

Oficial mayor de la segunda Sala, Lic. Agustín Peralta, Santa Teresa 8.

Secretario de la tercera Sala, interino, Lic. José Diego Fernández, Machincuepa 10.

Oficial mayor de la tercera Sala, Lic. Manuel Fernz Villareal, Nahuatlato 10.

Archivos de la Suprema Corte, escribiente, Mariano Sánchez, Hospital de Terceros.

Escribano de diligencias, Gil Mariano Leon, primera de Colon 7.

Escribiente del Tribunal Pleno, Urbano Alcocer, Puente de la Leña 1.

Escribiente del Tribunal Pleno, Francisco Ortiz, San Hipólito 3.

Escribiente del Tribunal Pleno, Hilario Gallardo, Bajos de Porta-cœli 4.

Escribiente del Tribunal Pleno, Miguel Cárdenas.

Escribiente de la Sala, Joaquín Castro, (Tacubaya.)

Idem, idem, Estéban Ortiz, primera de Mesones 26.

Idem, idem, Ignacio Villagran, Escuela de Jurisprudencia.

Escribiente de la segunda Sala, Cayetano Mirafuentes, primera de la Amargura 4.

Escribiente de la tercera Sala, Lino Vega, Sepulcros de Santo Domingo 6.

Procurador de Autos, Hipólito Villerías, primera de la Amargura 1.

Portero del Tribunal Pleno y de la primera Sala, Vicente Jiménez, Puente del Carmen 5.

Portero de la segunda Sala, Rafael Clavijo, calle del Carmen 5.

Portero de la tercera Sala, Agustín Zuleta, Alhóndiga 2.

Mozos de oficio, Antonio Mata, Plazuela de Santa Catarina 3.

Idem, Cipriano Nieto, San Juan de Letran 12.

Idem, Félix Anaya, Machincuepa 6.

NEW
GUIDE OF MEXICO

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH.

VERACRUZ CUSTOM-HOUSE.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS NECESSARY TO PASS GOODS
THROUGH.

Four uniform copies are made, setting forth weight, measure and values—both in writing and figures—placing a 25 cent stamp on one of them, or on each leaf, should it contain more than one; they are then delivered to Chief of Auditor's office (*oficial de la Contaduría*) in charge of their revision and comparison.

Care must be taken to make any explanation necessary as to invoice within forty-eight hours, (before or at the time of presenting papers,) as after this no explanation can be admitted, and persons would incur the penalty prescribed by Law. Said papers should not be presented either corrected, effaced, scratched out or interlined, for they would be rejected.

After due revision, comparison and numbering of papers, the same office issues a slip to the Customhouse Warden, (*Alcaide de la Aduana*), stating name of the vessel, number of packages, No. of application and name of merchant, and together with papers already signed by him, sends it to the Computer (*Contador*) who signs the pages of the four copies of the permit and then passes them over to the Collector (*Administrador*) to have him appoint a Surveyor, (*Vista*), noting it down on papers and slip. This done, a copy of the papers attached to the consular invoice is left with the Computer, (*Contador*), and the other three are sent by the porter to the Surveyor (*Vista*) in order to expedite the clearance of goods. The slip first given for the Warden's office (*Alcaidia*) is delivered to the merchant by the Collector (*Administrador*) to have him present it to the Warden, (*Alcaide*), who, in view of the same, orders the goods designated to be taken out, after which the merchant writes his receipt on said slip and leaves it with the Warden. (*Alcaide*.)

DISPATCH OF GOODS.

When the party interested fails to give security and the duties have to be paid cash down, the Surveyor, (*Vista*), after dispatching, takes two duplicates of papers and delivers them to the Computer (*Contador*) who notes contents down in a book kept by him for that purpose, and then delivers them to the Chief of Adjuster's office (*Jefe de la Seccion de Ajustes*) to have him liquidate duties; after which liquidation the party interested goes into the Treasury where a receipt signed by the Treasurer, Computer and Collector is given him. This he presents to the Surveyor, (*Vista*), and obtains permission to take up his goods.

