18328

EDUARDO POSADA

NEW GRANADA

LAW

OF

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE TITTERTON,

74, CORNHILL.

NEW GRANADA

LAW OF

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

THE Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New Granada, in Congress assembled, desirous of ensuring to the Customs the fullest revenue in a manner as may be rendered compatible with the interests of individuals, and considering the inconveniency which the practice of the Import Duty Law of the 13th of June, 1833, has produced,

DECREE,

ARTICLE 1.—From the day as enacted by the present law, and in conformity therewith, there shall be levied at the sea ports, at the inland and river stations authorised as ports of entry for foreign trade, the import duties known under that denomination, and levying pursuant to the laws of the Republic, since the 1st of October, 1833, conformably to the law of the 13th of June of the same year.

Other Duties, known under different denominations, as established under existing laws, shall be continued to be levied as regulated, and as established by the same laws.

ARTICLE 2.—From the day that this law shall be in force, a tonnage duty shall be levied on national vessels of

four rials per ton; and on foreign vessels, of eight rials per ton, on their entering the ports of New Granada, proceeding from foreign ports.

1st.—Both national and foreign vessels proceeding from foreign ports, having entered any of the ports of New Granada, with the object of landing there a part or the whole of their cargoes, and that they subsequently proceed to another port of entry of New Granada, either with part of their cargoes or in ballast, or with articles for export, shall only be liable to a tonnage duty at the first port where they shall have entered, and shall not have to pay it at the other ports where they enter.

2nd.—National vessels not exceeding 20 tons, proceeding from foreign ports, shall be free from the payment of any tonnage duty.

3rd.—The tonnage duty, as expressed in Article 2, shall be levied on national and foreign vessels, provided not exceeding 100 tons. Those exceeding that tonnage, up to a capacity of 300 tons, shall pay for the excess over and above the first hundred, national at the rate of two rials, and foreign at that of four rials per each ton. Vessels of more than 300 tons, national shall pay at the rate of one rial, foreign two rials per ton for such excess.

ARTICLE 3.—National vessels alone shall be allowed to carry on the coasting trade, and the said vessels, whilst engaged in that traffic, shall not be liable to the payment of tonnage, anchorage, visit, nor other of those port dues which directly affect the vessel and not the merchandise, excepting pilotage, if required.

ARTICLE 4.—Whaling vessels entering Panama for fresh stores and provisions, shall not be liable to any anchorage or tonnage duty.

ARTICLE 5.—For levying the import duty on articles, the production and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the ports of New Granada, the said articles shall be divided into the following classes:—

1st.—Gold and silver watches, jewels, and precious stones, gold and silver utensils, tools, and instruments for trades and the arts, wax and spermaceti, manufactured; tar, pitch, ropes, cables, cordage, anchors and chains for vessels, sail cloth, iron and copper nails for ship building, gold and silver lace and gauzes, lace of silk, flaxen, hempen, and cotton materials, cambrics and kentings, handkerchiefs, veils, shawls, cloaks, and shawls of tuhl or blond, not made up, embroidered cambric dresses, not made up, and cambric handkerchiefs, plain and embroidered.

2nd.—Paper of all classes, tissues and stuffs of cotton, flax, wool, hemp, silk, and worsted, silk, raw or prepared, and worsted cotton web shirts.

3rd.—Hardware, haberdashery, earthenware, porcelain, glass, and flint, glass of every description, soaps and oils not perfumed, and all sorts of drugs and medicinals, not otherwise named as liable to a specific duty.

4th.—Paintings, engravings, paper-hanging, fans, feathers, artificial flowers, gloves, trinkets, and toys.

5th.—Moveable utensils of copper, bronze, lead, steel, and tin, glass lustres, lamps, lanterns, and shades, Grecian lamps and looking-glasses, umbrellas and parasols, essences, perfumery, waters, oils and soap, scented.

6th.—Wax, tallow, and spermaceti, manufactured; dry fruits and preserves, olives, capers, pickles, and preserved provisions of all kinds, household furniture not otherwise enumerated as liable to a specific duty; dressed skins, marjoram, pepper, and spices of all sorts.

ARTICLE 6.—The articles comprehended in the first class, imported in national vessels, shall pay a duty of 12 per cent., and in foreign vessels, of 17½ per cent.

ARTICLE 7.—The articles comprehended in the second

class, imported in national vessels, shall pay 15 per cent., and in foreign vessels, 20 per cent.

ARTICLE 8.—The articles comprehended in the third class, imported in national vessels, shall pay 18½ per cent., and in foreign vessels, 23 per cent.

ARTICLE 9.—The articles of the fourth class imported in national vessels, shall pay 21 per cent., and in foreign vessels, 26 per cent.

ARTICLE 10.—The articles of the fifth class imported in national vessels, shall pay 24 per cent., and in foreign vessels, 29 per cent.

ARTICLE 11.—The articles of the sixth class imported in national vessels, shall pay 27 per cent., and in foreign vessels, 32 per cent.

ARTICLE 12.—The articles not enumerated in this law, shall pay, when imported in national vessels, 25 per cent., and imported in foreign vessels, 30 per cent., on valuation by the Tariff; or otherwise, by appraised value.

ARTICLE 13.—The duties assigned to the six expressed classes shall be levied on the prices at which the articles or merchandise are valued in the Tariff; such articles as are not therein enumerated, the duty shall be levied on such value as shall be given by experienced appraisers; one named by the collector of customs, the other by the importer. The appraisers not agreeing as to the value, they shall themselves call in a third appraiser, and the merchandise shall be held at such value as two of them agree upon. The two appraisers on their part, and the other on his own, shall fix the price of known merchandise according to the current market prices, in the class of money current at the time being, for prompt payment; articles unknown, shall be fixed at invoice prices, with 20 per cent. additional laid thereon.

As regards the Custom-house at Matuntubo, in the absence of merchants, officers of the same customs may be

nominated as appraisers; the two not agreeing, to call in a third.

ARTICLE 14.—For levying the import duty no difference shall be made on the goods, whether they be imported by vessels proceeding from Europe, Asia, the United States of America, or the European American colonies.

ARTICLE 15.—The duty on foreign articles imported through the inland or river Custom-houses, shall be levied as established by the antecedent articles, as if they had been imported in foreign vessels, unless accredited by certificate from the chief officers of the customs at the port whither the vessel arrived, proof of the qualification for granting such benefit as authorised by this law.

ARTICLE 16.—The Tariff in such parts as may be found necessary, shall be reformed biennially by the executive power, on the report of the collectors of the customs, aided by two merchants nominated by the governor of each port of entry; but to merchandise acquiring a denomination not previously classed nor rated in the Tariff, may annually be rated therein, at its value; and the same reformed Tariffs shall be in force at all the Custom-houses for levying the import duty, at the expiration of six months from the day on which the executive power shall have sanctioned that reform.

ARTICLE 17.—A specific duty shall be levied on each of the following articles:—

		Rials.
Brandy, distillation from wine, 18 degrees proof, in bottles.....	per dozen.	36
Ditto, under or over 18 degrees proof, a proportional duty, a prorata taken at the above standard, at less or more, according to its proof		
Ditto, the same degree proof, in any other vessels.....	arroba	30

		Rials.
Brandy under or above proof, a proportional duty, a prorata taken at the above standard of 30 rials per arroba, at less or more, according to proof.		
Boots and half boots	pair	24
Ditto, laced men's and women's of all sorts	"	16
Ditto, children's	"	8
Beer	doz. bottles	12
Ditto, in other vessels	arroba	8
Beef, mess	quintal	16
Breeches or trousers, of cloth, kerseymere, twilled, or other silk stuffs	each	24
Ditto, of other stuffs	"	15
Bookcases or otherwise, fittings with mirrors	"	280
Bedsteads, without curtain hangings	"	300
Ditto, with hangings and ornaments	"	400
Biscuit	quintal	74
Bricks, glazed or not glazed	1000	100
Ditto, jaspered	100	32
Butter	quintal	48
Blankets, 8-4ths or less	each	3
Ditto, as wrappers to bales	"	2
Culinary vessels, earthen, glazed or unglazed	dozen pieces	24
Caps, of cloth, for boys	dozen	48
Cider	bottles	12
Ditto, in other vessels	arroba	12
Combs, side of tortoiseshell, for ladies.	per dozen	16
Ditto, dof	"	8
Copper, in blocks	quintal	32
" sheet	"	24
Cumin, seed	"	48
Coats	each	80

