

July 3, 1844.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

Ratifications exchanged, Dec. 31, 1845.

Proclamation of the President of the U. S., April 18, 1846.

THE United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries:—For which most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on their Commissioner Caleb Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire on his Minister and Commissioner Extraordinary Tsiyeng, of the Imperial House, a vice Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Governor-general of the Two Kwang, and Superintendent General of the trade and foreign intercourse of the five ports.

And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Peace and amity established between the U.S. and China.

There shall be a perfect, permanent, universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Ta Tsing Empire on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens of the U. S. trading with China to pay the duties, &c.

Fees, &c. wholly abolished.

Modification of the tariff, how to be made.

Additional advantages, if hereafter extended to any other nation, &c.

Citizens of the United States resorting to China for the purposes of commerce will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the Tariff, which is fixed by and made a part of this Treaty. They shall, in no case, be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished, and officers of the revenue, who may be guilty of exaction, shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese Government desire to modify, in any respect, the said Tariff, such modification shall be made only in consultation with consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description, be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States, and the citizens thereof, shall be entitled thereupon, to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same.

ARTICLE III.

Ports which may be frequented by citizens of the U.S. who may reside there, &c.

Vessels of U.S. not to trade at any other port, &c.

Penalty.

The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the five ports of Kwang-chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandize to and from any foreign port and either of the said five ports, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not unlawfully enter the other ports of China, nor carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade along the coasts thereof. And any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, which violates this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE IV.

For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of the citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the Govern-

ment of the United States may appoint consuls, or other officers, at the same, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese Government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasions may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, said officers on the one hand shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese Government, who will see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises; and on the other hand, the said consuls will carefully avoid all acts of unnecessary offence to, or collision with, the officers and people of China.

U. S. may appoint consuls, &c.

Protection of consuls, and other officers of the U. S.

ARTICLE V.

At each of the said five ports, citizens of the United States lawfully engaged in commerce, shall be permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by this Treaty, paying the duties which are prescribed by the Tariff hereinbefore established, and no other charges whatsoever.

Privilege of trade at the ports named given to the citizens of the U. S.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever any merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either of the said five ports for trade, her papers shall be lodged with the consul, or person charged with affairs, who will report the same to the Commissioner of Customs; and tonnage duty shall be paid on said vessel at the rate of five mace per ton, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the amount of her tonnage as specified in the register; said payment to be in full of the former charges of measurement and other fees, which are wholly abolished. And if any vessel, which having anchored at one of the said ports, and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any others of the said ports to complete the disposal of her cargo, the consul, or person charged with affairs, will report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who, on the departure of the said vessel, will note in the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other custom-houses; in which case on entering another port the said vessel will only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time.

The papers of vessels of the U. S. arriving at either of the five ports, to be left with the consul.

Tonnage duties to be paid at fixed rates, in full of all the former rates and charges.

No additional tonnage duties to be paid by vessels going from one to another of the five ports.

ARTICLE VII.

No tonnage duty shall be required on boats belonging to citizens of the United States, employed in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, and articles of provision, or others not subject to duty, to or from any of the five ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty, shall pay the regular tonnage duty of one mace per ton, provided they belong to citizens of the United States, but not if hired by them from subjects of China.

No tonnage duties to be laid on boats belonging to citizens of U. S., &c.

Duty on cargo boats.

ARTICLE VIII.

Citizens of the United States, for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots, who will report said vessels at the passes, and take them into port; and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall also be lawful for them to hire, at pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists, and writers, and passage or cargo boats, and to employ laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed

Citizens of U. S. may engage pilots for their vessels.

May hire servants, &c.

on by the parties, or settled by application to the consular officer of their government, without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese government.

ARTICLE IX.

Custom-house officers to be appointed to guard the vessels of U. S. on arrival, &c.

Whenever merchant vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the superintendent of customs will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience; but provision for the subsistence of said officers shall be made by the superintendent of customs, and they shall not be entitled to any allowance from the vessel or owner thereof; and they shall be subject to suitable punishment for any exaction practised by them in violation of this regulation.

ARTICLE X.

Proceedings of vessels of the U. S. on their arrival in China.

Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, will, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the consul or person charged with the affairs of the United States, who will cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the names of her men, and of the cargo on board; which being done, the superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo.

Penalties for discharging vessels without a permit.