When the merchant has given security, the Surveyor (*Vista*) dispatches and delivers his papers to the Com-

puter; (*Contador*;) this passes them over to Adjuster's office, (*Seccion de Ajustes*), and when they have been appraised are again returned to the Computer, (*Contador*), who draws up a note notifying the merchant to call and settle.

IMPORTATION INTO THE INTERIOR.

Two similar petitions are made in accordance with clearance, placing on one of them a 25 cent stamp should the market value of goods amount to one hundred dollars, a 5 cent stamp if the value be less, and a 10 cent stamp on all petitions for shipment of whatever value. The same rules as above are observed in regard to these documents—stating weights and measures both in writing and figures. Once in the Customhouse, they are delivered at the Permit Department (*Seccion de Guias*) to the officer in charge, who, after comparing both petitions, places on the stamped one the corresponding seal and puts it in the hands of the merchant to have it signed by the Computer and Collector, the other duplicate remaining in that Department; after it has been so signed, it is ready for shipment. Should this be by rail, the merchant can apply to the guard at the station who will have in his possession a legal document for the protection of the goods. This the merchant will take up and compare the marks, numbers and packages presented to him. If found to agree, the guard notes it down in his book, and after signing petition hands it to merchant to forward to place of destination.

Should the shipment be made by water, he presents the document to the officer on guard to be found at the end of the Mole, and after due comparison the merchant takes his petition to Chief of custom-house guards (*Comandante de Celadores*) for his approval and signature, returning it to the officer on guard also for his signature, and for shipment.

This document is to remain in the possession of the merchant and to be taken, together with others that there may be, to the Permit Department, (*Seccion de Guias*), so that when the Captain of the vessel requests the closing of his register, it may be formed from said documents.

FOR EXPORTATION,

Four equal petitions are made out, placing a 25 cent stamp on one of them and being careful to make known the nationality of the gold or silver coin about to be embarked; they are taken to the Customhouse and delivered to officer of Exportation Department, (*Seccion de Exportacion*), who, if the vessel mentioned in the petition has its register opened, receives and proceeds at once to dispatch, revise and number them. If the amount shipped has not satisfied its export duties, then the officer adjusts accounts and directs merchant to the Customhouse Treasury to settle them; he there obtains a receipt signed by the Treasurer and to be also taken to the Collector for signature. This accomplished, the officer takes the petitions to the Computer, who numbers, seals, takes note of and signs them, naming a Surveyor to make the examination, after which the stamped petition is given to the merchant to present to the Surveyor, who compares the amount, and, on finding it to agree, signs and dispatches it; it is then taken by the party interested to the Chief of custom-house guards (*Comandante de Celadores*) to have him issue pass, and is left with the watchman so that when the vessel closes its register he can take it to the Exportation Department to form said register.

HAULING OF GOODS TO MERCHANT'S WAREHOUSE.

When the receipt has been drawn up and the number of packages is found to agree with slip, the Warden (*Al-*

caide) notifies the head carrier (*capataz de los cargadores*) that the merchant's freight is ready to be taken up, and he proceeds to load the carts there ready to receive it.

The following is paid to carriers for taking freight out of the warehouses into court-yard, opening packages to be examined and carrying to merchant's warehouse:

Per bulk of 250 lbs. weight.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.
“ “ “ 275 to 360 lbs.,.....	25 “
“ “ “ 400 to 450 lbs.,.....	50 “

All above these weights at conventional prices.

To cartmen:

For 10 packages of 200 to 225 lbs.,.....	50 cts.
“ packages of 275 to 350 lbs.,.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ “ “ 375 to 450 lbs.,.....	25 “

All above these weights at conventional prices.

DISPATCH OF GOODS FROM THE “PLAZUELA DEL MUELLE”:

The merchant has no need of any permit to have his goods dispatched from this place, and in order to avoid the mixing of freight belonging to different parties, a list with marks and numbers is given to the brokers (*corredores*) in charge of same; it being also necessary to have freight marked with black, red or green paint, as fast as it is separated and dispatched by the Surveyor.

The following is paid to cartmen for hauling of freight from this place to merchant's warehouse:

Common packages of 225 lbs.,.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts.
Packages of 275 to 350 lbs.,.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ “ 400 to 450 lbs.,.....	25 “

All above these weights at conventional prices.