		Rials.
Cloaks, all sorts, cloth or kerseymere, with or without velvet collars	each	150
Ditto, of all sorts of other stuff	"	40
Coats, with gold or silver embroidery	"	200
Carriages, two wheels and two seats	"	400
" with more than two seats	"	500
" with 4 wheels and 2 seats	"	600
" with four wheels and more than two seats	"	800
Cupboards, of whatever wood	"	200
Cots or hammocks, of flax, hempen, or cotton materials	"	50
Coats, frock, cloth, or kerseymere	"	100
" " of any other stuffs	"	40
Cards, playing	per pack	1
Combs, tortoiseshell, ladies	each	24
Ditto	"	12
Cheese	quintal	100
Chairs, all sorts and forms	dozen	96
Casks, made up or in shakes, as hogsheads, pipes, or other dimensions, for each arroba gauge		2
Flour, wheaten, barrel of 7 to 8 arrobas		32
" half barrels		16
Fish, drysalted	quintal	50
" in pickle	"	54
Garlick	"	48
Gunpowder	"	80
Garments, women's, ready made, and of whatever tissues	each	144
Ditto, children's ditto ditto, not embroidered	"	24
Ditto, ditto, ditto, embroidered	"	72
Hams	quintal	32

		Rials.
Hats, straw, excepting those of Jipijapa	each	8
" fur and silken materials, of all sorts and sizes	"	12
Iron, bar, round and flat	quintal	8
" wrought ditto	"	32
Jackets, cloth or kerseymere	each	32
" other stuffs	"	20
" Hussars, embroidered with gold and silver	"	150
" ditto, embroidered with silk	"	100
Liquors, the same duty as on brandy.		
Mahogany, Haiti or Honduras	cubic foot square	16
Mats, all sorts	vara	2
Oil, palma christi, or castor	doz. bottles	24
" " in other vessels	arroba	20
" linseed	doz. bottles	36
" " in other vessels	arroba	30
" nut	doz. bottles	30
" " in other vessels	arroba	24
Onions	quintal	48
Petticoats, upper, silken, called basquinas or sayas hechas	each	80
Pork, mess	qnintal	24
Portmanteaus, empty	each	16
Rice	quintal	16
Sideboards	each	200
Shirts or chemises, fine linen, embroidered or unembroidered, ready made, men's, women's, or children's	"	16
Ditto, ditto, ditto, common	dozen	96
Sofas, of all sorts	each	300
Sweetmeats	per lb.	4
Soap, resinous, tallow, or oil	quintal	48
Saddles, riding, men's and side	each	50
" and harness	"	75

		Rials.
Snuff	per lb.	4
" rappee	doz. bottles	48
Sago	per lb.	2
Salt, foreign	quintal	8
" from Venezuela or the Ecuador.	"	4
Shoes, men's and women's, of all sorts and sizes	pair	10
At the ports of entry of the Isthmus of Panama, a specific duty shall be levied on garlic, of	quintal	12
On pottage herbs and grain	"	6
On onions	"	24

ARTICLE 18.—The rates of duties enumerated in the antecedent Article shall be levied provided the articles be imported in national vessels. If imported in foreign vessels, an additional duty of 5 per cent. shall be levied thereon.

ARTICLE 19.—The inspection and classing of the merchandise shall take place as soon as the vessel has landed her cargo; or that this shall be lodged in the Custom-house, and in the order of rotation as the invoices shall be exhibited to the chief of the customs, in a manner to entitle the first exhibited to the earlier despatch, but not to exclude the preference of a prior inspection and classing of articles such as provisions, or others as the Cnstom-house should not find room for to lodge or receive.

ARTICLE 20.—The inspection and classing of the articles shall take place simultaneously, conformably to the Tariff, in the presence of the party concerned, or his representative.

ARTICLE 21.—When the merchant shall object to the classing made by the customs, it shall then have to be done by appraisers appointed by the chiefs of the customs and the party concerned, in the manner as provided for in

Article 13. Should the chiefs of the customs not agree to the classing made by such appraisers, a third shall then be called in to class them, and which shall then be held as binding on the customs; but the chiefs of the customs, on objecting to the person so called in as a third, may appoint an individual to nominate that third person, which choice, for the object of umpirage, shall then be held binding.

With regard to the Custom-house of Matuntubo, the officers of that establishment may be appointed as appraisers, in form and in the respects as applying to the present article.