And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars; and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duties on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports.

Vessels departing within 48 hours, not to be subject to tonnage or other duties.

Or, if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he will pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held to be due after the expiration of said forty-eight hours.

ARTICLE XI.

Appointment of officers to ascertain the duties to be paid on goods imported.

The superintendent of customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if dispute occur in regard to the value of goods subject to an ad valorem duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

Disputes as to amount of duties, where and how settled.

ARTICLE XII.

Standards of weights and measures.

Sets of standard balances, and also weights and measures, duly prepared, stamped, and sealed, according to the standard of the custom at Canton, shall be delivered by the superintendents of customs to the consuls at each of the five ports, to secure uniformity, and prevent confusion in measures and weights of merchandize.

ARTICLE XIII.

The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the superintendent of customs shall give a port-clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange as ascertained by the regulations now in force. And imported goods, on their resale or transit in any part of the empire, shall be subject to the imposition of no other duty than they are accustomed to pay at the date of this treaty.

When tonnage and other duties shall be paid.

Duties to be paid in sycee silver, or in foreign money at the current rate of exchange.

ARTICLE XIV.

No goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port are to be transhipped to another vessel, unless there be particular occasion therefor; in which case, the occasion shall be certified by the consul to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts, and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application, inquiry, and permit, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

Regulation of transhipment of goods from one vessel of U. S. to another.

ARTICLE XV.

The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to certain persons appointed at Canton by the Government, and commonly called hong-merchants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are admitted to trade with any and all subjects of China without distinction; they shall not be subject to any new limitations, nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions.

Citizens of U. S. may trade with any and all subjects of China.

Not to be subject to any new limitations, &c.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Chinese Government will not hold itself responsible for any debts which may happen to be due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, or for frauds committed by them: but citizens of the United States may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese local authorities through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. But in case the debtor be dead, or without property, or have absconded, the creditor cannot be indemnified according to the old system of the co-hong so called. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the consul, but without any responsibility for the debt on the part of the United States.

Chinese government not responsible for debts due by its subjects.

Debts due by citizens of U. S. to subjects of China.

ARTICLE XVII.

Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business, or in hiring sites from the inhabitants on which to construct houses and places of business, and also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two Governments shall select in concert the sites for the foregoing objects, having due regard to the feelings of the people in the location thereof: and the parties interested will fix the rent by mutual agreement, the proprietors on the one hand not demanding any exorbitant price, nor the merchants on the other unreasonably insisting on particu-

Citizens of U. S. residing at any of the five ports, may obtain proper accommodations, &c.

lar spots, but each conducting with justice and moderation. And any desecration of said cemeteries by subjects of China shall be severely punished according to law.

At places of anchorage, &c. merchants may pass and repass in the immediate vicinity.

No excursions into the country, &c.

Preservation of the public peace.

At the places of anchorage of the vessels of the United States, the citizens of the United States, merchants, seamen, or others sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but they shall not at their pleasure make excursions into the country among the villages at large, nor shall they repair to public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully and in fraud of the revenue.

And, in order to the preservation of the public peace, the local officers of government at each of the five ports, shall, in concert with the consuls, define the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for citizens of the United States to go.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Persons may be employed to teach languages in any part of the empire. Citizens of U. S. may buy all manner of books.

It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed shall not, for that cause, be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals: and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

ARTICLE XIX.

Citizens of U. S. to be specially protected by the local authorities.

Riots and attacks on their houses to be prevented by military force, and rioters punished.

All citizens of the United States in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and goodwill with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy, for themselves and every thing appertaining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, will immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

ARTICLE XX.

Re-exportation of goods imported into China by citizens of the U. S. to other permitted ports.

Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandize into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, in part or in whole, to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their consul, to the superintendant of Customs, who, in order to prevent frauds on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered on the custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance, of the goods, and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and every thing being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the superintendant of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Frauds on the government of China.

Criminal acts by subjects of China to be

ARTICLE XXI.

Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese autho-

rities according to the laws of China: and citizens of the United States, who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul, or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States. And in order to the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

punished by the laws of China. Citizens of U. S. committing crimes, to be punished by the consul according to the laws of U. S.

ARTICLE XXII.

Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that in case at any time hereafter, China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and for that cause should exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent parties, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States: Provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service; nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships with their cargoes to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

If China should be at war, &c., trade of the U. S. to the five ports not to be molested.

