the nests are composed of the spawn of fish or of bicho de mar.

The method of procuring these nests somewhat resembles that of catching birds on the Orkney isles. Some of the caves are so precipitous, that no one, but those accustomed to the employment from their youth, can obtain the nests, 'being only approachable,' says Crawfurd, 'by a perpendicular descent of many hundred feet, by ladders of bamboo and rattan, over a sea rolling violently against the rocks. When the mouth of the cave is attained, the perilous task of taking the nests must often be performed by torch-light, by penetrating into recesses of the rock, where the slightest slip would be instantly fatal to the adventurers, who see nothing below them but the turbulent surf making its way into the chasms of the rock.'

After they are obtaind, they are separated from feathers and dirt, are carefully dried and packed, and are then ready for the consumer. The Chinese, who are the only people that purchase them for their own use, bring them in junks to this market, where they command extravagant prices; the best, or *white* kind, often being worth $1800 per pecul, which is nearly twice their weight in silver. The middling kind is worth from $1200 to $1800; and the worst, or those procured after fledging, $150 or $200 per pecul; it is according to these three qualities, that the duty is now levied. The most part of the best kind is sent to Peking for the use of the court. It appears, therefore, that this curious dish is only an article of expensive luxury among

Mode of preparing the nests. *Camphor, Baroos; where and how obtained.*

the Chinese; the Japanese do not use it at all, and how the former people acquired the habit of using it is only less singular than their persevering in it. They consider the birds'-nest as a great stimulant and tonic, but its best quality, perhaps, is its being perfectly harmless. The labor bestowed to render it fit for the table is enormous; every feather, stick, or impurity of any kind is carefully removed; and then, after undergoing many washings and preparations, it is stewed into a soft, mucilaginous jelly. The sale of birds'-nests is a monopoly with all the governments in whose dominions it is found. It is estimated by Crawfurd that about 243,000 pounds, at a value of $1,263,570, are annually sent away from the Archipelago, most of which is brought to China. Java alone sends about 27,000 *lbs.*, mostly of the first quality, estimated at $60,000. The most of the trade heretofore has been in the hands of the Chinese and Portuguese, and foreign merchants have had but little to do with it; no account of the amount or value of the importation can therefore be ascertained. This is the reason why the estimated importation is placed so low in the Tabular Statement, as it is perhaps not one half of the amount brought here.

6. Camphor. The camphor that is brought to China is from Sumatra and Borneo. In those islands, the tree is confined to a small extent of country. In Sumatra, the best gum is obtained in the district of Bárús, and hence all similarly good, brought from those two islands, is called *Bárús* camphor; the Chinese call it *ping pien*, i. e. icicle flakes. The tree, *Dryobalanops camphora*, is found nowhere else in the world, and there only extends three degrees north of the equator. To collect it the natives go into the forests, cut down the trees, and split them open, and scrape the gum from the fragments in small pieces. It is said that not a tenth of the trees yield gum, and as they are not cultivated, Bárús comphor is becoming gradually scarcer. Before killing the trees it cannot be ascertained whether they are productive or not. It is divided into three sorts; the best is in lumps, in the fissures of the tree as a concrete essential oil; the second is somewhat brownish, with but few sticks in it; while the last and worst is the refuse scrapings. All the Baroos camphor, about 800 peculs annually, is brought to China. The proportion between the prices of Malay and Chinese camphor is as 18 to 1; the former is more fragrant and not so pungent as the latter, but it is altogether the fancy of the Chinese which causes the difference. As an article of trade, it is quite unimportant, and the greatest part of that which is brought is smuggled.

Nearly all the camphor exported is taken to England, Europe and to America, and is obtained from the *Laurus camphora*, a tree which grows in Eastern China, Japan, and Formosa. The tree, including the roots, is cut into small pieces and boiled; the sublimed gum is received into inverted straw cones. It is then made into small, granular, grayish cakes, and brought to market; that from Japan is esteemed

Camphor, Chinese; its preparation & exportation. Cardamoms; two sorts. Cloves.

the best, though neither the Chinese nor Japanese have the art of refining it pure. The annual exportation to Europe and America from China and Japan has been about 3000 peculs; in some years, over 4000. Its price varies from $20 to $30 per pecul. The wood of the Laurus is solid and tough, and makes a very good material for ship-building, trunks, boxes, &c., as the scent preserves it for a long time from insects. The wood that has been boiled is worth less than that taken fresh from the tree, but it is considered one of the best kinds of timber in China. Most of that brought to Canton is from Fukien.

One half of the trade in camphor during the last two years has been in native vessels to Singapore direct from Fukien, where it was reëx-ported in British, French, American, Hamburgh and Bremen vessels for their respective countries. This channel is however likely to be superseded by foreign vessels taking the camphor direct from Amoy or Fuchow, or from junks at Hongkong; and the trade in it will probably increase in future to 4,000 peculs from China alone, at an average value of $28 per pecul. In packing it, particular care should be taken that the boxes are sound, and the lead well soldered, else its volatility will cause it to decrease materially; it is always wet a little before packing, to allow for loss by evaporation. It is always carried on deck in tea ships, lest the odor injure the tea. Good camphor is strong and penetrating, of a bitterish aromatic taste, and when bitten imparts a cooling sensation to the mouth.

Cardamoms. There are several varieties of these, produced by various plants in different countries. The lesser and greater are, however, the principal distinctions made in this article. The lesser cardamoms are obtained from a small shrub, *Elettaria cardamomum*, which grows on the coast of Malabar. They are the capsules of the plant, and merely require drying to be ready for sale. They have a sweet aromatic flavor; and the seeds when chewed impart a grateful warmth to the mouth. The capsules have a bright yellow color, a pungent smell, and when good are plump and broken with difficulty. They should be well dried. Those that are cultivated are of an inferior quality. The greater cardamoms are the fruit of the *Amomum cardamomum*, a tree which grows in Cochinchina, Ceylon, Java, and other places. The seeds are of a triangular shape and of a black color, and longer and larger than those of the other kind. They are inferior in pungency and flavor to the lesser, and are only used when those cannot be obtained. Both are employed for culinary purposes among the Chinese, by whom alone they are imported for seasoning dishes, but to a very limited degree. As an article of trade, it is hardly known in this market.

7. Cloves. These are the unopened flowers of a large tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), which grows in the Molucca islands, and is cultivated to a very limited extent in Sumatra and Mauritius. The tree resembles the pear tree in shape; the bark is smooth, the leaves are reddish on the upper, and green on the under, side; and the whole

plant like the cinnamon tree, has a strong aromatic odor. When an exotic, the tree does not begin to produce till 9 or 10 years of age, but in its native soil, it is usually productive at 5 or 6 years. The buds appear in the beginning of the rainy season, about the first of May, and during the four following months are perfected: they are green at first, then yellow, and finally, when ripe, change to a blood-red color. Soon after this the flowers open, and in three weeks the seeds are fully ripe. They are gathered very carefully by the hand and by crooked sticks, in order that the trees may not be injured. "It blossoms early," says Herbert, "but becomes exceedingly inconstant in complexion, from a virgin white varying into other colors; for in the morn it shows a pale green, in the meridian, a distempered red, and sets in blackness. The cloves manifest themselves at the extremity of the branches, and in their growing evaporate such sense-ravishing odors, as if a compendium of nature's sweetest gums were there extracted and united." They are cured by placing them on hurdles over a slow fire for a few days and afterwards in the sun, until they are thoroughly dried. The produce varies in different years; the average quantity for an orchard is from 6 to 10 *lbs.* from each tree; some trees produce 150 *lbs.* in one season. The ordinary age is 70 years in Amboyna, and in their native isles about 90. In commerce, there are four varieties of the clove; the common, the female, the royal, and the wild or rice clove. The royal clove is smaller and blacker, and not so common as the other kinds. The best cloves are large, heavy, have a hot acrid taste, and an oily feel. Those which have had the essential oil extracted, are shriveled and usually want the knob at the top. The weight of a lot is often increased by setting the baskets near a vessel of water to absorb moisture.

The clove trade is in the hands of the Dutch, and has been a monopoly ever since they obtained supremacy in the Moluccas—the most losing, ridiculous, oppressive, and disastrous one known in the history of commerce—the cultivation of the tree being restricted to the single island of Amboyna. Cloves are now 55 per cent. dearer in Europe than when first carried round the Cape of Good Hope, and are sold to the consumer at an advance of 1258 per cent. on first cost of production! The price for Molucca cloves in the Canton market is from $28 to $30 per pecul; for those from Mauritius, $20 to $24 a pecul; Malay cloves range between $12 and $15. This trade may perhaps extend a little at the north, but the Chinese use them sparingly; the average annual importation is however placed too low in the Table; it is upwards of 400 peculs, at from $20 to $24 per pecul. Fancy work-baskets and other articles are often made from cloves by fastening them together with wire.

Mother cloves are a larger and inferior description, of late years imported from the Straits of Malacca. The price fluctuates greatly according to the supply; from $10 to $12 per pecul, however, is the average. We believe it is used for scents.

Oil of Cloves. *Clocks, cutlery, &c.* *Canvas.* *Cochineal.* *Coir.*

Oil of Cloves. This is procured by distilling cloves, and is exported for various uses in the arts. If it is suspected to be adulterated by any other oil, it can be proved by dropping into it spirit of wine, when the two will separate; or by setting it on fire, when the smell of any other will be detected. The color when pure is of a pale reddish-brown, which gradually becomes darker by age. It is seldom brought to China.

8. Clocks. One half of the amount ($130,000) put down as the value of clocks, watches, music boxes, hardware, &c., may be regarded as British property, and the other half as French and Swiss. Twenty or thirty years ago, at least half a million dollars worth of these articles used to be imported, but latterly the trade has fallen off, as the Chinese make clocks and watches now for themselves, except the steel-part of the machinery, as mainsprings, &c., which they purchase. The old mode of levying duty was very troublesome, and has been greatly simplified under the new tariff. The trade in some of the fancy articles comprised under this head in the tariff, as spy-glasses, music-boxes, and fine cutlery, may perhaps increase a little at the new ports.

9. Canvas. This is used almost entirely by the foreign shipping, and its sale is not likely to extend much among the Chinese. Canvas topsails are sometimes seen upon junks, where they are used in fair winds, because mat sails are not sufficiently flexible.

10. Cochineal. This insect is brought to China chiefly from the United States, and is used for dyeing silk goods, crapes, &c. The insect itself (*Coccus cacti*) is about one third of an inch in length, and has been materially improved by culture from what it was in its wild state; it lives solely on the leaves of the *Cactus cochinilifer*, a species of prickly pear. Attempts have been made to raise it in India, Java, and Spain, but with little success. The climate and situation of China and Japan being similar to Mexico, it is probable that the cultivation of the plant, and domestication of the insect would be successful in these countries. The best sort is "large, plump, dry, and of a silver white color on the surface." In selecting cochineal, care should be taken that the color has not been occasioned by art; the insects are divided into the wild and the domesticated, and the latter are collected thrice in a year. A watery infusion of cochineal dyes scarlet; an alcoholic infusion produces a deep crimson; while an alkaline gives a deep purple color. It is occasionally imported to China from Mexico viâ Manila *ungarbled*, but most of it comes from America in the *garbled* state; the importation at present is about 300 peculs. Garbling is the term given to the process of repacking it free from all impurities.

Coir. Cocoa nut coir is imported in small quantities into Canton altogether in native vessels, either from Hainan or elsewhere in southern China, or from the Archipelago. Most of the coir used by the Chinese is made from the bark of the coir palm, (*Raphis flabelliformis*)

called *tsung* 棕, which is stripped off in large sheets from the trunk of the tree; when steeped in water the fibres separate in short wiry threads, of a dark brown color, having all the properties of the cocoa-nut coir. It is the material from which the cordage in Chinese vessels, and sometimes the cables, is manufactured; brooms, rain cloaks, sandals, hats, brushes for block-printing, twine, and other articles are also made from it. The Raphis grows all over southern China, attaining at times the height of 30 feet and upwards; the bark is stripped off every year. The price for the prepared coir is about $4 per pecul. This kind of coir is also in extensive use in the Archipelago for rigging; it is called *gomuti* or *ejoo*, and the thread sells at $1.50 or $2 per pecul. The best comes from Amboyna.

Coral is brought from all the islands of the Indian Archipelago in native vessels, and is here wrought into many ornaments and official knobs or buttons. It sells from $40 to $60 per pecul according to the color, density, and size of the fragments. In former years, considerable quantities were imported in the E. I. Company's ships from the Mediterranean, via England, but none has come here for years past, not is it likely to be again imported, which is the reason it is left out of the tariff.

11. Cornelians or *agates*. These are brought by the Parsees from Bombay, to which place they come from Rajpepla in Guzerat, not far from the city of Broach. They are brought in the rough, and also manufactured into beads. They have heretofore usually been brought into the market without passing through the custom-house. The Chinese make ankle rings, bracelets, rosaries, &c., from agate, some of which are beautiful specimens of manufacture.

12. Cotton. The annual importation is placed rather too low in the Table, for in 1842, there were 650,000 peculs delivered; and in 1843, there were 818,668 peculs, of which 578,775 were Bombay, 89,201 Bengal, 141,860 Madras, and 8832 American. The average is about 750,000 peculs of all kinds at $9½ per pecul, giving a total of $7, 125,000. The Bombay and Madras cotton trade has increased of late years, and the Bengal decreased; the imports of American are likely to increase. The importation of raw cotton to China is however, on the whole, not likely to increase much under the new system, for the cheapness of the manufactured goods will lead the Chinese to take them, instead of working up the raw material. We do not specify the varieties of cotton under each head, for those who are conversant in the commodity will not seek here for any additional information.—Cotton is always quoted in taels and mace in Prices Current.

13. Cotton Manufactures. White longcloths may be considered as almost entirely British; ten years ago, the price was $5 or $6 per piece, now it is rather under than over $3. The Gray longcloths are also chiefly British the experimental shipments of these fabrics from the United States having shown that American manufactures cannot compete with British. *Twilled cotton* fabrics, gray heavy sheetings,

and gray drillings, however, are chiefly made in the United States; and the goods made in imitation of them in England cannot compete with the American manufacture. Instead of the 520,000 pieces of long cloth and twilled cloths put down in the Statement, the amount should be of

White longcloths, ... 200,000 pieces at $2¾, amt. to $750,000.
Gray longcloths, ... 600,000 „ at $2.90 „ 1,740,000.
Gray sheetings and drillings, 500,000 „ at $2,25 „ 1,125,000.

Cambrics have often been tried in China, but they are not an article of current trade. *Chintzes* were usually smuggled under the former tariff, but at the uniform rate of 2 mace per piece, they enter regularly. This sort of goods should be chosen which are well covered with large gay flowers and leaves; a green ground is preferred. No formal figures, nor any Chinese representations, are suitable. Swiss and French chintzes are preferred to English. *Handkerchiefs*, as well as other printed goods, have been overdone in this market; those of common quality ought to sell here at $2 per dozen. *Ginghams*, pulicates, jeans, satteens, and every kind of fancy goods, have been repeatedly tried here, but they do not take with the people, and are not likely to; one reason being that silks are more elegant and durable, and the dress of the Chinese allowing no light fabric. The $10,000 in the statement is therefore a mere guess. With regard to the trade in cotton manufactures, it may be observed that there is every prospect of an increase of 30 or 40 per cent. at the northern ports, especially in white and gray longcloths of a good quality, though principally in the latter sort of American manufacture. Prints and chintzes do not yet take the fancy of the people The domestic silk and cotton manufactures of the Chinese will however be but slowly displaced by foreign fabrics.

14. Cotton Yarn and *Cotton Thread.* This article has been nearly or quite all English, but American yarn has also been introduced, and is much liked by the manufacturers near Canton; about 1500 bales were brought in 1843–44. The total importation is nearer 40,000 peculs, at an average value of $25 per pecul. Nos. 18 to 32 are the most saleable, the higher numbers bringing little if any higher prices than these; the quantity of inferior yarn introduced into this market is large. Both water and mule yarn are used. It is a singular thing in the trade in cotton yarn, that although the importation in a short time threw the native spinners out of employment, and they represented their distress to the authorities, no additional import duty was placed upon foreign yarn to protect them.

15. Cow Bezoar. This name was first applied to a concretion found in the stomachs of a goat in Persia, but is now used to designate similar substances found in various other animals, as the cow, horse, boar, camel, &c. That produced by the goat was formerly much prized as a medicine, sometimes selling for ten times its weight in gold; but since its constituent parts have been ascertained, it

Cudbear. Cutch; its appearance and uses. Dammer. Elephants' teeth;

has ceased to be sought after. Different animals produce bezoar, the composition of which differs often in the same kind of animal, as well as in dissimilar species. The oriental bezoar is formed of bile and resin; other kinds are found to be made of hair, others of wood, and some principally of magnesia and phosphate of lime. The true bezoar from Persia is counterfeited so well by pipe-clay and ox-gall that even those have been deceived who procure the genuine from the animal. The genuine throws off only a small scale when a hot needle is thrust into it, and put into hot water it remains unchanged; when rubbed on chalk, the trace should be yellow, but green on quick lime. That found in the camel is highly esteemed as a yellow pigment by the Hindús. The cow bezoar is valued in this market at from $20 to $25 a catty, and is used by the Chinese solely as a medicine. The little which is brought here is from India.

CUDBEAR is a powder used in dyeing violet, purple, or crimson; it is procured from the *Lichin tartaricus*, a plant found in Iceland. Its colors are not durable when it is employed alone, and it is therefore used as a body to other expensive dyes, as indigo, cochineal, &c., making them more lively. It is used but little by the Chinese, and the demand in this market is not great.

16. CUTCH, or *Terra Japonica.* This for a long time was regarded as an earth, supposed to be brought from Japan; but it is now ascertained to be a gummy resin, which is extracted from the *Acacia catechu*, a tree growing in Persia near the gulf of *Cutch.* It is imported from Bombay and Bengal; that brought from the former place is friable, and of a red-brown color, and more hard and firm than that from Bengal. The cakes resemble those of chocolate, but when broken they have a streaked appearance. Good cutch has a bright uniform color, a sweetish, astringent taste, melts in the mouth, and is free from any grittiness. But it varies considerably even when good; some kinds being ponderous and compact, others very light and friable; some more and others less astringent; which differences seem to result from the manner and the seasons in which it is obtained. It is also found in Pegu, Siam, and Singapore, from whence it is brought to Canton, and used as a red dye. The Chinese do not use it with betel-nut as the Islanders do; the value varies from $4 to $5 per pecul.'

DAMMER, or *Dammar.* This is a kind of indurated pitch flowing spontaneously from several species of pine in the Indian islands; there is a hard sort, and a white, softer kind. It is found in large lumps, both under the trees and on their trunks, and in large quantities. It is mixed with a softer kind which makes it less brittle; and is then used for closing seams in boats, and other wooden vessels. As it is seldom brought to China except in native vessels, there is no means of ascertaining the amount, but it is probably not very large. It can be obtained in Borneo for 50 cents per pecul.

17. ELEPHANTS' TEETH. These are obtained in South Africa,

where found; carved ivory. Fish-maws. Flints. Glass, glassware, &c. Gambier.

Ceylon, Burmah, &c.; much of that which comes to China is brought from Siam in junks; the northern parts of Siam, Cambodia, and the confines of Burmah supply that market. A good deal finds its way into China direct from Burmah. They should be chosen without flaws, solid, straight, and white; for if cracked or broken at the point, or decayed inside, they are less valuable; every specimen, however, is useful to a greater or less degree, and can be entirely used. The largest and best weigh from 5 to 8 to a pecul, and decrease in size to 25 in a pecul. The cuttings and fragments are also of value sufficient to make them an article of trade. The number of articles which the Chinese make of it, and the demand for them on account of their exquisite workmanship, render the consumption very great. The circular balls which the Chinese make of ivory, as well as their miniature boats, fans, chess-men, boxes, and fancy articles of all descriptions, are specimens of carved work unequaled in any other part of the world. From a quantity of ivory not weighing over three pounds, they will make a toy worth a hundred dollars. The largest teeth are sometimes valued at $120 a pecul, but the article usually ranges from $50 to $80 per pecul. This trade is likely to increase at the north. A large proportion of the ivory brought to China is re-exported in fancy carved ware.

18. Fish-maws. These are the stomachs of fishes, and are used as an article of luxury among the Chinese. They are of a cartilaginous nature, and when properly dried are fit for the market; they are of a yellowish tinge, and are cured by stretching them in the sun. If they become damp, they soon decay and are then worthless. They are chiefly brought in junks from the Indian islands; the price is from $35 to $70 per pecul. This article, together with birds'-nests, bicho-de-mar, and shark's fins, are all consumed by the Chinese, for their supposed strengthening and aphrodisiac properties, and consequently the trade in all of them is likely to extend at the new ports, if the foreigner can bring them cheaper than the native.

19. Flints, which are uncut, are brought from Europe as ballast at 50 cents, and sometimes one dollar, per pecul; they are used in tinder boxes, and in the glass manufactories.

20. Glass, *Glassware, &c.* Fifty years ago, the importation of broken glassware was an important item in the trade, but the Chinese have since learned to make their own glassware, and are constantly improving in it. Their glasshouses are small establishments, but the number in Canton alone is very great; and the workmanship of some of their ground lamp-glasses is highly creditable. It is only the elegant crystal ware that is saleable, window glass and domestic glassware being chiefly made by the people themselves.

21. Gambier. This is sometimes confounded with cutch, but they are obtained from different plants, although the properties and uses of the two are similar. Gambier is obtained by boiling the leaves of the *Uncaria gambier*, a trailing shrub 6 or 8 feet high, in a large

caldron for five or six hours until a strong decoction is formed; the leaves are then taken out and placed above the boiler to strain into it, while the extract is kept boiling till it becomes inspissated, when it is cooled and the water drawn off; a soapy substance remains, which is dried and cut up as it is wanted, for sale. It is of a brownish yellow color, and everywhere used in the Archipelago to chew with betel-nut, being first mixed with a little lime. Great quantities are brought to China from Singapore aud Java, in junks and ships, at a prime cost of $1.75 per pecul, where it is used for dyeing cottons and silk; the color is at first an oker yellow, which soon changes to a dirty brown. It is also used to tan leather; the proportion of tannin in gambier is 7 or 8 times that in oak bark. The trade in this article is likely to increase slowly at the north.

22. GINSENG; in Chinese called *jin-sam.* This is the dried root of the *Panax quinquefolia.* It is obtained in Tartary, and also in America, from which latter country it is exported to China. It is considered by the Chinese as a panacea, and no medicine or dose is regarded as complete without this forms an ingredient. All the ginseng growing in Tartary is the property of the emperor, and he sells a quantity yearly to his faithful subjects, who have the privilege to purchase it at its weight in gold! The co-hong were formerly compelled to purchase upwards of $140,000 worth annually, for which sum a few catties were given them. The roots are about the size and length of a man's little finger, and when chewed have a mucilaginous sweetness; and if good, will snap when broken. They should be sound, firm, and free from worm-holes. The Chinese consider that which comes from Tartary to be the best, even when they can see no difference. When first brought from America, the profits were 500 or 600 per cent.; but afterwards the price declined so much as at times to be hardly worth bringing. When the new tariff was first settled, the Chinese objected to a reduction of the imperial duties, but on a representation being made to H. E. Keying, the imperial commissioner, it was finally agreed by him, that without changing the tariff, the duty on every separate lot should be levied as if it was one fifth first quality, and four fifths second quality. This arrangement reduces the actual duty paid to 10*t.* 2*m.*, or $14.17 per pecul. Ginseng is clarified by being boiled and skinned, which operation renders the root somewhat transparent. Clarified ginseng varies in price from $60 to $100 a pecul; the crude, from $35 to $70 a pecul; five per cent. is allowed for loss in weight on this article, which is taken from the price agreed upon per pecul. In 1837, there were 212,898 *lbs.* imported, at the value of $108,548. In some years there is much more than this amount; the average importation in 1842 and 1843 was 3000 peculs, at the average price of $48 per pecul. The trade is fluctuating and uncertain, and entirely in the hands of the Americans.

Gold; its tests. Gold and silver thread. Gums. Benzoin; where found.

Gold. This metal is brought to China fron Borneo, generally as dust, but sometimes in impure masses; and is here cast into ingots, called *shoes*. These are not used as coin, but merely as bullion. Great care is necessary in buying gold in order to prevent deception, for the Chinese mix other metals with it, either by coating the shoe with a thick crust of gold, and making the inside of silver or of copper; or by introducing lumps of other metals into the shoe, &c. The purity of the gold is ascertained by means of the touchstone, which gives a different colored mark when the gold is of unequal purity. This is called a touch, and the color shows the proportion of pure gold. Needles for comparison are also made of different proportions of alloy, by which the stone is rubbed at the same time with the gold. It is also tested by nitric acid. In Borneo and other islands, acid is not allowed to be used. To express the fineness of gold, it is divided into 100 parts called touches; if the gold is said to be 96 touch, it has four parts of alloy. The Chinese are very expert in the use of the touchstone, and are not allowed to test the metal in any other way; the touches have each a separate name, and usually the shoes are shaped differently to distinguish them. The range of the touch is between 70 and 100. Gold leaf is made by the Chinese in great quantities, and is used for gilding the wood work of houses, sedans, &c. It is not so finely or evenly made as at the west, and the leaves are about 2 inches square. Gold leaf is exported to India.

23. Gold and Silver Thread is imported from England and Holland; the Dutch is considered to be the best. It is used in the borders of fine goods, in embroidering caps, purses, shoes, &c., in ornamenting ladies' dresses, and in other similar objects. The quantity imported is great; but being of great value in little bulk, it has been smuggled, so that no accurate returns can be obtained.

24. Gums. Besides the three gum-resins mentioned under this head, a few others classed here are occasionally brought, as gum arabic, bdellium, copal, gum animi, resin; damar and gamboge also properly come under this designation, of both of which large quantities are used.

Benzoin or *Benjamin*. This balsam is the concrete juice of a small tree, *Styrax benzoin*, which grows on the plains of Borneo and Sumatra, in a rich moist soil. Its geographical limits are the same as the camphor tree, but unlike that tree, it is cultivated. When the plants are seven years old, an incision is made in the bark, from whence the gum exudes, and is carefully scraped off, for three years; this first gathering is called *head*. That produced during the next eight or ten seasons, is brown and inferior, and called *belly*; the tree is then supposed to be worn out, and is cut down and all the gum scraped from the fragments, which sort is denominated *foot*. These varieties bear a price proportionate to their goodness; the first

quality, varying at the emporia, from $50 to $100 per pecul; the second from $25 to $45; and the worst from $8 to $20 per pecul. The gum is brought from the interior in large cakes, which among the natives are standards of value, as metals are in other countries. These cakes require to be softened by boiling before they are packed, and care should be taken to free them from external impurities. Good benzoin is full of clear, light colored spots, and when broken appears marbled; it is almost tasteless, but when rubbed or heated gives off an extremely agreeable odor. This is the *frankincense* of the east, but different from the Arabian which is olibanum. It has been used for incense in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic, the Mohammendan, the Hindú, the Budhistic, and probably also, of the Israelitish worship. From remote ages, almost all natious have sought for this substance. The Arabians prize it more than they do their best olibanum; the Javanese chiefs smoke it with their tobacco; and rich Chinese often fumigate their houses with its grateful odor. The Parsees are the only foreigners who import benzoin, but the total amount is not great, as olibanum is preferred from its cheapness; native vessels bring it to some extent, but how much cannot be ascertained.

Olibanum. This is the frankincense or *thus* of the ancients, and is used in China, as in other countries, for incense in temples and perfumery in houses. The Greeks, Romans, Persians, Israelites, Hindoos, and Budhists have used this substance in the various ceremonies of their religious worship; it is also used by the Greek and Roman churches. Olibanum is a gum-resin that exudes spontaneously from the *Libanus thurifera*, a large tree which grows in Arabia and India. The drops have a pale reddish color, a strong and somewhat unpleasant smell, a pungent and bitter taste, and when chewed adhere to the teeth, and give the saliva a milky color. If laid on a hot iron, the gum takes fire and burns with a pleasant fragrance, leaving a black residuum. In market, olibanum is seen in semi-transparent tears of a pink color, brittle and adhesive; the boxes each contain one cwt. Garbled olibanum is valued at $6 per pecul, and the ungarbled at $2 or $3 per pecul in the Canton market; it is brought by the Parsees from Bombay. The price has decreased of late years, but the best is now quoted at $10.

Myrrh. This gum is brought from Arabia and Abyssinia viâ Bombay, and is used by the Chinese for incense and perfumes. It exudes spontaneously from a tree of the genus *Acacia*, or is obtained by incision. It occurs in irregular grains of different sizes up to that of a horse bean. The grains or tears are resinous, greasy and easy to be broken, of a reddish yellow color, with an acrid, warm and bitter taste. The pieces ought to be clear, semi-translucent, and unctuous, but it has usually other gums mixed with it. The price varies from $4 to $18 per pecul in the Canton market, but the importation has almost ceased in the past few years.

Dragon's blood. Bdellium. Horns and bones. Rhinoceros' horns. Linen. Mace.

Dragon's blood. This resinous gum has been long known; it received its present singular name from the ancient Greeks, who used it extensively. It is the concrete juice of the *Calamus rotang*, or rattan which grows wild in Borneo and Sumatra. It is found in the market either in oval drops, or in large and impure masses composed of several tears. That which is good is of a bright crimson when powdered, and if held up to the light in masses, is semi-transparent. The tears are usually the firmest, and the most resinous and pure. If it is black when made fine, or very friable in the lump, it is inferior. It is often adulterated with other gums; but that which is genuine melts readily and burns wholly away, is scarcely soluble in water, but fluent in alcohol; while the simulated crackles instead of burning, and dissolves in water. Its uses are various in painting, medicine, varnishing, and other arts. The best is procured at Banjermassing in Borneo, from whence it is carried to Singapore, and thence to this market in reeds, at $15 *a* $35 per pecul; the importation is principally in native vessels. The price here varies from $80 to $100 a pecul after purifying and refining. The Chinese hold this gum in much estimation, and are the principal consumers of it in the East.

Bdellium. This gum-resin is semi-pellucid of a yellowish brown color, unctuous, bitter and brittle, and resembles myrrh. Upwards of 1200 peculs were imported into China in 1837, at an average of $4 per pecul. Its uses are the same as those of myrrh; it comes hither from Bombay.

25. Horns and *Bones* of various animals are brought to China in junks from the adjacent countries and islands, and form an important article of import with the native vessels. Buffaloes' horns are worked into lanterns, some of which are highly elegant; the manufacture of small boxes in which to put opium to carry it about the person, annually consumes many hundred peculs. Handles, buttons, and other useful articles, are also made; and the bones are burned into lime. In a single year, 502 peculs have been brought to Canton.

26. Horns, *rhinoceros'*. The best sort comes from Cochinchina, and sell at times for $300 apiece; an inferior sort comes from India, of which some probably are from southern Africa, which are sold for $30 and upwards apiece. The Chinese work the finest pieces into elegant cups and other articles, but the most of the importation is used as a medicine; it also forms an article of commerce in the Chinese junks trading to Japan.

27. Linen is almost entirely purchased by the foreign community, nor is there much probability that its importation will increase; the Chinese wear no under garments, strictly so called; and their own grasscloth is cheaper than imported linen.

28. Mace. This substance is the reticulated bark of the covering of the nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*. Mace has a lively reddish-yel-

Mother-o'-pearl shells. Metals. Copper; different sorts; white copper.

low color, approaching to saffron, and a pleasant, aromatic smell, with a pungent, bitterish taste. Good mace is tough, fresh and oily. It is packed in bales, and care is requisite that it be not too dry or too wet, as both alike injure it. Mace has all the properties of the nutmeg in a less degree, but it is more bitter. There is a kind of mace found in Malabar, which externally so much resembles the the true, that the sight alone cannot distinguish between them; it has a resinous taste and is but slightly aromatic. Whether the tree that bears this last also produces nutmegs, we do not know, but it is probably an inferior species of the same tree. Mace has almost entirely disappeared from this market within the last few years.

29. MOTHER-O'-PEARL shells are brought to this market from the islands of the Pacific and Súlú sea, in the same vessels which bring bicho-de-mar; it also comes from California. It is a small trade, and not likely to increase much. A large proportion of that which is brought to China is re-exported in the shape of fans, paper-knives, card-cases, fish counters, and a great variety of fancy articles, the structure of the naker of the shell rendering it easy to carve and emboss. Large shells are the best, and those should be chosen of which the naker or inner surface is not decayed or fractured.

30. METALS. The consumption of metals from abroad by the Chinese depends very much on their price, for when high, their own mines furnish them cheaper. They have mines of lead, quicksilver, iron, and calamine, and probably of tin and copper. The consumption of lead and tin plates is likely to increase at the new ports, but whether of other sorts remains to be seen.

Copper. This metal is found in Persia, Sumatra, Borneo and Japan. In the island of Borneo, it has been lately discovered; and it has been known a long time in Sumatra and Timur. The utensils made of this metal in those islands always contain some iron, and the bars or cakes into which it is cast when sold for unalloyed copper, require much labor to make them pure and malleable. The copper found in Japan contains gold in alloy; it occurs in the market in small red bars, six inches long, flat on one side and convex on the other, weighing 4 or 5 *lbs.* each; this copper is the most valuable of any found in Asia. The Chinese and Dutch export upwards of 2000 tons annually. South American copper is brought to this market and from England and the United States, but it is scarcely ever landed; much of that in slabs is sent on to India, and that in sheets, rods, and bolts is used by the foreign shipping. There is a natural alloy found in China, known under the name of *white copper*, which is used by the natives in great quantities, and prevents the consumption of foreign copper. The constituents are not known, but copper and iron are probably the chief. It is used for dish covers, candlesticks, tripods, plates, &c., &c., which when new and polished look almost as well as silver.

Iron. *Lead; its uses.* *Spelter.* *Tin and tin plates.*

Iron in bars, rods and scraps, is an article of importance in this market; pig iron is not so much imported as the other sorts. Bar iron from 1 to 3 inches wide, and rod of ½ inch and less, are the common sizes imported. Bar is worth from $1.80 to $2.00 per pecul; rod from $3.00 to $3.50; and scrap about $2.50 per pecul. When the price in England rises much above this, the Chinese fall back upon their own mines which are reported to be ample.

Lead. This metal is imported in the form of pig and sheet lead. The market price varies from $4 to $5 per pecul. Lead, comparatively speaking, is scarce in Asia and in the Indian islands. Most of that which is used comes from Europe and America. Perhaps the low state of civilization in the countries and islands of Asia, has left undiscovered many treasures in the bosom of the earth, which may be brought to light in after times, when the people inhabiting this continent shall have become able to investigate their own resources. The English had at one time the whole supply of this market with lead, but the mines in Missouri now furnish it so much cheaper that none is brought from England. The annual import is about 40,000 peculs. The lining of camphor boxes and tea-chests, the canisters in which the fine sorts of tea are put up, &c., consumes a proportion of the lead brought to this market. The mode of making the sheet is very simple and expeditious. Two tiles, covered with several thicknesses of paper, are placed near the melted lead, and the workman, lifting the upper one with its edge resting on the lower tile or stone, pours the liquid metal on the under one, and instantly drops that he holds in his hand; the sheets are made into the requisite form by soldering. The art of dropping the upper stone in such a manner as to make the sheet of a uniform thickness is the only difficult part of the operation.

Spelter. This is the zinc of commerce, used in the manufacture of brass; it is in plates of half an inch thick of a whitish-blue color. There was formerly a monopoly of spelter, so that no foreigner could either buy or sell it; the consumption may perhaps increase a little under the new arrangement, but the native tutenague and white copper will probably prevent much consumption of foreign spelter.

Tin. This metal is found very abundant and of a pure quality in the island of Banca. It is cast into ingots weighing from 20 to 60 *lbs.*; the purity of these bars is superior to those from the mines in Malacca. All that is of a superior quality which is brought to China in bars, is called 'Banca tin,' while the inferior is known as 'Straits tin.' Complaints have been made that both are adulterated with lead. The former sells for about $17, and the latter for $14 or $15 a pecul; the consumption of foreign tin has decreased during the last few years, and the annual importation does not now reach 5000 peculs. Tin plates are brought from England and America in boxes, containing 112 *lbs.* or from 80 to 120 plates, and sells for about $10 per box.

Quicksilver. *Steel.* *Tutenague or China spelter.* *Nutmegs.*

Quicksilver is brought to China from Europe and America in iron flasks. A great part of it is converted into vermilion by oxydation, and used for painting on porcelain. The market value of quicksilver is very fluctuating, an importation of a few hundred flasks causing a decline, and a reëxportation causing an immediate rise. Several years ago, the Chinese consumed large quantities of this metal, but the advanced price in Europe has compelled them to work their own mines. Quicksilver is frequently adulterated with lead or tin; the fraud can be detected by boiling it to evaporation, when the other metals will remain; if the quantity of extraneous metal is great, the quicksilver feels greasy, and cleaves to the skin, while the pure runs off. The price ranges between $80 and $130 a pecul.

Steel. Both Swedish and English rough or blistered steel are the kinds usually imported. The importation increased for several years, but latterly the demand in this market has fallen off. The Chinese are not skilled in making steel or in using it, and their cutlery is a burlesque on the name.

Tutenague or *China Spelter.* This is an alloy of iron, copper and zinc. It is harder than zinc, though less so than iron, sonorous, compact, and has some malleability. The fresh fracture is brilliant, but soon tarnishes. Till superseded by spelter from Silesia it was clandestinely exported in large quantities (more than 50,000 *cwt.* annually) to India, but is now seldom or never shipped; spelter being on the contrary imported to compete with it in China. For boxes, dishes, household utensils, and other similar purposes, tutenague is well adapted. The art of making it is not known to Europeans. Its export price used to be about $14 a pecul.

31. Nutmegs. These are the fruit of a large tree, *Myristica moschata*, which grows in the Banda isles; it is fifty feet in height, and well branched. In its general appearance it resembles the clove tree; the sap has the property of staining cloth indelibly. The tree bears buds, flowers and fruit at the same time; the flower is not unlike the lily of the valley; the fruit in size and appearance resembles the nectarine. "The nutmeg," says sir Thomas Herbert, "like trees most excellent, is not very lofty in height, scarce rising as high as the cherry; by some it is resembled to the peach, but varies in form of leaf and grain, and affects more compass. The nut is clothed with a defensive husk, like those of a baser quality, and resembles the thick rind of a walnut, but at full ripeness discovers her naked purity, and the mace chastely entwines (with a vermilion blush,) her endeared fruit and sister, which hath a third coat, and both of them breathe out most pleasing smells. The mace in a few days, (like choice beauties) by the sun's flames becomes tawny; yet in that complexion best pleases the rustic gatherer." The plant bears three crops in a year, but the fruit requires nine months to become perfect. Of the three coverings, the first is the outside coat, which is about

half an inch thick, and when ripe cracks and opens of itself; the second is the reticulated mace, which appears through the fissures of the first, and has a bright scarlet color; the third is a hard, black shell, which incloses the nutmeg. Good trees will produce from ten to twelve pounds of nuts and mace annually, but the average of an orchard is 65 *oz. av.* each tree, or about two peculs to an acre. Nutmegs of a lightish-gray color, a strong, fragrant smell, an aromatic taste, large, oily and round, and of a firm texture, are the best. The holes made by insects eating into the kernel, are often neatly filled up, which can be ascertained by the inferior weight. They are packed in layers of dry chunam. In commerce, nutmegs are divided into royal and queen, the former are of an oblong, and the latter of a round shape. The trade in this article, like that of cloves, is a monopoly in the hands of the Dutch. Yet it is computed that 60,000 *lbs.* of nutmegs, and 15,000 *lbs.* of mace, are clandestinely exported every year. The prices paid by government for the cultivation are fixed, and during a course of years, they have been obliged to raise the compensation, till at present, they pay *five* times as much for the nutmegs as when the trade was first opened. This strange and unnatural mode of operation has forced the raising of the nutmeg tree at Bencoolen, Singapore, Penang, and elsewhere, but at a disadvantage. In the China market, nutmegs are an insignificant article of commerce, and the amount of 50 peculs in the Table is merely pro forma.

Opium. This is the concrete juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, a species of poppy cultivated in India and Turkey. The cultivation of it is a strict government monopoly in British India; in Malwa and other native states it is free, but subject to heavy duties in its transit to the coast for exportation. That raised in Bahar (called Patna in commerce) and Benares is superior to the Malwa, and both are preferred by the Chinese to the Turkey opium. Good opium is moderately firm in texture, capable of receiving an impression from the finger; of a dark yellow color when held in the light, but nearly black in the mass, with a strong smell, and free from grittiness. That produced in different countries, however, varies considerably, and experience alone can determine the best article. The value increases for a short time by age; but this soon ceases to be the case, and Turkey opium in particular deteriorates unless carefully preserved from the air. Opium is adulterated with leaves, dirt, and other substances; if very soft it is not usually good. The great consumption of this drug among the Chinese has made the opium trade a very important branch of commerce. About fourteen millions of dollars worth have been annually sold to them for many years past, and the demand is constant. The trade is now carried on by means of ships stationed at different points on the coast, to which the drug is carried in small vessels; or it is sold all along the coast in schooners from Haenan to Shanghae, especially at points opposite large towns. No efforts have

Pearls. *Pepper; white and black.* *Putchuck; its uses.* *Rattans;*

been made by the Chinese authorities to suppress the traffic that deserve to be mentioned, since those of commissioner Lin in 1839, and it is now everywhere publicly smoked. It is probable that before long the progress of events will compel the Chinese to legalize the trade. The opium brought from India sells from $550 to $700 a chest, and the Turkey from $370 to $500 a pecul. The price of the commodity fluctuates, however, according to the extent of importation, and other causes. For minute information respecting the progress and effects of this traffic, see the Chinese Repository, *passim*.

PEARLS are brought from Bombay to the value of $300,000 and upwards annually, but no duty can possibly be levied on them. The Chinese use them for ornaments in ear-rings and headbands; and no Chinese lady considers herself elegantly dressed without a crescent shaped headband studded with pearls on her forehead to contrast with her black hair.

32. PEPPER. This spice is the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a hardy vine found in Sumatra, Malabar, and Malacca, Borneo, Siam, Penang, &c. The cultivation of it is easy; primitive rocks produce the best. The fruit is collected semiannually; the vine bears when three years old, and continues to do so till it is about ten, after which it is hardly worth keeping. As soon as the fruit has changed from a green to a red color, it is picked and put upon mats to dry, and afterwards separated from the fruit stalks, and when dried thoroughly is ready for market. Pepper is known in commerce under two names, the white and black. White pepper grows from the same seed as the black, and is deprived of its skin by being immersed in water and rubbed between the hands. It is but little used, the difference of price being hardly sufficient to pay for the extra labor. Good, black pepper has a very pungent smell, an acrid and hot taste. The largest grained and smoothest skinned is the best. The pepper brought from Penang and Sumatra, is superior to that which comes from Java and Borneo. The aggregate production of the pepper growing countries is between 45 and 50 millions of pounds, of which about a million and a half are brought to China in foreign bottoms. Native vessels also bring a good deal. The price varies from $5 to $8 a pecul. The trade in pepper may increase a little at the new ports, but the importation into Canton was formerly double what it now is.

33. PUTCHUCK. This is a fragrant root brought from Scinde, viâ Bombay. The color and smell are similar to that of rhubarb, and when chewed, it becomes mucilaginous in the mouth; when burned, it yields a fine smoke, and a grateful smell, and the principal use of it is in making incense-sticks from the powder. The importation during the last few years has been about 2000 peculs, at $9 per pecul.

34. RATTANS are the branches of a kind of palm, the *Calamus rotang*, which also produces the dragon's blood; this plant is the connecting link between the palms and grasses, and twines around other trees. The plant is found wild in most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, but in the greatest perfection in Banjermassing in Borneo

their uses. Rice. Rose maloes. Saltpetre; formerly prohibited. Sago.

and the Battak country in Sumatra. After being stripped of the epidermis, which is done by drawing the stem through a notch in a tree, the rattans are doubled and tied up in bundles containing a hundred each. As they require no cultivation, the natives are enabled to sell them at the emporia from 5 to 6 cents a bundle. Such as are black or discolored, or those from which the glazing flies off on being bent, should be rejected. They are imported to the extent of 20,000 peculs annually in foreign bottoms, besides what are brought in native vessels, which must amount to several thousand peculs. They are also carried to Japan by the Chinese and Dutch. The trade in this article is likely to extend at the north. The Chinese use them for chairs, mats, baskets, beds, &c.—Rattan ropes, bamboo timbers, and palm-leaf boards, make a common house for the poor in the south of China; five dollars will construct a comfortable shelter.

35. Rice. This is the staff of life among the Chinese, and the importation of it is encouraged by all possible means. Formosa, Luçonia, Siam, and the Indian islands, especially Bali and Lombock, supply great quantities. The price given for cargo rice varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$, rising in seasons of scarcity to $2\frac{3}{4}$, and for very good, to $3 per pecul; the trade is very fluctuating, but will probably extend greatly at the north. Rice is the only article for importing which the Chinese government have ever given a bounty, and ginseng the only article on which a high duty is levied to protect the domestic produce.

36. Rose maloes. This is a thick scented gummous oil of the consistence of tar; it is brought from Persia viâ India to China; and when good has a pearly appearance. The price has declined much of late years; it used to sell for $30 per pecul.

37. Saltpetre was formerly prohibited altogether, and none could be entered through the custom-house, the Chinese being under the impression that foreigners exported it for making their own powder; they are pleased with the new arrangement, as this substance is not common or cheap in the south part of the country. It is brought from Singapore, to which port it is carried from Sumatra, being found in caves and other covered places; and from India, where it is obtained by lixiviating the soil in nitre beds. The province of Chihle supplies large quantities of saltpetre. The importation will probably increase under the new tariff. The price varies from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $12 and upwards per pecul.

Sago. This substance, which is a species of meal, is brought to China to some extent in native vessels. It is the produce of the *Metroxylon sagu*, a species of palm, about 30 feet high and 18 inches in diameter; it is not fit to make sago from until it has attained maturity, at which time the trunk is hollow. The tree grows in Sumatra and on the western side of Borneo; when cut down, the medullary part of the trunk is scraped out and reduced to powder, and the filaments separated by washing. The meal is cooked by baking. It is made ready for sale by the natives by sewing the leaves of the tree into a sort of bag, seven of which are about equal to a pecul; all the

sago tamping, as these bags are called, is brought to Singapore, where the Chinese have manufactories for refining and granulating it. This is done by mixing it with pure water, and rubbing the paste into little grains. When well cured, it has a pearly lustre, is slightly reddish, and dissolves in hot water into a fine jelly. There are numerous manufactories in Singapore for making sago, from whence many thousands of peculs are annually exported, principally to England. Its price in China is $3 to $4 per pecul.

38. SHARK'S FINS. The fins of the shark are sought for from the Indian ocean to the Sandwich islands to supply this market. The chief supply is from Bombay and the Persian gulf. They are fat, cartilaginous, and when cooked, esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant and tonic. They should be thoroughly dried and kept from any moisture. About five hundred pieces are contained in a pecul. The price is from $6 to $60 per pecul. There seems to be little or no choice as to what species of shark the fins are from, but those of a whitish color are valued much higher than the black sort. Sharks and rays of all kinds form a common article of food on this seacoast. The trade in shark's fins is likely to extend at the north.

39. SKINS *and* FURS. Twenty years ago, the fur trade with China amounted to upwards of a million of dollars annually ; but during the last two or three years no skins or furs whatever have been brought to Canton; the few which are still taken in the American forests command better prices in the European markets. The amount carried into China over the northern frontier is however still considerable, though no account of the number can be obtained. Lambskins of various sorts are much used in the northern parts of the country. —The importation of cow and ox-hides is from the Archipelago, but nothing definite is known as to its amount. The Chinese use comparatively little hide, as their shoes require only one thin piece on the bottom to protect the felt.

40. SMALTZ or *powder blue*, is an oxide of cobalt melted with silex and potash. The Chinese use it for painting on porcelain and glazed copper vessels; the consumption, which was never very great, has fallen off, and the price declined the last few years.

41. SOAP is used but sparingly by the Chinese generally, nor is it satisfactorily ascertained that they know how to make it. The lascars bring nearly all that is bought by the Chinese from Bengal ; it is a coarse, gritty substance, but is largely used in this region, and the importation is likely to extend a little at the north. The Chinese have many poor substitutes for soap.

42. STOCKFISH. These are dried fish brought from Germany and England, cured without the use of salt. In appearance, when preserved, they resemble codfish. The quantity brought is small, compared to what it was ten or twenty years ago. The Chinese themselves cure immense quantities of fish in this way.

43. SEAHORSE TEETH are imported chiefly through Macao; they

are brought from California and other parts of western America, and are used by the Chinese in the same manner as ivory; they are the teeth and tushes of the walrus, and other cetaceous animals.

SEAWEED is an article imported from abroad in junks as well as collected on this coast; the foreign sort is principally the *lêung fan tsoi* from which agar-agar is made, but no particulars can be ascertained regarding the trade. Seaweed is eaten after merely cleaning and stewing it in fat or oil.

TORTOISE-SHELL. This is the crustaceous covering of the *Testudo imbricata*, a native of the shores of most of the Indian islands; the best comes from the Spice Is. and New Guinea, but it is collected all over the Archipelago and West Pacific. The common name is hawk's bill tortoise. The shell is thicker, clearer, and more variegated than that of any other species, and constitutes the sole value of the animal. It is heart-form, and consists of thirteen inner with twenty-five marginal divisions. The middle side-pieces are the thickest, largest and most valuable; the best is in large plates, free from cracks or carbuncles, and almost transparent. The small, broken and crooked pieces are worthless. The Chinese use large quantities in the manufacture of combs, boxes, toys, &c. During the Company's monopoly, tortoise-shell was brought to this market for exportation to England, but it is now carried to Singapore, and very little is brought to this port. The price varies from $1000 down to $200 per pecul, according to quality.

45. WINE, *beer*, &c. With the exception of a little cherry-brandy, and a few liquors now and then taken away by officials, all the wine, beer and spirits imported are consumed by foreigners; all attempts to introduce their use among the Chinese have failed—a result not much to be regretted.

46. WOODS. Besides the three sorts mentioned here, small amounts of several other kinds are imported for consumption among the Chinese, as rosewood, aigle wood, kayabuco wood, redwood, &c. Their own forests furnish them with a large variety of fine woods for cabinet-work, and a good deal is brought across the western frontier. Junks from Siam and Singapore bring spars for masts, which are used sometimes in building.

Ebony. This is the heart wood of the *Diospyrus ebenus*, a tree growing in Mauritius, Ceylon, Luçonia, and other islands of the Indian ocean. The best wood is of a jet black, free from veins and rind, the texture compact, free from cracks and not worm-eaten. There are other kinds of wood resembling ebony in external appearance, which are often substituted for it. The price of Mauritius ebony is about $3 a pecul, and of Ceylon and Manila about $2 per pecul. The importation is not large, nor is it likely to increase much.

Sandal wood. This is the heart wood of a small tree, *Santalum album*, which grows in India, and many of the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. The tree resembles myrtle in size and appear-

Sapan wood. Woolen manufactures. Sorts of woolen cloths; prospects of

ance; the flowers are red, and the berries black and juicy. The billets are, after felling, barked, and then buried until the outer wood is eaten off by the white ants, leaving only the heart. The color varies from a light red to a dark yellow; the deepest color is the best. The best wood is near the roots. In choosing sandal wood, the largest pieces, and those of a firm texture, hard, free from knots or cracks, of a sweet smell, should be selected. The best sandal wood comes from the Malabar coast, and sells from $10 to $18 a pecul; that brought from Timur is worth $8 to $10; while that found in the South Sea islands, being small and knotty, is valued from $1 to $6. The chips also form another sort. The Chinese use sandal wood in the form of a fine powder to make incense sticks to burn in their houses and temples; they use some too in making fancy articles, as fans, card-cases, balls, boxes, &c., which are beautifully carved, in the same style as the ivory ware. An oil is extracted from it which is highly valued for its aromatic qualities. It has the consistence of castor oil, is yellow and highly fragrant: it sinks in water.

Sapan wood. This is the wood of the *Cæsalpina sapan*, a tree which grows in India, Luçonia, Siam and Burmah. The tree is of the same genus as the Brazil wood, and has the same properties in an inferior degree, and on that account is not imported to Europe. It is cultivated for its red dye, which is the best known to the Indian islanders. It is used to a limited extent in cabinet work for inlaying. Its value is about $2 per pecul in the Canton market, where large quantities are brought, chiefly from Manila.

47. Woolen Manufactures. These are chiefly the produce of English looms, but some inferior Spanish stripes and habit or lady-cloths come from Belgium and Germany; the old marks and goods are however preferred. Dutch *blankets* are preferred to the English, sometimes selling as high as $12 a pair. *Longells* are brought in bales of assorted colors; scarlet (which is the happy color among the Chinese) being the most sought after. *Flannel* is beginning to be worn by the people of Canton city among the middling classes, but its use has not extended far. Worleys no longer come. *Dutch camlets* sell much higher than English, and neither of them paid duty under the old tariff. The importation is supposed to have decreased since the Company's time. Bunting, bombazetts, imitation camlets, carpeting, baizes, hosiery, &c., &c., are all brought to this market, but they are not purchased to much extent by the people. In 1836–7, 10,957 *ps.* of bombazetts were imported, but the amount has latterly greatly fallen off. The amounts of the principal descriptions of woolens imported as mentioned in the Statement are probably too low; they are at present about as follows in the principal sorts:

Broadcloth, Sp. stripes, &c.,	30,000 ps.–600,000 yds.	at $1¼	per yd.,	is $750,000
Longells,	50,000 pieces,	at $7,50	per piece,	is 375,000
English camlets,	10,000 pieces,	at $22.	do.	is 220,000
Dutch camlets,	1,000 pieces,	at $30	do.	is 30,000

It may be remarked concerning the trade in woolen manufactures with China, that while an increase may be looked for in the consumption of cotton goods, the same can hardly be expected in woolen manufactures. And that for the following reasons: 1st. The trade in woolens is not a new trade; it has had its day, and like other old things, is now going out of date. It was entirely a forced trade during the last years of the Company's monopoly, and since then it has been gradally declining. The present reduction of duties will be a boon to the woolen trade; still were British woolens admitted duty free it would be insufficient to make the woolen trade what it once was. 2dly. Rich people prefer silks and skins; they wear longer, and look better. Poor people prefer domestics, dyeing them, and wadding with cotton;—they are cheaper and warmer. 3dly. Soochow used to be the best market for woolens. When Yukien was governor of Kiángsú, he issued an edict commanding all his subordinates and their families not to wear articles of foreign make, but to encourage the native manufactures. This occurred three or four years ago, and was a great blow to the woolen trade. 4thly. The competition of Russian woolens in the north has almost driven the English fabrics out of the market; and Belgian and Saxon woolens are also beginning to interfere with the produce of English looms at Canton.

48. WOOLEN YARN is difficult of sale; 241 peculs were imported in 1836–7, at $100 per pecul. The Chinese know not how to knit, nor have they learned how to weave woolen cloth.

Section 5.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE WITH CHINA.

This statement of the export* trade is arranged in the same manner as the preceding upon the import irade, and requires no additional explanation.

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* Export duties among the Chinese partake more of the nature of internal excise duties than of external charges in order to detain the merchandise within the country. They are merely a continuation of the transit duties which are levied throughout the empire, and which, in all countries where they exist are only a modification of the excise, arising either from the futility of attempting to levy excise by permits, or from the habits of the people preferring such a mode of taxation.

TABULAR STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE WITH CHINA.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES.	ACTUAL DUTIES.	NEW DUTIES.					ANNUAL EXPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	ANNUAL VALUE.	Per Cent.	TOTAL DUTIES.
		T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	D. C.	£	S.	D.					Taels.
1 Alum	*pecul.*	0 2 1 6.2	0 4 2 3.2	0 1 0 0	0.14	0	0	6	*pcls.* 20,000	$1½ per pecul.	$30,000	9	2,000
2 Anniseed Stars	,,	0 4 8 2.3	0 6 8 9.3	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	,, 2,000	8 ,,	16,000	8½	1,000
do. Oil,	,,	—	—	5 0 0 0	6.94	1	5	2½	,, 50	120 ,,	6,000	5½	250
3 Arsenic,	,,	—	1 4 3 8	0 7 5 0	1.04	0	3	9¼	,, 300	12 ,,	3,600	8½	225
4 Bangles, or glass armlets	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	*boxes* 400	12 per box.	4,800	6½	200
5 Bamboo screens, and ware	,,	—	1 4 3 8	0 2 0 0	0.28	0	1	0	*pcls.* 50	10 *a* 20 pr ppl.	750	2	10
6 Brass leaf,	,,	1 3 8 4.4	1 4 4 1.4	1 5 0 0	2.10	0	7	6¾	*boxes* 500	40 per box.	20,000	2½	375
7 Building materials,		—	—	Free									
8 Bone and horn ware,	*pecul.*	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0	5	0½	*pcls.* 10	50 *a* 100 pr pl.	750	1	10
9 Camphor,	,,	0 8 4 0.5	1 3 4 7.5	1 5 0 0	2.10	0	7	6¾	,, 2,000	25 per pecul.	50,000	8	3,000
10 Canes of all kinds,	*thous.*	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	3	0	*thous.* 200	10 per thous.	2,000	6½	100
11 Capoor cutchery	*pecul.*	0 2 2 4.9	0 2 8 1.9	0 3 0 0	0.42	0	1	10	*pcls.* 200	6 per pecul.	1,200	6½	60
12 Cassia,	,,	2 1 3 0.9	2 3 3 7.9	0 7 5 0	1.04	0	3	9¼	,, 30,000	8 ,,	240,000	12	22,500
do. buds	,,	—	2 5 1 3	1 0 0 0	1.40	0	5	0½	,, 400	12 ,,	4,800	11	400
do. oil,	,,	1 2 6 9.5	1 3 2 6.5	5 0 0 0	6.94	1	5	2½	,, 50	150 ,,	7,500	4½	250
13 China root,	,,	0 2 2 4.9	0 4 3 1.9	0 2 0 0	0.28	0	1	0	,, 2,000	3 ,,	6,000	9	400
14 Chinaware of all kinds,	,,	0 6 6 8.1	0 9 6 5.1	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	,, 5,000	20 *a* 200 ,,	50,000	1*a*5	2,500
15 Clothes, ready made	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	,, 10	20 *a* 100 ,,	400	1*a*5	5
16 Copper, tin, and pewter-ware,	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	,, 400	50 ,,	20,000	1½	200
17 Corals (or false coral)	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	*boxes.* 200	15 per box.	3,000	4½	100
18 Crackers and fireworks,	,,	0 5 9 7.2	0 6 5 4.2	0 7 5 0	1.04	0	3	9¼	,, 5,000	4 ,,	20,000	5	750
19 Cubebs,	,,	—	3 7 5 0	1 5 0 0	2.10	0	7	6¾	*pcls.* 100	20 per pecul.	2,000	10	150
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c	,,	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0	5	0½	,, 10	100 ,,	1,000	1⅓	10
21 Furniture of all kinds,	,,	—	0 6 0 5	0 2 0 0	0.28	0	1	0	,, 250	10 *a* 50 ,,	5,000	1⅓	50
22 Galangal	,,	0 2 2 4.9	0 4 3 1.9	0 1 0 0	0.14	0	0	6	,, 5,000	1½ per pecul.	7,500	9	500
23 Gamboge	,,	—	5 6 6 6	2 0 0 0	2.78	0	10	1	,, 100	50 ,,	5,000	5½	200
24 Glass and glassware of all kinds	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	,, 50	10 *a* 50 ,,	1,000	3	25
25 Glass beads,	,,	0 5 3 9.7	0 5 9 6.7	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	*boxes.* 1,500	15 per box.	22,500	4½	750
26 Glue, fish glue, common, &c.	,,	—	1 1 8 5	0 5 0 0	0.70	0	2	6¼	*pcls.* 200	10 per pecul.	2,000	6½	100
27 Grasscloth of all kinds	,,	0 9 8 2.3	1 0 3 9.3	1 0 0 0	1.40	0	5	0½	,, 300	50 ,,	15,000	2*a*3	300
28 Hartall (or orpiment)	,,	0 5 9 7.2	0 6 5 4.2	0 5 0 0	.70	0	2	6¼	,, 200	10 ,,	2,000	6½	100

29 Ivoryware of all kinds.........	*pecul.*	—	—	5 0 0 0	6.94	1 5 2½	*peculs* 5	$100 *a* 300p.pl.	$1,000	2*a*3	25
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.	,,	—	0 6 0 5	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	*boxes.* 2,000	9 per box.	18,000	7	1,000
31 Lackered ware of all kinds....	,,	—	1 4 3 8	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*peculs.* 15	50 *a* 100 p. ppl.	1,000	1*a*3	15
32 Lead, white,......................	,,	—	1 4 3 8	0 2 5 0	0.35	0 1 3	,, 10	10 ,,	100	3	2½
33 Lead, red,.....	,,	0 5 9 7.2	0 6 5 4.2	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,, 10	20 ,,	200	3	5
34 Marble slabs.......................	,,	prohi	bited.	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1 0	*slabs* 10,000	25 per hund.	2,500	10½	200
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c	,,	0 2 1 6.2	0 2 7 3.2	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1 0	*bundles* 300	15 ,,	2,250	4	60
36 Mother-o'-pearl ware...........	,,	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*peculs.* 10	20 *a* 100 p. ppl.	500	2	10
37 Musk..................................	*catty.*	0 3 4 3	0 3 4 4	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	*catties.* 100	50 per catty.	5,000	1⅓	50
38 Nankeens and cotton cloths,...	*pecul.*	1 8 4 3.7	2 6 5 0.7	} 1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	*peculs,* 200	50 per pecul.	10,000	3	200
do. coarse Canton......	,,	1 0 1 2.8	1 0 6 9.8								
39 Pictures, viz., large oil painting	*each.*	—	—	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 7¼	*pictures* 100	5 each.	500	2	10
do. rice-paper..............	*hund*	—	—	0 1 0 0	0.14	0 0 7¼	,, 10,000	5 per hund.	500	2	10
40 Paper fans........................	*pecul.*	—	6 9 5 3	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	*peculs* 10	20 *a* 100 pr ppl.	200	1*a*3	5
41 Paper of all kinds...............	,,	0 4 8 2.3	0 5 3 9.3	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	*chests* 6,000	10 per chest.	60,000	6½	3,000
42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).......	,,	—	—	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	*boxes.* 500	15 per box.	7,500	5	250
43 Preserves and sweetmeats......	,,	0 5 8 4.5	0 6 4 1.5	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2 6¼	,, 1,000	3 ,,	3,000	5	125
44 Rattan work of all kinds.......	,,	—	1 4 3 8	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1 0	*peculs.* 10	20 *a* 50 pr ppl.	300	1*a*3	2
45 Rhubarb	,,	0 3 9 6.3	0 9 0 3.8	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5 0½	,, 1,000	45 per pecul.	45,000	3	1,000
46 Silk, raw, Nanking	,,	15 2 7 6	23 7 3 3	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾	,, 3,000	350 ,,	1,050,000	4	30,000
do. Canton..............	,,	8 5 7 6	10 5 7 0.2	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾	,, 2,000	200 ,,	400,000	6½	20,000
do. do. coarse or refuse	,,	4 0 8 6.6	4 1 4 3.6	2 5 0 0	3.47	0 13 7¼	,, 3,000	$75 ,,	225,000	5	7,500
Silk Organzine.....................	,,	12 7 2 7.1	12 7 8 4.1	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾	,, 80	400 ,,	32,000	3½	800
Silk thread of all kinds.......	,,	8 1 0 6.8	8 1 6 3.8	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾	,, 1,500	400 ,,	600,000	3½	15,000
Silk ribbons.......................	,,	8 6 2 0.2	8 6 7 7.2	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10 4¾	,, 100	400 ,,	40,000	3½	1,000
Silk piece goods................	,,	2 8 7 7	8 9 3 4	}							
General charge on all kinds, besides the following particular duties: piece of											
Satin, 1st quality,.......40 tls.	*piece.*	0 2 6 3.4									
do. 2d quality,.........36 tls.	,,	0 1 8 2.9									
Senshaws,.................32 tls.	,,	0 0 6 8.1									
Sarsnets,...................24 tls.	,,	0 0 4 0.2									
Pongees,....................28 tls.	,,	0 0 4 0.2									
Silk Handkerchiefs....14 tls.	,,	0 0 6 8.1									
Parsee scarfs,............ 9 tls.	,,	0 2 1 1.6									

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ARTICLES OF EXPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES.	ACTUAL DUTIES.	NEW DUTIES.				ANNUAL EXPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	ANNUAL VALUE.	Per Cent.	TOTAL DUTIES.
		T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	D. C.	£ S.	D.					Taels.
Canton Crapes, piece of 32 tls.	*piece.*	0 4 0 7.1		12 0 0 0	16.67	3 0	5¾	*peculs* 1,000	$400 per pecul	400,000	4	12,000
Silk Velvet, 48 tls.	,,	0 3 5 5.2										
Macedonians, 42 tls.	,,	0 3 6 9.1										
Plain Lutestring, 28 tls.	,,	0 2 0 0.2										
Striped Lutestring, 28 tls.	,,	0 2 1 1.6										
Twilled Lutestring, 40 tls.	,,	0 2 1 1.6										
Plain and figured silk, 18 tls.	,,	0 0 4 0.2										
Gold figured Damask	,,	0 1 6 5.5										
Embro'd silk hdkfs., 1 yd. sq.	*each.*	0 0 2 3										
do. silk shawls, 7-4 yd. sq.	,,	0 1 2 5.5										
N. B. *Particular duties to be abolished*												
47 Silk and cotton mixtures, silk and woollen mixtures, and goods of such class	*pecul.*	3 5 1 2.3	3 5 6 9.3	3 0 0 0	4.17	0 15	1½	*peculs.* 20	$130 per pecul	$2,600	3½	60
48 Shoes and boots of all kinds,	,,	—	—	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1	0	,, 10	10 *a* 50 ,,	300	1	2
49 Sandalwood ware	,,	—	—	1 0 0 0	1.40	0 5	0½	*pecul.* 1	100 *a* 300 ,,	200	1	1
50 Soy	,,	—	—	0 4 0 0	0.56	0 2	0¼	*peculs.* 500	6 ,,	3,000	9	200
51 Silverware and goldware	,,	—	—	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10	4¾	*pecul.* 1	500 *a* 1500 ,,	1,000	1⅛	10
52 Sugar, raw, white and brown.	,,	0 2 6 9	0 4 7 5	0 2 5 0	0.35	0 1	3	*pcls.* 40,000	4 ,,	160,000	8½	10,000
53 Sugar-candy of all kinds	,,	0 3 2 5.3	0 5 3 2.3	0 3 5 0	0.49	0 1	9¼	,, 30,000	7 ,,	210,000	6½	10,500
54 Tin foil	,,	0 6 1 0.8	0 6 6 7.8	0 5 0 0	0.70	0 2	6¼	,, 100	40 ,,	4,000	1*a*2	50
55 Tea of all descriptions	,,	1 2 7 9.4	6 0 0 0	2 5 0 0	3.47	0 12	7¼	,, 350,000	20*t* or $27 ,,	9,450,000	12	875,000
56 Tobacco of all kinds	,,	—	—	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1	0	,, 100	10 ,,	1,000	3	20
57 Turmeric	,,	—	1 0 5 3	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1	0	,, 1,000	3 ,,	3,000	9	200
58 Tortoise-shell ware	,,	—	14 3 6 8	10 0 0 0	13.89	2 10	4¾	*pecul.* 1	200 *a* 400 ,,	300	2½	10
59 Trunks of leather	,,	—	—	0 2 0 0	0.28	0 1	0	*sets* 500	20 per set.	10,000	1*a*2	100
60 Treasure (i. e. foreign coin)		—	—	Free						11,160,250		
61 Vermilion	*pecul.*	3 6 0 3.8	3 6 6 0.8	3 0 0 0	4.17	0 15	1½	*boxes* 1,000	40 per box.	40,000	5	1,500
Articles unenumer'd in this tariff,				5 per cent								
									Total Exports, and Export Duties, - - -	$24,500,000		T. 1,026,442
									Add for Ship's Disbursements, &c., &c., *as per Statement, section 7.* - - -	500,000	10	37,500
									Total of Exports, Export Duties, and Tonnage dues - - -	$25,000,000		T. 1,063,942

Summary of Table of Exports. Alum. Amomum. Anniseed stars, and oil.

Summary of the preceding.

	Amount Exported.	Per Cent.	Amount of Duties.
Ship's disbursements and tonnage dues; as per statement, section 7,	$500,000	10	37,500
Tea	9,450,000	12	875,000
Raw silk, silk thread, and silk piece-goods of all kinds	2,747,000	3⅓	86,300
Sugar and sugar-candy	370,000	7¼	20,500
Cassia	240,000	12	22,500
All other kinds of goods	532,750	5¾	22,142
Treasure, duty free	11,160,250		
Total as above,	$25,000,000	T.	1,063,942

Section 6.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

1. ALUM. This article is exported from China in considerable quantities to India and the Archipelago. It is probably found in the same geological position in this, as in other countries, namely, in a slate, known as *alum shale*. The supply in the market is abundant, but it is often impure, either from intentional adulteration, or from the rudeness of the manipulations; the taste is not so sharp as that of European alum, but the pieces are usually crystalized and transparent. Great quantities are employed by the Chinese in purifying the water which they use for culinary purposes; they also use it in sizing bamboo paper for foreign printing.

AMOMUM. The seeds of the *Amomum verum* have a strong, penetrating smell, and an aromatic, warm taste. The tree grows in China and the East Indies. The fruit is shaped like a grape, and contains three cells, each of which has a number of blackish seeds. The pods are of little value, as also are the seeds when wrinkled and small. When good, the pods are heavy, of a light gray color, and filled with grains. Their uses are similar to those of anniseed stars.

2. ANNISEED STARS. These are the fruit of a small tree, *Illicium anisatum*, which grows in China, Japan, and the Philippines. They are prized for their aromatic taste, and for the volatile oil obtained from them. The name of *star* is applied to them on account of the manner in which they grow, the pods being in small clusters joined together at one end, and diverging in five rays. The husks have a more aromatic flavor than the seeds, but they are not as sweet. In China, their most common use is to season sweet dishes; in Japan, they are placed on the tombs of friends, and presented as offerings

in the temples. They are chiefly exported direct to England and the north of Europe, at the average value of $8½ per pecul; formerly a large part went to England viâ Singapore or India.

Oil of anniseed goes chiefly to Europe and the United States, at an average export of 200 peculs, at $110 per pecul. It is used in perfumery and medicine.

3. Arsenic is sent, for the most part to India, where it is used as a medicine. It is obtained by sublimation from the native sulphuret of arsenic or hartall.

4. Bangles is the name given to the wrist and ankle rings so generally worn by orientals. The Chinese make them of a clouded or plain vitreous substance to imitate jade stone or chalcedony. They are packed in boxes containing a thousand pairs, each box estimated to weigh a pecul.

5. Bamboo and *bamboo ware.* The uses of this plant are so numerous, that it is almost as easy to enumerate them by saying what the plant is not used for as by describing them. The shoots are boiled, pickled and comfited; the roots are carved into fantastic images, or cut into lantern handles and canes, the tapering culms are used for all purposes that poles can be applied to in carrying, supporting, propelling and measuring; for the props of houses and the ribs of sails; the shafts of spears, the wattles of abattis, and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans; the leaves are sewed into rain-clokes and thatches; the epidermis, cut into splinths of various sizes, is woven into baskets of every form and fancy, plaited into awnings, and twisted into cables. It furnishes the bed for sleeping, the chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, and the broom for sweeping;—the matress to lie upon, the chair to sit upon, the table to eat on, the food to eat and the fuel to cook it with, are also derived from it:—the ferule to govern with, and the book to study from; the tapering plectrum for the lyre, and the dreaded instrument of the judge; the skewer to pin the hair, and the hat to screen the head; the paper to write on, the pencil to write with, and the cup to put the pencil in; the rule to measure lengths, the cup to gage quantities, and the bucket to draw water; the bird-cage, the crab-net, the fishpole, and the sumpitan, &c., &c., are one and all furnished by this plant, whose beauty when growing is commensurate to its usefulness when cut down. Bamboo ware, as chairs, screens, couches, &c., is largely exported, but no account of the amount or direction has ever been kept.

6. Brass leaf, or *tinsel*, is manufactured by the Chinese to an enormous extent for making the *kin hwá*, or 'golden flowers,' used in worship. It is exported to India; a box is estimated to hold 50 catties.

7. Building materials. This is much too vague a term, and ought never to have been suffered in the tariff. Bricks, stone, lime, timber, &c., are included under this head.

8. Bone and *horn ware.* Small boxes, lanterns, paper knives, buttons, and many small articles of dress, are made from horn and bones. The ware has never paid duty, and the amount here given is guessed at.

9. CAMPHOR. See No. 6 of imports, page 106.

10. CANES or *whanghees.* These are sent to England for the umbrella manufacturers; they are usually of bamboo. Walking-sticks are sold to considerable extent in Canton, made from many kinds of wood, and cut into a great variety of shapes.

11. CAPOOR CUTCHERY. This is the root of a plant which grows in China; it is about half an inch in diameter, and is cut into small pieces and dried for exportation; has internally a whitish color, but externally it is rough and of a reddish color; it has a pungent and bitterish taste, and a slight aromatic smell. It is exported to Bombay, and from thence to Persia and Arabia; it is said to be used in perfumery and for medicinal purposes, and also to preserve clothes from insects.

12. CASSIA. This is of three kinds in commerce; cassia lignea which is the bark of the tree, cassia buds, and cassia fistula or pods, which comes from Egypt and India. *Cassia lignea* is the substance commonly called cassia, and is exported from China to all parts of the world. It is the decorticated bark of the *Laurus cassia*, a large tree which grows in the southern provinces of China, and is also found in the northerly islands of the Archipelago. The bark is stripped off by running a knife longitudinally along the branch on both sides, and then gradually loosening it; after it is taken off, it is suffered to lie for twenty-four hours, during which time it undergoes a kind of fermentation, and the epidermis is easily scraped off. The bark soon dries into the quilled shape in which it comes to market. Thin pieces, having an agreeable spicy taste, a brownish red color, and a tolerably smooth surface, are the best kind; the small and broken, is inferior. The cassia brought from Ceylon and Malabar is inferior to the Chinese, more liable to foul packing, thicker and darker colored, and less aromatic. The Chinese cassia is sewed up in mats, usually two or more rolls in each mat, and a pound in a roll; it is easily distinguished from cinnamon, which it resembles, being smaller quilled, breaks shorter, and is less pungent. Cassia used to be nearly all smggled, but it now pays duty; it is shipped to Great Britain, Europe and the United States, to the extent of 35,000 peculs annually, at the average value of $9 per pecul.

Cassia buds are obtained from the same tree as the cassia lignea; they are the fleshy receptacles of the seeds, and bear some resemblance to cloves, when fresh, possessing a fine cinnamon flavor. Those that are plump and fresh, and free from stalks and dirt, are considered the best. Cassia buds are also obtained from the cinnamon tree. If the buds are packed in the same bundles with the bark, the flavor of both are improved. They are shipped for the most part to Great Britain and Europe, some to India; upwards of 500 peculs at $16 each, are annually sent to those quarters.

Cassia oil is obtained from the leaves of the cassia tree by distillation; and is used as a medicine, under the name of *oleum malabathri.* It is easily tested by putting it on the hand, where it will

evaporate slowly, and any foreign substance in it will thus be detected. The leaves are exported under the name of *folia malabathri.* The manufacture of the oil has almost ceased during the last year or two, owing to some difficulty in the country, but the constant demand for it will probably soon cause a resumption. There are few products of the East that are more useful than the cassia tree. The wood, the bark, the leaves, the buds, and the oil, are all in request for various purposes in carpentry, medicine, and cookery.

13. CHINA ROOT. This is the root of the *Smilax China,* a climbing plant. The roots are jointed, knobbed, thick, of a brown color, and break short; when cut, the surface is smooth, close, grained and glossy, of a pale red color; but if old and wormy, dust flies from it when broken; in this state, it is worthless. The market price varies from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4 per pecul. It is used by the Chinese extensively as a medicine, and is exported to England, India, and Europe for the same purpose.

14. CHINAWARE, or *porcelain.* Comparatively little of this ware is now exported, and that is of the cheaper sorts. When the productions of the East were first carried round the cape of Good Hope, the porcelain of China bore an enormous price, and the profits of the first shipments were great. But the process of manufacturing it having been ascertained, the European nations began to make it, and soon rivaled the Chinese. Chinaware is sold in sets, consisting of a table set of 270 pieces, at from 12 to 75 taels; a breakfast set of 20 pieces, at three taels; a long tea set of 101 pieces, at 11 to 13 taels; and a short tea set of 46 pieces, at from 5 to 6 taels. Flower pots, vases, jars, fruit baskets, table ornaments, &c., are made of porcelain to any pattern by the Chinese. It is now sent to Bombay and other parts of India, and also to the United States.

15. CLOTHES are sent from this market to South America, made from grasscloth and nankeen. No account of the quantity has been kept.

16. COPPER-WARE. Bowls, plates, hookas, curry pots, &c., of copper and white copper are bought by the lascars, and also shipped to India. The amount here given is a mere guess. Tutenague and tin-ware is also exported to the Archipelago.

17. CORALS. To India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh a pecul.

18. CRACKERS, &c. The largest proportion of fire-crackers go to the United States; some are shipped to India and South America. They are made up in strings, and then in papers, and lastly in boxes, five of which are estimated to weigh one pecul. The market of Canton is chiefly supplied with fireworks from Fatshan.

19. CUBEBS. These are the fruit of the *Piper cubeba,* a vine growing in China, Java, and Nipál, and resemble pepper-corns so closely, that externally they are only distinguished from them by a process on that side by which they were attached to the stalk. Cubebs have a grayish-brown color, with a wrinkled pericarp inclosing a single seed, and a warm, pungent slightly bitter taste, with a pleasant, aromatic smell.

The heavy, plump fruit is the best; and if not ripe when gathered, the seed is soft and much wrinkled. Cubebs are valued in this market from $18 to $20 per pecul; 18,500 *lbs.* were imported into England in 1830 from the East; but the Dutch carry on the largest trade in this article; as the best sort comes from Java, and those from China go wholly to India.

Curiosities. Under this general term is included a great variety of articles purchased by those who visit China as rarities, or articles peculiar to the country. It is impossible to particularize them, as they consist chiefly of such things as please the fancy, and are for the most part procured for ornament's sake. Vases, pots, jars, cups, ornamental screens, plates, boxes, &c., made of copper, iron, silver, porcelain, stone, lackered-ware or wood, of every shape, size, and variety of workmanship, rings, stands and pedestals, lanterns, scrolls, &c., &c., constitute most of the articles sent abroad as curiosities. The number of shops in Canton where they are sold offers the purchaser an extensive choice. It is impossible to ascertain the amount, but it is probably over $20,000 annually.

20, 40. Fans are principally exported to the United States; a few go to India and South America. Those sent abroad are made of palm-leaf and paper; feather and silken ones are not so often shipped. Fire-screens are included under this head as well as fans; these are lackered. In 1836–7, 171,143 fans and fire-screens were shipped to America, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, and 2,200 feather fans at 40 cents each. According to the old duty, 100 fans paid $1\frac{1}{4}$ mace duty. The greatest part of the fans sent abroad are those which do not fold up.—It seems singular that the article of fans should not have been mentioned under one number in the tariff.

21. Furniture. Most of the articles of furniture shipped are to private orders. The cabinet work of the Chinese carpenters is creditable, but their veneer work is poor, partly owing to the inferior glue.

22. Galangal. This root is obtained from two different plants, the greater from the *Kæmpferia galanga*, the smaller from the *Maranta galanga*. The greater is a tough, woody root, with a thin bark, and full of knobby circles on the outside. It is bitterish, less aromatic, and less valuable than the smaller. This latter is a root of a reddish brown outside, and pale red within. The roots are rarely over two inches in length, and hardly half an inch thick, extremely firm, though light. The best is full and plump, has a bright color, a hot, acrid, peppery taste, and an aromatic smell; the smaller should always be obtained, if possible. It is used principally in cookery, and is exported chiefly to India; considerable also goes to Europe.

23. Gamboge. This is so named from the country Camboja, which produces the tree (*Garcinia cambogia*); it is also found in China and Siam, in which latter country the tree is wounded to obtain the gum-resin. It is brought from Bangkok to China in junks, and also from Cochinchina. The juice is inspissated in the sun, and made into rolls, which have a brownish-yellow color and a smooth surface. If

when rubbed upon the wet nail the color be a bright lemon, and no grittiness be felt, it is good; when burned the flame is white, and the residuum a grayish ash; it breaks vitreous, has no taste, and very little smell. The large, gritty and dark colored pieces are of an inferior quality. Gamboge is used as a pigment and as a medicine; and is exported in considerable quantities from China and Singapore.

25. GLASS BEADS are sent wholly to India or the Archipelago; those for India are shipped to Bombay. Five boxes are estimated to weigh a pecul; 1345 boxes were shipped in 1836, at $18 per box.

26. GLUE. This article is made from ox-hides, but is not so tenacious as the Irish glue. Fish-glue is made from the sounds and the noses of some sorts of fish; the polynemus or binni carp affords it. Cowhide glue is exported to India; fish-glue is used in cookery, and a substance of the same name, resembling jelly, is a delicate article of food among the Chinese.

27. GRASSCLOTH. This beautiful fabric is the linen of China; it is woven from the fibres of the Sida, and extensively used by the people; there is the unbleached and the bleached. It is woven into narrow pieces and into handkerchiefs; the export is chiefly to India and the United States; many handkerchiefs go to the latter country.

28. HARTALL or *orpiment*. This is a native sulphuret of arsenic, and is used as a coloring drug. It is found in China, Burmah, Hungary and Turkey. "Native orpiment is composed of thin plates of a lively gold color intermixed with pieces of vermilion red, of a shattery foliaceous texture, flexible, soft like talc, and sparkling when broken;" when burned, it throws off much sulphureous smoke. It is all sent to India; 612 peculs went in 1836, at $14 per pecul.

29. IVORYWARE. The elegant carving of the Chinese in ivory, and the cheapness of the articles, causes a large sale of the most useful to all parts of the world. Fans, seals, paper-knives, chessmen, &c., &c., are exported principally to the United States and India, but also to South America, Europe, &c. Under the old system, 100 ivory fans were estimated to weigh 6 catties 4 taels, and paid 6½ mace duty.

30. KITTYSOLS. These are a cheap sort of umbrella, made of bamboo frames covered with oiled paper or cheap silk. They are sent to the Archipelago and India in boxes containing 100 umbrellas each, which is estimated to be a pecul. Considering the material they are made of, this sort of umbrella or parasol (for their use is for the most part as a protection against the sun) wear a long time.

31. LACKERED WARE. This ware was formerly exported in considerable quantities, but partly owing to the liability to injury on the homeward passage, and being superseded abroad by other things more substantial, the exportation has dwindled to a mere trifle. Such articles as are exported consist of those which have always been in request, as fans, waiters, boxes, tea-boards, tea-caddies, teapoys, &c. The patterns worked on them affect their sale, and the least mark spoils the varnish. The best kind of lackered ware comes from Japan, but it is difficult to be obtained in China.

Lead, white and red. Marble Slabs. Mats. Mother-o'-pearl ware. Musk.

32, 33. LEAD, *white* and *red.* White lead is manufactured by the Chinese to a large extent for various purposes in the arts; it is purchased by the captains of ships for painting. Red lead is made and used almost wholly by the Chinese themselves; the exportation is utterly insignificant.

34. MARBLE SLABS. This article consists of slabs about a foot square, and is exported to India, Sydney, South America, &c., for pavements or floors. It is a blue clouded marble, obtained to the northwest of Canton. There is also a red breccia marble brought to Canton, which is employed in tables, stone stools, &c.; it is seldom sent abroad. The exportation of these slabs was formerly prohibited, and the trade henceforth is likely to increase somewhat. Ten slabs are estimated to weigh a pecul.—Tiles of various sorts have in some seasons been largely exported. The large square tile is about the same size, and is used for the same purposes, as the marble slabs. The tiles used by the Chinese in roofing are of two sorts, an upper and a lower piece; they are not so often sent abroad.

35. MATS. Table mats are made by the Chinese very beautifully, and the demand for them has increased the importation of rattans within the last few years. They are exported to all parts of the world. Table mats are put up in sets of six each of different sizes, or else are made and put up to order. Floor mats are made of a rush cultivated for the purpose; the best are called Lientan mats. They are either plain white, or plaid red and white. The manufacture of matting for sails of boats and junks employs myriads of workmen; and that for floors and envelops of boxes and cases, as many more. Floor matting is put up in rolls containing 50 mats of 6 by 4 feet; such a roll is estimated to weigh a pecul. The annual exportation to the United States is upwards of 10,000 rolls of 40 yards each, at $4 a roll. It is also sent to India and South America, Sydney, &c. When matting is shipped, care should be taken that the rolls are perfectly dry, or they will mildew and become rotten.

36. MOTHER-O'-PEARL WARE is sent to South America, Europe, and elsewhere, in small quantities; the naker of this and other shells is used to inlay in lacker-ware, its iridescence making a beautiful contrast with the black lacker. No data as to the amount of the exportation are available, and as the ware is carried away in small parcels no duty has heretofore been levied on it.

37. MUSK. The genuine musk is much prized, and is rare and costly; on which account it is often and much adulterated. It is found on a species of antelope (*Moschus moschifera*) inhabiting Tibet, Siberia, and China; but it is probable that musk is obtained from several kinds of deer in the central parts of Asia. In this market, musk is found in the bags, about as large as a walnut, in which it grows on the animal. Good musk is of a dark, purplish color, dry and light, and generally in concrete, smooth, unctuous grains; its taste is bitter, and its smell strong, and disagreeable to many persons. The bags are often counterfeited by those of skin; but these have a paler

Musk Seed. Nankeens; two sorts. Pictures; oil and rice paper. Paper.

color than the true, and the hair is uneven. The degee of purity and strength of this drug can be ascertained by macerating it for a few days in spirits of wine, to which it imparts a strong scent. Musk is adulterated with many substances, the most common of which is a kind of brown unctuous earth, heavier than the real secretion; the animal's blood is often mixed with it, and every bag should be opened. When good musk is rubbed on paper, the trace is of a bright yellow color, and free from any grittiness. The average exportation is about 200 catties, at $60 a catty, but none ever passes the custom-house. It is used for perfumery and medicine. An inferior sort is found in the Indian markets, and a still baser kind is brought from Russia.

Musk seed. These are the fruit of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, which grows in China and other countries. The Arabians use them to give flavor to their coffee. The seeds are flat, kidney-shaped, about the size of a large pinhead, and have a considerable odor of musk, with a slightly aromatic, bitterish taste. The black and musty seeds are not good; a grayish color is the natural one. They are now brought to Europe from South America and the West Indies.

38. Nankeens. This is a kind of cotton cloth, so named from Nanking, where the reddish threads were originally made. They are divided into Company's, of which three are three qualities, and narrow nankeens; the former are the finest and most esteemed. Nankeens are also manufactured in Canton and other parts of the empire, but the fabric is of an inferior quality. Those made in China still maintain their superiority in color and texture over the imitations of other countries. The price varies from $45 to $90 per hundred pieces. This cloth is extensively worn by the Chinese themselves, who usually dye it with indigo. The exportation is now trifling, and almost wholly to England, although small quantities find their way elsewhere. The duty, which was formerly a discriminating one, has been equalized under the new tariff, and includes nankeens and all other kinds of native cotton cloths.

39. Pictures. There are many shops in Canton and Macao, where pictures and charts are copied, and one or two where portraits are taken; the number annually carried away is very great, but heretofore no duty was or could be levied upon them. Rice paper pictures are also exported in large quantities, especially to South America, but neither on these has any duty been levied. The elegant coloring of these pictures is well known.—To call the paper, on which these pictures are painted, *rice paper*, is a misnomer, for no rice is used in making it; it is simply the pith of a plant, and should be called *pith paper*.

41. Paper, such as that on which this book is printed, is manufactured from the common yellow bamboo paper of the Chinese by sizing it in water saturated with alum, to which glue is added; the sheets are dried and smoothed by rubbing them on a warm wall. The glazing which is upon writing paper is made by waxing the sheet, and afterwards rubbing it with a smooth stone; two, three, and four

sheets are made into one thick sheet for ledgers, or other account-books, by the same process, after wetting the inner surfaces with glue water, and drying the sheet in the sun. There is also a thin paper, called Nanking paper, which is manufactured from cotton wool, that is tougher and more flexible than the bamboo paper. Colored paper is exported in considerable quantities; the exportation of all kinds is principally to India and the Archipelago. The consumption of Chinese writing paper is great in this part of the world, on account of its not being injured by the climate; foreign paper sized with glue being liable to spoil.

42. PEARLS, or *false pearls*. These are manufactured to a great extent by the Chinese for their own use; fish-glue is the principal ingredient. They are exported altogether to India and the Straits, where they are used for ornaments; and are packed in boxes containing 100,000 pearls, each of which is estimated to weigh a pecul.

43. PRESERVES, &c.. The Chinese candy many things which are not considered fit for such purposes elsewhere, as millet seeds, bamboo shoots, slices of the lily root, &c.; these are hawked about the streets. Ginger root, preserved in sugar, is the most common sweetmeat exported; it is made of the tender roots of the ginger plant (*Zinziber officinalis*), and when good has a bright appearance, a dark red color, and is somewhat translucent. If the roots are old, the conserve will be stringy, tough and tasteless. Much of this kind of sweetmeat is carried to India for consumption there, and for reëxportation to England and the Continent; the export to the United States is considerable; also to Sydney, South America, &c. Other kinds of conserves, as whampee, guava, and pear, jelly, citron, kumquat oranges &c., &c., are also sent abroad; the total exportation may be put down at 10,000 boxes, value about $50,000. A box is estimated at 25 catties.

44. RATTAN WORK. Baskets of various forms and sizes, table mats, chairs, and other articles made of rattan, are exported in small quantities to all parts of the world, but no data are available as to the amount.

45. RHUBARB. This drug is the dried roots of the *Rheum palmatum*, a plant which grows in Tartary and China. From Central Asia it is carried to St. Petersburg and Smyrna. The rhubarb from Russia, which is the best, owes its reputation for goodness to the care taken in curing and assorting it. The Chinese dig the roots early in the spring, before the leaves appear, cut them into long flat pieces; dry them for two or three days in the shade; and then string them on cords in cool places, and dry them thoroughly. Rhubarb is often spoiled by moisture in drying, when it becomes light and spongy; it is liable also to be eaten by worms. Good rhubarb is of a firm texture, when cut has a lively, mottled appearance, and is perfectly dry. The taste is bitter, acrid and unpleasant, and the smell somewhat aromatic. If when chewed, it becomes mucilaginous, it is not good; it also imparts to the spittle a deep saffron tinge. If black or

green when broken, it ought to be rejected. The price of rhubarb varies from $38 to $40 per pecul for those roots cured without splitting; and $50 to $60 a pecul for the cut. Upwards of 1500 peculs are exported to England, Europe and the United States, at an average of $50 per pecul. That found in this market has always been inferior to that brought from Russia and Turkey.

SEA SHELLS, *insects*, &c. The shores of the islands of the Indian ocean afford a great variety of beautiful and rare shells, such as the cabbage shell, the nautilus, wentle-trap, the trumpet shell, the ducal mantle, &c. They are brought hither in junks from the Archipelago, and from the islands along the coast. The assortment of shells for sale here is not so great as might be inferred from the quantities exposed, but by a little search and selection, one can collect many tens, mostly salt water shells. Few or no fresh water shells are collected. Both sorts are sometimes injured by scraping and varnishing them.—Beside shells, as objects of natural history, insects are also procurable at Canton, tolerably well preserved; they are mostly coleopterous insects, as beetles; butterflies and other classes are also gathered, especially those which are gay. Precious stones are seen in small quantities, but rather inferior; chrysolite, malachite, cornelians, agates and jade, are the most common. Other minerals, especially limestone and quartz are cut into fantastic shapes; but these specimens being always lackered, are spoiled for natural objects. Birds or fishes are seldom seen preserved.

46. SILK. The mulberry is cultivated in all the provinces of China, except the most northerly, and silk is raised wherever the tree grows. The best raw silk, called *taysaam*, comes from the province of Hookwang; the *tsatlee* also comes from that province and Chekiang; both kinds are called Nanking raw silk, and are chiefly exported to England. In 1833-34, the price of the best sorts was from $300 to $350 per pecul, and the annual exportation was between ten and twelve thousand bales; in 1836–37, it was upwards of twenty thousand peculs, much of which was shipped off at $500 per pecul. Since that period, for some undiscovered reason, the quantity brought to market has fallen off, and although the prices range between $400 and $450, still the whole amount hardly exceeds 5000 bales in a twelvemonth. In the new tariff, the duty is the same on the raw silk from all the provinces; for it is probable, that as the trade extends at Ningpo and Shanghae, inferior qualities of silk will be sent abroad; indeed, if the exportation of silk and tea does not increase, it is difficult to see with what commodities the Chinese are to buy the large amount of foreign goods that are likely to be brought to the new ports. The Nanking raw silk exported the past year will average $450 per pecul, or $100 higher than is set down in the Statement. The waste or refuse raw silk goes entirely to India.

Silk organzine is "formed of two, three, or more, *singles* (i. e. reeled threads after being twisted), according to the substance required, twisted together in a contrary direction to that of which it is composed

are twisted." It is included in the statements of trade under the name of silk thread. Organzine is also called *thrown silk*, though there may be some difference between the two, as it is said organzine is not made by the Chinese; it is used in weaving piece goods. *Silk thread and ribbons* go to the United States and South America. *Silk piece-goods* of all kinds are shipped for the most part to the United States, Mexico and South America, but considerable quantities go also to England chiefly for re-exportation; one seventh of the total exportation in 1836–7, was in English ships. Instead of the annual export of $400,000 stated in the Table, it should be one million of dollars, and the duties put at $30,000.

Most of the various descriptions of silk piece goods usually exported are enumerated in the Table; there are a few others, as gauze, crape shawls, levantines, taffeta, but all description of them is here omitted.

47. Silk and *cotton mixtures*, &c., are now seldom exported, and the trade in them is of no importance at present.

48. Shoes, &c. Chinese shoes are seldom exported, even in junks, except perhaps a few embroidered pairs. The artisans who make foreign shoes in China employ horse and cow or buffalo hide, very little calf-skin or morocco being imported. The hide is tanned with saltpetre and urine, and is porous and weak. The price of shoes varies from fifty cents to $1¼ per pair, and more than that for boots. Considerable quantities are made for South America, but there are no particulars as to the sorts or amount.

49. Sandalwood ware. The best pieces of sandalwood are carved into the same sorts of fancy articles as are made of ivory and tortoise-shell, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the amount. Like all the articles which are included under the comprehensive term of *curiosities*, this ware seldom pays duty or is reported in manifests.

50. Soy. This is a condiment made from the Dolichos bean, which grows in China and Japan; the name is derived from the Japanese *siyau*. To make it the beans are boiled soft, and then an equal qantity of wheat or barley is added; after this has thoroughly fermented, a quantity of salt, and three times as much water as the beans were at first, are added. The whole compound is now left for two or three months, and then pressed and strained. Good soy has an agreeable taste, and if shaken in a tumbler, lines the vessel with a lively yellowish-brown froth; the color of soy in the vessel is nearly black. It improves much by age. Japan soy is considered superior to the Chinese, but both are of different qualities, and are probably made of various materials, some of which may be base enough. It is for the most part sent to England and America.

51. Silver-ware and *gold-ware*. Some of the specimens of workmanship in gold and silver found in the jeweler's shops in Canton are very elegant, especially the chased open work, on baskets, trays, &c. A considerable quantity of silver-ware is carried away in table silver, which is manufactured at about 18 per cent. advance on the weight. Almost any article of gold or silver-ware can be made in Canton from

patterns given to the workmen. No data are obtainable as to the amount exported, much of which goes to Sydney and South America, but it is probably not far from $10,000.

52, 53. SUGAR. This is the manufactured product of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar cane. From all the notices that can be obtained from ancient history, it is very probable that China was the first country in which the sugar cane was cultivated. Its native country is the southern part of the continent of Asia, and its properties have been well known by the inhabitants for many ages. Among the Chinese, the cultivation of it is carried to an extent sufficient to supply their own wants, and also to form an article of export. The varieties of the cane are several, but the only one cultivated is the same as that which grows in the West Indies. The process of manufacturing it is simple and laborious; the machinery is coarse, and the labor performed mostly by human strength. In the Indian islands, the manufacture is in the hands of the Chinese, the natives supplying them with the cane. The natives, however, make a coarse sugar for their own use, called *jaggery*. A few years ago, above 100,000 peculs of raw sugar were annually shipped from China to Bombay, but in consequence of the competition of sugar from Manila and Siam, the quantity has greatly fallen off. This kind of sugar is the sort commonly used by the Chinese; its average price is about $5 per pecul.

Sugar candy is made by crystalizing the raw sugar; the best comes from Fukien, called Chinchew, from which province, especially though the newly opened port of Amoy, the exportation is likely to increase. It is for the most part carried to India. *Pingfa sugar* is the name given to the pounded sugar candy; *pingfa* 氷花 means 'crystal flowers,' applied to this sort because it is the *ping táng*, or candied sugar, made fine. It was formerly carried to the United States, but the exportation is now chiefly to India.

54. TIN FOIL is estimated at half the value of brass leaf; it goes principally to India.

55. TEA. The limits of this work will not admit of a full description of the various sorts of tea, or an account of their preparation; nor would the most minute details enable any one to select good teas, or supply that skill which practice gives in discriminating their qualities. An account of the cultivation of the plant, and mode of curing the leaves, together with some information respecting the different varieties of black and green teas, the origin of the names and other particulars relating to its sale and consumption, is contained in the Chinese Repository, Vol. VIII, pages 132–164, to which the reader is referred.

In the Tabular Statement, the total exportation of tea is put down at 350,000 peculs or forty millions of pounds, but it is probably nearer 427,500 peculs, or fifty-seven millions of pounds; viz., to England, 40,000,000 *lbs.*; to the United States, 14,000,000 *lbs.*; and to all other