Article 22.—Within three days from the time of accomplishing the inspection and classing of the merchandise, an account of its amount of duties shall be rendered to the party concerned; that account to exhibit separately the value of the goods, according to the Tariff; those classes established by the 5th Article of this law, the duty corresponding to each class, and total amount of the same; as also the alcabala and commercial duty. The alcabala duty shall be levied on the articles according to their estimated value in the Tariff, with 15 per cent. additional laid on that value.

Article 23.—On delivery of the account of the duties to the merchants, three days shall be allowed him to examine it and for making his remarks thereon to the collector, should they appear to him to be requisite; should the chiefs of the customs find them grounded, they shall rectify them accordingly.

Article 24.—At the expiration of three days after the delivery of the account of duties to the importer, should he and the chiefs of the customs not be agreed together on any remark or remarks in objection to the account, still the importer shall grant the documents or bills, as expressed in Article 26, for the sum which the account delivered to him by the collector amounts to. The document to contain a

wording to the effect that the importer grants it under a reservation to claim any overcharge in his judgment that is not sanctioned by law, and that right of appeal shall be conceded to him.

Article 25.—The claim to which the antecedent Article applies shall be instituted before the goveruor of the province wherein the Custom-house is established, peremptorily, within the period allowed to the importer for completing the last instalment of such duties specially as he shall have to pay. The governor shall require of the customs to afford the needful information, and thenceforth the same to be reported to the executive power for its decision, as the case shall demand, and that dictum shall be binding.

Article 26.—The term allowed to the importer for examining the account delivered to him from the customs having expired, thenceforth he shall deliver promissory notes, payable to the customs, for the sum which the duties amount to, at such instalments provided by the law, which notes shall be signed by the party concerned, and by two merchants, established householders of the same place, or by two landed proprietors, as his sureties, all and each to be approved of by the customs.

1st.—With regard to the Custom-house of Matuntubo, the security adverted to in this Article may be given at the chief town of the province, to be approved of there by the Treasury Board.

2nd.—The two signatures which shall be required from merchants, householders, or landed proprietors, are to constitute those who sign sureties for the party granting the bills, binding all jointly and severally to the payment of the full amount, and to have full force and effect as if bound by a public act in writing.

3rd.—The importers of merchandise incurring the import duties, shall at least grant as many bills as there are instalments allowed to them for payment of the same, and

each of these bills respectively shall have to be paid when due, but the customs shall have the option to require the amount so payable at such instalments respectively to be sub-divided in bills, to form a same total, payable when the same shall have to fall due.

4th.—The importers of merchandise may pay one-eighth part of the import duties they incur in debentures of the floating debt radicated on the Custom-houses, payable in conformity to Article 4, of the law of the 4th of January, 1832, and that eighth part shall be assigned to the total amount of the duties to be taken in the ratio of the credit granted for their payment by instalments.

5th.—When the importer, who having reserved the right to claim a return of any item or items in reduction of the account furnished him from the Custom-house, and that a final decision is given in his favour, in virtue thereof, the same customs shall forthwith either deduct from the account, or restore the allowance granted, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 27.—The General Treasury Board, when closing the accounts of the Custom-houses, shall hold them accountable for all sums omitted to be included in the accounts, otherwise appearing charged in those rendered to the importers; the said Custom-houses to retain no reserved recourse against such importers; but whenever manifest that more than was due had been levied, such excess shall be decreed to be restored.

ARTICLE 28.—The importer being a citizen of New Granada, shall be admitted to have, as his sureties, merchants or landowners at the place of his residence, who previously had been bound under responsibilities for a larger amount than such duties incurred, but in that case, the sureties should previously have to be accredited as such by the Treasury Board of the province wherein the importer resides, and bound at their own cost and risk, and for their acount to pay at the Custom-house where the

importation is made, the amount due by the importer on the instalments respectively becoming due, and to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month on delay of such payments.

ARTICLE 29.—The instalments granted for payment of the duties which are to take date from the date of the delivery of the accouut of them to the party concerned, are the following, three days, should the duties not exeeed 50 dollars; above 50 and not exceeding 500 dollars, thirty days; above 500 and not exceeding 1000 dollars, fifty days; above 1000 and not exceeding 2000 dollars, one moiety at fifty days, and the other moiety at one hundred days; above 2000 and not exceeding 4000 dollars, one moiety at seventy-five days; and the other moiety at one hundred and fifty days; and all above 4000 dollars, divided in equal third parts, the respective thirds payable at seventy-five, one hundred and fifty, and two hundred and twenty-five days.

ARTICLE 30.—The following articles are free and exempt from import duty:—Surgical and mathematical instruments, those used in national science; in mowing, and other branches of agriculture, including husbandry knives, those used for making roads, for improving the navigation of lakes or rivers; for domestic manufacturers of cotton, wool, or any other materials; for vessels or boats, to be used in the navigation of rivers and lakes; instruments and machinery necessary for a foreign artizan in the exercise of his profession, who establishes himself in New Granada; beaver, and other fur, plants and seeds, printed books, whatever be the binding, maps, engravings, paintings, statues, antique collections, specimens of Natural History, busts and medals, and gold, silver, platina, and other precious metals in bullion or coin.

ARTICLE 31.—The importation of aniseed and its essence, tobacco of all sorts, excepting snuff, rum, and its

compounds, sugar of all sorts, molasses, cocoa, coffee and indigo, is altogether prohibited when proceeding from foreign countries, but not so when proceeding from one to another port of New Granada.

The prohibition of aniseed and its essence, sugar, molasses, cocoa, coffee and indigo is not to extend to the ports of the Isthmus of Panama, whereat those articles may be imported, either for the home consumption of the inhabitants of the Isthmus, or otherwise through the Isthmus, for transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific; but paying the corresponding import duty when for consumption of the inhabitants of that part of the Republic.

ARTICLE 32.—All articles not prohibited to be imported may be imported at the ports of entry of the Isthmus of Panama, without incurring any import or transit duty, provided those articles are intended to cross, and actually cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Pacific to the Atlantic; but should the said articles be for consumption by the inhabitants of the Isthmus, they shall be liable to the payment of the import duty.

1st.—Any foreign articles or merchandise whatsoever, may be imported at the port of Panama, without incurring import duties, provided landed there for exportation to other parts of the world: the said articles or merchandise to remain deposited in the Custom-house until the day they shall be exported. The importers incurring a deposit duty of 3 per cent. per annum for the first year, an additional 2 per cent. for the second, and of 1 per cent. for other years. The enactments of the law of the 8th of April, 1826, in other respects remaining in force, and which shall be made extensive to the port of Panama, on the same conditions as provided by the Law of the 20th of March, 1832.

2nd.—The executive power shall establish such regulations as may be found necessary, for defining in what manner cargoes shall be admitted to entry under transit

from one sea to the other, and for giving the ports of deposit of Panama an organization, so that the merchandise thus placed in depôt, be not extracted therefrom for home consumption, unless by paying the corresponding import duty.

3rd.—The executive power shall fix the term for the merchants to have to justify the landing and re-exportation of the merchandise passing through the Isthmus; this not being done within the given time, they shall have to pay the duty.

ARTICLE 33.—The invoices are to be exhibited within twenty-four hours after the Captain's declaration, that he determines to land his cargo; but until the time that the merchandise is warehoused, the owner or consignees shall not be bound to point out the merchandise or effects, which they choose to leave in warehouse to be transferred to the depôt.

ARTICLE 34.—The permits for merchandise passing for traffic from one place to another, issued by the Custom-houses, are to be signed by the collector and treasurer. The omission of any such signatures shall solely be rendered imputable to the office whence proceeding, in nowise to prejudice the owners of the merchandise; and the Government shall render the officers respectively amenable for the omission.

ARTICLE 35.—All effects or valuables adjudged as forfeited, shall be sold by public auction, and their produce be divided in three equal parts; one for the seizing officer, another for the informer, and the third for the National Treasury, in accumulation of duties.

ARTICLE 36.—The packages of a cargo which appear broken, shall be examined, and any deficiency resulting, the duty shall be levied extensive to the articles missing.

ARTICLE 37.—No ground shall be set forth for the seizure of a package found to contain more or less of the

merchandise than is expressed in the manifest, so that the deficiency in some is found replaced in others; or that an excess in one is deficient in others, provided always that the aggregate of the whole of the cargo be found to agree with the manifests. When it shall be noticed, that excess or deficiency in the packages of a cargo shall not exceed 50 dollars on each 1000 dollars of the total value, by manifest of the merchandise, conformably to the rates of the Tariff; neither shall there be ground for seizure, but in all cases, the corresponding duty shall be levied on excess or deficiency, conformably to the present law.