Transportation of goods to and from the ports of the belligerents to be allowed, &c. Proviso.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The consuls of the United States at each of the five ports open to foreign trade, shall make annually to the respective Governors-general thereof, a detailed report of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which have entered and left said ports during the year, and of the amount and value of goods imported or exported in said vessels, for transmission to and inspection of the Board of Revenue.

Consuls of U. S. to make returns of the trade of U. S. with the five ports, &c.

ARTICLE XXIV.

If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their consul, or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right; in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have special occasion to address the consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to the local authorities of their own Government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper, and the matter just and right; in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the consul, or other officer, for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction.

Communications with the local officers of China, how to be made.

Communications from subjects of China, how to be made.

Settlement of controversies.

ARTICLE XXV.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own Government. And all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other Government, shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Questions between citizens of U. S. in China, how to be regulated.

Between citizens of U. S. and others.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Merchant vessels of U. S. in the five ports to be under the jurisdiction of the officers of their government.

Robbers and pirates, &c. to be arrested and punished by the Chinese government.

Disposition of the property recovered.

Merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, will be under the jurisdiction of the officers of their own Government; who, with the masters and owners thereof, will manage the same without control on the part of China. For injuries done to the citizens or the commerce of the United States by any foreign power, the Chinese Government will not hold itself bound to make reparation. But if the merchant-vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, will arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered, to be placed in the hands of the nearest consul, or other officer of the United States, to be by him restored to the true owner. But if, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it should, in any case, happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, or the property only in part recovered, then the law will take its course in regard to the local authorities, but the Chinese Government will not make indemnity for the goods lost.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Shipwrecks.

Vessels forced into any other than one of the five ports, shall receive friendly treatment.

If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of Government on receiving information of the fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security; and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled at once to repair to the most convenient of the free ports, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. And if a vessel shall be forced in whatever way to take refuge in any port other than one of the free ports, then in like manner the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and the means of safety and security.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Citizens or vessels of U. S. not to be subject to embargo.

Citizens of the United States, their vessels and property, shall not be subject to any embargo; nor shall they be seized or forcibly detained for any pretense of the public service; but they shall be suffered to prosecute their commerce in quiet, and without molestation or embarrassment.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Mutineers and deserters to be apprehended and delivered to U. S. consuls.

The local authorities of the Chinese Government will cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice, on due requisition by the Chinese local officers addressed to those of the United States.

Merchants, &c. of U. S. to be under the superintendance of the officers of their government.

The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendance of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence and disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order, and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

ARTICLE XXX.

The superior authorities of the United States and of China, in corresponding together, shall do so in terms of equality, and in the form of mutual communication, (*cháu hwei.*) The consuls, and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication, (*cháu hwei.*) When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial, (*shin chin.*) Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition, (*pin ching.*) In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Correspondence between the respective governments and their officers, and between individuals and their government.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Communications from the government of the United States to the court of China shall be transmitted through the medium of the Imperial Commissioner charged with the superintendence of the concerns of foreign nations with China, or through the Governor-general of the Liang Kwang, that of Min and Cheh, or that of the Liang Kiang.

Transmission of communications.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Whenever ships of war of the United States, in cruising for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government, shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. And the said ships of war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and making repairs if occasion require.

Intercourse with ships of war.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Citizens of the United States, who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, or who shall trade in opium or any other contraband article of merchandise, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Clandestine trade prohibited.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

When the present convention shall have been definitively concluded, it shall be obligatory on both Powers, and its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause; but, inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to foreign commerce are different, experience may show that inconsiderable modifications are requisite in those parts which relate to commerce and navigation: in which case, the two Governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation.

At the expiration of 12 years, the two governments may treat on matters which may require alteration.

And when ratified, this Treaty shall be faithfully observed in all its parts by the United States and China, and by every citizen and subject of each. And no individual State of the United States can appoint or send a minister to China to call in question the provisions of the same.

The treaty, when ratified, to be faithfully observed, &c.

The present treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, shall be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign

Ratifications to be exchanged within eight months.

of the Ta Tsing Empire, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Ta Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Wang Hiya, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and of Taoukwang, the twenty-fourth year, fifth month, and eighteenth day.

TSIYENG, (*in Manchu*), (L. S.)
C. CUSHING, (L. S.)