For 30 boxes wine,.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts
-------------------------	----------------------

" " " candles,.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	cts.
" 20 " vermouth or champagne,.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" quarter-cask wine, (one),.....	35	"

To cartmen :

Common packages of 225 lbs., per 10,.....	50	cts.
Half "talla" of 275 to 325 lbs.,.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Whole "talla" or packages of 400 to 450 lbs.,....	25	"

All above these weights at conventional prices.

For 30 boxes wine.....	50	cts.
" 30 " candles,.....	50	"
" 20 " vermouth or champaign,.....	50	"
" quarter-casks wine, (one),.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

There are carriers charged with opening and taking care of packages to be inspected, who are paid for their services as follows :

For package of wine or aught else.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	cts
--	------------------	-----

TARIFF

OF

Maritime and Frontier Custom - Houses

OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

CHAPTER I.

TRAFFIC IN GENERAL.

Art. 1. Merchant vessels of any nationality can engage in commerce through all ports of the Republic open to foreign traffic. Countries bordering on Mexico can do likewise, through frontier custom-houses.

Art. 2. During the time that any nation may be at war with the United Mexican States, the franchise referred to in the foregoing Article shall be suspended, as far as such nation is concerned.

A special decree will explain this interdiction in due time.

CHAPTER II.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

Art. 3. Foreign vessels laden with merchandise for the Republic can only discharge the same at ports open to foreign traffic.

Art. 4. In case any port open to foreign trade may be occupied by forces or authorities denying allegiance to the Federal Government, such port shall be closed to that tra-

fic, as also to the local or coast trade; and other maritime or frontier customhouses must not admit any document proceeding from such port, nor authorize the dispatch of goods to the same, until order has been restored.

Art. 5. I. Foreign merchant vessels and their freight, as well as their captains, supercargoes and crew, are subject to the rules prescribed by this Tariff, to the payment of duties fixed by it, to the penalties it establishes and to all regulations in force at the time of arrival.

II. Vessels shall be considered as arrived, as soon as they enter the territorial waters of the Republic.

III. Owners and captains of foreign vessels destined to load with either cattle or lumber, shall be allowed to enter local ports—without touching at those open to foreign commerce—being in all else subject to the Regulations of this Tariff.

Art. 6. Foreign merchant vessels shall pay port and tonnage duties, pilotage and lighthouse, as follows:

I. Sailing vessels bringing other merchandise than stone-coal shall pay:

A. For each ton they measure, one dollar.

The gauging of vessels in order to determine their tonnage shall be made in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of War.

B. Pilotage shall be paid to Captain of the Port, in accordance with respective regulations from the Secretary of War.

C. Wherever there is a lighthouse, the charges shall be twenty-five dollars for arrival and departure.

II. Steam vessels, though laden with merchandise, shall be exempt from tonnage duties, but must pay:

A. For lighthouse, where any there may be: if laden with merchandise, on arrival, one hundred dollars.

B. At departure, after having discharged, one hundred dollars.

Steam vessels laden with merchandise destined for one

or more ports of the Republic shall only have to pay these charges once, and after having paid them at the first port where there is a lighthouse, and on presenting corresponding certificate, they cannot be required to pay again at other ports they may enter to unload rest of merchandise—the customhouse receiving payment being careful to notify other customhouses, officially, of the fact.

III. Sailing vessels laden only with stone-coal shall be exempt from tonnage duties and shall only have to pay lighthouse charges (wherever there is a lighthouse,) and pilotage.

IV. Should a sailing vessel be laden with both stone-coal and merchandise, only the space occupied by stone-coal shall be exempt from tonnage duty.

V. Sailing vessels destined for one or more ports of the Republic shall pay tonnage duty at the first they may arrive at, receiving a proper certificate from the customhouse, so that they will not be required to pay at the others.

VI. Vessels that, after having discharged their merchandise at any port of the Republic, may pass on to other Mexican port or ports for the purpose of loading with log-wood or other national products, shall not pay tonnage duties or lighthouse charges, provided they can establish the fact of having paid them at the port where they discharged their goods, and will have only to pay pilotage.