ARTICLE 38.—The captains of the vessels alone shall be held responsible for deficiences and negligencies which shall appear in their manifests, provided that the merchants shall have delivered their cargoes conformably to all prescribed forms, and that they shall have exhibited at the port of entry the sworn invoices corresponding therewith.

Whenever, according to the manifests presented by the captains at the time the visit takes place, on examination, when compared with the enumerated whole cargo, an excess of one or more packages should result, and the said packages not having been included in the invoices or manifests delivered in by the respective owners or consignees of the merchandise, such packages shall be seized and forfeited, and whenever a deficiency is obvious, the captain shall be held liable to pay the duties having to apply to the said merchandise.

ARTICLE 39.—The provisions of this law shall in no wise derogate from existing treaties with any nations, the which remain in their full force and efficacy,

ARTICLE 40.—The provisions of this law shall commence coming into operation from the 1st day of November of the present year.

The provisions of this law, as respects flour, shall commence coming into operation from the 1st day of August of the present year.

ARTICLE 41.—The provisions of the Decree of the 9th of March, 1827, and its concordant parts which are not contrary to those of the present law, shall remain in full force.

ARTICLE 42.—The law of the 27th of September, 1821, as respects the exemption from duty of various articles; that of the 5th of August, 1823, prohibiting the importation of rum and its compounds; the Import Duties Law of the 13th of March, 1286; the Inland Trade Duties Law of the 14th and 20th of March, 1832, and of the 13th of June, 1833; the Decree passed by Simon Bolivar, the 8th of May, 1829; and the law of the 20th of January, 1832, regulating the Senate of Venezuela, are rescinded.

Given at Bogota, the 30th of May, 1834-24.

The President of the Senate,

VICENTE BOORERO.

The Secretary of the Senate,

J. VICENTE MARTINEZ.

Bogotá, 5th of June, 1834.

Be it fulfilled and executed,

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER, L.S.

The President of the House of Representatives,

JUAN CLIMACO ORDOÑEZ.

The Deputy Secretary of the House of Representatives,

RAFAL M. VASQUEZ.

For His Excellency the President of the Republic,

The Secretary of State in the Department of Finance,

FRANCISCO SOTO.

DISCOVERY

OF THE

SILK WORM

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CASANARE, NEW GRANADA.

COPY OF THE REPORT

OF

SEÑOR MANUEL MARIA QUIJANO.

"BOGOTA, 20TH JUNE, 1834.

"SIR,

"The note replying to your official note of the 26th of April, with which you sent me the silkworm cocoons, the leaves, and a sample of the wood of the tree on which they are found in the province of Casanare, arises from not having had the requisite time to examine and investigate this singular production of our Country with precision, in a manner so as to meet the wishes of His Excellency the President of the State, at whose command you are pleased to direct me to report what on the most advantageous use it might be possible to derive from it. Having now tried sufficient experiments, by looking into the works of the most accredited writers on that substance, which I have been enabled to procure, I fulfill His Excellency's commission, communicating to him through you, the promising results I have obtained, and which, in that respect, have confirmed my entertained opinions.

"The worm discovered in Casanare, within cocoons, similar to those which produce silk in Asia and in Europe, by its appearance, structure and production—is the same species which

is known in those parts of the old world, which naturalists describe by the name of " Bombyx mori." I deduce that identity from the remains of the worm which I found within the teguments which are covered by the cocoons; some of these are empty, some full of perfectly formed grubs, in number of even eighteen within each tegument.

" The cocoons are quadruple as to size of those in Europe. The elemental fibre of the silk exceeds in docility that of the second covering, which the worm spins with greater perfection for its preservation from inclement atmospheric impressions, when it casts off its last skin ; the colour of the silk within the said covering is glossy pearl white, and in the first or exterior covering, it is soiled and stained yellow, by substances which adhere to it from the tree on which the worm feeds.

" The cocoons contain in some interior parts the gummous fluid, assimilating with that in Europe, and is the real material of silk, according to naturalists, aud the test by chemical analysis, of Mr. Roard, of Paris. The moth, on leaving its habitation ejects that fluid, which is injurious as soiling the silk, but which is remedied by exposure of the cocoons to a strong sun, to destroy the moth before it can take wing, and by preserving a sufficient number for propagation of the species.

" I have observed with admiration, that the cocoons, besides being larger than those in the old world, numbers of worms get together for working their filaments in community, without injury to the separate formation of the gummous sack, within which each individual is enveloped for their transformation into a great number of chrysalides or grubs, as before indicated; this phenomenon, of which no European writers give an idea, probably is peculiar to the Casanare worm, and to natural causes for its existence under the temperature of the torrid zone, different from those influences which attach to the European worm, exposed to the strong variations of temperature of the four seasons.

" If there is obvious identity in the silk of our country and of that of the old continent, with only such accidental differences

as before stated, there is absolutely none between the Casanare tree which affords nutriment, and the China white mulberry, transplanted to Persia, and thence to Europe, in the sixth age, under Justinian. The leaves, the wood, together with the cocoons, sent by the governor of that province, have led me to form that opinion, which I cannot rectify until the flowers which have been asked for come: it may be then ascertained by botanically classed, to what species they belong. I have grounds for believing that they ally to the myrtle, of which, and of its species, New Granada abounds. In that hypothesis, the possession of the worm and its propagation may be rendered greatly advantageous, by transplanting the tree to the coasts of the Magdalena, and in the valleys of Mariquita, Neiva, Cauca, and Patia, the temperature assimilating with that of Casanare, and for rendering the production of silk an available source of wealth in its varied ramified labour.

" The Casanare worm commences and runs out its career in the period of one year; for, according to the description given by the governor of that province, the moth appears in December, and lays its eggs in a gluten adhering to the tree, which preserves them from atmospheric inclemency. The worm is visible in the month of March, and in July breaks through, commences feeding, increases, and performs its labour, until October and November, at which period it envelops itself within the cocoon, becomes lethargic for its transformation into the grub, and is converted to the moth in December. The European worm runs its career a like period, with such differences as are influenced by the four seasons under the temperate zone.

" From what I have just exposed, is to be deduced that the fortunate discovery of silk in Casanare, will open a new branch of industry and of wealth, not only to the inhabitants of that province, but also to those of New Granada generally, by distributing the eggs of the worm to those provinces, where the same warm temperature prevails, by promoting the production of silk, either for the benefit of its filaments or for coarse tissues, to a present saving to this country of some part of its precious metals which go to foreign countries. In the elapse of some years

industry will increase, and manufactures be established, and bestow to this soil riches which actually is the patrimony of other nations.

"Be pleased, Sir, for the information of the President of the Republic, to lay this answer before His Excellency, and to acquaint him, that in respect to economic details, I am actually preparing a memorial to point out essential rules, whereby the production of silk may be profitably advanced, and which I shall have the honour to present to His Excellency within a few days,

"I am, Sir, with sentiments of the greatest consideration,

"Your obedient servant,

"MANUEL MARIA QUIJANO.

"To the Secretary of State for the Home Department."

HELGUERA COLLECTION

PAMPHLETS

NUMBER: P- 1632

AUTHOR: New Granada

TITLE: Law of Duties on Imports [sic]

Place of Publication: London

Publisher: Printed by George Titterton, 74 Cornhill.

Date: /1834/

Dimensions: 22 5/10 x 14 5/10 cms; 3-19pp; pp.21-24 are Manuel María Quijano's Discovery of the Silk Worm in the province of Casanare, New Granada [1834]

Condition: Tope of wrappers worn, staine as are interior pages, many of which show foxing. Fair.

General Notes: The Duties passed by the 1834 Congress of New Granada of imports from abroad, + Dr. Quijano's silk worm study.

SL IMG522 -538

Helguera-p-1632

522	✓	001	✓ front cover
523	✓	002	✓ inside cover + title pg.
524	✓	003	✓ blank sheet + New Granda
525	✓	004	✓ pg. 4 + 5
526	✓	005	✓ pg 6 + 7
527	✓	006	✓ pg. 8 + 9
528	✓	007	✓ pg. 10 + 11
529	✓	008	✓ pg 12 + 13
530	✓	009	✓ pg 14 + 15
531	✓	010	✓ pg 16 + 17
532	✓	011	✓ pg 18 + 19
533	✓	012	✓ blank sheet + Discovery
534	✓	013	✓ pg. 22 + 23
535	✓	014	✓ pg. 24 + inside back cover
536	✓	015	✓ back cover
537	✓	helguera-p-1632_notes1	
538	✓	helguera-p-1632_notes2	