

## VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS.

**Financier**, an officer of revenue; one skilled in money matters.

**Firm**, the general title of a copartnership.

**Fixin**, a measure equal to nine ale gallons.

**Foreclose**, to cut the mortgage off from the equity of redemption.

**Foretelling**, buying up produce before it gets to market, to enhance the price.

**Form**, a particular arrangement; a systematic method of expressing facts.

**Forecastle**, the part of the upper deck of a ship forward of the mast.

**Folio**, page of a book; usually applied to the two pages opposite each other.

**Franc**, a French coin, equal to about eighteen cents of American money.

**Free Trade**, the policy of conducting international commerce, without duties.

**Freight**, goods being transported; the price of transportation.

**Fund**, a stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated to some special enterprise; used in the plural to denote wealth, generally.

**GAUGING**, the art of measuring the contents of a cask or other receptacle.

**Gain**, profit; increase in wealth.

**Gratuity**, a free gift; a donation.

**Guarantee**, or **Guaranty**, an undertaking or engagement by a third person that the agreement between two parties shall be observed; a surety.

**HARBOR**, a place where ships may lie at anchorage and in safety; a port for loading and unloading.

**Hawker**, an itinerant pedler of merchandise.

**Highway**, a public road or thoroughfare.

**High Seas**, the waters of the ocean, without the boundaries of any country.

**Honor**, to accept or pay when due.

**Hypothecate**, to pledge as security.

**IMPORT**, to bring from a foreign country.

**Importation**, the act of importing; the thing imported.

**Indemnity**, a guarantee against loss.

**Insolvency**, the condition of bankruptcy.

**Insurance**, indemnity from loss; the rate paid for indemnity.

**Installment**, part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a certain time.

**Interest**, the use of money; commonly defined as a percentage allowed by the borrower to the lender.

**Inventory**, a list of goods enumerated in detail.

**Investment**, the laying out of money in the purchase of property.

**Invoice**, a bill of goods bought or sold.

**JETTISON**, goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in a storm.

**Jointure**, an estate in lands settled on a woman, in consideration of marriage.

**Joint-stock**, property held in common by a company.

**Journal**, the chief book of the current entries in business.

**LEASE**, a contract demising the use of property for a certain time.

**Ledger**, the merchant's book of accounts.

**Legacy**, a bequest; money or property given by will.

**Letter of Credit**, an open letter of request authorizing the holder to receive money on account of the writer.

**Liability**, a debt or claim against a person.

**License**, a legal permission to do a certain act such as selling goods, etc.

**Lien**, security on land or other property.

**Lighter**, a large, open, flat-bottomed boat used to carry goods to or from a vessel when loading or unloading.

**Lighterage**, a charge or commission for carrying goods in a lighter.

**Liquidate**, to pay or satisfy demands.

**Loan**, that which is lent for a temporary purpose.

**Lucre**, gain in money or goods.

**MANIFEST**, a list of the articles comprising a vessel's cargo.

**Manufacture**, the process of converting raw materials into articles of use and sale.

**Manufactory**, the place where goods are manufactured.

**Marine**, a general name for the navy of a kingdom or a state.

**Maritime Law**, law relating to harbors, ships, and seamen.

**Mark**, or **Marc**, a weight in European countries for estimating gold and silver.

**Maturity**, the date when a note or draft falls due.

**Maximum**, the highest price or rate.

**Mercantile Law**, law pertaining to business transactions.

**Merchandise**, goods; the common articles of barter.

**Merchant**, one who speculates in merchandise.

**Minimum**, the lowest price or rate.

**Mint**, the place where money is coined.

**Monopoly**, the sole right to make or use a certain article.

**Monetary**, relating to financial matters.

**Mortgage**, the transfer of property to secure the payment of a debt.

**Mortgagee**, the person to whom the transfer is made.

**Mortgager**, the one who makes the transfer.

**NAVIGATION**, the science of conducting ships or other vessels from one port to another.

**Net**, or **Nett**, that which remains of a weight or quantity after certain deductions.

**Net Proceeds**, the amount due a consignee, after deducting charges attending sales.

**Nickel**, a scarce metal resembling silver; used in the composition of the new cent coin of the United States.

**Notary Public**, an officer whose chief business it is to protest paper for non-payment.

**Note**, an incidental remark made for the purpose of explanation; a written obligation to pay money or goods.

**PAR**, equal in value.

**Partnership**, an agreement between two or more persons to share in the profit and loss of any enterprise.

**Pawnbroker**, a person who advances money on goods, having power to dispose of the same if the money is not refunded as per contract.

**Policy of Insurance**, contract between the insurer and the insured.

**Portage**, the amount paid by a captain in running his vessel; the price of carrying.

**Premium**, the sum paid for insurance; the excess of value above par.

**Price Current**, a list of merchandise, with market value.

**Principal**, an employer; the head of a commercial house; the sum loaned upon which interest accrues.

**Protest**, a formal notice to the sureties of a note or draft, stating that the same was not paid at maturity; or to the drawer of a draft stating that the same was not accepted upon presentment.