Art. 7. Steam or sailing vessels coming directly to any port of the Republic in ballast, shall not have to pay tonnage duties or lighthouse charges.

Art. 8. Vessels coming merely with the object of receiving or conducting passengers, correspondence, metals, log-wood or ther national productions, may enter any port of foreign trafic of the Republic without having to pay tonnage duties.

Art. 9. All foreign vessels can come freely into any port of the Republic for the purpose of wintering, laying in supplies of provisions and water, or for repairs, without

having to pay either tonnage or any other duties; but will be subject to the vigilance and examination that collectors may deem proper to exercise over them.

Art. 10. All war vessels, of whatever nationality, are exempt from payment of above duties.

Art. 11. National vessels, when engaged in foreign commerce, shall be subject to payment of tonnage duties, lighthouse charges and pilotage, in the terms provided by foregoing Articles.

CHAPTER III.

COAST TRADE.

Art. 12. I. Only national vessels can engage in local or coast trade at the ports of Tampico, Tuxpam, Veracruz, Goatzacoalcos, Frontera, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Progreso and intermediate points.

II. Said trade will be permitted to foreign steam or sailing vessels with all other ports, when national vessels at anchor there have no register opened with such ports.

III. Foreign steam and sailing vessels can carry gold and silver coin from one port to another of the Republic, with the consent of the respective customhouse, which shall issue a permit requiring it to be returned within a specified time, and noting down in the security that in case of failing to return permit when due, the duties caused by freight will have to be paid, without any other recourse whatever.

IV. Foreign steam or sailing vessels will be allowed—after discharging their cargoes at the port or ports of destination—to carry mail and passengers, with naught but their baggage, from any one port to another or others, the Republic, without payment of tonnage duties; having to have in each case, besides the list of passengers, baggage and mail bags, the proper certificate to show that they

have complied with all obligations at port of departure, which document they shall exhibit to customhouse officers on arrival.

Art. 13. National steam or sailing vessels, after discharging their foreign merchandise at any Mexican port, can load with national goods, though some of them may be destined to other ports of the country.

National vessels engaged in local or coast trade are exempt from port duties, having only to pay pilotage when they ask for it.

CHAPTER IV.

FISHERIES.

Art. 14. The pearly zone along the shore of Lower California shall be divided into four sections, and its limits designated by the Regulations of this Tariff.

II. The fishery of shell and pearl can be made alternately every two years in but one of the sections, not allowing the extraction of the oyster under any consideration while breeding process is going on. Persons violating this Article will incur a fine of from one to five-hundred dollars.

III. Fishing within the territorial waters of the Republic and the profit of all maritime products found along its coast are free to all vessels, subject only to the Regulations of this Tariff.

CHAPTER V.

ABOLITION OF PROHIBITIONS.

Art. 15. I. The importation of all kinds of foreign merchandise into the territory of the Republic is allowed. That embraced in Article 18 of this Tariff shall pay as an

only duty the quota established by same; that not embraced in Tariff shall pay fifty-five per cent. upon appraisement, in accordance with Article 21. All prohibitions for the importation of foreign goods into the Republic are therefore abolished.

II. For the importation of implements of war through maritime and frontier customhouses, a written permit from the Secretary of War shall be obtained as an absolute requisite. In default of said requisite, it shall be the duty of Collectors to seize such implements of war and deliver them to the local military authorities.

III. Persons giving information of any fraudulent importation of implements of war will be rewarded with one-third the value of those seized, said payment to be made at the proper office on receipt of an order from the Secretary of War, communicated through that of Finance.

CHAPTER VI.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTIES.

Art. 16. The following articles are free from all duties on being imported into the Republic:

1. Fire-arms for the States, whenever the Governors of same, with the consent of the respective Legislatures, have obtained the exemption from the Executive.
2. Telegraphic wire, when proven by interested parties at customhouse that it is to be used for the purpose.
3. Iron or steel wire used in carding wool, from No. 26 upwards.
4. Alabaster, unpolished.
5. Animals of all kinds, either alive or dissected, with the exception of stallions.
6. Plows and their shares.
7. Masts and anchors for large or small vessels.
8. Oats, in the grain, and straw.