The tariff of duties to be levied on imported and exported merchandize at the five ports.

The duties which it is agreed shall be paid upon goods imported and exported by the United States, at the Custom Houses of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, are as follows; the articles being arranged in classes, viz.

EXPORTS.

CLASS 1.—*Alum, oils, &c.*

	Taels.	Mace.	Cand- yehs.
Alum, i. e. white alum, formerly white alum and blue stone, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Anniseed oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Cassia oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5	0	0

CLASS 2.—*Tea, spices, &c.*

Tea, formerly divided into fine and native black, and fine and native green teas, per 100 catties	2	5	0
Anniseed Star, per 100 catties	5		
Musk, each catty	5		

CLASS 3.—*Drugs.*

Capoor Cutchery, per 100 catties	0	3	0
Camphor, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Arsenic, under different Chinese names, per 100 catties ..	0	7	5
Cassia, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Cassia buds, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0
China Root, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Cubebs, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Galingal, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Hartall, do.	0	5	0
Rhubarb, do.	1	0	0
Turmeric, do.	0	2	0

CLASS 4.—*Sundries.*

Bangles, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Bamboo screens and Bamboo ware, do.	0	2	0

	Tael.	Mace.	Candariens.
Corals, native, or false corals, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Crackers, and fire-works formerly classed as Rockets, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Fans (feather fans, &c.), not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Glass; glass ware of all kinds, formerly classed as native crystal ware, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Glass beads, or false pearls, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Kittisols, or paper umbrellas, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Marble, marble slabs, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Rice paper pictures, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Paper fans, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Pearls (false), not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0

CLASS 5. — *Painters' stores, &c.*

Brass leaf, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Gamboge, do.	2	0	0
Red lead, do.	0	5	0
Glue, as fish glue, cowhide glue, &c., per 100 catties	0	5	0
Paper, stationery, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Til foil, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Vermillion do.	3	0	0
Paintings (large paintings), formerly divided into large and small paintings, each	0	1	0
White lead, per 100 catties	0	2	5

CLASS 6. — *Wares of various kinds.*

Bone and Horn ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
China ware, fine and coarse, formerly classed as fine, native, coarse, and middling, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Copper ware and pewter ware, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Manufactures of wood, furniture, &c., per 100 catties	0	2	0
Ivory ware, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory and ivory carvings, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Lacquered ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Mother of pearl ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Rattan ware, rattan and bamboo work, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Sandal-wood ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Gold and silver ware, formerly divided into gold ware and silver ware, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Tortoise-shell ware, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Leather trunks and boxes, per 100 catties	0	2	0

CLASS 7. — *Canes, &c.*

Canes or walking sticks of all kinds, per 1000 pieces	0	5	0
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CLASS 8. — *Articles of Clothing.*

Wearing apparel, whether of cotton, woollen, or silk, formerly divided into cotton clothing, woollen do., silk and satin do., and velvet, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Boots and shoes, whether of leather, satin, or otherwise, per 100 catties	0	2	0

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CLASS 9. — *Fabrics of Hemp, &c.*

	Tael.	Mace.	Candareens.
Grass-cloth, and all cloths of hemp or linen, per 100 catties,	1	0	0
Nankeen, and all cloths of cotton, formerly not in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0

CLASS 10. — *Silk, fabrics of Silk, &c.*

Raw silk of any province, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Coarse or refuse silk, do.	2	0	0
Organzine, of all kinds, do.	10	0	0
Silk ribbon and thread, do.	10	0	0
Silk and satin fabrics of all kinds, as crape, lutestring, &c., &c., formerly classed as silks and satins, per 100 catties	12	0	0
Silk and Cotton mixed fabrics, per 100 catties.....	3	0	0

Heretofore a further charge per piece has been levied: the whole duty is now to be paid in one sum and the further charge is abolished.

CLASS 11. — *Carpeting, matting, &c.*

Mats of all kinds, as of straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c. per 100 catties.....	0	2	0
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CLASS 12. — *Preserves, &c.*

Preserved Ginger and fruits of all kinds, per 100 catties..	0	5	0
Soy, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Sugar, white and brown, per 100 catties.....	0	2	5
Sugar candy, all kinds, do.	0	3	5
Tobacco, prepared and unprepared, &c., of all kinds, per 100 catties	0	2	0

CLASS 13. — *Unenumerated Articles.*

All articles which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein specifically are to be charged a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS 14.

Gold and silver coin, and gold and silver, duty free.

CLASS 15.

Bricks, tiles, and building materials, duty free.

IMPORTS.

CLASS 1.—*Wax, Saltpetre, &c.*

Wax, foreign, as beeswax, also called tile wax, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Oil of Rose Mallows, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Saltpetre, foreign, per 100 catties.....	0	3	0
This article is only allowed to be sold to the Government merchants. Formerly this regulation did not exist.			
Soaps, foreign, as perfumed soap, per 100 catties.....	0	5	0

CLASS 2.—*Spices and perfumes.*

Gum Benzoin and oil of Benzoin, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Sandal wood, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Pepper, black, do.	0	4	0

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All other articles of this class, not specifically mentioned herein, to pay a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.
Perfumery, five per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS 3. — *Drugs.*

Asafœtida, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Camphor, superior quality, i. e. pure, formerly classed as good and inferior, per catty.....	1	0	0
Do. inferior quality or refuse, formerly uncleaned camphor, per catty.....	0	5	0
Cloves, superior quality, picked, per 100 catties.....	1	5	0
Do. inferior do. (Mother cloves) per 100 catties.....	0	5	0
Cow Bezoar, per catty.....	1	0	0
Cutch, per 100 catties.....	0	3	0
Gambier, per 100 catties.....	0	1	5
Areca nut, per 100 catties.....	0	1	5
Ginseng, foreign, superior quality, &c., per 100 catties...	38	0	0
Do. inferior quality, &c., per 100 catties.....	3	5	0
Of every hundred catties of foreign ginseng of whatever sort, one fifth part is to be considered as of superior quality and four fifths of inferior quality.			
Gum olibanum, per 100 catties.....	0	5	0
Myrrh, per 100 catties.....	0	5	0
Mace, or flower of Nutmeg, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Quicksilver, per 100 catties.....	3	0	0
Nutmegs, first quality, per 100 catties.....	2	0	0
Do. second quality, or coarse, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Putchuck, per 100 catties.....	0	7	5
Rhinoceros horns, per 100 catties.....	3	0	0

CLASS 4. — *Sundries.*

Flints, per 100 catties.....	0	0	5
Mother of pearl shells, per 100 catties.....	0	2	0

CLASS 5.—*Dried Meats.*

Bird's nests, 1st quality mandarin, per 100 catties.....	5	0	0
Do. 2d do. ordinary, per 100 catties.....	2	5	0
Do. 3d do. with feathers, per 100 catties.....	0	5	0
Bicho de Mar, 1st quality black, per 100 catties.....	0	8	0
Do. 2d. do. white, per 100 catties.....	0	2	0
Shark's fins, 1st quality white, per 100 catties.....	1	0	0
Do. 2d. do. black, per 100 catties.....	0	5	0
Stock fish, called dried fish, per 100 catties.....	0	4	0
Fish maws, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties.....	1	5	0

CLASS 6.—*Painters' Stores.*

Cochineal, per 100 catties.....	5	0	0
Smalts, per 100 catties.....	4	0	0
Sapan wood, per 100 catties.....	0	1	0

CLASS 7.—*Woods, Canes, &c.*

Rattans, per 100 catties.....	0	2	0
Ebony, per 100 catties.....	0	1	5
All other imported wood, as red wood, satin wood, yellow wood, not specifically enumerated, to pay a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.			

CLASS 8.—*Clocks, Watches, &c.*

Tael. Mac. Candareens

Clocks.
 Watches.
 Telescopes.
 Glass panes, and crystal ware of all kinds
 Writing desks.
 Dressing cases.
 Jewelry of gold and silver.
 Cutlery, swords, &c.
 All the foregoing and any other miscellaneous articles of the same description, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS 9.

Gold and silver bullion, duty free.

CLASS 10.

Cotton, fabrics of cotton and canvass, from 75 to 100 chih long, and one chih 7 tsun to 2 chih 2 tsun wide, per piece	0	5	0
Cotton, allowing 5 per cent. for tare, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Long white cloths 75 to 100 chih long, and 2 chih 2 tsun to 2 chih 6 tsun wide, formerly divided into superior and inferior fine cotton cloth, per piece	0	1	5
Cambrics and muslins from 50 to 60 chih long, and 2 chih 9 tsun to 3 chih 3 tsun wide, per piece	0	1	5
Cottons, grey or unbleached domestic, and from 75 to 100 chih long, and 2 chih to 2 chih 9 tsun wide, formerly classed as coarse long cloths, per piece	0	1	0
Twilled cottons, grey, same dimensions, per piece	0	1	0
Chintz and prints of all kinds, from 60 to 75 chih long, and from 2 chih 9 tsun to 3 chih 3 tsun wide, formerly called ornamented or flower cloths, per piece	0	2	0
Cotton yarn, or cotton thread, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Linen, fine, not formerly in the tariff, from 50 to 75 chih long, and 1 chih 9 tsun to 2 chih 2 tsun wide, per piece	0	5	0
Bunting, per chang	0	0	1½
All other imported articles of this class, as ginghams, pulicats, dyed cottons, velveteens, silk and cotton mixtures, and mixtures of linen and cotton, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.			

CLASS 11.—*Fabrics of silk, woollen, &c.*

Handkerchiefs, large, above 2 chih 6 tsun, each	0	0	1½
Do. small, under 2 chih 6 tsun, do.	0	0	1
Gold and silver thread, superior or real, per catty	0	1	3
Do. do. inferior, or imitation, per catty	0	0	3
Broadcloth, Spanish stripe, &c., from 3 chih 6 tsun to 4 chih 6 tsun wide, per chang	0	1	5
Narrow cloths, as long ells, cassimeres, &c., formerly classed as narrow woollens, per chang	0	0	7
Camlets (Dutch), per chang	0	1	5
Do. per chang	0	0	7
Imitation camlets, or bombazettes, per chang	0	0	3½
Woollen yarn, per 100 catties	3	0	0
Blankets, each	0	1	0
All other fabrics of wool, or of mixed wool and cotton, wool and silk, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.			

CLASS 12. — *Wines, &c.*

	Tael.	Mace.	Cand. reeta.
Wine and beer, in quart bottles, per 100	1	0	0
do. in pint do. do.	0	5	0
do. in cask, per 100 cattiee.	0	5	0

CLASS 13. — *Metals.*

Copper, foreign, in pigs, &c., per 100 cattiee.	1	0	0
Do. wrought, as sheets, rods, &c., per 100 cattiee.	1	5	0
Iron, foreign, unmanufactured, as in pigs, per 100 cattiee.	0	1	0
Do. manufactured, as in bars, rods, &c., per 100 cattiee.	0	1	5
Lead, foreign, in pigs, or manufactured, per 100 cattiee.	0	2	8
Steel, foreign, of every kind, per 100 cattiee.	0	4	0
Tin, foreign, per 100 cattiee.	1	0	0
Tin plates, formerly not in the tariff, per 100 cattiee.	0	4	0

Spelter is only permitted to be sold to government merchants.

All unenumerated metals, as zinc, yellow copper, &c., 10 per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS 14. — *Jewelry.*

Cornelians, per 100 stones.	0	5	0
Cornelian beads, per 100 cattiee.	10	0	0

CLASS 15. — *Skins, teeth, horns, &c.*

Bullock's and buffalo horns, per 100 cattiee.	2	0	0
Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned, per 100 cattiee.	0	5	0
Sea otter skins, each.	1	5	0
Fox skins, large, each.	0	1	5
Do. small, do.	0	0	7½
Tiger, Leopard, and martin skins, each.	0	1	5
Land otter, Raccoon, and shark's skins, per 100.	2	0	0
Beaver skins, per 100.	5	0	0
Hare, rabbit, and ermine skins, per 100.	0	5	0
Sea-horse teeth, per 100 cattiee.	2	0	0
Elephant's teeth, 1st quality, whole, per 100 cattiee.	4	0	0
2d do. broken, do.	2	0	0

CLASS 16. — *Unenumerated.*

All new goods which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein, a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

CLASS 17.

Rice and other grains, duty free.

Contraband.—Opium.

Shipping dues.—These have been hitherto charged on the measurement of the ship's length and breadth, at so much per *chang*, but it is now agreed to alter the system and charge according to the registered statement of the number of tons of the ship's burden. On each ton (reckoned equal to the cubic contents of 122 tows), a shipping charge of five mace is to be levied; and all the old charges of measurement, entrance and port-clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, &c., are abolished.