9. Quicksilver.
10. Sulphur.
11. Steel bars for mines, cylindric or octagonal, from four to six centimetres diameter, and from 75 to 175 centimetres length.
12. Fire-engines and common pumps of all descriptions and materials.
13. Common cutlasses without scabbards, scythes, hoes, rakes, hackles, spades and pick-axes for agriculture.
14. Hydraulic lime.
15. Water-pipes of all kinds, material and dimensions, excepting tubes made of copper or other material, and soldered or fastened in their entire length: these will be subject to duties according to material.
16. Wire cards, in belts, for machinery, and vegetable carders.
17. Wheelbarrows of one and two wheels, and saw-horses.
18. Crucibles of all sizes and materials.
19. Railroad cars.
20. Coal, all kinds.
21. Mineralogic and geological collections for all branches of natural history.
22. Wooden and iron houses, when complete.
23. Cacholets, in pieces.
24. Designs and models of machinery, buildings, monuments and ships.
25. Staves and bottoms for barrels.
26. Embarkations, all formes and kinds, either for sale or to be used in the navigation of bays, lakes, canals and rivers of the Republic.
27. Iron and steel rails for railroads.
28. Fresh fruits and vegetables, with the exception of those specified in this Tariff.
29. Guano or American palm-tree.
30. Ice.

31. Hyposulphate of soda.
32. Corn-meal and hand-mills used for grinding it.
33. Instruments used in sciences.
34. Printed books, bound or unbound, with the exception of those specified in art. 18 of this Tariff.
35. Wood.
36. Refractory bricks and earth.
37. Type, cuts, spaces, leads, borders and all kinds of printing types.
38. Abrotanum or Southern wood.
39. Common construction lumber.
40. Corn.
41. Geographical and topographical maps, nautical almanacs and terrestrial and celestial spheres.
42. I. Machinery and apparatus of all kinds for industry, agriculture, mining, sciences and arts, with corresponding detached pieces.
II. Pieces of machinery and apparatus that may come together or separate from the same, are included in exemption; but not so the leather or rubber belts, when not imported with the machinery they are to run.
III. All movable articles that can be used separate from machinery or apparatus, such as rough iron, hoops, oils, woollen or other stuff, tanned or untanned leather—though they may come together with machinery—shall be subject to duties according to Tariff.
43. Steam engines, locomotives, iron and wooden ties, and other commodities used in the construction of railroads.
44. Marble, unpolished and in blocks, of any dimension, for floors.
45. Match-rope, for mines.
46. Precious metals in bullion or dust.
47. Moulds and patterns for the arts.
48. Legal tender money—gold or silver—of all nations.
49. Cabinets of ancient coins and models of all kinds.

50. Objects of natural history for museums and cabinets.
51. Dry feed for horses and cattle.
52. I. Plants and seeds for the improvement of agriculture, in quantities not to exceed one hundred and fifteen kilogrammes of each variety.
II. In order that seeds may enjoy this exemption, it should be stated in consular invoices that they are for the purpose of improving agriculture.
53. Lithographic stones.
54. Slate for roofing and floors.
55. Powder, common, for blasting, and dynamite for same purpose.
56. Vaccine matter.
57. Oars for skiffs or boats.
58. Salt, common, introduced by way of Paso del Norte.
59. Saltpeter.
60. Sulphate of copper.
61. Anvils used by silver-smiths.
62. Printing ink.
63. Wooden types and lithographers' apparatus.
64. Small iron beams for houses, but not for any other use.
65. Rags or stuff of all kinds for the manufacture of paper.
66. Anvils.

Art. 17. The Esecutive can grant exemption from import duties, to the amount of one hundred dollars, to objects introduced by the States of the Federation and intended for internal improvement and public benefit.

CHAPTER VII.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Art. 18. All foreign goods, products or effects imported into the Republic through the ports open to such commerce, or through frontier customhuss, with the exception of those specified in Art. 16 of this Tariff, shall have to pay duties designated in the following: