

# HUNT'S

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### ART. I.—TRADE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.\*

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN COMMERCE—IMPORTS INTO RUSSIA IN 1838—EXPORTS—NAVIGATION—TRADE WITH EUROPE AND AMERICA—ST. PETERSBURGH—LOCALITY—CRONSTADT—WHARFS—WAREHOUSES—THE BRAACKS—SHIPMENT OF EXPORTS—HEMP—FLAX—TALLOW—BRISTLES—LINSEED, ETC.

THE trade of Russia has risen to a great height, since the organization of the country was first commenced by Peter the Great, at the beginning of the preceding century. Considering the shortness of the period that has since then elapsed, the results attained are surprising to every reflecting observer, and there is every reason to presume that they will continue to grow in a progressively increasing annual ratio, from the steady measures pursued by government for improving agriculture and manufactures, the ways and means of interior communication, and the general state of the lower and middle classes of the natives, as well as of the numerous purely commercial towns in the interior, in order to keep their population augmenting.

Russia has a considerable annual balance of her trade with foreign countries in her favor, producing a constant influx of wealth, the diffusion of which amongst all classes of society, with a systematical propagation of knowledge by the continual augmentation of well adapted scientific establishments throughout the empire, ensures a further rapid progress of civilization, with its beneficial reaction as a stimulation to the demand for the comforts and luxuries of life. In 1838 the settled population of the empire, (exclusive of Poland and Finland,) numbered 50,585,857 registered inhabitants, (whereof 25,460,645 of the male sex;) amongst these, 244,993, or 1 in 210, received instruction at 6 universities, 76 higher, 430 lower, 873 parochial, and 485 private schools, attended by 6,462

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\* For a comprehensive view of Russia and her commercial strength, embracing a description of her population and territory, physical, agricultural, and commercial resources, manufactures, and the commercial qualifications of the Russian people, see Merchants' Magazine for October, 1841, Vol. v. No. 4—page 287 to 321.

teachers, (against only 4,628 teachers in 1834.) In 1837 the increase by births gave 858,911. The number of *glebæ adscripti* does not now exceed 10 millions, and keeps on the decrease; while the mass of free peasantry and townsmen is augmenting fast. With the addition of the American and transcaucasian dominions, Poland and Finland, the total number of Russian subjects reaches about 62 millions.

The following is a catalogue of the articles imported into Russia in 1838, which shows the nature of the imports of that country:—

1. *Articles of Consumption*.—Corn, flour, rice, wines, champagne, brandy and rum, porter, refined sugar, coffee, tea, lemon and other juices, fruit, spices, cocoa, herrings, oysters, table oil, salt, caviar, cheese, vinegar, tobacco, apothecaries' drugs, etc.

2. *Articles of Manufacture*.—Card paper, cotton wool, cotton yarn, raw silk, sheep's wool, woollen yarn, goats' wool, indigo, cochineal, madders, dyewoods, olive oil, drugs and drysalteries, chalks, hides, lime, raw sugar, unwrought metals, lead, grindstones, tortoise shell and ivory, cork wood, wood, seeds, brimstone, foil, pit coal, teasels, amber and mother of pearl, sundry dyes, glass pearls, watch work, utensils, machinery, and sundry articles.

3. *Manufactures*.—Paper, cotton, linen, and silken manufactures, woollen cloth and shawls, etc., lace, ladies' dress, leather articles, soap, scythes and sickles, cutlery, corks, mathematical instruments, musical instruments, watches, strings, earthenware, scented waters, straw hats, pencils, pearls, corals, precious stones, tiles, prints, printed books, furs, fish, curiosities.

4. *Quadrupeds and Birds*.—Cattle, horses, and birds.

The total value of these articles, embracing the total imports into Russia in 1838, amounted to—

Articles of consumption,	£2,655,528
“ for manufacture,	5,688,291
Manufactures,	2,589,956
Quadrupeds and birds,	153,874
From Poland,	116,825
“ Finland,	55,317

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Total, £11,259,791 or \$54,609,986

The following is a list of the articles of export from Russia in 1838, which will serve to show the character of the exports of that empire; the quantity of many of the articles is necessarily small:—

1. *Articles of Consumption*.—Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, flour, corn, brandy, spirits and wine, spices, salt, caviar, fish, meat, butter, honey, molasses, refined sugar, fruit, coffee, tea, tobacco, drugs, etc.

2. *Articles for Manufactures*.—Flax, flax codilla, flaxen yarn, hemp, hemp codilla, hempen yarn, timber and deals, potashes, tallow, train oil, linseed, hempseed, hemp and linseed oil, drugs and dyes, bristles, horse hair, isinglass, glue, dressed and dried hides, leather, hare skins, bones, dyes, pitch and tar, beeswax, cotton yarn, raw silk, sheep's and other wool, goats' hair, feathers and downs, horns and hoofs, copper, iron and other metals, spun gold and silver.

3. *Manufactures*.—Hempen cordage, sail cloth, flems, ravenducks, linens, sundry manufactures of hemp and flax, cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures, woollen cloth, cloths and shirts, writing paper, wax candles, tal-

low candles, soap, manufactures of leather, silver and gold, and other metals, earthenware, trunks, glass, musical instruments, wooden articles, furs, pearls, corals, glass pearls, books and prints, mats, and precious stones.

4. *Quadrupeds*.—Oxen and cows, swine, etc., horses, and camels.

The total value of these articles exported from Russia in 1838, amounted to—

Articles for consumption,	£2,574,332
“ “ manufacture,	9,438,239½
“ manufactured,	1,443,468
Quadrupeds,	153,204
To Poland,	436,073
To Finland,	177,994

Total exports in 1838, £14,223,310½ or \$68,983,056

The 5,897 ships despatched from Russian ports in 1838, belonged to the following countries, viz :—

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
To Russia,	963	150,144	To Mecklenburg,	244	32,476
“ G. Britain,	1,773	363,830	“ Oldenburg,	26	1,952
“ Hanover,	148	12,696	“ France,	120	20,268
“ Sweden,	414	43,036	“ Spain,	8	1,220
“ Prussia,	179	26,636	“ Italy,	351	85,812
“ Denmark,	179	14,494	“ Austria,	314	92,092
“ Holland,	286	35,120	“ Turkey,	328	55,332
“ Bremen,	20	2,524	“ Greece,	289	60,022
“ Hamburg,	12	1,980	“ The Ionian Isles	95	20,724
“ Lubeck,	75	8,298	“ North America	73	21,926

Total, 5,897 ships of 1,050,632 tons burden.

Of this number the import trade employed 2,433 ships of 428,464 tons.

“ “ the export “ “ 5,783 “ 1,030,148 “

Together, 8,216 1,458,612

For which the freight paid must have exceeded three millions of pounds sterling, and was chiefly gained by foreign ship-owners. The coasting trade of Russia afforded employment to—

1,465 vessels, carrying goods for £521,971 between the northern ports,  
5,655 “ “ “ £730,179 “ southern ports.

From the undermentioned dates, showing when the first ship arrived at, and the last sailed from each port, an idea can be formed of the duration of the navigation at each port, viz :—

	<i>First Arrival.</i>	<i>Latest Departure.</i>	<i>Interval of Navigation.</i>
1.—Cronstadt,	19th May, N. S.	16th Nov., N. S.	182 days.
2.—Narva,	18th May,	31st October,	167 “
3.—Revel,	24th April,	3d January, 1839,	255 “
4.—Kunda,	27th May,	15th December,	203 “
5.—Hapsal,	2d June,	8th December,	190 “
6.—Riga,	9th May,	19th December,	225 “
7.—Arensburg,	9th May,	27th November,	203 “
8.—Pernau,	9th May,	21st November,	197 “

	<i>First Arrival.</i>	<i>Latest Departure.</i>	<i>Interval of Navigation.</i>
9.—Libau,	19th April,	24th December,	251 days.
10.—Windaw,	28th April,	16th December,	243 "
11.—Archangel,	27th May,	17th October,	144 "
12.—Onega,	3d June,	8th October,	128 "
13.—Odessa,	22d February,	12th January, 1839,	325 "
14.—Theodosia,	27th February,	15th December,	292 "
15.—Taganrog,	2d March,	16th November,	250 "
16.—Kertch,	16th April,	19th November,	218 "
17.—Mariupol,	2d March,	17th December,	291 "
18.—Eupatoria,	11th February,	14th December,	307 "
19.—Ismail,	9th March,	20th December,	287 "
20.—Reni,	26th March,	20th November,	240 "
21.—Reduct Kale	26th January,	10th January, 1839,	350 "
22.—Astrachan,	5th May,	10th December,	220 "
23.—Baku,	5th February,	9th January, 1839,	339 "

N. B.—In 1838 the navigation of the twelve northern ports opened later, and closed earlier, than usual.

In the foregoing statement the valuation of exports may pass for a pretty exact amount of invoice cost, paid for by foreign countries. The valuation of the imports from Europe and America, rather exceeds the probable invoice cost with insurance, freight, and sound dues, remitted for by Russia, and in a few cases includes the duty paid in Russia: this excess of valuation is, in all probability, more than sufficient to cover the contraband importation, which must be taken into account in striking the balance of trade. The contraband import trade in Russia is not extensive, the risk and expense connected with it being very great, and we cannot at any rate assume it to exceed the allowance we make for it, in estimating the overvaluation of the imports at about £200,000. In other respects the year 1838 affords a fair general criterion of the state of the Russian trade in latter times, as well as for some time to come.

From official tables we are enabled to obtain the following results, viz:  
1. Relative to the trade with Europe and America:

Amount of Exports . . . . .	£13,392,063½
“ Imports . . . . .	9,948,491
Balance in favor of Russia	£3,433,572½
This was partly made up for by a surplus importation of gold and silver in 1838, equal to about . . . . .	£1,277,640
With an additional supply of these metals re- ceived during the months of January, February, and March, 1839, of at least	1,000,000
	£2,277,640
Leaving an uncovered sum of . . . . .	£1,165,932½

Which was probably required for paying the interest due to foreign holders of Russian stock and other sums wanted abroad.



2. Relative to the trade with Asia :—Amount of Imports	£1,311,300
“ Exports	831,247
Balance against Russia	£480,053
Deducting for surplus exportation of gold and silver to Asia in 1838	99,673
There seems to have remained uncovered, a sum of	£380,380

Of which a part at least, if not even the whole, may perhaps be assumed not to have been due to Asia at all, but to have arisen from an overvaluation of the imports obtained in barter for exports, and declared at the market prices in Russia in default of prime cost quotations at the frontier towns, where the customhouse reports are composed by the voluntary declarations of value, made by the importers, and it is very likely that the Asiatic trade of Russia was balanced by the above-mentioned amount of gold and silver, or a little more, not reported.

On the foregoing premises we think ourselves justified in concluding, that in latter times Russia has derived an annual increase of wealth of about two millions sterling from her trade with foreign countries; which, with the addition of the increasing produce of her gold and silver mines, accounts for the present abundance of metallic currency in the country, and has enabled the Russian government to re-establish the silver and gold standard of payment.

The export and import trade of Russia in 1838, amounting together to £25,483,101½, was carried on by 489 firms, amongst which there are about 137 Russian names, most of them in the Asiatic trade; the rest comprising 317 firms of Russian subjects of foreign extraction, and 35 firms of foreign guests. The joint business of these guests amounted to £5,724,321.

*St. Petersburg.*—*Locality.*—This splendid modern metropolis and flourishing emporium of the Russian empire, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, is situated at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, on the banks and islands of the river Neva, in lat. 59 deg. 56 min. 23 sec. N., longitude 30 deg. 18 min. 45 sec. E. In 1837 its population had already increased to 468,625 inhabitants, from 220,208 in 1800. It contains 7,976 buildings, valued at £7,657,000 sterling, and 1,672 gardens are attached to the houses. The greater and best built part of the town, containing the Imperial winter residence, with a great many other palaces, and the two principal dock-yards of the admiralty, is situated on the SE. or continental shore of the river Neva. In the opposite quarter there are several islands, the principal of which, called Vassilievsky Isle, is also well built, having 50,000 inhabitants, and may be considered the focus of the commerce of Russia; the customhouse with its warehouses and warehousing square, its quays and the splendid edifice of the Exchange, occupying the projecting East-end of it, opposite the Emperor's Palace, from which it is separated by the great Neva. All supplies of produce from the interior, brought down by water, as well as the imports from sea, constituting together half of the foreign trade of the whole empire, must pass this narrow channel, in bark, craft, or ship.

At and above town the great Neva is deep, and navigable for ships of any size; but below the island of Vassilievsky, where the river disem-

bogues, shoals extend to some distance from the shores, leaving only a narrow navigable channel in the middle, in which there is generally nine, but frequently only six to seven feet water, according as the state of the winds causes a flow of water to or from the Gulf; so that ships drawing above  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet water, cannot proceed to the loading and unloading wharfs and warehouses on the great Neva at town, but must remain at the gigantic water gate and maritime fortress of Cronstadt, which is situated on an island, about twenty miles down the Gulf, and in fact forming the port of St. Petersburg, it having a fine merchants' harbor fitted to contain 600 ships of any size, in perfect safety. There all the larger ships discharge their cargoes and load again from craft, employed for transporting goods to and from St. Petersburg; which is now greatly facilitated and accelerated by the aid of fourteen or fifteen steam tugs.

Ships from sea have to come up to the harbor through a narrow passage from west to east, between the forts of Cronslot on the starboard, and Cronstadt on the larboard side, entering the mole at north. In bad weather, particularly in westerly gales, the above narrow passage is, of course, no convenient or safe place for ships to ride in at anchor, and this prevents them in autumn, though ready for sea, to haul out of the harbor into the said passage, before the wind is so fair as to admit of their proceeding to seaward at once.

The navigation between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt is not dangerous for craft above ten tons burden, there being a good beating scope of about ten miles breadth and eighteen miles length in two and a half to three and a half fathoms water in safe anchoring ground. The craft employed consists of covered lighters of from 40 to 100 tons burden, and half-covered barges, of very good construction, of from ten to eighty tons burden. Insurances ordered to be effected on goods to and from St. Petersburg are understood to include risk of craft between the town and Cronstadt harbor.

We must now return to St. Petersburg, to take a short view of the situation of the wharfs and other places, where goods are stored, received, weighed, loaded, and landed. In approaching the town, we find to the right, the Gootovieff island, which is the place where imported herrings are landed and warehoused under the customhouse lock. A little further up, likewise on the right side, on another island, is the tallow wharf and its warehouse, from which this article is shipped. Nearly opposite thereto, to the left, on the Vassilievsky island, are the hempoil and potashes wharfs and warehouses, also surrounded by water, where these two articles are laid up for shipment. These three wharfs enjoy the advantage of there being no bridges to pass to and from them, on the way to Cronstadt.

The first bridge across the great Neva is the *Isaac Bridge*, which (the same as the other bridges) is built on floats, and high enough to admit of lighters, that can lower masts, passing under it. Such lighters as cannot put down their masts, and ships, must pass it in the night time, when it is opened for that purpose. In proceeding onward from this bridge, we keep our eye to the left on the Vassilievsky island, and at its extremity we pass by a large gray stone building, which is a customhouse bonding warehouse; then in turning the corner to the left, we get a full view of the Exchange, after which we proceed westward into the little Neva, and get first to the customhouse quay, with the customhouse in front, and the other bonding warehouses adjoining it. On this customhouse quay, all imports brought up from Cronstadt (except herrings, which remain at the Gootovieff island,

and brimstone and alum landed at another place,) must be discharged for warehousing and bonding until payment of duties. Behind the exchange and the customhouse premises, there is a large square called America, enclosed by an iron grate fence, and surrounded by a double row of trees, where all bulky goods, for which there is not room in the warehouses, or such as can bear exposure to the air, such as lead, mahogany in blocks, dyewoods, corkwood, &c., are laid up for bonding, under mat covers.

Below the customhouse, on the same quay, is a large triangular stone building, and behind this, a square one, not quite so large, both of two stories, containing the numerous private warehouses (owned by some and rented by others) of the merchants for laying up linens, horse hair, hides, bristles, isinglass, and a variety of other exports, for which there are no other distinct wharfs, and which are shipped from the customhouse quay, as well as for warehousing imports when taken out of bond, if it be not preferred to leave them in the warehouses (which may be done,) even after payment of duty.

Below the customhouse quay are the private warehouses of some of the great owners of mines in the interior for laying up the iron and copper belonging to them, destined to be sold for exportation or consumption on the spot. Opposite to this part of the quay, across the river, on a little island, we find the principal hemp and flax wharf and warehouses. A short distance above this is another small island, holding warehouses for landing and bonding brimstone and alum, and a few other articles fit to go there. From these quarters the lighters in proceeding to Cronstadt must pass by the exchange, and then go through the Isaac bridge on the great Neva, the lower parts of the little Neva, behind the Vassilievsky island, not being navigable.

From the brimstone and alum warehouses we again ascend the river, and having passed through the second, called the *Trinity Bridge* (at the broadest part of the great Neva) we perceive on the left shore (belonging to what is called the *Petersburgh quarter* of the town) the first building erected by Russians in this neighborhood, namely, a little wooden house, preserved under a double roof, and surrounded by trees, which was the first residence of Peter the Great, while the foundation of St. Petersburg was commenced in 1703. Next to it is the second or Gagavin hemp wharf and warehouses, to which is taken such part of the hemp arriving by the barks as exceeds what the first warehouses opposite the customhouse can hold. From this second hemp wharf lighters have accordingly to pass through two bridges on their way to Cronstadt.

If thence we continue ascending the great Neva, pass through the third or *Resurrection Bridge*, and a good way above it, we then reach the extreme part of the town on the continental east side, where, in the neighborhood of the St. Alexander Nevsky's Monastery, there is a part of the river commonly called the *Nevsky Shore*, which is the place where the linseed and corn barks lay up, and small ships and lighters receive their cargoes of these articles for carrying them to Cronstadt, having three bridges to pass on that trip. During summer linseed and corn remain in the barks, in which they arrive from the interior, and out of which they are sold and delivered into craft; landing and warehousing (on the same shore) is only resorted to by the dealers, late in autumn, with such part of their stocks as then remain unsold.

At all the wharfs the warehouses are built of stone; work is only done

in the daytime, and no lights permitted to be used at all, in order to avoid danger from fire. The first hemp wharf, the brimstone, tallow, potashes, and hempoil wharfs, are, as mentioned, situated on islands, and all the warehouses alluded to are isolately situated, at a certain distance from inhabitable buildings. The first stories (above the cellars) of the custom-house bonding warehouses and the bonding square are besides so much elevated, that even in case of an inundation similar to that which happened in November, 1824, the water cannot reach the goods laid up there, only wines and the like being put into the cellars.

*The shipment of exports.*—The purchases of goods for exportation are either made by direct contract between the sellers and buyers, or through sworn brokers, (not allowed to transact any business for their own account,) of whom there is a certain number, elected by the merchants and installed by government, as mediators between the sellers and buyers, in regard to the description, quantity, and price of the goods, and the conditions of payment. These brokers are furnished by government with stamped books, in which they have to keep record of the transactions they negotiate, and granting corresponding notes to the parties concerned in a bargain. In fulfilment of contracts so concluded, the delivery of the goods from the seller to the buyer, preceding the shipment, implies an inspection of their quality in order to make sure of their being conformable to terms. In regard to most articles the contractors are allowed to manage and settle this point between themselves. But in respect to some of the principal ones there is a public establishment called the *braack*, or official inspection of the goods sold for exportation, attached to the delivery, for determining certain legally established degrees of quality and denominations; to which inspection both sellers and buyers have to submit, the object being to ensure a uniform standard of quality in the assortment of goods brought forward.

This establishment of the *braack* refers to the following staple articles, namely: 1. Hemp; 2. Hemp codilla; 3. Flax; 4. Flax, tow, and codilla; 5. Tallow; 6. Linseed oil; 7. Hempseed oil; 8. Isinglass; 9. Caviar; 10. Beeswax; 11. Potashes; 12. Bristles; 13. Horse hair; 14. Russia leather; and 15. Tobacco in leaves. The *braackers* are elected by the Russian and foreign merchants from amongst merchants who have left off trade. After having undergone an examination to prove their competent knowledge of the article of which they are to become inspectors, they are installed in their offices by the department of foreign trade, and sworn to the faithful and impartial performance of their duties, in accordance with the existing regulations. Accordingly, a factor, or commission agent at St. Petersburg, having, by order of his employer abroad, to buy and ship a specified quantity of any description of produce subject to the *braack*, is not liable to any responsibility in the event of the article being found, upon delivery abroad, to be of inferior quality, provided he furnish a certificate that it has been officially inspected or *braacked*, for he cannot interfere with the *braack*, and is only at liberty, if he think that a *braacker* has neglected his duty by passing an inferior sort for a higher one, to call a committee of other *braackers* and merchants for the reinspection of such parcel. This he has to do before shipping the goods, for if no objection has then been made, no claim can afterwards be established, either against the seller or the *braacker*. There is, however, seldom if ever occasion to resort to the expedient of calling a committee.

the braackers on the one hand taking care to keep within the letter of the regulations ; while on the other, in regard to some articles, the growth or produce of one year differs so much in average quality from that of another, that the standard of the different sorts of such articles is in some measure fixed anew every year, when the new braack opens, according to the average quality of the growth or supply brought forward, and the bulk of it is not, nor can fairly be, equal in quality to some extra fine parcels found amongst it ; and there is no possibility of all orders being effected out of such extra fine parcels, which are scarce, and when to be had at all, fetch an extra price, by private agreement between the buyer and seller, while what is barely within the standard, is the common run of quality at the current market price, and when a lot happens to be a shade inferior to that common run, then the holders sometimes submit to an allowance in price in order to induce buyers.

In fulfilment of contract purchases made in anticipation of goods to arrive, a common run of quality within the letter of the regulations of the braack can only be insisted upon, and no one contract buyer can obtain an advantage in quality over the other by law ; though he may, by making an allowance in price to the contract seller, induce the latter to deliver a superior quality, if his stock of goods afford it. Thus, for example, we may in regard to purchases of hemp, assume the following scale of sorts, qualities, and corresponding prices, as coming pretty near to the custom in the trade, by valuing—

	<i>Clean Hemp.</i>	<i>Outshot.</i>	<i>Half-clean.</i>
Of a common run of quality at	Ro. 26	Ro. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ro. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
A superior quality . . . .	" 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	" 23 a 23 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 22
And an inferior quality . . . .	" 25 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 21 $\frac{1}{4}$

From this it follows, that inferior clean hemp, valued at Ro. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ , must still be materially superior to outshot, worth only Ro. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  for the best, and Ro. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  for a common run, and it would not be fair to require such clean hemp to be condemned for outshot. The final conclusion is, that in fact, the official braack establishes the *grosser* distinctions of 1st, 2d, and 3d sorts, while the sellers and buyers, privately between them, make the *nicer* distinctions of superior, ordinary, and inferior qualities of each sort, with adequate differences in price, the commission agent thus managing to obtain goods of a quality that is worth the money paid for it. In a rising market, or in great bustle of deliveries at the wharfs, or when the stocks left on sale are low, the difficulty of obtaining pennyworths is much greater than in a declining or a quiet market. The ship or craft being ready to take on board the goods at the wharf, a bill of entry is by the shipper given in at the customhouse in due form, for such quantity and quality as is intended to be shipped, with a declaration of the value. After weighing and delivering, the precise quantities passed for such ship or craft are attested on the bill of entry by the proper officers ; the amount of duty, if any, is then computed and paid in at the customhouse against acquittance on some bill. The contents of these bills of entry are then embodied in what is called the ship's pass, issued by the customhouse at St. Petersburg, after paying off the port charges due by the ship. Such a pass is sent down to the customhouse at Cronstadt, where, being registered, it is delivered to the master of the ship, with leave to proceed to sea. The entry and clearance of goods and ships at the customhouse is connected with certain formalities, the due observance of which requires the attendance of the merchant, or of a clerk on his behalf, at the custom-



house, in order to keep every thing in a due state of forwardness and despatch.

The charges attending the receival and shipment of goods at St. Petersburg, are not confined to the regular pay of the official inspectors and the workmen employed; many other incidental, direct and indirect expenses, such as coach hire for going from one wharf or warehouse to another, the wages of outdoor clerks and other trustworthy men, required to attend and superintend the receiving, weighing, braacking, embalming, attesting, &c. of goods; the encashing and counting of money, the carrying of messages, the ordering and attending of lighters; with the subscriptions to price currents, ships' lists, commercial and official papers, customhouse reports, &c.—are incurred, and come to a comparatively considerable amount in the course of the year. For these incidental expenses but a very slight allowance has been made by the factory in the fixed rates of the charges to be made in invoices, while the 1 per cent brought in besides under the denomination of "extra charges," unless the business of a house be very extensive, is barely sufficient to cover the annual guild rates, town dues, and taxes that have to be borne by every merchant, in addition to counting-house rent and wages of indoor clerks. The shipment of goods at St. Petersburg is besides always attended with loss of interest; for as soon as the parcel is received, the whole amount has immediately to be paid out to the seller in cash, (no space of 14 days being customary, and the dealers giving a decided preference to buyers who are always flush of cash,) while in the most cases two, and frequently three to four weeks elapse, before the goods get down to Cronstadt, and are taken on board there by the ships, so as to admit of the masters returning the bills of lading signed; and it is only on receipt of the latter, that the commission agent is by custom entitled to furnish the invoice and draw for the amount on his principal. The charges for commission, &c. made in invoices, are therefore moderate and well earned. We think it right to complete these general remarks by communicating some more practical observations on such of the principal articles of export from Russia, as are most frequently found to attract the attention of speculative importers in Great Britain and the United States.

*Hemp.*—The supplies of this article brought to St. Petersburg, are derived from the governments of Kaluga, Orel, Kursk, Tula, Smolensk, Mohileff, and Tschernigoff. The braack distinguishes three sorts, namely: clean, outshot, and half clean, in two classes—uncut and cut. The bulk consists of the former class; the cut hemp being a peculiar kind, not in general demand, though generally Ro.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per berquet dearer than uncut. The other general distinctions of winter-dried, spring-dried, and middle-dried hems, sometimes mentioned in correspondence, are of minor interest to the importer, as they afford no precise criterion of quality, some one or other of their denominations proving alternately of better quality than the rest, and it being the business of the commission agent at St. Petersburg to ascertain which kind is preferable, according to existing circumstances.

Hemp is shipped, bound, and compressed into bundles; a bundle of clean weighs between 60 and 65, of outshot between 50 and 60, and of half clean between 40 and 50 poods, of which 63 poods are assumed to yield a ton of 20 cwt. The supplies are brought down to St. Petersburg chiefly by water, in large vessels or barks, the principal parts arriving in June and July, and the rest later. A certain number, or transport of

barks, is called a caravan, which gives rise to the distinction of June, July, August, &c. caravans. During the winter season, that is from November to May, or from one shipping season to the other, purchases are made in anticipation of the ensuing supply, for delivery on its arrival, and sometimes also of hemp of the preceding supply remaining over on the spot, the latter being ready for early spring shipment, while the exportation of contract hemp can seldom take place before midsummer. The various periods of delivery stipulated for in such contracts, are—1. Delivery by the first *double gang barks*, meaning such as are navigated and pulled on by two sets of laborers and horses, one set being at work in the day, and the other in the night time. These barks sometimes reach St. Petersburg by the end of May, and the hemp they bring generally fetches an extra price. 2. Delivery by the first single gang barks, which usually arrive ten days or a fortnight later than the foregoing. 3. Delivery in June and July, but not later than 31st July, old style, being the maturity of such contracts, it being optional with the seller to deliver in all June and July, according as his barks arrive. The bulk of contract hemp is thus usually shipped in July and August. 4. Delivery by the 15th or 31st August, or by the 15th or 30th September, as the bargain may be. Such contract purchases are either made on condition of the purchase money agreed for being payable on delivery of the goods, with only a hand-money of about Ro. 3 per berquet, paid down in advance on closing the contract, or on condition of the whole amount being paid down in advance when the contract is concluded, the seller signing a bond, binding himself to deliver so much hemp at such a price in lieu of the money received, and in case of non-fulfilment at maturity, to refund so much money as will buy the quantity and qualities contracted for at the current market prices. There is generally a difference of 1 per cent per month made between the hand-money and the cash advance prices, as an equivalent of outlay and credit incurred in the latter case. When the exchange happens to be under par during winter, whereas it may generally be expected to rule from 2 to 3 per cent above par in August, or later, contract purchases made for cash may prove very beneficial, even without taking any probable subsequent advance into account. The following calculation will show this more clearly:—assuming 630 berquets (equal to 100 tons) to have been bought on contract in December, for July delivery, at Ro. 27, with Ro. 3 per berquet hand-money, being an amount of S. Ro. 17,010, whereof Ro. 1,990 paid down in December, and Ro. 15,020 on delivery, the amount is drawn for—

Ro. 1,990 on the 15th Dec. at 39d., making	£ 323	7s.	6d.
And “ 15,020 “ 1st August at 41d. . . . .	2,560	18	4

Together,	£2,884	5	10
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Whereas the same quantity bought at

Ro. 25½, all the money down, amount-

ing to Ro. 15,876, drawn for 15th Dec.

at 39d., would stand in only . . . £2,579 17 0

With interest for 7½ months at 5 per

cent per annum . . . . . 80 12 6

2,660	9	6
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The sterling difference in favor of the cash purchase is £223 16 4  
Being near 8½% above the interest of the amount.

Purchases made during summer of hemp on the spot, have the advantage of a more certain choice of quality; but in the natural course of things, not only the exchange, but also the prices may then be expected to be much higher than during the contract season, when the dealers sometimes make cheap sales of a part of their stock to arrive in order to raise money. The value of the annual supply of hemp brought to St. Petersburg market is about £1,000,000 sterling, and provided by 24 to 25 dealers, the greater part of whom are very wealthy and respectable people. The extent and gradual increase of the total exportation of hemp from all ports of Russia will appear from the following statement of it, viz:—

From 1758 to 62 the average was	.	.	32,435 tons per annum.
1763 to 77	"	.	34,851 "
1800 to 14	"	.	47,505 "
1815 to 24	"	.	42,854 "
1825 to 32	"	.	37,760 "
1833 to 37	"	.	46,358 "
And in 1838	"	.	51,778 "

Calculation of the cost of hemp from St. Petersburg, imported into London, viz: 1 ton of 63 poods, bought in July at Ro. 27, and drawn for at shipment at an exchange of 41d. 3m/d., would stand in free on board £32 13s. 4d.

With insurance on £33 at 15 per cent	.	.	£0 5 0
Sound duty	.	.	0 5 0
Freight	.	.	2 10 0
Duty	.	.	0 1 8
Russia dues, landing, &c.	.	.	0 7 6
			<hr/> 3 9 2

Cost from the London scale, . . . 36 2 6

Discount on £38 10s. for 9 months at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent,	1 8 11
Brokerage do. $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 3 10
Commission do. 2 do.	0 15 5
	<hr/> 2 8 2

Cost for sale to clear a commission, . . . £38 10 8

Warehousing and rent not being reckoned.

*Flax.*—The different descriptions of this article, brought to St. Petersburg, are distinguished according to the districts from which they come; the corresponding denominations are—Novgorod, Pleskau, Carelia, and Vesnikovsky flaxes. Such flax from the first named two districts as is not steeped in water is called Slanetz, being of a much finer and softer harle than the common run. We have further to notice the following general distinctions, viz: 1st. Flax raised on fresh soils, cultivated for the first time, which is of a somewhat harsh harle, but otherwise strong and superior. 2d. Flax raised on fields long cultivated, being fine harled and good. 3d. The Carelia flax is usually of a longer and stronger harle than any other, and, almost invariably, also whiter. 4th. The Vesni-

kovsky flax is of a very fine silky harle, very strong, and of a grayish or silver tinge. 5th. The quality and color of Novgorod and Pleskau flaxes is very variable, from white to gray and dark gray; also bluish, yellowish, and whitish. At the public braack the different descriptions are kept separate, and each is classified into three gradations of quality or sorts, namely: The first sort, made up for shipment into bobbins containing 12 heads each, and weighing about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  poods the bobbin; the second sort made up in bobbins of 9 heads each, and weighing about 2 poods the bobbin; and the third sort made up in bobbins of 6 heads each, and weighing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  poods each. Sixty-three poods are generally reckoned to yield a ton. The difference in price made between the sorts is a good deal dependent on circumstances; but may be assumed at Ro. 3 to 4 between 12 and 9 heads, and at Ro. 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  between 9 and 6 heads per berquet of 10 poods.

During winter purchases are made either of parcels that remain over on the spot from the preceding year's supply, or on contract for parcels to be delivered during the ensuing summer, either with a hand-money of Ro. 3, 4 to 6 per berquet down, the rest payable on delivery, or with all the money in advance; an allowance in price being made in the latter case for outlay and credit similar to that customary in contract purchases of hemp. The flax dealers trading to St. Petersburg are not, however, in the habit of selling any considerable portion of their supplies on contract at the cash prices unless the growth prove very abundant, most of them preferring to await the summer demand. Unless the supply in view be very large, and prices disproportionately high, it is perhaps advisable in the St. Petersburg market to make purchases before August, for in and after that month prices are very frequently found to take sudden starts, from the competition of numerous buyers who sometimes happen to have to provide for ships waiting for cargoes; besides this the consideration of the exchange usually advancing towards autumn has not to be lost sight of. The annual extent of supplies varies very much. The total exportation of flax from Russia amounted in 1836 to 48,435 tons, in 1837 to 37,366 tons, and in 1838 to 55,060 tons. From St. Petersburg it shaped as follows during the last five years, viz:

Exportation in	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839
Of 12 heads, tons,	11	107	452	830	694
9 " "	1,413	5,265	6,006	9,367	1,826
6 " "	1,008	3,521	1,178	2,032	439
Total,	2,432	8,893	7,636	12,229	2,983
Tow and Codilla,	855	1,673	889	2,106	651

And at the close of the navigation of 1839 the quantities remaining over on the spot were 425 tons of 12 heads, 3,556 tons of 9 heads, and 941 tons of 6 heads; in all 4,922 tons of flax, with 651 tons of tow and codilla.

Calculation of the cost of 9 heads flax from St. Petersburg imported into London. 1 ton of 63 poods bought in July at Ro. 29 per berquet, and drawn for at shipment, at an exchange of 41d. per Ro. at three months

date, would cost free on board . . . . .	£36	1s.	4d.
With insurance of £37 at 15 per cent . . . . .	£0	5	7
Sound duty . . . . .	0	6	0
Freight . . . . .	2	10	0
Duty . . . . .	0	1	8
Russia dues, landing, &c. . . . .	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
		3	11 3
Cost from the London scale . . . . .	£39	12	7
Discount on £42 10s. for 9 months at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cent . . . . .	£1	11	11
Brokerage " $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent . . . . .	0	4	3
Commission " 2 " . . . . .	0	17	0
	<hr/>		
		2	13 2
Cost for sale to clear a commission . . . . .	£42	5	9

Warehousing and rent not reckoned.

*Tallow.*—This animal fat forms the most important article of exportation from Russia. It is shipped in casks weighing from 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. gross each. The tare varies between 10 and 12 per cent, and is ascertained by starting and weighing 1 or 2 casks in 10; or if they run of pretty uniform size, 6 in 100. The braacking and taring takes place as soon as a parcel of tallow sold is deliverable to the buyer for shipment. The supply brought to St. Petersburg comprises five descriptions of tallow, namely—1. Yellow candle in two sorts; 2. Lopatny in one sort, called second candle; 3. White candle, in two sorts; 4. Siberia soap, in three sorts; and 5. Ordinary soap, in three sorts, as classified at the public braack. The major part of the supply consists of candle tallow. In some parts of the country the smaller local dealers in cattle, having small parcels only, separate the fat from the flesh of the animal, and melt the former down by itself into casks, or sell it in its raw state to the greater dealers. This fat, if very pure, does not require much heating to become liquid and be poured into casks, and is called single melted, or *odnojarnoe salo*, being the best yellow tallow, if taken from full grown cattle, and light yellow if taken from young cattle, with a slight greenish tinge. The trade of other extensive dealers in larger towns, situated in populous parts, is to buy up parcels of fat in its raw state, without much flesh being attached thereto, as well as single melted parcels of tallow, and then to remelt the whole at their melting houses, in order to get uniform large parcels of tallow. This forms the principal part of the supply of yellow tallow, called double melted. The parcels of different dealers differ in quality, some being purer, consequently of better color and substance, than others. What goes by the name of Ukraine double melted, is generally better than that from Moscow and other parts; but this is no rule.

White tallow is obtained from the fat of Russian sheep and goats, which, while melting, is poured into the casks by degrees in frosty weather, 50 to 100 empty casks being placed in a row and filled in turn by cup-fulls of 5 to 100 at a time, forming thus thin layers in the casks, which whiten from the effect of the cold in the intervals of pouring in. When this process is undertaken in mild weather, the want of frost prevents the layers from whitening through, and they are then not only irregular, but the bulk gets a very streaky and specky appearance, constituting the second



sort of white candle tallow. Ordinary soap tallow is chiefly derived from pure Kalmyk sheep's fat; while the Siberia soap tallow is a mixture of Kalmyk sheep and oxen fat, and thus reckoned to be worth 5 per cent more than the former. Oxen are reckoned to yield from 150 to 225 lbs. English each; Russian sheep from 23 to 36 lbs. each, and Kalmyk sheep from 36 to 54 lbs. each of fat; the waste by melting down is from 10 to 12 per cent.

St. Petersburg receives its supplies chiefly from the governments of Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Charkolt, Kursk, Voronesh, Oriel, Kaluga, Tula; which together furnish from 40 to 60,000 casks; from the Moscow government about 40,000 casks, collected from many parts and melted down in that capital; Siberia sends from 20 to 25,000 casks, and other parts, Saratov, Tambov, &c., from 30 to 40,000 casks, making in all from 130 to 165,000 casks per annum, according to the condition of the cattle.—Archangel is supplied from the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Perm, and Tobolsk; Riga from Kaluga, Kursk, and the Ukraine; Odessa and other ports on the Black Sea, from Kiév, Volhenia, Padolia, Cherson, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Bessarabia, and the Crimée.

The average exportation of the fifteen years, 1833 to 1837, was—

From St. Petersburg	. . . . .	55,793 tons.
Archangel	. . . . .	835 “
Riga	. . . . .	318 “
Odessa and the Black Sea	. . . . .	8,384 “

Total, 65,330 tons per ann.

Besides which an extensive, *continually increasing*, inland consumption is provided for. The following statement of averages shows the gradual increase of the exportation since 1767; it having been—

From 1767 to 1769	. . . . .	4,402 tons per ann.
1769 to 1795	. . . . .	17,170 “
1800 to 1814	. . . . .	24,843 “
1814 to 1824	. . . . .	38,800 “
1824 to 1834	. . . . .	62,165 “

It has thus remained pretty stationary since 1824; and latterly it has probably reached its maximum extent for the inland consumption increasing with the growing civilization of the country, the proportion that can be spared for exportation is for the future more likely to diminish than augment, particularly from the Baltic.

If, as some persons have calculated, the annual consumption of tallow in Great Britain and Ireland, be now about 180,000 tons or upwards; whereof two thirds supplied by the home produce and only one third imported from foreign countries, it would follow, that the value of the article in the British markets must be chiefly dependent on the annual variations in the home produce, in which an increase or decrease of 10 per cent makes a much greater difference than the same ratio in Russia; and that, when the decrease in the quantity of British tallow happens to be 10 per cent, or 12,000 tons in any one year, (equal to about 30,000 Russian casks,) it would constitute so great a deficiency as is not likely to be made up by Russia in addition to the present extent of supply from that country, where the late average seems to be barely equal to the foreign demand, even in years where the home produce of Great Britain has proved most

abundant, as it was the case in 1838, when the exportation from St. Petersburg was only 4 per cent short of the succeeding one of 1839, and even that difference arising merely from an extra quantity of soap tallow.

The following detailed statement of the quantities of different sorts exported from St. Petersburg in 1838 and 1839, will prove more clearly what we have just alleged. We besides subjoin an approximate scale of the average prices of the different sorts and gradations of sorts in 1839, reduced in silver, viz:

	Exported in 1838. Casks.	Exported in 1839. Casks.	Approximate scale of prices in 1839.
Of 1st yellow cand. tallow, 122,401		118,248	{ Odnjarnoi, Ro. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ukraine, " 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ordinary, " 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
2d do. do. 7,028		12,932	" 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d candle or Lopatny, 2,635		1,727	" 35 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st white candle, 3,462		2,516	" 38
1st Siberia soap, 2,074		4,231	" 35
2d do. 195		2,092	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d do. 20		108	" —
1st ordinary soap, 8,170		7,111	" 34
2d do. 364		1,424	" 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d do. 5		313	" —
Total,	146,354	150,702	

Nett weight—tons, 57,243 59,603—(Reckoning 62 poods to a ton.) The supply of 1839 was brought forward by 98 dealers, 4 of them had 10,283, 10,189, 9,725, and 9,033 casks; 3 from 5,071 to 5,976 casks each; 3 from 4,065 to 4,821 casks each; 1 3,719 casks; 14 from 2,017 to 2,974 casks each; 29 from 1,009 to 1,929 casks each; 19 from 504 to 990 casks each; 25 from 35 to 497 casks; total 164,168 casks—whereof 4,000 casks went into town consumption, and 9,466 casks remained over unsold.

At St. Petersburg the contract purchases of tallow for delivery during any month of the following shipping season (from May to September) begin about November, and are either made with about Ro. 3 per berkwert hand-money, the balance payable on delivery, or with all the money in advance; in the latter case with an allowance of about one per cent per month for outlay and credit. Sometimes one half to two thirds of the whole expected supply is contracted for in this manner before the navigation opens. Unless prices be run up high in London during winter, these contract purchases at St. Petersburg for cash, generally prove advantageous, particularly when made between March and May, for August and September delivery; the dealers being sometimes in want of money towards spring, and then more inclined to sell for late than for early delivery. During the summer months, when supplies are partly on the spot and dropping down gradually till autumn, the dealers generally are tough holders, watching the demand, and only selling as they want money; yet unless the total supply in view be large, and a considerable portion of it not yet sold on contract, it may be advisable to make purchases (of ready or deliverable goods) before August, in which month and September, prices

are very apt to advance suddenly, when a competition of buyers having to provide for ships waiting for cargoes, favors the dealers in raising their demands.

Calculation of the cost of 1st yellow candle tallow from St. Petersburg, imported into London.

1 ton of 63 poods nett, bought in August at Ro. 37 per berkwert and drawn for at shipment at 41d. per Ro., 3 months date, would cost free on board		£44 13 4
With insurance on £45, at $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent	£0 10 2	
Sound duty	0 3 9	
Freight on the gross weight	1 13 0	
Duty	3 3 4	
Russia dues landing, &c.	0 5 6	
		<hr/> 5 15 9
Cost from the London scale,	£50 9 1	
Discount of £53 for 6 months at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	£1 6 6	
Brokerage “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 4	
Commission “ “ 2	1 1 3	
		<hr/> 2 13 1
Cost for sale to clear a commission	£53 2 2	
Warehousing and rent not reckoned.		

*Bristles.*—The supplies of this hair of hogs, are brought to St. Petersburg for sale by the dealers trading therein, being collected by them throughout the whole empire, and prepared at their establishments in the interior, where the cleaning, assorting, and binding into bundles, is accomplished by expert workmen. There are two chief distinctions of quality made, namely, of bristles obtained from the ridge of the hog's back, and of those from the flanks of the animal. The former are selected and braacked into two sorts, viz: Okatka, into which the longest and strongest of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches English and above are taken, and first sort, comprising the remainder, of less uniform length and strength. The latter are likewise picked into two sorts, viz: the dried or Suckaya, being the better part; and the second sort, composed of what remains. Bristles are of white, gray, black, and yellow color; it is most customary to assort the Okatka and Siberia bristles in equal proportions of white, gray, and black, and such are termed “assorted.” Purchases are also made of single colors separately. Bristles sell by the pood, and are exported packed into casks holding between 9 and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. nett weight; it is frequently preferred to have them put into half casks, or any smaller size that suits the buyer.

The extent of the annual supplies varies a good deal, a greater number of full grown swine being killed in one year than in another, according as agricultural produce, fit for feeding them, happens to be scarce or abundant in the interior. During the undermentioned three years Russia furnished the following quantities for exportation, viz: in 1836, 19,686 cwt.; in 1837, 18,901 cwt.; and in 1838, 27,069 cwt.—average of the three years  $21,885\frac{1}{3}$  cwt. From St. Petersburg, which is the principal market, the following quantities were shipped during the seven years from 1833 to 1839, viz:

In	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	Averages.
Okatka—cwt.	2222	913	1926	2193	1703	2124	2315	1913 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st sort, “	10412	6487	5873	6737	6302	8233	9015	7579 $\frac{5}{8}$
Dried, “	3919	3315	3437	4115	3833	6335	6281	4462 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d sort, “	3844	3304	3415	3865	3675	6609	7156	4552 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total, cwt.	20397	14019	14651	16910	15513	23301	24767	18508 $\frac{3}{4}$

The different descriptions of bristles which compose the supplies are either distinguished by the country or place they come from, as the Siberian and Velikaluga bristles, or by the names of the dealers that prepare and bring them forward, as Mesdrikoff's, Pockomoff's, Tapitzin's, Moscatinoff's, Sushkin's, Kuffshinnikoff's, M. Malkoff's, S. Malchoff's, Solotareff's, Yershoff's, Faleyeff's, Lashenkoff's bristles. The supplies from the interior arrive at St. Petersburg at all times of the year, chiefly, however, between January and July. This article is never purchased on contract, the dealers selling their parcels for cash as they arrive at market and buyers offer, delivering them immediately into possession of the latter, who take them to their private warehouses till shipment. During winter, while the navigation is closed, the prices generally are cheapest, the number of buyers being then confined to a few of the principal exporters that receive considerable early orders. A season seldom passes over without considerable fluctuations occurring in the cost of this article. We are enabled to give the following report on the course of this trade in 1839, which season we consider to have been the more interesting, as its supply not only proved greater than was expected, but even exceeded all preceding years in quantity, an unusually great number of swine having been killed in consequence of the dearth of provender in the interior of the country.

*Report of the trade in bristles at St. Petersburg in 1839.*—The demand began very early, timely shipment being favored by the number of ships that wintered at Cronstadt. Considerable transactions took place as early as January and February, and up to 1st May about 8,500 cwt. had already been bracked. The demand continued steady during summer for all sorts except 1st, of which, however, very considerable purchases were made towards the close of the navigation, when reduced prices were submitted to by the dealers, after they had become aware of the unusual extent of the aggregate supply. *Okatka.*—The price for sorted Moscatinoff's, Sushkin's, Pockomoff's, and Malkoff's opened at Ro. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ , then advanced to Ro. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and at last came down again to Ro. 50; Kuffshinnikoff's, Faleyeff's, and other inferior sorts fetched Ro. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  less; Solotareff's and Yaroslaff's went off at Ro. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Grays advanced from Ro. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$  to Ro. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and re-declined in autumn to Ro. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Black and yellow of good quality were much inquired for, the former at Ro. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ , the latter at Ro. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Velikalugas fetched Ro. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  in the fore part of the season, latterly only Ro. 40. *First sorts.*—In January and February the prices were for Mesdrikoff's, Ro. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Yershoff's, Ro. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Pockomoff's, Ro. 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Moscatinoff's, Sushkin's, and Kuffshinnikoff's, Ro. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Malkoff's, Ro. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Velikalugas, Ro. 30 to 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ , at which rates the demand was steady till the month of May; in June the inquiry slackened, and Moscatinoff's and others were bought at Ro. 32, with Ro. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$  for Malchoff's; in July the latter fetched only Ro. 30. In

August a great deal was done in Mesdrikoff's at Ro.  $35\frac{3}{4}$  to  $35\frac{5}{8}$ ; Sushkin's at Ro. 30 to Ro.  $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; Tapitzin's, Ro.  $30\frac{3}{4}$  to 30; Malkoff's, Ro. 30 to  $29\frac{1}{4}$ ; Velikalugas, Ro.  $28\frac{1}{4}$  to Ro.  $28\frac{3}{8}$ . In October about 120 casks were sold as follows: Pochomoff's, Ro. 32 to  $31\frac{3}{4}$ ; Yershoff's, Ro. 30; Tapitzin's, Ro.  $29\frac{3}{4}$  to  $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; Moscatinoff's, Kuffshinnikoff's, M. Faleyeff's, at Ro.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ ; Malkoff's, Ro.  $28\frac{3}{4}$  to 28; Velikalugas, Ro. 28, and towards the very close a few casks Moscatinoff's at Ro.  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ; Malkoff's at Ro.  $26\frac{3}{4}$  to  $25\frac{5}{8}$ ; Velikalugas at Ro.  $25\frac{3}{4}$  to  $25\frac{1}{4}$ ; Long cut firsts were long supported at Ro.  $27\frac{5}{8}$  to  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ; short cut with roots, at Ro.  $24\frac{3}{4}$  to  $22\frac{3}{4}$ ; short cut, Ro.  $18\frac{3}{4}$  to  $18\frac{1}{4}$ . Dried remained very firm at Ro.  $24\frac{3}{4}$  to  $23\frac{3}{4}$  for Pochomoff's; Ro.  $21\frac{3}{4}$  to  $20\frac{1}{4}$  for Mesdrikoff's and Yershoff's; Ro.  $17\frac{1}{4}$  to  $16\frac{3}{4}$  for Faleyeff's; Ro.  $15\frac{5}{8}$  to  $14\frac{3}{4}$  for Velikalugas; Ro.  $15\frac{3}{4}$  for Malkoff's; Ro.  $14\frac{3}{4}$  to  $14\frac{1}{4}$  for Tapitzin's; Ro.  $14\frac{3}{4}$  to  $14\frac{3}{8}$  for Kuffshinnikoff's, and Ro.  $14\frac{3}{4}$  for Moscatinoff's and Sushkin's. Towards the close Ro. 1 less was accepted for the last named descriptions. For *second sorts*, there was a constant demand at Ro.  $13\frac{3}{4}$  to  $12\frac{3}{4}$  for Pochomoff's; Ro.  $13\frac{3}{4}$  to 12 for Mesdrikoff's; Ro.  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to 10 for Yershoff's; Ro.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  for Malkoff's; Ro. 8 to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  for Faleyeff's; Ro.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  for Solotareff's; Ro.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to 6 for Tapitzin's, and Ro.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  for Sushkin's and Moscatinoff's. *Siberian bristles* went off at Ro.  $52\frac{3}{4}$  to  $57\frac{1}{4}$  for Okatka; Ro.  $34\frac{3}{4}$  to 36 for first sort; Ro. 20 to  $21\frac{1}{4}$  for dried, and Ro. 10 to  $10\frac{3}{4}$  for second sort.

Calculation of first sort bristles imported from St. Petersburg into London, viz:

1 cwt. or $3\frac{1}{8}$ poods of first sort Sushkin's, bought in May, at	
Ro. 30 per pood, and drawn for at an exchange of 40d. per	
Ro., at 3 months date, stands in free on board	£16 9 11
With insurance on £17 at 1 per cent	£0 3 5
Sound dues 10d., freight 3s., duty £1 12s. 8d.,	
landing, &c., 10d.	1 17 4
	<hr/>
	2 0 9
Cost from the London scale,	£18 10 8
Discount on £20 for 4 months, at $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent	£0 6 8
Brokerage do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. 0 2 0
Commission do.	2 do. 0 8 0
	<hr/>
	0 16 8

Cost for sale to clear a commission, . . . £19 7 4

*Linseed*.—This grain forms a most important article of export from Russia. In 1838, the quantity reached 688,575 imperial quarters; namely, from Odessa 99,037 qrs.; from Taganróg 9,898 qrs.; from other southern ports 55,603 qrs.; by the western continental frontier 26,268 qrs.; from Archangel 74,698 qrs.; from St. Petersburg 196,346 qrs.; from Riga, 202,650 qrs.; and from Libau, Windau, Pernau, and Reval, 24,075 qrs. Of the whole, 261,814 qrs. went to Great Britain and Ireland, and 427,061 qrs. to the continent of Europe. In 1838 the quantity exceeded that of any preceding year, but the yield of the crops of this article is very variable, and no previous estimate can in any year be formed of the probable maximum of the supply, while perhaps the minimum may now be assumed at about 400,000 quarters.



The chief general distinctions of linseed, made in trade, are those of sowing and of crushing linseed. The former is understood to be a select article shipped from Riga, Windau, Libau, and Pernau, in casks with official marks, warranting the seed to be fresh and fit for sowing; the latter is of various quality, intended to be used and fit for crushing only, and shipped from all ports of Russia, either in bulk, or in mat bags, called "Kools."

At St. Petersburg but a small part of the annual supply, derived from the nearer flax districts, arrives and is ready for shipment in May, June, and the fore part of July; for the principal part reaches that market from the middle of July till the end of September, and comprises what is called the Morshansk and Saratoff linseed, and uses to be of a quality superior to the earlier arrivals. The shipment is made chiefly in the mat bags, above alluded to, which are not paid for separately. The article sells there by the "chetvert" measure, forming the contents of a kool. Ten chetverts are found to measure out in England 7, and sometimes even  $7\frac{1}{10}$  imperial quarters from the ship's side.

Contract purchases for forward delivery are made in autumn, winter, and spring, either with the whole price agreed for, or part thereof, most frequently 25 to 50 per cent paid down cash in advance, at once or by instalments, the remainder being payable on delivery. Sales with only 10 per cent in advance are less customary for this article.

The intercourse of the United States with Russia, both commercial and maritime, is founded on treaty regulations of perfect equality in the direct and indirect trade. The new Russian tariff went into operation January 11th, 1842; (a list of the duties on most of the principal articles, will be found in the Merchants' Magazine for July, 1842.) Duties on manufactured goods are materially increased by the new tariff. Many articles, however, formerly prohibited are now admitted on payment of very high duties; and the duties on the great body of articles previously admitted, have been all more or less increased. The duty on cotton, for the benefit of the quarantine establishment, is eighty copecks, in bank notes, per pood, (thirty-six pounds avoirdupois,) which is about eleven cents and 60-100ths, as per value of the silver rouble. The quarantine and additional duties remain as before, it being ordained that there shall be paid on all merchandise imported, an additional duty of one eighth per cent; that is to say, twelve and a half per cent on the duties of the tariff, which is thus collected. To the duty of the tariff is added the duty of the quarantine, and to this the one eighth per cent. There are also still other charges for the use of cellars and stores of entrepôt for merchandise. From consular despatches received at the department of state at Washington, it appears that the trade of the United States has materially diminished during the past few years. It is ascribed in part to the distress which has prevailed in the interior of the country, occasioned by the failure of the corn crops for the years 1839 and 1840, and the exclusion of the capital of the United States from the Russian trade; most of the cargoes of sugars imported into St. Petersburg, in American vessels, having been in freight per foreign account. To this may be added the high price of Russian produce, and the little demand for it of late in the United States.

It appears from official documents that the quantity of cotton imported into Russia from the United States in 1838, was 2,778,472 lbs., 1839, 2,104,482 lbs., in 1840, 2,203,017 lbs.

## ART. II.—THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

HOWEVER slow has been the progress of political reforms, in the different nations of the earth, commercial ameliorations have marched with a much slower pace, and have been subject to greater fluctuations. The commercial regulations, however salutary in any particular country, and at any particular period of time, have too seldom afforded examples for the adoption of the nations and times that may succeed them.

And even when sound and enlightened principles are brought to bear upon and control commercial affairs, the circumstance gives no guarantee of their perpetuity. They may expire with the government which established them; and although another nation, with more favorable institutions in other respects, may succeed, yet the same commercial policy may not be revived.

Although free institutions have always (and truly so) been considered favorable to the growth and extension of commercial enterprise, yet it is not enough for commerce and its highest degree of prosperity, that the people who cherish it are free. To give to it its greatest efficiency and usefulness, requires that its affairs shall be regulated by wise and judicious laws. Commerce, it is true, flourishes the best where least subjected to restrictive laws, and embarrassing taxes, and vexatious regulations of all kinds.

From the cheapness and facility of collection, the most powerful nations of the present day raise their principal subsidies by the imposition of duties on commercial imports, and, in some instances, on exports also. The experience of modern commercial nations unite in favor of realizing sufficient duties on the importation of goods, in a great measure, to defray the expenses of government. But while they unite on this one point of the subject, there is no question in the whole circle of political economy that has so divided mankind, or has been, in its discussion and management, productive of greater evil.

The whole question resolves itself into that of TAXATION, and the best mode of collection, whenever taxes are levied to support an economical administration of government. No one can complain, provided they can be made to bear equally on all classes and conditions of men. Taxation being necessary, it becomes a matter of serious consideration to fix the amount and mode of gathering it. We shall not stop to argue with that class of political economists, in this or other countries, who contend for the highest possible rate of taxation, for the purpose of securing a bounty to any manufacturing or other interest. Or with others, who prefer and advocate the raising of revenue by direct taxation, as being more equal, as every one would pay according to his wealth, and not according to what he might happen to consume. We shall proceed to take for granted, that the cheapest, if not the best mode of raising a legitimate revenue, is by the taxation of commerce, or imposition of impost duties. And this being conceded, it is matter of great importance that this should be done by a method attended with as little burden and inconvenience to the merchant as the higher interest of the national treasury will permit: or, in other words, that the merchant should enjoy as much freedom and as great facilities in his commercial pursuits as the legal demands of his government will justify. One of these important and desirable privileges can only be secured

to him by the "WAREHOUSING SYSTEM," which has been so long and so beneficially introduced into England. And considering our usual eagerness to introduce valuable improvements from the old world into our own country, it really appears wonderful that we should have so long, and so much to the serious damage of commerce, and the inconvenience and hardships of our merchants, remained without adopting it.

As one striking proof of the difficulty of effecting important commercial reforms, we may instance the long struggles the "*Warehousing System*" had to endure before it was fully adopted in England, where it now stands as one of the brightest and wisest monuments of her commercial regulations.

The great disadvantages of drawbacks did not attract public attention in England till the year 1733, when *Sir Robert Walpole* was the first to propose it in his famous *excise scheme*, which was to compel importers of wine and tobacco to deposit them in public warehouses, relieving them, however, from the necessity of paying duties till they were withdrawn, either for consumption or export. Thus leaving the money in the merchant's pocket that he might otherwise have been required to deposit with the government, to be again restored to him in case he re-exported the goods: on which sum the merchant would lose the interest and use of principal, while the government would not be a gainer by holding it. By the old plan, the merchant would be required to pay the duty on the whole amount of goods at the time of entry; whereas by depositing them in a government warehouse, he would only pay the duties on such portions as he could sell, and would from time to time remove from the public warehouse. And thus, in many instances, his sales and profits might be such on the first parcels removed as to place him in funds to discharge the remainder, as he might have use for them; while the government would be amply secured by the possession of the goods thus deposited, and be paid in addition thereto all expenses for the stowage of the same.

It seems very strange, at this period of time, that a measure so full of wisdom and usefulness should have met with the extraordinary opposition it did, when first proposed by the celebrated English minister, *Sir Robert Walpole*. So powerful was the delusion of the public mind on the subject, that it was well-nigh causing a rebellion. It is said that "most of the merchants of the day had availed themselves of the facilities which the existing system afforded of defrauding the revenue; and they dexterously endeavored to thwart the success of a scheme which would have given a serious check to such practices, by making the public believe that it would be fatal to the prosperity of the country. The efforts of the merchants were powerfully seconded by the spirit of party, which then ran very high. The political opponents of the ministry, anxious for an opportunity to prejudice them in public estimation, contended that the scheme was only the first step towards the introduction of such a universal system of excise, that would inevitably prove alike subversive of the comfort and liberty of the people. In consequence of these artful misrepresentations, the most violent clamors were everywhere excited against the scheme. On one occasion *Sir Robert Walpole* narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to the ungovernable fury of the mob, which possessed all the avenues to the House of Commons; and after many violent and lengthy debates the scheme was ultimately abandoned.

The disadvantages of the old plan, and the benefits to be derived from a

voluntary warehousing system, were most ably pointed out by Dean Tucker, in his "Essay on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of Great Britain and France, with respect to trade," published in 1750. But so powerful was the impression made by the violent opposition to Sir Robert Walpole's scheme, and such the force of prejudice, that it was not till 1803 that this obvious and signal improvement, the greatest perhaps that has ever been made in the commercial system of England, was fully adopted. And notwithstanding the success and great convenience the scheme has produced to the government and merchants of Great Britain, and its decided utility and popularity for a period of near half a century; the United States, in general so ready to adopt useful laws, and support and encourage by all proper means the advancement of commerce, have yet remained indifferent to a scheme which holds out so many advantages to trade. We are not aware that any serious effort has ever been made by Congress to introduce this valuable system into America; a system, so apparently and obviously beneficial.

In adopting the system, it would be a very easy matter for Congress to direct the erection of *public fire-proof warehouses* in the principal importing cities in the United States; into which all articles imported should be carefully stored, and entered at the customhouse, and the duties assessed, only to be collected when the goods were withdrawn for consumption, or for re-exportation. In all cases the charges for stowage to be paid at the time of the removal of the goods, whether for home use or re-shipment. In this way all expenses attending the public stowage of the goods would be more than reimbursed, and in all probability sufficient realized in the end to pay for the original cost of the buildings, and leave the government in the receipt of a revenue.

This scheme would greatly benefit the merchant or tax payer, as it would enable him to pay his duties at a time and in a method the least burdensome. While the government, by retaining the absolute custody of the goods till all arrears were settled, would be amply secured against all possibility of loss.

The foundation of the English act establishing the *warehousing system*, was prescribed in the statute, 43 of George III., c. 132. But the system was much improved and extended by subsequent statutes, and which have been embodied in the act 3, of William IV., c. 57, which took effect 1st September, 1833.

"The act empowers the commissioners of the customs, under the authority and direction of the lords of the treasury, to nominate the ports at which the goods may be warehoused without payment of duty, and the warehouses in which particular descriptions of goods may be deposited. It also affixes the time goods may be allowed to remain in the warehouse, and prescribes the regulations as to their removal from port to port, their sale and stowage in the warehouse, the remission of duties in case of loss by accident, the allowance of waste, &c." The act is a very long one and full of details, and those who would be pleased to examine more fully its provisions, will find an abstract of the act in *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*, page 1219. The whole execution of the regulations contained in the statute, rests in the hands of commissioners of customs, or in their stead, the commissioners of the treasury, and relate to the appointment of warehouse ports, and of warehouses of special security, that are so well built as for the government to guaranty the merchant against loss by fire,

robbery, &c. To the providing warehouses for tobacco. Such to be built at government expense, at such ports into which the article may be legally imported; providing for the rent to be paid on the stowage of each hogshead; continues in force warehouses appointed previous to the enactment of the present statute; confers power to revoke or alter the appointment of a warehouse; to publish all appointments in the gazettes. Warehouse keeper may give general bond; sales of goods in warehouse by proprietor to be valid; stowage in warehouses to be easy of access; goods fraudulently concealed or removed, to be forfeited. Examination on entry and landing to be provided for; goods to be carried to the warehouse under the authority of officers of customs. Goods to be cleared in three years, and ships' stores in one year—in default of which they are to be sold, and all arrearages due government paid from the proceeds, and the surplus to be paid to the proprietor of the goods. A further time of three months after sale to be allowed to the owner to clear the goods; and if not done within that time, they are forfeited. Another clause prescribes the mode of entry for exportation or for home use. Rum for stores, or for surplus stores, may be shipped without entry. Duties to be paid on original quantities, except in certain cases. Duties also to be paid on tobacco, spirits, and sugar, charged on quantities delivered, except in certain cases, excepting spirits other than rum from British plantations; and for which a scale of allowance is given, both as to time and loss, except by leakage or accident, which is otherwise provided for. Goods may be removed to other ports to be warehoused. Importers may enter goods for home use, although not actually warehoused. Prescribes the mode of entering goods for removal; bond to re-warehouse, which may be given at either port; bond how to be discharged. Goods re-warehoused held on the terms of the first warehousing; on arrival after re-warehousing, parties may enter to export, &c.; removal in the same port; done by permission of the commissioners of customs, and to any other warehouse in the said port, in which the like goods may be warehoused. Goods and parties subject to the original conditions. Bond of remover to be in force until a bond be given by a new owner. Prescribes the mode of assorting, separating into some, or equal packages. No alterations to be made in goods or packages, except by the commissioners' direction. Form of repacking in proper packages; no foreign cask, &c., to be used for repacking, except those in which the goods have arrived, to be used by government for repacking. Silks, linens, &c. to be delivered out of warehouse to be cleaned; the commissioners to allow of the temporary removal of such for the purpose of their being cleansed. Copper ore may be taken out of warehouse to be smelted. Goods in bulk, of less than one ton weight, not to be received in warehouse, unless by permission of commissioners. All packages to be marked before delivery in a proper manner to distinguish them. Decrease and increase may be allowed, under regulations of the treasurer, under whose direction all deficiency or loss in weight, &c., is to be governed and decided upon. Regulates also the waste in wine and spirits in warehouses not of special security; which is about 1 per cent for any length of time not exceeding one year. Embezzlement and waste by officers to be made good to proprietors. On entry outwards, bond for shipping and landing shall be given. Restriction as to the Isle of Man. Goods removed from warehouse under the care of customs' officers. Bond for beef and pork exported from warehouses, amply provided for the ship-



ping of, beyond sea, &c.; ships not to be less than 70 tons for the exportation of warehouse goods. Goods landed in docks liable to freight, as before landing.

We have thus briefly given the captions, or principal heads of the celebrated and exceedingly well-digested and beneficial statute of 3d William IV., c. 57. From which it will readily be perceived its provisions are of great importance. Although it contains many clauses which would be irrelevant to the circumstances of the United States, yet it cannot be denied that all the essential principles of the statute might, if drawn up in a proper form, serve as a basis of a law for the establishment of a similar system in this country, and which is so much needed both by our merchants and government, and could not fail to be productive of the most beneficial consequences to our extensive and growing commercial interests.

The English act or statute, in addition to the points mentioned, also nominates certain towns, alone as warehousing ports; nor does it permit all sorts of goods to be warehoused in every warehousing port. Of these, 44 towns or ports are designated in England, to which is appended a list of goods that may be warehoused at each. And in Scotland 10 such ports are named; and in Ireland 13 such ports exist. In Scotland some few ports are allowed to warehouse East India goods, and some of them to receive sugar. But no tobacco, besides many other articles, is allowed to be warehoused in Scotland. In Ireland neither tobacco or East India goods are permitted to be stowed in any public warehouse in that country, besides many other articles. These distinctions in favor of certain ports in Great Britain over others, of course should not and would not exist in the United States.

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#### ART. III.—TRADE OF FRANCE.

THE progress of France in manufactures and commerce has been exceedingly rapid within the last twelve or thirteen years. After the restoration of peace in 1816, the vast energies of that wonderful people, after having carried military glory to its height, took a new direction in the development of the national wealth. This process has been favored by twenty-seven years of universal peace, and the movement of France in manufacturing prosperity has been almost without parallel. Of her vast trade but little has hitherto been known in this country. The French government have however prepared in the most admirable manner the statistics of the trade of the country, so minute and comprehensive as to give a better idea of national prosperity than has been done in any other country.\*

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\* We would take this opportunity to acknowledge our indebtedness to Monsieur ALEXANDER GUILLAUM, one of the commissioners of commerce and agriculture, who came out in the French steamship *Gomer*, for a copy of the document issued by the administration of the customs, entitled *Analytical Tables of the Commerce of France*, for the year 1840, (just published by the French government,) with comparative decennial tables, from which the statistical tables embraced in this paper are mainly compiled.

The foreign commerce of France, for the year 1840, exhibits a great improvement. The total of the imports and exports reached the enormous sum of f.2,063,000,000, or \$386,812,500—a sum larger than ever before attained. The greatest improvement has however been observable in the importations, which never before reached f.1,000,000,000, but in 1840 they have exceeded that sum by f.52,000,000. The general commerce of exportation for 1840, as compared with the year 1839, showed an improvement of 1 per cent only, but as compared with the average of the few preceding years, gives an improvement of 12 per cent.

The following is a table of the aggregate imports and exports of France for 15 years, with the average of each five years.

*General commerce of France.*

SUM OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.					
1826	1,126,000,000	1831	1,131,000,000	1836	1,867,000,000
1827	1,168,000,000	1832	1,369,000,000	1837	1,566,000,000
1828	1,218,000,000	1833	1,459,000,000	1838	1,893,000,000
1829	1,224,000,000	1834	1,435,000,000	1839	1,950,000,000
1830	1,211,000,000	1835	1,595,000,000	1840	2,063,000,000
f.5,947,000,000		f.6,969,000,000		f.9,339,000,000	
Aver.—f.1,189,400,000		f.1,393,800,000		f.1,867,800,000	
\$223,017,000		\$261,337,500		\$350,212,500	

The special commerce of France, that is to say, the trade in those articles which, imported, are for consumption in French territory, or exported, are of the produce of French industry, has been estimated at f.1,442,000,000, out of the whole total of f.2,063,000,000; or expressed in dollars, the special commerce amounted to \$270,375,000, and the grand total, as above, \$386,812,500.

The special imports were . . . f.747,000,000, or \$140,062,500  
The “ exports “ . . . 695,000,000, or 130,274,500

The increase of the special commerce has been greater in proportion than that of the general commerce; that is to say, in 1835 the special commerce was 68 per cent of the whole amount, and in 1840 it was 70 per cent of the whole sum. The general commerce of France is divided into two heads, viz: commerce by land and commerce by sea. These have been as follows:

Commerce by sea . . . . . f.1,481,000,000, or 71.8 per cent.  
Do. by land . . . . . 582,000,000, or 28.2 “

Total, f.2,063,000,000 100.

The commerce by land is that carried on with the adjacent European countries, and is largely comprised of the transit trade. The proportion of this trade with each country is seen in the following table.

*French commerce by land—1840.*

Country.	Am't in francs.	Dollars.	Proportion.
Switzerland,	161,000,000	30,187,500	27.
Belgium,	125,000,000	23,437,500	22.
Sardinian States,	105,000,000	19,837,500	18.
Germany,	98,000,000	18,375,000	17.
Spain,	72,000,000	13,500,000	12.
Prussia,	18,000,000	3,375,000	3.
Holland,	3,000,000	987,500	1.
	f.582,000,000	\$109,700,000	100

The navigation by sea was divided as follows:

French navigation	f.705,000,000,	or 48 per cent.
Foreign	776,000,000,	or 52 "

The commerce by sea has been divided into the following general heads:

Commerce with the countries of Europe,	f.757,000,000,	or 51 per cent.
Do. do. do. out of "	582,000,000,	or 39 "
Colonies and fisheries,	142,000,000,	or 10 "
	f.1,481,000,000	100

The following table will show the comparative French and foreign tonnage employed under each of these heads.

*Tonnage engaged in the commerce of France for a series of years.*

	Total tonnage.	Fr'ch colonies and Indies.	Fish'ry.	French tonnage		Foreign tonnage	
				in Europe	out of do.	in Europe	out of do.
1835	2,180,000	222,000	134,000	344,000	229,000	1,010,000	241,000
1836	2,491,000	215,000	124,000	427,000	269,000	1,200,000	260,000
1837	2,607,000	199,000	157,000	493,000	278,000	1,242,000	238,000
1838	2,853,000	207,000	150,000	620,000	250,000	1,360,000	266,000
1839	2,930,000	193,000	140,000	760,000	250,000	1,364,000	223,000
Average,	2,613,000	207,000	141,000	529,000	255,000	1,235,000	246,000
1840	2,896,000	173,000	130,000	629,000	279,000	1,331,000	354,000

This table presents the fact that the proportion of French tonnage employed in fisheries and the colonial trade, has diminished about 15 per cent in 1840, as compared with 1835. In the navigation of Europe, however, the year 1840 compared with 1835 shows an improvement of 83 per cent in favor of the French flag, and of 32 per cent for the foreign tonnage. In the trade with countries out of Europe, the French tonnage increased 22 per cent, and foreign tonnage 47 per cent. The aggregate trade gives an increase of 59 per cent for the flag of France, and 35 per cent for that of other countries. The following is a table showing the proportion the French tonnage has borne to the whole trade of each country as compared with the flag of that country. For instance, the trade with England is considered as 100: of this the French tonnage employed has been 28 per cent, English tonnage 71 per cent, and the tonnage of other countries 1 per cent: total 100.

*Proportion of French and foreign tonnage engaged in the trade with each power, in 1840.*

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

	French tonnage.	Tons of the c'ntry.	Other c'ntries.		French tonnage.	Tons of the c'ntry.	Other c'ntries.
England,	28	71	1	Turkey,	73	1	26
Spain,	49	44	7	Hanse Towns,	48	18	34
Norway,	1	95	4	Tuscany,	50	16	34
Sardinia,	71	26	3	Prussia,	5	64	31
Russia,	18	23	59	Austria,	13	63	24
Two Sicilies,	27	56	17	Holland,	51	44	5

## Trade of France.

## COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.—Continued.

	French tonnage.	Tons of the c'ntry.	Other c'nties.		French tonnage.	Tons of the c'ntry.	Other c'nties.
Sweden,	4	45	51	Portugal,	61	22	17
Roman states,	19	44	37	Greece,	17	79	4
Belgium,	40	16	44	Mecklinburg,	13	78	9
Denmark,	5	44	51				

## COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

	France.	Of the country.	Other flags.		France.	Of the country.	Other flags.
United States,	14	85	1	St. Thomas,	78	10	12
Algiers,	58	—	62	Chili,	95	5	—
Cuba and P. Rico,	68	26	6	Venezuela,	84	12	4
Brazils,	61	1	38	Dutch E. Indies,	100	—	—
Hayti,	98	2	—	New Grenada,	73	—	27
Uruguay,	80	2	18	Coast of Africa,	83	—	17
Egypt,	65	—	35	Peru,	85	15	—
Eng. E. Indies,	93	7	—	British Guiana,	7	97	—
Barbary States,	61	—	39	China,	100	—	—
Mexico,	98	—	2	Philippine I.	100	—	—
Mauritius,	5	95	—	Rio Plata and Guatemala,	100	—	—

We may now pass to the imports and exports of France with each country for a series of years, comprised in the following table. In relation to imports, it will be observed that the United States occupies the first rank, and the countries are named in the order of their importance to the commerce of France. In 1839, the imports from the Sardinian states were the largest. The imports from the United States in 1840 were, it appears, f.176,000,000, or 17 per cent of the whole imports, whereof f.118,000,000 or 16 per cent was admitted to consumption in France. The year 1840, compared with the average of the previous years, shows an increase in the imports from the United States of 60 per cent in the general commerce, and of 38 per cent in the special commerce. The increase in imports from England, it will be seen, is 80 per cent in the same period. The trade with Belgium has rapidly increased since 1835. These then are the most important countries, the others follow in the order of their importance.

The table of exports shows a most remarkable diminution in the shipments to the United States. From f.239,000,000 in 1836 they fell to f.98,000,000 in 1837, and rose again to f.204,600,000 in 1839, and again fell to f.136,100,000 in 1840. This violent fluctuation affects the general commerce in the same proportion as the special commerce of France, and is indicative that the cause existed in the paper system of the U. States alone. Such extreme fluctuations are exhibited in the trade of no other country. At the same time it is observable that the imports from the U. States steadily increased. The exports to England reached f.160,000,000, of which f.105,000,000 was of French production. The total shows a slight decrease from 1839. To Spain the increase has been great, reaching f.104,700,000, of which f.79,000,000 was French production. The tables follow, commencing with the imports into France.

## IMPORTS OF FRANCE FROM EACH COUNTRY—GENERAL COMMERCE.

	1835. Franks.	1836. Franks.	1837. Franks.	1838. Franks.	1839. Franks.	1840. Franks.
United States - -	89,500,000	110,800,000	117,700,000	132,800,000	99,200,000	175,800,000
England - - -	61,300	68,200	75,700	95,000	95,300	109,700
Sardinia - - -	98,900	101,100	85,400	111,800	106,100	107,900
Belgium - - -	71,900	84,000	85,700	93,100	82,900	85,300
Switzerland - -	59,300	83,000	54,800	67,000	74,000	70,100
Germany - - -	57,500	70,000	44,000	54,500	50,300	54,100
Spain - - -	38,700	44,400	36,000	35,500	37,400	42,700
Russia - - -	31,300	27,800	23,300	32,300	38,900	34,000
English E. Indies	26,300	28,900	25,300	18,100	30,400	33,800
Holland - - -	6,900	8,300	12,300	21,000	28,500	28,900
Turkey - - -	20,500	19,700	21,200	27,300	40,000	26,200
Two Sicilies - -	13,200	24,900	19,000	22,500	21,400	22,800
Tuscany - - -	8,700	18,100	15,000	16,800	20,900	22,800
Guadaloupe - -	23,700	23,700	17,200	21,500	25,300	20,300
Prussia - - -	23,100	29,300	18,400	21,000	18,400	19,300
Hanse Towns - -	10,700	17,000	10,400	9,900	10,300	17,100
Spanish America -	7,500	10,000	9,800	11,500	12,000	16,900
Austria - - -	1,800	3,100	6,000	5,200	9,100	16,900
Bourbon - - -	18,400	16,200	15,500	21,200	21,200	16,500
Martinique - -	16,300	15,400	13,400	17,100	17,300	15,400
Saint Pierre - -	7,100	7,500	11,600	12,200	13,700	13,500
Norway - - -	11,000	11,200	11,700	11,000	13,100	12,400
Brazil - - -	8,000	10,000	10,800	9,500	8,300	9,800
Mexico - - -	7,100	8,700	7,100	4,400	4,600	7,400
Hayti - - -	5,900	5,000	6,300	7,300	5,900	7,000
Barbary - - -	8,300	7,700	4,300	6,000	5,000	7,000
Rio Plata - - -	5,400	5,000	5,400	6,400	5,800	6,600
Dutch E. Indies	2,700	5,600	8,400	6,200	6,200	5,000
Venezuela - - -	3,300	4,500	5,200	3,300	4,600	5,000
Sweden - - -	5,100	4,500	4,100	5,100	4,600	4,500
Other countries -	91,000	32,000	25,700	36,600	38,600	37,600
Total Franks - -	760,700,000	905,600,000	807,800,000	937,100,000	947,000,000	1,052,300,000
" Dollars - - -	138,881,200	169,800,000	151,462,500	175,706,250	177,562,500	197,306,250

## EXPORTS OF FRANCE—GENERAL COMMERCE.—SAME YEARS.

	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.
England - - -	99,600,000	115,200,000	95,200,000	140,100,000	162,900,000	160,200,000
United States - -	196,000	238,900	98,600	170,700	204,600	136,100
Spain - - -	82,100	93,200	70,200	75,800	82,700	104,700
Switzerland - -	73,500	76,500	77,400	86,100	80,300	90,800
Sardinia - - -	44,000	54,100	56,500	59,500	61,800	66,100
Belgium - - -	43,800	45,800	47,400	55,200	47,000	51,900
Germany - - -	36,000	39,800	36,000	44,900	41,800	44,200
Algiers - - -	11,000	13,800	17,600	25,300	25,900	31,700
Brazil - - -	22,700	25,200	21,400	23,000	22,400	29,800
Hanse Towns - -	16,200	20,700	19,900	20,800	21,700	21,100
Low Countries -	19,300	15,300	17,800	21,900	18,600	21,500
Martinique - -	16,700	15,600	17,300	15,600	16,500	20,900
Tuscany - - -	9,400	16,800	14,100	20,700	19,500	20,700
Russia - - -	11,500	11,700	13,600	13,500	15,800	18,200
Spanish America -	9,400	14,900	13,400	15,100	16,300	17,100
Guadaloupe - -	16,500	20,200	17,600	15,200	14,700	16,800
Chili - - -	6,900	13,100	6,300	7,700	11,000	15,000
Mexico - - -	17,300	9,500	9,600	8,100	11,300	14,000
Turkey - - -	15,300	17,300	10,800	16,400	12,600	13,300
Two Sicilies - -	5,000	13,500	11,600	13,600	13,000	10,900
Bourbon - - -	7,900	7,600	10,800	13,700	11,700	10,100
Prussia - - -	9,600	8,300	7,100	9,000	8,000	9,500
Austria - - -	6,800	9,900	5,300	10,300	2,800	9,100
Hayti - - -	5,700	4,600	3,800	5,100	8,300	8,200
Senegal - - -	4,600	6,100	8,000	11,800	8,600	7,500
Rio Plata - - -	4,500	5,800	6,100	5,000	4,800	6,900
Danish America -	3,400	3,700	4,700	3,800	5,800	5,600
Saint Pierre - -	5,000	5,400	4,800	5,700	5,800	5,500
Cape Good Hope -	3,500	4,100	4,200	6,800	4,800	5,500
English India - -	4,600	6,000	4,000	2,700	5,700	4,800
Other countries -	25,400	28,700	27,000	32,900	40,600	30,200
Total Franks - -	834,400,000	961,300,000	758,100,000	955,900,000	1,003,300,000	1,010,900,000
" Dollars - - -	156,450,000	180,243,750	142,143,750	179,231,250	188,118,750	183,543,750



We may now pass to the consideration of the imports and exports of the different articles which enter into the commerce of France. These imports are officially divided into articles "necessary to industry," such as raw materials, &c., "natural objects of consumption," as sugar, fish, flour, &c., and "manufactured objects of consumption," as clothes, shoes, &c. The amounts of imports and exports are given at the "official value," which are averages resulting from an inquiry which was approved 29th May, 1826. These values have since then been attached to merchandise entered and cleared. This was done to facilitate the comparison of one year with another, because if the fluctuations in the value of each was given, the comparison of one year with another would not, it was thought, give any satisfactory results. The proportion which these different classifications of imports bear to each other is seen in the following resume:—

	General Commerce.	Special Commerce.
Articles necessary to industry,	62 per cent.	67 per cent.
National articles of consumption,	23 "	27 "
Manufactured,	15 "	6 "
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100

The difference which exists between the special and general commerce constitutes, for the most part, the transit trade of France, of which the statistics are here subsequently given. This trade has mostly developed itself since 1832. From that time to 1836 it increased in a much greater degree than did the exclusive commerce of France; having risen from £150,000,000 to £340,000,000. Since that year it does not appear to have much advanced beyond that general improvement which has marked the aggregate trade. From the year 1832 to 1836 the increase in the transit trade by value was 24 per cent, and by weight 41 per cent, showing some falling off in relative values. This trade of France is one of vast and increasing importance, but will probably be checked in coming years by that radical change in the currency of the United States and England, the great nations for the sale of the products of the interior of France, which appears now to be going on. The exports from the United States across France to the interior of Europe appear to consist mostly of that description classed as "necessary to industry," or the raw material of manufactures, which, as seen above, have borne a higher proportion in the special trade than in the general commerce. This undoubtedly has marked the progress of manufacturing prosperity in those interior countries of Europe where low duties and a steady currency have given every advantage to the producers of those manufactured goods, the ready sale of which has been greatly facilitated in those countries, as England and the U. States, where a season of prosperity induced that exuberance of paper credits, which, by raising prices, gave a margin to importers. The paper credits which raised prices, were also the means of promoting the consumption of European goods faster than it developed the resources of the consuming country to pay for them. Those credits are now powerfully contracted, and will prevent so large a consumption of foreign goods for the future; but they may have increased the powers of Europe to consume their own manufactures. Hence no falling off in that prosperity may be felt, although the increase hereafter will not be so rapid.

We may now proceed with the tables of imports and exports, commencing with the general commerce.

# IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.—GENERAL COMMERCE.

ARTICLES.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>
Cotton, .....	62,800,000	54,400,000	63,700,000	72,200,000	48,300,000	68,400,000	77,800,000	75,800,000	84,700,000	103,200,000	96,800,000	111,800,000	90,500,000	151,200,000
Silk, Raw, .....	68,700,000	68,700,000	69,600,000	67,500,000	66,500,000	62,400,000	88,500,000	81,500,000	80,700,000	80,400,000	80,600,000	106,900,000	85,300,000	93,900,000
Sugar, French col.	40,200,000	48,200,000	49,900,000	48,900,000	54,400,000	48,100,000	47,300,000	51,700,000	52,600,000	49,400,000	41,700,000	55,000,000	51,800,000	49,200,000
Grain, .....	2,900,000	28,000,000	40,400,000	46,300,000	33,900,000	94,700,000	4,500,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	32,000,000	15,800,000	16,000,000	47,000,000	54,500,000
Silk Goods, .....	9,500,000	10,300,000	11,400,000	13,600,000	19,900,000	15,600,000	25,200,000	20,200,000	42,000,000	55,100,000	27,800,000	42,300,000	52,200,000	42,900,000
Fruits, .....	15,700,000	8,700,000	4,100,000	12,100,000	2,700,000	7,600,000	16,200,000	5,100,000	8,000,000	24,100,000	18,500,000	21,900,000	21,300,000	37,800,000
Wool, .....	12,300,000	15,800,000	10,100,000	14,000,000	3,500,000	11,800,000	23,000,000	23,600,000	44,800,000	37,900,000	23,200,000	44,000,000	36,700,000	37,700,000
Wood, .....	22,200,000	22,100,000	22,100,000	24,000,000	16,800,000	21,500,000	27,500,000	30,600,000	34,200,000	34,400,000	33,400,000	33,400,000	36,400,000	37,100,000
Cotton Goods, .....	1,300,000	2,200,000	1,900,000	2,800,000	7,200,000	14,300,000	15,600,000	22,300,000	43,300,000	52,100,000	35,100,000	29,700,000	37,200,000	34,700,000
Indigo, .....	13,600,000	24,600,000	24,700,000	24,800,000	19,300,000	18,300,000	28,800,000	37,900,000	25,500,000	26,300,000	20,600,000	21,900,000	29,900,000	32,600,000
Olive Oil, .....	25,000,000	41,900,000	27,500,000	36,500,000	26,400,000	28,800,000	42,600,000	33,200,000	31,600,000	27,400,000	27,800,000	27,800,000	29,800,000	31,300,000
Tobacco, Leaf, .....	15,100,000	11,600,000	13,000,000	10,200,000	3,200,000	8,900,000	9,400,000	9,300,000	7,000,000	13,400,000	16,400,000	20,000,000	17,200,000	30,600,000
Linen Yarn, .....	8,700,000	9,400,000	4,800,000	7,200,000	4,100,000	5,400,000	10,000,000	9,400,000	9,900,000	12,000,000	14,900,000	21,500,000	27,000,000	28,100,000
Coal, .....	7,600,000	8,700,000	8,200,000	9,500,000	8,100,000	8,700,000	10,500,000	11,300,000	11,900,000	14,900,000	17,500,000	18,400,000	18,300,000	19,300,000
Copper, .....	9,100,000	6,900,000	11,000,000	11,900,000	6,300,000	11,300,000	12,700,000	17,800,000	15,200,000	13,800,000	13,100,000	15,100,000	14,000,000	16,300,000
Wooltens, .....	2,800,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,100,000	16,200,000	10,600,000	13,600,000	13,200,000	12,900,000	9,700,000	14,600,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	13,000,000
Horses, .....	4,900,000	4,700,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	8,600,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,700,000	5,500,000	6,400,000	7,300,000	7,700,000	11,300,000
Hair, .....	6,000,000	9,600,000	6,900,000	11,900,000	4,100,000	8,200,000	8,700,000	4,100,000	8,700,000	19,800,000	8,700,000	14,200,000	13,700,000	10,500,000
Lead, .....	7,000,000	6,200,000	9,200,000	8,800,000	6,600,000	7,100,000	8,600,000	8,300,000	8,400,000	11,900,000	6,900,000	7,500,000	8,400,000	10,000,000
Sugar, Foreign, .....	7,300,000	5,100,000	6,900,000	5,800,000	5,500,000	1,900,000	3,800,000	6,900,000	6,200,000	6,100,000	6,200,000	7,200,000	4,100,000	9,300,000
Iron, .....	6,900,000	5,900,000	5,800,000	6,300,000	3,800,000	6,000,000	5,900,000	7,500,000	9,300,000	9,200,000	8,800,000	10,200,000	8,900,000	8,700,000
Dyewoods, .....	3,600,000	3,800,000	3,900,000	3,600,000	3,500,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	5,700,000	5,900,000	5,600,000	3,600,000	6,100,000	7,700,000	8,400,000
Live Stock, .....	11,800,000	13,900,000	13,400,000	11,300,000	7,800,000	6,200,000	7,000,000	7,900,000	7,200,000	8,100,000	6,900,000	8,200,000	9,000,000	8,000,000
Fish, .....	4,700,000	5,900,000	4,500,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,100,000	6,200,000	7,600,000	7,500,000	7,200,000
Table Fruits, .....	4,700,000	5,400,000	4,100,000	4,900,000	4,400,000	4,900,000	5,400,000	5,600,000	4,900,000	5,300,000	5,700,000	6,600,000	6,300,000	6,300,000
Rice, .....	2,700,000	4,400,000	3,600,000	4,500,000	3,800,000	6,000,000	5,400,000	3,900,000	4,300,000	5,400,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
Hemp, .....	4,300,000	4,400,000	3,000,000	2,300,000	1,100,000	3,900,000	4,400,000	5,500,000	4,700,000	4,400,000	4,800,000	6,100,000	4,500,000	4,200,000
Ashes, .....	3,200,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	5,100,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	4,200,000	2,500,000	2,200,000	3,600,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
Raw Hides, .....	10,500,000	10,000,000	19,600,000	22,500,000	12,100,000	12,400,000	15,100,000	21,900,000	17,400,000	20,600,000	22,500,000	20,400,000	21,900,000	25,400,000
Coffee, .....	22,500,000	17,000,000	15,500,000	16,400,000	8,900,000	18,500,000	17,800,000	18,900,000	14,700,000	20,100,000	18,700,000	21,000,000	16,500,000	25,400,000
Linen Goods, .....	24,400,000	25,100,000	24,100,000	30,500,000	17,400,000	19,000,000	20,700,000	20,300,000	23,600,000	29,600,000	26,200,000	29,900,000	26,100,000	24,100,000
Other Articles, .....	117,800,000	119,700,000	123,600,000	91,200,000	72,600,000	108,500,000	110,900,000	137,700,000	127,500,000	157,400,000	191,300,000	176,200,000	180,500,000	167,900,000
TOTAL, Franks, .....	565,800,000	607,700,000	616,400,000	628,300,000	512,800,000	652,900,000	693,300,000	720,200,000	760,700,000	902,800,000	807,800,000	937,100,000	947,000,000	1,052,300,000
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
TOTAL, Dollars, .....	106,087,500	113,943,750	115,575,000	119,631,250	96,159,000	122,418,750	129,933,750	135,037,500	142,631,250	169,275,000	151,462,500	175,706,250	177,562,500	197,306,250

Trade of France.

## EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.—GENERAL COMMERCE.

ARTICLES.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>	<i>Franks.</i>
Silk Goods,....	118,500,000	116,000,000	115,400,000	116,000,000	142,600,000	127,300,000	161,100,000	143,400,000	186,900,000	206,500,000	121,000,000	176,800,000	203,800,000	192,700,000
Cotton Goods,...	44,000,000	43,600,000	57,100,000	54,000,000	52,800,000	76,800,000	73,500,000	65,300,000	90,500,000	106,000,000	94,100,000	114,000,000	119,800,000	149,200,000
Woolen Goods,...	25,700,000	25,700,000	30,200,000	26,000,000	31,600,000	45,100,000	52,300,000	53,600,000	51,600,000	65,800,000	59,900,000	79,700,000	77,200,000	73,300,000
Raw Silk,.....	44,100,000	46,400,000	24,400,000	40,000,000	45,100,000	26,700,000	40,600,000	26,000,000	39,800,000	46,700,000	31,400,000	50,600,000	52,100,000	51,200,000
Brandy,.....	22,400,000	33,200,000	26,200,000	15,600,000	12,200,000	21,400,000	21,000,000	14,700,000	15,400,000	16,600,000	18,800,000	17,200,000	16,200,000	16,900,000
Wine,.....	47,600,000	52,500,000	48,200,000	38,100,000	32,300,000	48,300,000	49,400,000	54,100,000	50,800,000	51,900,000	44,000,000	51,900,000	45,600,000	49,700,000
Linen Goods,...	42,800,000	41,000,000	39,700,000	34,000,000	40,500,000	51,000,000	46,600,000	40,200,000	44,800,000	47,900,000	37,700,000	47,200,000	47,600,000	45,600,000
Cotton,.....	9,300,000	8,900,000	5,000,000	9,700,000	7,900,000	8,700,000	9,200,000	12,600,000	11,000,000	20,100,000	17,300,000	18,900,000	15,600,000	26,000,000
Toys, &c.,.....	11,200,000	9,900,000	10,900,000	10,800,000	10,700,000	13,700,000	16,900,000	16,500,000	19,200,000	21,700,000	17,400,000	21,800,000	26,400,000	24,900,000
Paper, &c.,.....	8,700,000	8,700,000	10,600,000	10,200,000	8,400,000	10,000,000	11,700,000	11,200,000	12,900,000	13,800,000	13,400,000	15,200,000	19,200,000	20,500,000
Grain,.....	9,400,000	4,900,000	4,400,000	4,600,000	8,000,000	10,300,000	7,100,000	7,400,000	28,800,000	27,400,000	14,800,000	21,000,000	33,700,000	19,000,000
Crockery,.....	9,600,000	10,000,000	11,800,000	9,800,000	8,800,000	11,200,000	12,800,000	15,900,000	18,800,000	22,300,000	15,000,000	17,200,000	16,200,000	16,900,000
Leather,.....	11,700,000	10,700,000	13,800,000	13,000,000	13,200,000	15,300,000	18,000,000	15,700,000	19,600,000	21,000,000	14,400,000	19,000,000	20,700,000	16,000,000
Madder,.....	7,300,000	7,600,000	6,100,000	6,200,000	5,800,000	8,800,000	9,100,000	10,500,000	11,100,000	13,500,000	10,600,000	15,700,000	12,900,000	13,700,000
Hors. & Mules,...	11,800,000	9,400,000	7,500,000	6,000,000	6,600,000	6,400,000	9,100,000	8,000,000	7,600,000	11,300,000	10,100,000	10,600,000	10,900,000	13,400,000
Linen Clothes,...	2,200,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,300,000	8,000,000	12,900,000	7,300,000	7,400,000	9,100,000	8,600,000	9,500,000	11,200,000	13,100,000
Refined Sugar,...	4,900,000	6,400,000	9,900,000	11,600,000	12,000,000	20,200,000	12,800,000	5,700,000	7,000,000	11,100,000	9,600,000	10,200,000	11,600,000	10,600,000
Coffee,.....	9,500,000	10,100,000	6,700,000	7,500,000	5,100,000	7,100,000	10,700,000	7,700,000	10,800,000	10,300,000	11,200,000	11,100,000	8,800,000	10,400,000
Perfumery,.....	4,100,000	4,800,000	5,200,000	4,600,000	4,300,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	6,800,000	8,000,000	7,300,000	6,400,000	5,700,000	7,400,000	8,700,000
T'd. Leather, &c.	5,500,000	5,100,000	4,300,000	4,000,000	4,700,000	5,900,000	5,800,000	5,900,000	6,900,000	7,100,000	7,200,000	8,400,000	8,200,000	8,000,000
Cabinet Wood,...	9,600,000	4,000,000	9,500,000	4,300,000	3,600,000	5,000,000	3,300,000	5,200,000	5,500,000	6,400,000	5,900,000	6,600,000	7,300,000	8,000,000
Fruit,.....	4,300,000	3,300,000	3,600,000	2,900,000	3,600,000	2,200,000	4,700,000	3,600,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	7,300,000	7,000,000
Volatile Oil,...	3,500,000	4,600,000	6,300,000	3,800,000	6,900,000	5,200,000	5,900,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	7,400,000	4,200,000	6,900,000	7,500,000	6,900,000
Metal Goods,...	3,900,000	3,200,000	3,700,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,300,000	3,600,000	4,300,000	4,700,000	5,400,000	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,400,000	6,900,000
Sugar, Raw,...	9,200,000	8,900,000	7,300,000	8,700,000	9,700,000	5,800,000	4,600,000	5,500,000	11,600,000	10,800,000	8,200,000	15,800,000	12,600,000	6,600,000
Olive Oil,.....	3,500,000	4,600,000	6,300,000	3,800,000	6,900,000	5,200,000	5,900,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	7,400,000	5,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,300,000
Eggs,.....	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,300,000	2,800,000	3,200,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	3,800,000	4,500,000	4,400,000	5,600,000	5,900,000	4,700,000
Jewelry,.....	2,400,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	2,600,000	2,000,000	5,600,000	3,300,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	4,400,000	3,700,000	7,600,000	7,000,000	5,600,000
Watches,.....	3,200,000	4,600,000	5,500,000	5,200,000	4,500,000	7,800,000	8,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	12,500,000	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,000,000	5,500,000
Fashions,.....	1,800,000	2,100,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	2,100,000	2,600,000	3,600,000	4,800,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	5,300,000
Raw Hides,....	3,400,000	2,000,000	2,700,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	2,100,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	4,100,000	5,300,000	4,000,000	4,800,000
Fancy Goods,...	5,600,000	3,500,000	5,300,000	6,000,000	5,600,000	7,400,000	8,400,000	7,300,000	8,600,000	10,800,000	5,900,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,200,000
Other Articles,...	96,900,000	100,800,000	105,000,000	99,100,000	106,500,000	112,200,000	118,700,000	128,700,000	117,000,000	141,800,000	128,900,000	149,700,000	157,300,000	147,300,000
TOTAL, Franks,...	602,400,000	609,900,000	607,800,000	572,600,000	618,100,000	696,200,000	766,300,000	714,700,000	834,400,000	961,200,000	758,100,000	955,900,000	1,003,300,000	1,010,900,000
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
TOTAL, Dollars,...	112,950,000	114,356,250	113,962,500	107,362,500	115,893,750	130,537,500	143,681,250	134,006,250	156,450,000	180,225,000	142,148,750	179,231,250	188,118,750	189,525,000

# IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.—SPECIAL COMMERCE.

ARTICLES.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cotton,.....	51,900,000	49,100,000	57,100,000	51,700,000	49,400,000	58,400,000	63,200,000	65,000,000	67,700,000	76,800,000	76,200,000	89,500,000	71,200,000	94,000,000
Silk,.....	32,300,000	25,600,000	45,800,000	33,500,000	26,900,000	38,100,000	52,600,000	54,600,000	49,600,000	41,300,000	52,600,000	61,000,000	49,300,000	53,700,000
Sugar, Colonial,...	36,900,000	41,400,000	45,900,000	43,200,000	50,400,000	51,300,000	44,600,000	43,700,000	44,800,000	41,800,000	41,700,000	43,300,000	45,100,000	49,200,000
Grain,.....	900,000	25,100,000	39,900,000	44,700,000	23,200,000	91,200,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	4,400,000	5,800,000	3,500,000	24,700,000	47,200,000
Fruits,.....	15,500,000	8,300,000	4,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	6,900,000	13,600,000	5,800,000	7,800,000	23,700,000	17,900,000	20,500,000	21,500,000	37,600,000
Woods,.....	20,400,000	20,800,000	20,600,000	22,600,000	14,700,000	19,300,000	24,100,000	27,300,000	32,100,000	31,200,000	31,200,000	31,900,000	34,500,000	34,900,000
Wool,.....	11,100,000	13,300,000	9,200,000	12,800,000	5,200,000	7,800,000	19,100,000	17,900,000	34,300,000	31,800,000	19,000,000	34,200,000	31,900,000	30,000,000
Tobacco, Leaf,...	7,600,000	2,300,000	3,000,000	11,100,000	600,000	4,700,000	10,400,000	6,700,000	5,800,000	7,000,000	13,700,000	15,000,000	24,000,000	29,100,000
Olive Oil,.....	24,700,000	37,300,000	27,600,000	30,700,000	27,400,000	26,200,000	37,100,000	32,700,000	24,700,000	27,100,000	26,100,000	29,800,000	28,900,000	28,700,000
Linen Yarn,.....	7,900,000	8,700,000	16,200,000	7,600,000	3,900,000	4,900,000	9,700,000	8,800,000	9,700,000	11,800,000	14,400,000	21,000,000	26,100,000	27,900,000
Raw Hides,.....	8,600,000	9,000,000	16,800,000	19,000,000	11,100,000	10,800,000	12,900,000	16,100,000	15,700,000	19,600,000	16,800,000	17,500,000	19,600,000	21,000,000
Indigo,.....	14,800,000	19,600,000	17,300,000	18,300,000	19,100,000	18,400,000	16,800,000	19,000,000	21,300,000	15,100,000	17,900,000	19,500,000	15,900,000	20,900,000
Coal,.....	8,000,000	8,600,000	8,200,000	9,400,000	8,100,000	8,600,000	10,400,000	11,100,000	11,500,000	14,400,000	16,400,000	17,500,000	17,300,000	18,200,000
Copper,.....	9,500,000	7,500,000	11,700,000	11,700,000	6,600,000	10,600,000	12,300,000	17,600,000	14,300,000	12,500,000	12,300,000	15,600,000	13,800,000	18,200,000
Linen Goods,.....	18,100,000	18,100,000	16,200,000	14,400,000	10,800,000	12,600,000	15,800,000	15,900,000	16,900,000	21,900,000	20,800,000	23,100,000	19,300,000	17,800,000
Coffee,.....	10,900,000	10,500,000	10,100,000	9,600,000	8,400,000	10,400,000	9,400,000	10,800,000	10,200,000	10,900,000	11,700,000	11,500,000	11,300,000	13,300,000
Horses,.....	3,400,000	4,400,000	4,000,000	5,100,000	8,400,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	3,400,000	5,400,000	6,400,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	11,300,000
Lead,.....	6,200,000	4,900,000	7,800,000	7,300,000	4,900,000	6,000,000	7,200,000	7,700,000	7,900,000	7,800,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	7,400,000	8,800,000
Live Stock,.....	11,700,000	13,800,000	13,200,000	11,200,000	7,800,000	6,400,000	6,800,000	6,900,000	7,200,000	8,000,000	6,900,000	8,200,000	9,000,000	8,000,000
Fish,.....	100,000	100,000	200,000	4,000,000	4,300,000	4,000,000	4,900,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	5,800,000	7,500,000	7,400,000	7,000,000
Fruits, Table,....	4,400,000	4,900,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	5,100,000	5,300,000	4,800,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	6,300,000	6,000,000	5,900,000
Dyewoods,.....	2,900,000	2,500,000	3,200,000	3,500,000	2,400,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,600,000	4,700,000	4,000,000	3,300,000	5,200,000	5,300,000	5,800,000
Iron,.....	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,100,000	4,700,000	3,100,000	4,000,000	4,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,400,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,200,000	5,800,000
Hair,.....	5,000,000	7,700,000	6,900,000	10,900,000	4,400,000	6,500,000	7,200,000	4,300,000	5,600,000	7,500,000	5,700,000	9,300,000	7,200,000	5,600,000
Rice,.....	2,500,000	3,400,000	3,900,000	4,200,000	3,700,000	5,500,000	4,200,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	4,500,000	4,100,000	5,800,000	5,600,000
Fish Oil,.....	1,800,000	2,100,000	2,300,000	1,900,000	2,200,000	3,100,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,900,000	3,700,000	5,100,000	4,200,000	5,500,000	5,600,000
Straw Hats,.....	4,500,000	4,200,000	3,700,000	2,600,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	2,700,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	5,300,000	6,000,000	5,200,000	4,700,000	5,600,000
Silk Goods,.....	1,700,000	1,800,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	2,400,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,400,000	2,800,000	3,700,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,200,000	5,200,000
Hemp,.....	4,300,000	4,400,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	5,300,000	4,800,000	4,600,000	4,400,000	5,900,000	4,200,000	4,000,000
Pewter,.....	2,100,000	4,300,000	2,300,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	2,000,000	2,900,000	3,300,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	3,700,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	4,000,000
Cheese,.....	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,100,000	2,800,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,100,000	3,600,000	3,200,000	2,800,000	3,300,000
Sugar,.....	600,000	400,000	300,000	400,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,600,000	1,500,000	300,000	3,100,000
Ashes,.....	3,400,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,300,000	2,200,000	2,500,000	3,300,000	2,600,000	2,400,000	2,700,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,300,000	2,100,000
Other Articles,....	72,700,000	78,700,000	66,100,000	65,400,000	50,800,000	64,800,000	70,900,000	82,700,000	83,000,000	93,700,000	95,400,000	111,100,000	105,800,000	116,300,000
TOTAL, Francs,....	414,100,000	453,700,000	483,300,000	489,200,000	374,100,000	505,000,000	491,100,000	503,900,000	520,300,000	564,400,000	569,100,000	656,500,000	659,600,000	747,400,000
TOTAL, Dollars,....	<i>Dollars.</i> 78,643,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 85,088,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 90,618,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 91,675,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 64,518,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 94,687,500	<i>Dollars.</i> 92,000,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 94,481,250	<i>Dollars.</i> 97,556,250	<i>Dollars.</i> 105,825,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 106,706,250	<i>Dollars.</i> 123,093,750	<i>Dollars.</i> 121,987,500	<i>Dollars.</i> 140,137,500

## EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.—SPECIAL COMMERCE.

ARTICLES.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silks and Ribbons,	115,300,000	115,400,000	111,100,000	111,100,000	119,300,000	106,800,000	138,900,000	112,100,000	144,400,000	140,100,000	90,300,000	139,400,000	140,800,000	141,900,000
Cottons,.....	46,000,000	44,800,000	52,100,000	55,000,000	54,600,000	54,400,000	56,300,000	53,100,000	61,600,000	65,600,000	65,500,000	80,100,000	85,800,000	108,500,000
Woolens,.....	26,900,000	29,500,000	30,400,000	26,600,000	27,000,000	34,700,000	36,600,000	39,400,000	38,300,000	49,100,000	43,400,000	64,400,000	60,600,000	61,100,000
Wines,.....	47,900,000	51,800,000	47,500,000	36,700,000	32,000,000	47,900,000	48,900,000	53,700,000	50,400,000	51,400,000	43,600,000	51,600,000	45,200,000	49,300,000
Linens,.....	44,000,000	38,700,000	35,100,000	28,900,000	31,700,000	32,600,000	27,000,000	26,700,000	30,700,000	31,100,000	21,400,000	28,300,000	30,200,000	28,900,000
Toys,.....	13,500,000	10,200,000	10,500,000	10,300,000	9,700,000	11,500,000	14,100,000	14,800,000	17,400,000	17,800,000	15,400,000	19,600,000	24,200,000	23,200,000
Paper, &c.,.....	9,900,000	10,300,000	10,700,000	10,200,000	8,300,000	9,300,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	12,800,000	13,800,000	12,800,000	14,500,000	16,100,000	19,300,000
Brandy,.....	22,300,000	32,900,000	26,100,000	15,300,000	11,900,000	20,700,000	18,700,000	13,700,000	14,900,000	16,200,000	14,900,000	16,700,000	12,400,000	16,200,000
Crockery,.....	10,800,000	10,500,000	11,600,000	9,600,000	8,400,000	10,500,000	11,800,000	14,600,000	17,500,000	21,200,000	12,900,000	15,400,000	15,300,000	16,100,000
Leather,.....	12,800,000	12,600,000	13,800,000	13,300,000	13,500,000	14,600,000	17,800,000	15,600,000	19,000,000	21,000,000	14,300,000	18,900,000	20,400,000	15,400,000
Madder,.....	7,400,000	7,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,000,000	8,800,000	9,100,000	10,500,000	11,100,000	13,500,000	10,500,000	15,700,000	12,700,000	13,700,000
Horses,.....	11,300,000	9,000,000	7,100,000	5,600,000	6,400,000	6,300,000	8,900,000	7,200,000	7,600,000	11,200,000	10,100,000	10,600,000	10,700,000	13,600,000
Linon Clothes,....	6,400,000	7,000,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	6,000,000	7,600,000	11,900,000	6,300,000	6,400,000	8,100,000	7,600,000	8,700,000	10,300,000	12,100,000
Perfumery,.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,400,000	6,700,000	4,300,000	6,300,000	6,900,000	6,800,000	7,900,000	7,300,000	6,400,000	5,700,000	7,300,000	8,600,000
Tanned Hides,....	5,400,000	5,400,000	4,300,000	4,100,000	4,600,000	5,600,000	5,700,000	5,800,000	6,900,000	7,000,000	7,100,000	8,100,000	8,000,000	7,800,000
Table Fruits,....	4,200,000	3,100,000	3,300,000	2,600,000	3,100,000	2,000,000	4,100,000	3,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	5,200,000	6,700,000	6,600,000
Metal Goods,.....	3,500,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	2,700,000	2,600,000	3,500,000	2,900,000	3,700,000	4,000,000	4,700,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,000,000	6,400,000
Volatile Oils,....	3,800,000	4,200,000	4,900,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,900,000	7,400,000	4,800,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	3,500,000	4,400,000	5,200,000	6,300,000
Eggs,.....	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,300,000	2,800,000	3,200,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	3,800,000	4,500,000	4,400,000	5,000,000	5,900,000	5,700,000
Fashions,.....	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,100,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,500,000	5,500,000	4,600,000	5,700,000	4,600,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	5,300,000
Wood,.....	4,500,000	2,400,000	2,900,000	2,500,000	2,100,000	2,400,000	3,900,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	4,100,000	3,800,000	4,300,000	4,700,000	5,200,000
Jewelry,.....	2,800,000	3,500,000	3,300,000	2,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,500,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,300,000	2,700,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	4,800,000
Grain,.....	8,600,000	4,200,000	4,600,000	2,200,000	5,700,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,200,000	6,000,000	7,100,000	6,900,000	10,700,000	17,700,000	4,700,000
Refined Sugar,....	4,500,000	6,200,000	8,000,000	10,700,000	11,900,000	10,100,000	12,600,000	2,200,000	5,000,000	8,900,000	5,000,000	6,700,000	8,300,000	4,400,000
Fancy Goods,.....	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,800,000	6,700,000	5,600,000	7,200,000	4,400,000	7,200,000	8,500,000	10,800,000	5,900,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,200,000
Machinery,.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,300,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	2,400,000	3,300,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	3,700,000
Metal Plates,....	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,500,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	3,100,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,100,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,200,000	3,700,000
Silk, Raw,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200,000	3,200,000	2,700,000	3,900,000	3,800,000	3,700,000
Salt,.....	2,800,000	2,300,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,600,000	2,900,000	3,600,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	3,900,000	3,400,000	3,600,000
Medicines,.....	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	2,300,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000
Flax,.....	900,000	2,300,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	2,600,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	600,000	900,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	4,500,000	2,800,000
Paines,.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	900,000	900,000	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,200,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,600,000
Other Articles,....	68,250,000	70,200,000	60,800,000	50,200,000	50,800,000	77,100,000	73,300,000	62,600,000	48,600,000	88,700,000	74,400,000	83,400,000	82,500,000	82,600,000
TOTAL, Francs,....	536,800,000	511,200,000	504,200,000	452,900,000	455,500,000	507,400,000	559,400,000	569,900,000	577,400,000	629,000,000	514,400,000	659,000,000	677,400,000	695,000,000
TOTAL, Dollars,....	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	95,025,000	95,850,000	94,537,500	84,918,750	85,406,200	95,137,500	104,887,500	95,600,250	108,262,500	117,562,500	96,450,000	125,562,500	127,012,500	130,312,500



These tables offer a prolific subject of investigation: some of the leading features we will proceed to point out. It will be observed that the raw materials for manufactures have largely increased in import, more particularly cotton, silk, wool, &c., and the increase is mostly for consumption in France. For instance, the aggregate increase of cotton since 1828 has been £90,000,000, of which £45,000,000 has been for French consumption. The import of linen goods for consumption in France has yearly decreased, while the import of linen yarns has rapidly increased. In tobacco and coal the increase has been very large. The following is a table of the quantity of coal imported:—

TONS OF COAL IMPORTED INTO FRANCE.						
From	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
England.....	70,908	141,517	187,215	263,943	272,609	324,210
Belgium.....	614,978	715,868	788,260	794,724	739,592	767,728
Other countries.	80,981	106,445	119,293	104,948	143,926	143,902
England, for the used of steam- ships.....	16,984	31,329	35,247	41,424	47,351	54,867
Total tons.....	783,851	995,159	1,130,015	1,205,039	1,203,478	1,290,707

These are tons of 1,000 kilogrammes, or 2205.48 lbs. avoirdupois. Of the two great classes of imports, viz, "natural products," and those "necessary to manufactures," the latter has the most rapidly increased, being 2 per cent in the general commerce, and 5 per cent in the special commerce. The most important articles of French industry exported, are, it appears, silks, woollens, and cottons. The first take the front rank. All these articles of export have rapidly increased in magnitude, cotton having increased 74 per cent since 1835, and woollens 61 per cent. The following are the quantities for four articles of French production exported in each year:—

Years.	Wines. Hecto.	Brandy. Hecto.	Grains. Hecto.	Flour. Quint.—Met.
1835	1,300,669	184,582	143,014	128,897
1836	1,305,216	199,215	190,554	147,193
1837	1,114,296	188,389	179,956	217,759
1838	1,376,504	208,001	388,205	188,834
1839	1,193,775	154,187	870,123	175,194
1840	1,333,580	192,625	216,765	97,818

After this general sketch of the operations of the French commerce, showing a surprising increase, indicative of a high state of prosperity, we may pass to the consideration of the duties of all descriptions received by the administration, whereof the following is a table:—

REVENUE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS OF FRANCE.					
	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Navigation tax.</i>	<i>Taxes accessory.</i>	<i>Salt tax.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1827	95,136,806	2,753,598	778,214	54,375,812	153,044,436
1828	105,612,043	2,971,883	698,233	54,243,020	163,525,179
1829	101,028,087	3,236,146	656,336	54,166,518	159,085,087
1830	99,020,716	3,291,136	629,811	51,317,083	154,258,746
1831	93,004,274	2,313,307	613,571	55,876,699	151,807,851
1832	102,319,465	2,932,777	583,410	53,857,946	159,693,598
1833	102,893,195	2,681,444	700,065	54,975,860	161,250,564
1834	102,486,309	2,775,507	842,149	53,515,560	159,619,525
1835	103,668,031	2,940,809	823,451	54,759,422	162,191,713
1836	106,793,708	3,054,511	949,766	54,992,697	165,790,682

## REVENUE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS OF FRANCE.—Continued.

	Customs.	Navigation tax.	Taxes accessory.	Salt tax.	Total.
1837	106,772,005	3,168,176	854,968	57,155,588	167,950,737
1838	112,511,558	3,180,064	3,127,282	54,742,541	173,561,445
1839	106,934,834	2,790,199	2,983,506	56,824,406	168,532,945
1840	115,809,181	3,107,437	2,888,647	56,577,626	178,382,891

The customs embrace the import and export duties. The duties on navigation embrace a variety of charges, viz: registering vessels, transfer per centage, tonnage duties on entree, passports, &c. on departure. The accessory taxes consist of ten or twelve different charges, as transit duty, charge on merchandise exported from the warehouse, warehouse charges, &c. &c. The total shows a great increase of revenue. This increase, however, arises almost altogether from the customs, and the articles which have yielded the greatest revenue are cotton, coffee, foreign sugar, grain, and lead.

The following table will show the value of foreign merchandise received at the various entrepôts of the kingdom:—

## VALUE OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AT THE VARIOUS PORTS OF ENTRY IN FRANCE.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Havre - - -	136,700,000	149,800,000	145,100,000	175,700,000	148,300,000	206,100,000
Marseilles - -	130,800,000	157,400,000	154,300,000	145,900,000	178,200,000	167,300,000
Bordeaux - -	50,700,000	61,300,000	54,100,000	58,500,000	64,500,000	62,300,000
Lyons - - -	47,900,000	34,700,000	44,500,000	56,500,000	41,200,000	41,300,000
Paris - - -	34,400,000	33,600,000	24,700,000	28,200,000	28,900,000	24,300,000
Nantz - - -	13,400,000	16,200,000	15,200,000	18,900,000	19,200,000	15,600,000
Rouen - - -	10,100,000	12,200,000	10,100,000	9,700,000	5,400,000	8,000,000
Bayonne - -	9,300,000	10,500,000	7,200,000	5,500,000	7,500,000	7,100,000
Dunkirk - -	5,300,000	6,000,000	5,600,000	6,900,000	5,700,000	6,200,000
Strasbourg -	1,300,000	1,600,000	2,200,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	2,300,000
Metz - - -	800,000	1,200,000	800,000	3,600,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Calais - - -	5,000,000	2,800,000	1,200,000	3,300,000	1,500,000	1,100,000
Toulouse - -	3,200,000	2,200,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,100,000	900,000
Orleans - -	400,000	300,000	500,000	400,000	500,000	300,000
Other ports -	8,200,000	9,900,000	12,000,000	6,700,000	14,300,000	13,400,000
Total francs,	457,500,000	499,700,000	479,300,000	534,300,000	520,300,000	558,200,000

This table gives a large increase in some of the ports, but a falling off in others.

The transit trade of France, or that which is carried on by the countries of the interior of Europe across France to ports of shipment, has been very important and is rapidly increasing. The greatest proportion of this trade is carried on between England on the one hand and Switzerland on the other. The trade of the latter country particularly has enormously increased in the last 5 years, having risen from f.20,000,000 to f.55,000,000, or nearly 200 per cent!—a greater increase than has been presented by any country in the same space of time, and has doubtless grown out of that almost entire freedom of trade which is enjoyed by the Swiss operatives. The following tables will show the transit trade of France with each country.

## TRANSIT TRADE OF FRANCE—COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Switzerland - - -	20,500,000	64,000,000	41,400,000	47,200,000	60,600,000	54,900,000
Great Britain - -	23,000,000	20,200,000	20,900,000	28,500,000	25,500,000	36,000,000
Sardinia - - -	45,800,000	38,100,000	17,500,000	31,800,000	26,200,000	28,700,000
United States - -	9,700,000	13,400,000	11,700,000	14,600,000	8,400,000	20,600,000
Germany - - -	13,300,000	14,100,000	15,100,000	15,200,000	20,400,000	17,100,000
Belgium - - -	20,500,000	14,700,000	13,500,000	13,700,000	13,100,000	10,600,000
Prussia - - -	12,700,000	22,000,000	11,500,000	7,800,000	11,800,000	7,000,000
Other countries -	13,000,000	16,100,000	16,000,000	24,100,000	26,500,000	21,600,000
Total francs,	158,500,000	204,600,000	147,600,000	182,900,000	192,500,000	196,500,000

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Switzerland - - -	41,000,000	46,200,000	43,000,000	49,200,000	40,800,000	55,500,000
Great Britain - - -	33,400,000	39,700,000	24,400,000	46,000,000	34,700,000	44,500,000
United States - - -	41,800,000	63,300,000	29,300,000	34,500,000	66,100,000	40,400,000
Spain - - - - -	12,100,000	14,900,000	13,200,000	13,600,000	14,000,000	14,500,000
Sardinia - - - - -	8,500,000	8,600,000	7,300,000	9,200,000	8,800,000	8,600,000
Brazil - - - - -	4,800,000	6,500,000	5,300,000	4,600,000	5,800,000	7,700,000
Belgium - - - - -	5,400,000	5,500,000	6,100,000	5,200,000	3,700,000	3,500,000
Other countries - - -	11,500,000	19,700,000	19,000,000	20,600,000	18,600,000	21,600,000
Total francs,	158,500,000	204,400,000	147,600,000	182,900,000	192,500,000	196,300,000

This is a most remarkable table in many points of view, and illustrates the peculiarities which attend the trade of each country in a singular degree. We may instance Switzerland, England, and the United States. The first-mentioned has a steady and sound currency, with no protective tariffs. England and the United States have a fluctuating paper currency, which periodically inflates prices to an extraordinary extent. This was the case in 1836 and 1839. In that year of inflation it will be seen that the exports of Swiss goods rose more than 200 per cent, or f.44,000,000; of this f.22,000,000 was sent to the United States, and f.6,000,000 to England. Notwithstanding this enormous increase of exports, Switzerland increased her imports but f.5,000,000. England actually decreased her exports f.3,000,000, and the United States increased but f.4,000,000. The reason is evident, viz: the prices in Switzerland, under a steady currency, remained unchanged, while the enormous inflation in the United States and England favored the sale of her goods to an extraordinary extent, and at the same time prevented Switzerland from purchasing any more of their products. The same general features appertain to the whole trade of France, and indicate that it is destined to increase to a prodigious extent.

ART. IV.—PROGRESS OF POPULATION AND WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES IN FIFTY YEARS,

AS EXHIBITED BY THE DECENNIAL CENSUS TAKEN IN THAT PERIOD.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CENSUS OF 1840, BEING THE SIXTH DECENNIAL ENUMERATION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

THE population was distributed under the same heads by this census as by that of 1830. This, however, also exhibits copious details of every branch of productive industry in the United States, by which we are furnished with authentic data for estimating the revenue and wealth of the Union, and the several states. They will be used for this purpose after the subject of population is disposed of.

The result of the census of 1840, as to population, may be seen in the five following tables,\* viz:—

\* The four first tables having been already published in this work, are now omitted. See Merchants' Magazine, Vol. vi. No. 3, for March, 1842, pages 274, 275, 276, and 277.

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WHITES, FREE COLORED PERSONS, AND SLAVES, OF EACH SEX, IN THE SEVERAL STATES ON THE 1st OF JUNE, 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Maine.....	252,989	247,449	500,438	720	635	1,355	.....	.....	.....	501,793
New Hampshire.....	139,004	145,032	284,036	248	289	537	.....	1	1	284,574
Vermont.....	146,378	144,840	291,218	364	366	730	.....	.....	.....	291,948
Massachusetts.....	360,679	368,351	729,030	4,654	4,014	8,668	.....	.....	.....	737,699
Rhode Island.....	51,362	54,225	105,587	1,413	1,825	3,238	1	4	5	108,830
Connecticut.....	148,300	153,556	301,856	3,891	4,214	8,105	8	9	17	309,978
New York.....	1,207,357	1,171,533	2,378,890	23,809	26,218	50,027	.....	4	4	2,428,921
New Jersey.....	177,055	174,533	351,588	10,780	10,264	21,044	303	371	674	373,306
Pennsylvania.....	844,770	831,345	1,676,115	22,752	25,102	47,854	35	29	64	1,724,033
Delaware.....	25,259	29,302	58,559	8,626	8,293	16,919	1,371	1,234	2,605	78,085
Maryland.....	158,804	159,400	318,204	29,187	32,891	62,078	46,068	43,669	89,737	470,019
District of Columbia..	14,822	15,835	30,657	3,453	4,908	8,361	2,058	2,636	4,694	43,712
Virginia.....	371,223	369,745	740,968	20,094	26,024	49,842	228,861	220,326	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina.....	240,427	244,823	484,870	11,227	11,505	22,732	123,546	122,271	245,817	753,419
South Carolina.....	130,496	128,588	259,084	3,864	4,412	8,276	158,678	168,360	327,038	594,398
Georgia.....	210,534	197,161	407,695	1,374	1,379	2,753	139,335	141,609	280,944	691,392
Florida.....	16,456	11,487	27,943	398	419	817	13,038	12,679	25,717	54,477
Alabama.....	176,692	158,493	335,185	1,030	1,009	2,039	127,360	126,172	253,532	590,756
Mississippi.....	97,256	81,818	179,074	718	651	1,369	98,003	97,208	195,211	375,654
Louisiana.....	89,747	68,710	158,457	11,526	13,976	25,502	86,529	81,923	168,452	352,411
Arkansas.....	42,211	34,363	76,574	248	217	465	10,119	9,816	19,935	97,574
Tennessee.....	325,434	315,193	640,627	2,796	2,728	5,524	91,477	91,582	183,059	829,210
Kentucky.....	305,323	284,930	590,253	3,761	3,556	7,317	91,004	91,254	182,258	779,828
Missouri.....	173,470	150,418	323,888	883	691	1,574	28,742	29,498	58,240	383,702
Ohio.....	775,360	726,762	1,502,122	8,740	8,602	17,342	2	1	3	1,519,467
Indiana.....	352,773	325,925	678,698	3,731	3,434	7,165	1	2	3	685,866
Illinois.....	255,235	217,019	472,254	1,876	1,722	3,598	168	163	331	476,183
Michigan.....	113,395	98,165	211,560	393	314	707	.....	.....	.....	212,267
Wisconsin.....	18,757	11,992	30,749	101	84	185	4	7	11	43,112
Iowa.....	24,256	18,668	42,924	93	79	172	6	10	16	30,945
TOTAL.....	7,249,266	6,939,842	14,189,555	192,550	199,821	386,348	1,240,408	1,240,805	2,487,355	*17,063,353

\* Add Seamen in United States service 6,100—grand total, 17,069,453.

The decennial increase since the census of 1830, was

Of the whole population . . . .	32.67 per cent.—
Of the whites . . . . .	34.66 “
Of the free colored . . . . .	20.88 “
Of the slaves . . . . .	23.81 “
Of the whole colored . . . . .	23.4 “

The distribution of the different classes under this census, compared with that of 1830, was as follows, to wit:

	1840.	1830.
The whites amounted to . . . .	83.16 per cent.	81.90 per cent.
The free colored . . . . .	2.26 “	2.48 “
The slaves . . . . .	14.58 “	15.62 “
	100.	100.

If we compare the increase of numbers shown by this census with that shown by the census of 1830, by adding to the last the proportional increase for two months, we find that the ratio of increase had diminished in the last 10 years (33.92—32.67=) 1.25 per cent. But as the ratio of increase in the largest class, the whites, had, at the same time, experienced an increase, (equal to 0.14 per cent,) the diminution was proportionally enhanced in the two smaller classes, constituting the colored part of the population. Thus the increase of the free colored persons had fallen off from 34.85 to 20.88, or 13.97 per cent, and the slaves from 30.75 to 23.81, or 6.94 per cent.

These differences are so great, compared with any before experienced, as to cast a shade of suspicion over the accuracy of the last enumeration, if they were not capable of explanation.

First, As to the greater rate of increase of the whites. This class has experienced a small advance in its decennial increase since 1820, as, by the census of that year, it was 34.30 per cent, by the fifth census 34.52 per cent, and by the sixth 34.66 per cent. The progressive increase of ratio thus shown is to be ascribed to the known increase of immigration, which, as will be subsequently shown, has augmented at a rate beyond our indigenous multiplication, and which would have manifested itself much more sensibly in the two last enumerations, if there had not been a decline of the natural increase in the old settled states, and if the settlement of Texas had not furnished, for the first time, an instance of emigration of whites from the United States. We have no data for estimating the number of whites who have thus emigrated, but they probably have not been short of 50,000 since 1830, and may have reached to double that number; that is, the loss from this source may be from one half to one per cent of the white population in 1830.

Secondly, The smaller rate of increase of the colored population. This race has also lost by emigration. Slaves have been carried to Texas; some have escaped to the British dominions on this continent; and many free negroes are known to have migrated thither. This class has probably also received fewer accessions than formerly by emancipation. The zeal of abolitionists, by a natural reaction, has had the effect not only of making the holders of slaves less disposed to liberate them, but has also influenced the policy of some of the state legislatures, and created new difficulties in the way of emancipation. These circumstances have had the



greater comparative effect, because before the last ten years, and since 1810, the colored race had received no accessions from abroad, and had sustained little loss from emigration.

We have no means of estimating these separate influences, but we learn how great must have been their united effect when we find that if the increase of the free colored class had been as great in the last ten years, as in the ten preceding, their numbers would have been 44,650 more than it was at the late census; and that if the increase of the slaves had also continued the same, their number would have been 128,000 more than it seems to be at present. A diminution in the rate of decennial increase of the colored race so considerable as to be equivalent to 172,000 persons, may seem to some yet greater than can be reasonably ascribed to the conjoint effects of emigrations to Texas and to British America, and to the extraordinary mortality which was experienced by the slaves transported to the southwestern states during a part of the last decennial term; in which case, there seems to be no alternative but to question the accuracy of this part of the census.

The proportions between the sexes, in the several classes, were as follows, viz:

In the white population, the males exceed the females as 100 to 95.73

“ free colored “ the females exceed the males as 107.14 to 100

“ slave “ the males exceed the females as 100 to 99.55

The proportion of white males was greater than it was in 1830, but that of the colored males was less. The first difference was probably produced by the increased immigration of the whites, and the last by the greater emigration of the colored race—a greater proportion of those who migrate being commonly males.

The males and females of each class were thus distributed, according to age, viz:

1st. *Of the white population—*

	Males.	Females.
Those under 5	17.53 per cent.	17.34 per cent.
5 and under 10	14.13 “	14.22 “
10 and under 15	12.13 “	12.06 “
15 and under 20	10.43 “	11.41 “
20 and under 30	18.24 “	18.06 “
30 and under 40	11.95 “	11.23 “
40 and under 50	7.40 “	7.23 “
50 and under 60	4.34 “	4.39 “
60 and under 70	2.40 “	2.50 “
70 and under 80	1.11 “	1.16 “
80 and under 90	.80 “	.35 “
90 and under 100	.04 “	.05 “
	100	100

2d. *Of the free colored class—*

Those under 10	30.21 per cent.	27.57 per cent.
10 and under 24	28.32 “	28.31 “
24 and under 36	18.93 “	20.86 “
36 and under 55	15.16 “	15.21 “
55 and under 100	7.23 “	7.87 “
100 and upwards	.15 “	.18 “
	100.	100.

3d. Of the slaves—	Males.	Females.
Those under 10	33.91 per cent.	33.97 per cent.
10 and under 24	31.39 “	31.44 “
24 and under 36	18.89 “	19.32 “
36 and under 55	11.65 “	11.22 “
55 and under 100	4.11 “	4. “
100 and upwards	.06 “	.05 “
	100.	100.

The above proportions do not materially vary from those of the preceding census. The chief difference is, that in all the classes the proportion of those under ten years of age was less in 1840 than in 1830, as may be thus seen, viz :

The number of					
whites,	under 10	was, in 1830,	32.53 p'ct.	in 1840,	31.63 p'ct.
free colored,	“ 10 “	“	30.11 “	“	28.88 “
slaves,	“ 10 “	“	34.09 “	“	33.93 “

Table showing the population in the slaveholding states, and how it was distributed among the three classes on the first of June, 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	PER CENTAGE OF		
					Wh'ets.	Free color'd.	Slaves.
Delaware,.....	78,085	58,561	16,919	2,605	74.9	21.7	3.4
Maryland,.....	470,019	318,204	62,078	89,737	67.7	13.2	19.1
D. of Columbia,...	43,712	30,657	8,361	4,694	70.1	10.7	19.1
Virginia,.....	1,239,797	740,968	49,842	448,987	59.8	4.	36.2
North Carolina, ..	753,419	484,870	22,732	245,817	64.4	3.	32.6
South Carolina,...	594,398	259,084	8,276	327,038	43.6	1.4	55.
Georgia,.....	691,392	407,695	2,753	280,944	59.	.4	40.6
Florida,.....	54,477	27,943	817	25,717	51.3	1.5	47.2
Alabama,.....	590,756	335,185	2,039	253,532	56.7	.3	42.9
Mississippi,.....	375,654	179,074	1,369	195,211	47.6	.4	52.
Louisiana,.....	352,411	158,457	25,502	168,452	44.9	7.2	47.8
Arkansas,.....	97,574	77,174	465	19,935	78.5	1.1	20.4
Tennessee,.....	829,210	640,627	5,524	183,059	77.2	.7	22.1
Kentucky,.....	779,828	590,253	7,317	182,258	75.7	.9	23.4
Missouri,.....	383,702	323,888	1,574	58,240	84.4	.4	15.2
TOTAL,.....	7,334,434	4,682,640	215,568	2,436,226	63.41	2.92	33.67

It appears from the preceding table, that the whites, in the slaveholding states, have in the last ten years gained on both classes of the colored population; but that in Mississippi, as well as South Carolina and Louisiana, the number of slaves exceeds that of the white population.

## ART. V.—COMMERCIAL VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES.

## CHAPTER VI.

VOYAGE OF WILLIAM RUTTER—METRICAL NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE BY ROBERT BAKER—HIS ADVENTURES IN AN OPEN BOAT—VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN DAVID CARLET, 1564—PROGRESS OF ENGLISH COMMERCE—SPANISH JEALOUSY AND FRAUD—GALLANT ADVENTURE OF THE PRIMROSE—TWO VOYAGES TO BENIN, BEYOND GUINEA, BY JAMES WELSH.

Numerous accounts of voyages from this time, which we have not space even to mention, are preserved in Hakluyt, and other voluminous collections. Among the rest a voyage was made to Guinea in 1562, by William Rutter, which had the advantage of being described both in verse and prose. The metrical version was made by Robert Baker, one of the factors; the other was contained in a letter from Rutter to his principal. The first was published in the first edition of Hakluyt, but was left out and its place supplied by Rutter's letter in the second edition.

The expedition, which consisted of the *Minion* and *Primrose*, does not seem to have been very successful. They met with the usual sea adventures of those days, when there reigned a continual state of warfare upon the ocean, no matter what were the relations of the different nations of Europe on shore. The best friends by land appear to have attacked each other without any compunction at sea. It is true that the continual succession of wars furnished them often with a good excuse for violence, and led them to suspect in every strange sail an enemy; but there were repeated instances where inveterate hostilities were carried on between trading ships of nations who were notoriously on the most amicable terms; and the commercial expeditions of the day were generally fitted out with an eye to plunder as well as trade.

Rutter had several fights with Portuguese ships, and with the negroes, and succeeded in obtaining two butts of grain and one hundred and sixty-six elephant's teeth. His crews, as in most all African voyages at the time and since, suffered severely from the climate, not over twenty of his men being left able to work the ships.

The next year, Baker, author of the poetical account of Rutter's adventures, who at the time had resolved never again to encounter the dangers and difficulties of an African voyage, was induced to take charge of another expedition. Leaving England, they came across two French ships, attacked the largest, and after a hard fight captured her, and took her into a port in Spain, where they disposed of her cargo.

Arrived on the coast of Guinea, Captain Baker got out his boat, and with eight men started for the shore to open a trade. When near the shore a violent gale arose, which forced the ships from their anchors and drove them out to sea. The boat sought some place of shelter along shore, but not finding any, was compelled to lie to in momentary expectation of swamping during the whole storm. Next morning the ships returned to the station, and remained for some time looking for the boat, but the mist prevented them from seeing, and concluding that it must have been lost, they gave up the search, and set sail for England.

"Captain Baker, and his companions in distress, having been three days without any food, at length landed, and having exchanged some wares for roots and such other provisions as they had, put to sea again in pursuit of the ships which they still supposed to be before them. Thus they continued twelve days ranging the shore, where they saw nothing but thick

woods and deserts full of wild beasts, which often appeared, and at sunset came in herds to the seaside, where they lay down or played upon the sand, and sometimes to cool themselves flounced into the water. It would have been diverting at another time to see how archly the elephant would fill his trunk and then spout it upon the rest. Besides deer, wild boars, and antelopes, Mr. Baker saw many strange kinds of creatures which he never before beheld."

They landed frequently and had communication with the natives, purchasing from them water, palm wine, fish, and honey, by which they were kept from starving. But their strength was rapidly reduced by grief, fatigue, and want of rest. Working along shore, they found that they had arrived at the gold-coast, which they ascertained from the negroes speaking Portuguese, and from their coming with weights and scales to trade. Their visitors inquired after the ships to which they belonged, and were told that they were a little distance at sea and would soon arrive. It was now necessary to take some resolution as to the course they were to pursue. All further search for the ships was useless. They had now been twenty days huddled together, without space to stir or lie down, frequently without food for three days, and exposed to the exhausting heats by day and violent squalls and rains at night. Their joints began to swell with the scurvy, and their legs to be paralyzed from want of exercise. In this condition, Mr. Baker addressed his companions, telling them that it was evident that they could not keep to the boat much longer, and that something must be decided upon, and that a choice of three courses was before them. "The first was to repair to the castle of the Mina, which was not far, and deliver themselves up to the Portuguese, who were Christians, if they could expect any more humanity from them on that account. However, he told them that the worst that could happen to them would be to be hanged out of their misery. The next course was to throw themselves upon the courtesy of the negroes. As to this expedient, Mr. Baker told them that it was a very discouraging one, for that he could not see what favor was to be hoped for from a beastly savage people, whose condition was worse than that of any slave; that possibly they might be cannibals, and then they were to go to pot at once without ceremony; that in case they should not, their customs were so opposite to the European, that they could not possibly comply with them. That it was not to be imagined that they who had always fed upon the flesh of animals could live upon roots and herbs. That being accustomed to wear clothes, they could not for shame go naked, and expose those parts of their bodies to view which from infancy had been covered: that in case they could get the better of their modesty in this point, yet for want of that defence against the sunbeams which they had always been used to, their bodies would be grievously tormented, as well as emaciated, and their spirits exhausted by the scorching heats.

"The last course they had to take, was to stay in the boat and die miserably there. But as they seemed willing to run any risk by land rather than continue pent up in such a narrow compass, subject to all the inclemencies of the weather, day and night, as well as liable to be famished for want of victuals, Mr. Baker, in conclusion, gave it as his opinion with regard to the other two methods, that more trust and confidence was to be put in the Portuguese, who had been baptized, than in the negroes, who lived in a brutish manner."

The result showed that Mr. Baker was very much mistaken in his opinion. Adopting his advice, they hoisted sail and directed their course towards the Portuguese castle, which was twenty leagues distant. Arrived close into the castle, their hearts failed them, and they would have returned, but a shot fired by the Portuguese fell within a yard of them, and they judged it best to row quickly to the shore and learn their fate. To their great surprise, as they came on the Portuguese commenced firing into them, but at length they got close to the castle walls and beneath the cannon; but the assault continued with stones thrown from the castle, and bodies of negroes began to attack them with arrows. This uncivil treatment demanded some return, and the Englishmen went to work with their bows and fire-arms. After dropping a few of the negroes and some of the Portuguese, who flourished about upon the walls in long white shirts, they coolly hoisted sail and stood off in search of a more friendly place.

Having had so rough a reception from the Portuguese, they resolved to try the negroes. Sailing back about thirty leagues, they cast anchor and opened a communication with the natives, by whom they were well received. To those who came off to them they gave presents. "The news of the arrival of such generous strangers brought the king's son on board. As soon as he came, Mr. Baker began movingly to explain their case to him, making great lamentations, and giving him to understand by signs that they were quite undone, had lost their ships, and were almost famished; at the same time offering him all the goods they had in the boat, provided he would take them under his protection.

"The negro chief, moved by the tears which fell plentifully from the eyes of all, refused the present, and bade them be comforted. He forthwith went ashore to know his father's pleasure, and presently returning, invited them to land." This they undertook to do, but the sea running high, their boat capsized, and they were with difficulty rescued by the negroes from the surf. Provisions were furnished them, and in a short time they recovered from their fatigue. The negroes, however, in time grew careless of their wants, and although they offered not to molest them, they suffered them to shift for themselves, and get a living as they best could, which was rather a difficult matter for the natives themselves. They were compelled to range the woods for berries and roots, and to go naked, as their clothes in time dropped off from them in rags. Their privations and exposure aided the effects of the climate, and in a short time they were reduced by death to three. At length, when abandoned by hope, a French ship appeared, received them on board and conveyed them to France, where they were detained as prisoners, and where Mr. Baker composed his metrical narrative of his adventures.

In 1564 an expedition was got up under the command of Captain David Carlet. No regular narrative was written, and all that is known of the voyage is from extracts from Sir John Hawkins' Second Voyage to the West Indies, preserved in Hakluyt, who also gives the terms of an agreement entered into at a meeting of the projectors. The ships were the *Minion*, a queen's ship, the *John Baptist*, of London, and the *Merlin*, owned by Mr. Genson.

"The chief adventurers were Sir William Gerard, Sir William Chester, Sir Thomas Lodge, Anthony Hickman, and Edward Castelin. They all met on the eleventh of July, 1564, at Sir William Gerard's, to consult measures for setting forward the voyage; at which meeting they came to



several resolutions. First, that Francis Ashbie should be sent to Deptford to Mr. Genson, for his letters to Peter Pet to set about rigging the *Minion*, at the charges of the queen. After which he was to repair to Gellingham, with money to defray the adventurers' charges there. Second, that each of the five partners should call upon their partners to advance, towards new rigging and victualling, £29 10s. 6d. out of every hundred. Third, that each of the five partners should deposit fifty pounds towards the said occasions. Fourth, in case Mr. Genson gave his consent that the *Merlin* should be brought round from Bristol to Hampton, that a letter should be obtained under his hand before order was given for the same."

A few leagues from port this expedition was encountered by the one under Hawkins, afterwards Sir John, who was making his second voyage to the West Indies, in command of the *Jesus*, of Lubec, and three other ships. The squadrons saluted each other, when the *Minion* put back to ascertain the reason why the *Merlin* lagged so far behind. A storm came on and separated the ships, and Hawkins putting into Ferrol, in Spain, was joined by the *Minion*, from whom he learned the accident that had happened to the *Merlin*. Through carelessness her magazine had exploded, killing several men, and shattering her so that she soon sunk. Her crew were fortunately saved by a brigantine which happened to be near.

Both squadrons left Ferrol together, and kept company together until they came within sight of Teneriffe, when the *Minion* and John Baptist stopped at the islands, and the *Jesus* and her companions stood on their course to the West Indies.

Hawkins afterwards learned from Captain Bon Temps, of the *Green Dragon*, a French vessel, which had met the *Minion* on the coast of Guinea, that the ships were driven off by the Portuguese galleys, that Captain Carlet, with his boat's crew, had been betrayed by the negroes into the hands of the Portuguese, by whom they were made prisoners, and that the ships had lost so many men from the climate and from the want of fresh water, that it was doubtful if those that remained would be strong enough to work the vessels home, so that the voyage was a complete failure.

The progress of English commercial enterprise had by this time fully aroused the jealousy of the Spanish and Portuguese, who were now united under one government, and all possible means were resorted to to prevent the extension of their trade. The Spaniards are accused of having recourse to all kinds of fraud when force would not answer, and with violating without scruple the most solemn oaths and engagements. But as these are all exparte statements, they must be received with some grains of allowance; or rather they must be considered in connection with the violence and injustice with which in many instances the faults of the Spaniards were repaid. All merchant ships had to go armed, until at last, as the editor of Astley states, "the resentment of the nation being inflamed by their repeated treacheries and depredations, they began to send out fleets on purpose to annoy their coasts and disturb their navigation." Nothing is in this intimated of the irresistible temptation to plunder afforded by the rich Spanish treasure-ships, which generally fully repaid, if it did not induce, most of the maritime expeditions of the English.

Hakluyt gives the translation of an order of the Spanish king, apprising the governors of the different provinces, that it was his intention to fit out a great fleet in the Tagus, and directing them to seize with all

secrecy and dissimulation upon any vessels that were then, or might be afterwards, upon the coast or in the ports belonging to Holland, Ireland, Germany, England, and other provinces in rebellion against him, and upon their goods, arms, and munitions.

The enforcement of this order gave occasion to the crew of an English merchant vessel to perform a feat, which is perhaps worthy of notice. The account is to be found in Astley, and is justly entitled "The gallant behavior and escape of the *Primrose*, of London, from *Bilboa*, in *Biscay*."

This vessel, the *Primrose*, of one hundred and fifty tons, arrived off *Bilboa* on the twenty-fifth of May, 1585, and was immediately boarded by the corregidor of the province, and six others seeming to be merchants. They brought with them some spirit, and were very polite and courteous in their demeanor to Mr. Foster, the master, who entertained them very politely in return. His suspicions were however excited by the return of two or three of the party to the shore, but he did not choose to exhibit any distrust before his remaining guests, although "he told his mind to some of his ship's crew." In a short time there came towards them a ship's boat containing seventy persons, merchants and others, and a little astern another with twenty-four persons. They came up alongside, and the corregidor, with three or four men, stepped on board. Mr. Foster requested that no more might be allowed to come on board, which was readily promised, but in a moment or two the Spaniards poured in after their leaders, with their rapiers and other weapons.

They immediately took possession of every thing in a tumultuous manner. Some planted themselves under the deck, some entered the cabins, and others looked about for their prey. Then the corregidor, having an officer with him who bore a white rod in his hand, spoke thus to the master of the ship: "Yield yourself, for you are the king's prisoner." Hereupon the master said to his men, "We are betrayed." Forthwith some of the Spaniards set daggers to his heart, making a show as if they would kill him, which put him into a terrible consternation, as well as the ship's crew, who concluded they should all be instantly slain. Their interest however was not to murder, but to bring them to shore. However, some of them, roused by the danger they saw the master was in, and reflecting that they could hope for nothing but present death if once they landed among the Spaniards, resolved to rescue themselves out of their hands, or die in the attempt.

"This resolution was no sooner taken, but they immediately laid hold of the javelins, lances, boar-spears, and fire-arms which they had set in readiness before, encouraging one another to exert their valor. They had five calivers ready charged, which was all their small shot. Of a sudden, those that were under the hatches let fly at the Spaniards, who were over their heads, which so amazed them that they could hardly tell which way to run, imagining that the English were much better provided with powder and shot than was the case. Others dealt about them so courageously with their cutting weapons, that they disabled two or three Spaniards at every stroke. Hereupon some of them desired the master to command his men to hold their hands, but he answered that such was the resolution of the English in their own defence, that they would slay them and him too if he should propose the thing to them.

"By this time their blood ran in streams about the ship; some of them were shot in between the legs, the bullets issuing forth at their breasts—

others had their heads cloven by swords, others were thrust through the body with pikes, and many of the rest grievously wounded, so that they began to run out faster than they came in. Such was their hurry and confusion in endeavoring to escape, that they rather tumbled or threw themselves overboard with their weapons in their hands, than went off—some falling into the sea, and others getting into the boats and making all the haste they could towards the city; and this is to be noticed, that although a great number of them came thither, only a small company of them returned. Of the English only one was killed and six hurt. After all, it was dismal to behold how the Spaniards lay swimming in the sea, and were not able to save their lives.”

Thus was the *Primrose* cleared of her treacherous visiters; and if we consider that they were as four to one, well armed, and had actual possession, it must be allowed that it was an exceedingly gallant achievement—one that can hardly be surpassed by any thing in the annals of the military marine. It is not, however, the only instance of the kind that the merchant service has to boast. The gallantry of the English and American commercial marine would fill volumes of exciting and brilliant adventure.

Of the miserable Spaniards driven overboard from the *Primrose*, four were saved by the English, among whom was the *corregidor*, who was governor of one hundred cities and towns, and who had about him the king's secret order under which he had made the attempt to seize the ship. He offered large sums to be put on shore, but Foster would not consent, and he was taken a prisoner to England, where the *Primrose* safely arrived in June.

In 1588, a voyage was made to Benin, beyond Guinea, an account of which was written by the master, James Welsh. It is the last of the early African voyages of the English that we can notice, as the voyages to the East Indies, the first of which was performed the year after, will demand our attention in the next chapter.

The expedition was got up by Bird and Newton, two London merchants, and consisted of the *Richard*, of one hundred tons, and a pinnace. Starting on the twelfth of October, they were weather-bound for several weeks and did not get fairly to sea until December. On the second of January they came in sight of the African coast near the *Rio del Oro*; the eighteenth they were off Cape Mesurado, and on the fourteenth of February they anchored in the river Benin, now known to be one of the mouths of the Niger. Here they anchored in the road, as there was not enough water to carry the vessel over the bar, and sent the pinnace and boat, into which they had transferred the principal part of their merchandise, up the river to a place called Gotto. From thence they sent up negroes to the city of Benin, to apprise the king of their coming, and their desire to trade. He directed them to come up to court, and sent two hundred negroes to carry their goods, as the pinnace could get no further by water.

Arrived at court, they were at first prevented from seeing the king on account of a religious feast, but they received every assurance of friendship. On the first of March they were admitted to the king's presence, who made a courteous answer to their demand as to traffic. Next day there were sent twelve baskets of pepper, and a little every day until the ninth of March, when they had collected sixty-four cerons of pepper, and twenty-eight elephant's teeth, with which the pinnace went off to the ship.

By this time the climate began to show its usual effects, and the master and all of the crew of the pinnace were sick. On the thirteenth the pinnace again returned from an expedition up the river, bringing some elephant's teeth and a hundred and fifty more cerons or sacks of pepper.

The sickness had now made such progress that they were compelled to give up the trade and start for home with such pepper and teeth as they had obtained. "At coming away, the veadore or governor of the city of Benin, told them that if they could stay any longer, he would use all possible expedition to bring in more commodities. But the sickness so increased and continued, that by the time the rest got on board, so many of the ship's company were sick and dead that none of them expected to get home alive, but to leave their ship and bones behind. It was with the greatest difficulty that they could get up their anchors, but having done it at last, they left the pinnace and set sail homeward."

On leaving the coast the men began to recover, but in passing the Cape de Verds they were taken worse, and had they not luckily met with a bark belonging to the same owners, from which they had six men, they would not have been able to work their way home.

The history of this voyage is the history of a thousand that have been made since to that most dangerous gulf, the Bight of Benin. Many of them have however been much more disastrous, and there have been instances where whole crews have been swept off within a few days, leaving not a single officer or man to take charge of the ship. The disastrous results of the recent British expedition up the Niger prove the virulence of the climate at the present day.

In 1590 the same master made a second voyage to Benin, taking out a cargo of broadcloths, kersies, baize, linen, iron, bracelets of copper, coral, hawk-bells, horse-tails, hats, &c., and bringing home five hundred and eighty-nine sacks of pepper, one hundred and fifty elephant's teeth, and thirty-two barrels of palm oil.

In this voyage they suffered less from the climate than in the first, which was partly attributed by the captain to a way he had of preserving his water fresh; so that the water that came from the river Benin on the first of April, 1591, was perfectly sweet in June, 1592. The secret however is not explained.

#### ART. VI.—CONSTRUCTION AND FIRST VOYAGE OF THE GRIFFIN;

A VESSEL BUILT BY LA SALLE AND HIS COMPANIONS IN 1679, NEAR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, AND WHICH SAILED FROM THENCE TO GREEN BAY, AND WAS LOST ON HER RETURN VOYAGE.—TAKEN FROM THE NARRATIVE OF FATHER HENNESSIN.

*To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine :*

In an old French work in my possession, printed in 1698, entitled, "*An account of the discovery of a very great country situated in America*," by Father Hennessin, I find an account of the building of the first vessel that navigated the waters of the western lakes.

I am aware that Father Hennessin has been charged by Charlevoix, and subsequent writers, on his authority, with being a "*great liar*;" but I believe the volume of travels first published by him, and in which the above is contained, is now generally admitted to be authentic.

In a subsequent volume, published after the death of La Salle, and from whose fame as first discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi, he wished to detract, Hennessin gives an account of his descent to the mouth of the Mississippi, and which, being evidently fictitious, has cast suspicion upon his former publication.

Since the vast increase of the commerce of the western lakes, there is a peculiar interest connected with the construction and voyage of the adventurous bark of La Salle; and as the work from which I have translated the account is very rare, I have made, and herewith send an abstract of the same, which will be found more full and satisfactory than the one contained in the first volume of the collections of the New York Historical Society; and its publication at this time, in connection with your articles on "Early Commercial Voyages and Discoveries in America," may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. "MARQUETTE."

LE GRIFFON.

Previous to the year 1679, the intrepid Jesuits, in their ardent desire to Christianize the ignorant savages, performed their long and toilsome voyages to those parts west and south of Lake Michigan, in bark canoes, after the manner of the savages, traders, and *courieurs du bois*, either through the River St. Lawrence, Niagara, and the lakes, or by ascending the Ottawa river to the source of one of its western branches, and thence by portages, through Nepissing lake and the River des Francais, by which they reached Lake Huron. The latter route was generally preferred, the distance being several hundred miles less, although the occurrence of numerous rapids, requiring tedious and difficult portages, often decided them in favor of the former. The Sieur de la Salle, a native of Rouen, in France, who conceived the design of building the Griffin, was a man of genius and courage. Desirous of prosecuting the discoveries which the bold Marquette had opened, La Salle and his little band left Fort Frontenac (now Kingston) on the 18th of November, 1678, on board a vessel of 40 tons burden, and 16 men, commanded by Sieur de la Motte, which was the first vessel that sailed on Lake Ontario. They arrived in the mouth of the Niagara river on the 6th of December, and chanted the *Te Deum* as they entered its beautiful stream. After remaining one day at the mouth of the river, they ascended its current in a canoe for six miles, in search of a convenient place for building. The rapids above Lewistown preventing them from advancing further by water, they continued their search nine miles by land, and not finding a soil proper for cultivation, they encamped above the falls at the mouth of a small river now called Chipewa creek. The snow being a foot deep, they were obliged to remove it before encamping. The next day they retraced their steps to their vessel, meeting in their route numbers of deer and wild turkeys. Their commander, the Sieur de la Motte, no longer able to endure the rigor of such a life, returned to Fort Frontenac. The wind continuing contrary the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, the party left with the vessel were unable to ascend the river to the point where they had determined to erect some buildings. On the 15th La Salle placed Father Hennessin at the rudder, and three of their company towed the vessel as far as the Great Rock, or mountain ridge at Lewistown, where they moored their vessel to the bank. The next day they built a cabin of stakes or palisades.

The neighboring Senecas being extremely jealous of their constructing



a fort, they pretended it was only a magazine in which to store the goods which should be brought for the purpose of trade.

On the 27th of December the Sieur de la Motte, accompanied by Hennessin and seven of their companions, went on an embassy with presents to a village of the Senecas called *Tegarondies*, (near Geneseo,) about 96 miles distant. After 5 days' march they arrived at the village, and were well received. After holding a council and delivering their presents they returned, but without effecting the object of their mission. Their presents were received, but the suspicions and jealousies of the cunning savage were not allayed. On the 14th of January they arrived at their little cabin on the banks of the Niagara, worn out with the fatigue of the embassy, right glad to exchange their coarse fare of Indian corn for the white fish, just then in the season, and which were pronounced to be the finest fish in the world. On the 20th of January M. de la Salle returned from Fort Frontenac, whither he had gone for provisions, and necessities for the vessel he intended building above the falls, but his bark, through the carelessness of the pilot, was wrecked on the south side of Lake Ontario, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Niagara; nothing was saved but the anchors and cables. Such a calamity would have dispirited any one but the enterprising La Salle.

In the mean time the construction of a fortification was commenced at the mouth of the river on the site of the present Fort Niagara; but the jealous savages soon discovered the design, and it was temporarily discontinued, and a building surrounded with palisades substituted.

It now became necessary for La Salle, in furtherance of his object, to construct a vessel above the falls of Niagara, sufficiently large to transport the men and goods necessary to carry on a profitable trade with the savages residing on the western lakes. On the 22d of January, 1679, they went 6 miles above the falls to the mouth of a small creek, and there built a dock convenient for the construction of their vessel.\*

On the 26th of January the keel and other pieces being ready, La Salle requested Father Hennessin to drive the first bolt, but the modesty of the good father's profession prevented.

During this rigorous winter La Salle determined to return to Fort Frontenac; and leaving the dock in charge of an Italian named *Chevalier Touti*, he started, accompanied by Father Hennessin as far as Lake Ontario; from thence he traversed the dreary forests to Fort Frontenac on foot, with only two companions and a dog which drew his baggage on a sled, subsisting on nothing but parched corn, and even that failed him two days' journey from the fort. In the mean time the building of the vessel went on under the suspicious eyes of the neighboring savages, although the most part of them had gone to war beyond Lake Erie. One of them, feigning intoxication, attempted the life of the blacksmith, who defended himself successfully with a red-hot bar of iron. The timely warning of

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\* There can be but little doubt that the place they selected for building their bark, was the mouth of Cayuga Creek, about 6 miles above the falls. Governor Cass says, "the vessel was launched at Erie." Schoolcraft in his journal says, "near Buffalo;" and the historian Bancroft locates the site at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek. Hennessin says the mouth of the creek was two leagues above the great falls; the mouth of the Tonawanda is more than twice that distance, and the Cayuga is the only stream that answers to the description.

a friendly squaw averted the burning of their vessel on the stocks, which was designed by the savages. The workmen were almost disheartened by frequent alarms, and would have abandoned the work had they not been cheered by the good father, who represented the great advantage their perseverance would afford, and how much their success would redound to the glory of God. These and other inducements accelerated the work, and the vessel was soon ready to be launched, though not entirely finished. Chanting the *Te Deum*, and firing three guns, they committed her to the river amid cries of joy, and swung their hammocks in security from the wild beasts and still more dreaded Indians.

When the Senecas returned from their expedition they were greatly astonished at the floating fort, "which struck terror among all the savages who lived on the great lakes and rivers within 1,500 miles." Hennessin ascended the river in a bark canoe, with one of his savage companions, as far as Lake Erie. They twice poled the canoe up the rapids, and sounded the lake for the purpose of ascertaining its depth. He reported that with a favorable strong north or northwest wind the vessel could ascend to the lake, and then sail without difficulty over its whole extent. Soon after the vessel was launched and anchored in the current of Niagara about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the lake, Hennessin left it for Fort Frontenac, and returning with La Salle and two other fathers, Gabriel and Zenobe Mambre, anchored in the Niagara the 30th of July, 1679. On the 4th of August they reached the dock where the ship was built, which he calls distant 18 miles from Lake Ontario, and proceeded from thence in a bark canoe to their vessel, which they found at anchor three miles from the "beautiful Lake Erie."

The vessel was of 60 tons burden, completely rigged and found with all necessities, arms, provisions, and merchandise; it had 7 small pieces of cannon on board, two of which were of brass. There was a griffin flying at the jib-boom, and an eagle above. There were also all the ordinary ornaments and other fixtures which usually grace a ship of war.

They endeavored many times to ascend the current of the Niagara into Lake Erie without success, the wind not being strong enough. Whilst they were thus detained, La Salle employed a few of his men in clearing some land on the Canadian shore opposite the vessel, and in sowing some vegetable seeds for the benefit of those who might happen to inhabit that place.

At length the wind being favorable, they lightened the vessel by sending most of the crew on shore, and with the aid of their sails and ten or a dozen men at the tow-lines, ascended the current into Lake Erie. Thus on the 7th of August, 1679, the first vessel set sail on the untried waters of Lake Erie. They steered southwest, after having chanted the never-failing *Te Deum*, and discharged their artillery in the presence of a vast number of Seneca warriors. It had been reported to our voyagers that Lake Erie was full of breakers and sand-banks, which rendered a safe navigation impossible; they therefore kept the lead going, sounding from time to time.

After sailing without difficulty through Lake Erie, they arrived on the 11th of August at the mouth of the Detroit river, sailing up which they arrived in Lake St. Clair, to which they gave the name it bears. After being detained several days by contrary winds at the mouth of the St. Clair river, they at length succeeded in entering Lake Huron on the 23d of August, chanting *Te Deum* through gratitude for a safe navigation thus far.

Passing along the eastern shore of the lake, they sailed with a fresh and favorable wind until evening, when the wind suddenly veered, driving them across Saginaw Bay, (Sackinaw.) The storm raged until the 24th, and was succeeded by a calm which continued until the next day noon, (25th,) when they pursued their course until midnight. As they doubled a point which advanced into the lake, they were suddenly struck by a furious wind, which forced them to run behind the cape for safety. On the 26th the violence of the storm compelled them to send down their top-masts and yards, and to stand in, for they could find neither anchorage or shelter. It was then the stout heart of La Salle failed him; the whole crew fell upon their knees to say their prayers and prepare for death, except the pilot, whom they could not compel to follow their example, and who on the contrary "*did nothing all that while but curse and swear against M. La Salle, who had brought him thither to make him perish in a nasty lake, and lose the glory he had acquired by his long and happy navigations on the ocean.*" On the 27th, favored with less adverse winds, they arrived during the night at Missillimackinack and anchored in the bay, where they report 6 fathoms of water, and clay bottom. This bay they state is protected on the southwest, west, and northwest, but open to the south. The savages were struck dumb with astonishment at the size of their vessel, and the noise of their guns. Here they regaled themselves on the delicious trout, which they describe as being from 50 to 60 lbs. in weight, and as affording the savages their principal subsistence. On the 2d of September they left Mackinaw, entered Lake Michigan, (Illinois,) and sailed 40 leagues to an island at the mouth of the Bay of Puans, (Green Bay.) From this place La Salle determined to send back the ship laden with furs to Niagara. The pilot and five men embarked in her, and on the 18th she fired a gun and set sail on her return, with a favorable wind. Nothing more was heard from her, and she undoubtedly foundered in Lake Huron with all on board. Her cargo was rich, and valued at 60,000 livres.

Thus ended the first voyage of the first ship that sailed over the western lakes. What a contrast is presented between the silent waves and unbroken forests which witnessed the course of that adventurous bark, and the busy hum of commerce which now rises from the fertile borders, and the thousand ships and smoking palaces which now furrow the surface of those inland seas!

#### ART. VII.—MERCANTILE BIOGRAPHY.—THE MERCHANT CAPTAIN.

SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, BART.

WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Cornwall, in England; whence he came to this country as early as 1676, seeking his fortune on the rough shores of New England, which had been so quaintly eulogized by their worthy discoverer, "Captain John Smith, sometymes governor in those countryes, and admirall of New England." Various apocryphal stories are told of his early proceedings in the country. One represents, that he, in company with a Mr. Gibbons, of Topsham, in England, first settled on the Isles of Shoals; but finding themselves rather restricted in their operations, each set up a stick, and

waited patiently for the course which Providence should mark out for them to take, in the direction of the sticks as they fell! Gibbons' stick fell to the northeast, and Pepperrell's towards the northwest. Both followed these courses with great enthusiasm; Gibbons going into that part of Maine, since known as the Waldo patent, and Pepperrell settling at Kittery Point, near the mouth of the Piscataqua. Another account informs us that he settled at the Isles of Shoals as a fisherman, and was so poor for some time after his arrival, that the lady to whom he paid his addresses at the Shoals, would not listen to him. In a few years, however, by dint of industry and frugality, he acquired enough to send out a brig, which he loaded, to Hull. The lady now came forward and gave her consent; and after their marriage, they removed to Kittery Point. Certain it is, that he removed to Kittery Point soon after his arrival in this country, where he married a Miss Bray, daughter of John Bray, a respectable shipwright of Kittery. He engaged extensively in the fisheries, at that time the great and profitable business of most of the settlers. Having amassed a large property in these and other commercial pursuits, he became a magistrate, and died on the 15th of February, 1734, aged 86. He is said to have been a religious man, exemplary in his deportment, honorable in all his dealings, and left behind him, what is better than a thousand flattering eulogies and fulsome epitaphs—a good name.

Sir William Pepperrell, the subject of this notice, was born in 1696. He was the only son, having two sisters, one of whom, Mary P., died 18th April, 1766, having been the widow of Hon. John Frost, the Rev. Dr. Colman, and the Rev. B. Prescott. The other sister married the Hon. John Newmarch. He received from his parents a religious as well as a mercantile education. His mother was a very pious woman, and the early instructions of his parents exercised no feeble influence over the whole course of his life, and to them might justly be referred that spirit of devotion which marked his after career.

Mr. Pepperrell married (March 16th, 1723) Mary Hirst, the daughter of Grove Hirst, of Boston, and the granddaughter of Judge Sewall.\* Allen records an anecdote relating to his courtship which is quite amusing. When he first saw her in 1722, at the house of the Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, her relative, his visit was very unwelcome to Joseph, the son of Mr. M., who in his journal has recorded that he was bewildered by the attractions of the young lady. It is no wonder that the pretensions of the schoolmaster could not rival those of Mr. P., the heir of a man of wealth, who also conducted the affair with much skill, making presents of gold rings, a large hoop, and other articles of dress, thus awakening a little vanity, which drew upon Miss Hirst, who in the preceding year had made a profession of religion, the remonstrances of her sober friends.

Mr. Pepperrell was chosen one of his majesty's council about the year

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\* He had two children; a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk, of Kittery; and a son, Andrew, who graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and died March 1st, 1751. Col. Sparhawk had several children; one of whom, William, assumed the name and title of Sir William, but dying in London in 1816, the title became extinct.

Lady Mary Pepperrell died at her seat in Kittery, Nov. 25th, 1789. Her natural and acquired powers were said to be highly respectable, and she was much admired for her wit and sweetness of manners.

1727, which office he retained, by annual re-elections, to the time of his death. During eighteen years of the thirty-two, he was *first* in the council. His services, in this department of his public life, were highly honorable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the province. His practical knowledge and experience enabled him to see the bearing of public measures upon the private interest, and to prepare for obstacles in legislation unforeseen by councillors of less sagacity. These qualities rendered him extremely popular, both with the government and the people, and were thoroughly tested during the long continuance of his councillorship. He was also early in life chosen to represent his town in the "Great and General Court," and in all his public offices, "he ever approved himself a true friend to the interest and prosperity of the province, by his cheerful concurrence in enacting laws, planning measures, and prosecuting schemes for the public good." The country had few, if any, more zealous advocates for, or defenders of, its liberties and privileges.

When the New England provinces determined to attempt the reduction of Louisbourg, Mr. Pepperrell was selected and commissioned as commander-in-chief. Had military skill and experience been required in the selection of a general in this case (says Belknap) the expedition must have been entirely given up, for there was not a man in New England, in these respects, qualified for the command. Fidelity, resolution, and popularity were to supply the place of military talents; and Pepperrell was the possessor of these. A note, found among Pepperrell's papers, written to him from Boston, while he was at Louisbourg, intimates a reason for his election. "You were made general, being a *popular man*, most likely to raise soldiers soonest." This was necessary, for the army was an army of volunteers, who could only be enlisted under the auspices of a man whom they loved and respected. In the "Address of his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives," they say, "that his (Pepperrell's) appointment gave them great satisfaction and hopes," and that "no mercenary or vain considerations induced him to accept of this difficult and hazardous service; nothing but a zeal for his majesty's interest, and an ardent affection for the good of his fellow-subjects could have carried him from the most affluent fortune among us, and from the head of his majesty's Council, the highest honor his native country could put upon him."

Some self-denial indeed was required, that he should consent to take the command. His private business and domestic affairs required constant attention, and it was no mean sacrifice to tear himself from his family to engage in an expedition so doubtful and hazardous. His commission (31st January, 1744) appointed him commander-in-chief of all the forces, by land and sea, raised and to be raised for the expedition. Before accepting the command, he consulted the celebrated George Whitefield, who was then preaching in New England. Whitefield at first discouraged the expedition, telling him that he "did not think the scheme very promising; that the eyes of all would be on him; if it should not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain would reproach him; if it should succeed, many would regard him with envy, and endeavor to eclipse his glory; that he ought, therefore, to go with a 'single eye,' and then he would find his strength proportioned to his necessity." After some hesitation, he was finally induced to favor the expedition, and furnished a motto for the flag, which, it has been remarked, gave to the enterprise the air of a crusade—"NIL DESPERANDUM, CHRISTO DUCE."



After many difficulties and vexatious delays incident to such expeditions, the troops finally embarked on the 24th March, 1745. There were about four thousand in all, of whom Massachusetts furnished the greater portion, Connecticut and New Hampshire each supplying their quota of men. Rhode Island sent about three hundred, but they did not arrive till after the surrender. Ten vessels, of which the two largest carried only twenty guns each, with the armed sloops of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, serving as transports and cruisers, constituted the entire naval force until their arrival at Canseau, where they were joined by Commodore Warren, in the *Superbe*, of sixty guns, with two other ships of forty guns each.\* After having been detained at Canseau about three weeks waiting for the breaking up of the ice round Cape Breton, they arrived at the mouth of Chapeaurouge Bay on the morning of the 30th April, and immediately laid siege to the fortress.

The siege continued until the 16th June, when the French commander, Duchambon, capitulated, and the colonial troops took possession of the place. On the 26th, Pepperrell thus writes from Louisburg to the lords commissioners of admiralty, communicating the intelligence of "the reduction of Louisburg and the territories adjacent."

"I presume the acquisition of this place, of so much importance to the trade of his majesty's subjects in America, will be peculiarly agreeable to him and the whole nation, and that speedy measures will be taken for the security thereof, and the settling of this island, which I humbly apprehend nothing will more conduce to, than his majesty's establishing a civil government here, and making Louisburg a free port for some years. I can't but flatter myself, that our success in the reduction of this place (so much the pride of France) is an happy prelude to some further progress against the French settlements in America, which, should it please his majesty to promote, I am persuaded his New England subjects will cheerfully offer their weak service."

It was indeed an acquisition of importance, and deprived the French of an invaluable protection, the key of the St. Lawrence, the only convenient communication with Canada, the flourishing and favorite colony of France. The extensive fisheries and trade in those waters were liable to constant interruption from any force which might be placed in the fortress and harbor, where before this time they had prosecuted their commerce in perfect security. While in the possession of France it was an effectual barrier to the successful prosecution of the English fisheries, dividing their forces between Newfoundland and Canseau, fitting out privateers to scour the coasts of the English plantations, and offering a safe retreat for them with their prizes. Here too the French East and West Indian fleets found a secure harbor; and from this port they could ship their supplies of fish and lumber to their sugar colonies. Another important political consid-

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\* Circumstances contributed to aid the enterprise, by bringing together several British vessels of war, from which at the outset no assistance could have been expected. According to Haliburton, the men-of-war that arrived from time to time at Louisburg, during the siege, were—

*Superbe*, of 60 guns, Lancaster, 40, *Mermaid*, 40—under Commodore Warren. The *Prize Vigilant*, 64 guns, *Princess Mary*, 60, *Hector*, 40, *Chester*, 50—from England. *Canterbury*, of 60 guns, *Sunderland*, 60, *Lark*, 40—from Newfoundland. *Eltham*—called in from convoying the mast-ships to England.

eration was connected with the reduction of this place. The French had contemplated an expedition to reconquer Nova Scotia, but this capture entirely subverted their plans. The colonies by this victory afforded the parent country the means of purchasing a peace. It restored all the conquests of the French in the Netherlands, and all the advantages they had gained in a most successful war on the continent—though it was an exchange extremely mortifying to the colonists, who had so gallantly achieved the conquest.\*

There were many ungenerous attempts made to deprive the provincials of the honor justly due to their services in this affair, by exalting the merits of the naval force, and attributing to its support the success of the enterprise; and these unworthy returns for their services constituted no unimportant item in that series of wrongs which, in the language of a British historian, "finally estranged their affections, and prepared their minds for the great conflict which subsequently severed the colonies from Great Britain."

With a due sense of his distinguished merit and services in this undertaking, George II., on the 15th of November, 1746, conferred on Mr. Pepperrell the title and dignity of a baronet, an honor never before conferred on a native of New England. He also commissioned him as colonel of a regiment of foot, to be raised in the colonies for the preservation of their acquisitions.

In the subsequent war with the French, he was commissioned first as major-general, and afterwards as lieutenant-general,† and though he did not take the field again, he aided by his counsels and influence the cause of his sovereign in America. For two or three years previous to his death, he had at times been subject to severe attacks of disease, and in the last six months of his life, in the words of his minister, "he enjoyed little ease." Before the conclusion of "the war of '55," he "left the service of his earthly sovereign, and entered upon the reward of his labors." He died at his seat in Kittery, July 6th, 1759, having just completed his sixty-third year.

A few words may complete our sketch of his life and character. Bred a merchant, he entered into his business with all the zeal which a mercantile turn of mind could excite, aided by the influence of circumstances which seemed to indicate directly the course he should pursue. Prudence and industry, quickened by this spirit, enabled him to make large additions to his paternal estate. Scrupulously honest in all his dealings, he esteemed highly those principles of commercial integrity which form the only safeguard in commercial pursuits. "He not only spoke often of their importance, but more than once remarked, that he did not remember ever to

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\* Governor Belcher, in a letter to Secretary Waldron, of New Hampshire, (Nov. 22d, 1750,) says of Pepperrell and the conquest of Louisbourg: "The enterprise he attempted, and by the favor of heaven succeeded in, at the head of his brave New England boys, brought on the peace, after we had been beaten over and over; restored the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, saved Holland from becoming a county of France, and in short, procured every other good thing couched in the treaty; so that the brave, the honest Sir William Pepperrell richly deserves an accumulation of profits and honors from his king and country."

† His commission as major-general was dated 27th February, 1755, and that of lieutenant-general, the 31st January, 1759.

have promised payment and failed, either as to time or sum. And his word, when once given, was sacred in that respect, as he considered it an evidence either of a weak or a wicked mind to promise when there was not an ability or a good prospect of performance.\* In personal appearance the baronet is said to have been of middle stature, erect and commanding. His dress was usually in the expensive style of those days, of scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold lace. It is a homely tradition, that whatever he willed was done. None thought it wise to dispute his wishes. He was affable, frank, kind, sincere, an affectionate husband, and a tender parent. His religious character we have already noted, and his minister informs us that the last petition which he desired to be put up for him was, that he might have an open and abundant entrance administered to him into the everlasting kingdom of Christ. So died "*the mighty man, the man of war, the judge, the president, and the ancient, the honorable man and the counsellor.*"

#### ART. VIII—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF MERCANTILE LIFE.

##### II.—A GLIMPSE OF BANKRUPTCY.†

"Why, who cries out on pride?  
Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea,  
Till that the very, very means do ebb?"

AS YOU LIKE IT.

THE clerk retraced his way to his humble home a much happier man than when he had left it an hour before. He felt happy in the consciousness of having successfully discharged a duty, the performance of which, in anticipation at least, had been attended with no little unpleasantness. We trust that none of our readers will accuse him of old-fashioned fastidiousness, when we tell them that his feelings had all along strongly recoiled from the task he had undertaken. Not that he thought again for one moment of his own sacrifice in the business, for his mind was no sooner made up, than he forgot self, and looked forward only to his resolution and his duty. His anxiety was of a different nature. Praiseworthy and virtuous as his object was, its accomplishment seemed to demand that he should outstep, in appearance at least, those bounds which habit, position, and respect had always maintained between his principal and himself. Might not the honest pride of the merchant be wounded by the proposal, involving as it did the possible loss of the little fortune which his own confidence and generous policy had enabled his clerk to amass? Or even if Mr. Ockham should judge differently concerning the hazard of the investment, might not his own awkwardness in making the proposal wound the feelings of one who was as sensitive as he was noble-hearted? These fears, however overstrained and unnecessary some may be disposed to esteem them, had embarrassed him during the whole of the interview.

\* Stevens' Funeral Sermon. A free use has been made of this sermon in the present sketch. The writer would also acknowledge his obligations to Belknap's valuable History of New Hampshire, Haliburton's Nova Scotia, and the collections of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Historical Societies.

† See Merchants' Magazine for February, 1842, vol. vi., No. 2, page 169.

until Mr. Ockham, unconscious of the true nature of his feelings, removed his anxiety by offering security. This offer, although he had more than half determined to refuse to avail himself of it, at once caused the delicate negotiation to assume somewhat the air of a business transaction. The relative position of the parties seemed to be maintained, and the embarrassment of the single-hearted clerk was over.

"A mortgage, indeed!" said he, as the tolling of the hour of nine induced him to quicken his pace—"Well, I never thought of security, but was heartily glad when Mr. Ockham mentioned it. Of course I shall never accept security from *him*, but it was awkward to speak of the loan as I did. It's over now, however"—

The current of his thoughts was arrested by the sound of a familiar voice, and the tones of the speaker caused him to look round in some surprise. Two persons were approaching, but the shadow of an awning prevented him for a moment from discerning their features. A dreadful oath, in the same voice, sent a thrill of horror through his frame, and this was followed by vulgar and boisterous laughter. He advanced a few steps and turned again. A tall elegantly-dressed young man was approaching with an uncertain step, in noisy conversation with a person considerably older, and rather shabbily attired, whose air and language betokened any thing but respectability. The clerk quickened his step, as if he was desirous of avoiding the pain of an unwelcome recognition. But a recognition was not so easily avoided.

"Hawkins, Bill Hawkins, as I'm alive!" shouted the young man in his ear, while a heavy blow upon the shoulder of the clerk bore witness to his physical manhood. "Roving, Hawkins? Bless us, man, it's nine o'clock. Where is Mrs. Hawkins and the little Hawkinses? Who's to sing lullaby now, William, eh?"

"Ha! ha! capital, Henry," shouted the respectable companion of this noisy young gentleman: "Placide is a fool to you—use him up, my hearty."

"Come, Hawkins," proceeded the other, very sensibly encouraged by this judicious approval of his leader, "show us your cheek, and don't be squeamish about showing that sly face at the bar."

Whatever might have been his conduct in other circumstances, under this insulting treatment, the clerk did not answer, for at that moment a broad glare of light from a drawing-room fell across their path. As if it had been a spectre, the clerk turned pale and grasped the arm of the young man, silently pointing to the window. The other looked up, made a desperate effort and steadied himself. That glance was enough. The laughter ceased. The two advanced swiftly to the corner of the street, and disappeared. Hawkins passed on with a slow step, and again cast a glance at the drawing-room window. A gentleman whose form was partially concealed by the folds of the rich curtain stood there gazing out upon the street, and yet apparently unconscious of ought that was transpiring before him. Hawkins shuddered at his look, for it was care-worn, haggard, almost wild. The cheek was pale and hollow, the lips strongly compressed, and the brow bent as if in intense and painful thought.

"Colonel Beers seems *very* unwell," soliloquized the clerk as he passed on. "Yet what wonder? so much excitement by day and such dissipation by night. It is enough to wear out a man of iron!"

And then there arose in his mind the image of his own quiet and happy

home. He thanked God, and pressed forward to gain the reality of a vision which was among the few such that are not dreams.

His benevolent sympathy with the supposed illness of Colonel Beers would have been greatly increased, perhaps, if he could have caught a glimpse of the splendid and apparently joyous scene within. There the beautiful, the fashionable, the voluptuous, were killing time midst music and smiles as gaily as if time were not a portion of eternity, as fruitlessly as if they had verily become the butterflies which they seemed. Joyous they were, seeing not or heeding not the black void infinite above them and beneath; for the god of this world has a charm wherewith to blind the eyes of his votaries, even when they are staggering on the verge of the abyss. The scene perhaps was joyous to *all* except the proud lord of the pageant, who stood shrouded by the curtains and looking out vacantly upon the night. Was he indeed ill? Alas! there is a sickness of the heart whose pangs can prostrate the strongest, for which there is no remedy, no solace but—in heaven. And Colonel Beers had never learned to seek for solace there.

A brilliant company was assembled in honor of the birth-day festival of the second daughter of Colonel Beers, a young lady just entering upon society, but already celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. As to her wealth and prospects, the commercial metropolis needed no other voucher than the name of the merchant-noble whose daughter she was. Carriage after carriage continued to arrive, each with its contribution of splendor and fashion to swell the triumph of the evening.

The furniture of the saloon (for it is necessary to our moral that we glance at it) was altogether in a style of the most princely magnificence. Rich carpets vied in splendor with superb sofas, divans, and ottomans, glittering chandeliers and French pier-glasses. Yet the glitter was far from being a vulgar one, for evidences of taste were there. Several beautiful specimens of statuary were placed around the apartment, and the walls were hung with paintings of the Italian masters, mingled here and there with choice specimens of American genius. A piano of exquisite workmanship and finish occupied one of the richly curtained recesses, and a harp leaned against the divan. The centre-table was covered with books and engravings, and the silvery light from the chandeliers shed a rare cheerfulness and brilliancy within the apartment.

On a sofa, in the centre of the scene, sat, or rather reclined in the most graceful of attitudes, the empress of the festival, Miss Julia Middleton Beers, surrounded by the usual number of ambitious young gentlemen, her particular admirers. Fame had not exaggerated the charms of this young lady; she certainly was beautiful, and of an order of beauty as rare as it was enchanting. Her eye was soft, dark, lustrous, with good humor and innocence in its expression, with perhaps a subdued gleam of the pride which is never wholly absent from the heart of one that finds pleasure in the adulation of the gay world. The delicate brunette of her complexion was well relieved by the rich crimson upon her cheek, and the bright and girlish smile upon her lip. That smile too, bright and girlish as it was, had a dash of scorn, partly affected, but revealing something of character. Her hair simply parted upon a forehead decidedly intellectual in its cast, descended below her temples in a profusion of curls slightly confined by a band and brilliant, once the glory of Marquand.



At her side, and dividing her attention with wonderful skill among the various guests as they successively appeared or became stationary at her daughter's throne, sat the agreeable, worldly-minded Mrs. Beers. Her placid countenance, speaking eye, and clear unwrinkled brow, revealed nothing of the anxiety, the care, the suspense, that like fiends were tugging at her heart-strings. What painful mockery does the world sometimes demand of its votaries! How surely do the worshippers of this Dagon become his victims! Fascinating indeed is the glittering whirlpool that rolls unceasingly around his shrine; but, alas for those who, having ventured in, are carried down to the black deeps beneath, when the india-rubber bag of fortune suddenly collapses!

Altogether in contrast with the beautiful daughter and the worldly-minded mother, thus presented to the reader, are two individuals whom it is also incumbent on us to notice for a moment amidst the throng which now almost fills the saloon. On a sofa at the right sits a young lady, upon whose plain but not unpleasing features we discern intelligence, sweetness of disposition, and womanly gentleness. She is engaged in apparently earnest conversation with a gentleman whose appearance and manners are characterized by a modest and quiet dignity not common in one so young. There is a shade of care upon her brow, and her eye is troubled at times as she steals a glance at the curtained recess of the window. That young lady is the eldest daughter of Colonel Beers, and her companion is the only son of Mr. Ockham, a young lawyer of some eminence and much promise.

The eye of Emily Beers brightened as her father advanced from his position and approached the sofa which she occupied.

"I find these rooms oppressively warm, my dear," he observed as he took a seat by her side, and laid his hand upon hers.

"I feared you were ill, father," replied his daughter in a voice of peculiar sweetness, "and waited anxiously for your re-appearance."

"The heat overcame me," replied Colonel Beers, with a faint smile; "and, besides, I am far from feeling well."

The ingenuous and affectionate girl thought no more of the causes of the extreme paleness and former dejection of her father. There was yet an expression about his full, haughty eye which mere physical pain is not wont to bring on; but Emily either saw it not, or interpreted it as her father wished to have it interpreted. He arose, passed on, and was soon lost in the throng of his guests.

"I think you hardly do us justice, Mr. Ockham," said Emily, as if in reply to some previous remark of the young lawyer; "you must surely give our sex credit for some power of endurance—for fortitude in suffering, if not for that active courage which we hardly need."

"Certainly," replied the lawyer; "my remark was a general one, and it is my own fault that you misunderstood me. I have recently become acquainted with instances that illustrate your remark most thoroughly and most nobly. Washington Irving's beautiful tale of 'The Wife,' can hardly be said to come up to your meaning, perhaps; but circumstances recently falling within my knowledge have convinced me how exquisitely true it is; indeed, Miss Beers, almost a portrait."

"One could almost wish, if it were not sinful," remarked the young lady, with a slight glow upon her cheek, "that such cases might occur oftener, for the sake of the example."

"Nay, Miss Beers," replied the other, "they are common enough, and some cases I assure you are very painful to such of our profession as have any heart left, who are brought in contact with them."

"To those whose sole trust, whose only happiness is placed in worldly fortune, such things must come very hard; but not so hard, Mr. Ockham, to those who have resources above the reach of fortune."

"But when the hour of trial comes?"—

"Nay, speak it out," she said, observing his hesitation; "you think that many who in their own fancied strength would not shrink, might be prostrated when the hour of trial comes. Doubtless it is so—but not, I think, not with those who have truly found the consolations of the gospel."

Charles Ockham was a religious man, and he knew the strength of the divine principle which the earnest and gentle being at his side so eloquently described. Yet her words left a heaviness upon his heart, for the shadows of coming events, to those nearest and dearest to him, darkened his spirit.

Having introduced to the reader these few of the many there assembled, we may retire and let the festival proceed according to its wont.

The hours wore away brightly and swiftly. At length, when the heavy chimes of midnight were heard, there was a movement among the guests, and one after another departed. The family speedily retired, and Colonel Beers was left alone.

With an agitated, uncertain step he walked up and down the empty saloon, and his countenance bore the same haggard, care-worn, and wild expression which had startled Hawkins as he passed the window hours ago. At times, when his eye rested for a moment on some splendid article of furniture, a shudder seemed to run through his noble frame, and once, twice, he groaned inwardly. At length large drops appeared upon his burning brow, and his step faltered upon the floor. He flung himself upon a sofa and shaded his eyes with his hands.

"It must come," he muttered at intervals—"and then, my God! the extravagance of this night, and of the thousand scenes like this; would I could hide my head in the earth, for I cannot even bear the bitterness of this hour—and this, *this* hour, what is it to what must be? No! I am resolved!"

He spake almost with the energy of desperation, and sprang to his feet. For a moment he did not notice the frail and trembling form which occupied the sofa near where he had last sat. The flickering light of the chandeliers fell dimly upon the pale upturned features of his daughter, who in her night-dress had stolen to the saloon, fearful for the health of her father. For the first time, over her young and loving heart there flashed the conviction that her parent was struggling with some great mental agony, and as she caught the fearful frown upon his brow, she screamed faintly, and, unknowing what she did, grasped his arm.

"Emily!" exclaimed her father, in the strong harsh tones in which he had last spoken—

"Oh, my father, forgive me," faltered out the agitated girl—"I feared you were unwell, for indeed you looked dreadfully pale this evening."

"Pale—did I seem agitated? Tell me, Emily, if that is what you mean—dreadfully pale. Nay, girl, your foolish fears must have alarmed you. I did not think," he added, fixing his dark, gleaming eye upon her counte-

nance, in the expression of which suspicion and pride were blended, "I did not think you were so observant, Emily!"

"Dear father, forgive me if I have offended you. If you had not taught me to love you as I have loved you, I might be less anxious about your happiness."

"Pshaw, my daughter, this is nonsense," he replied, while the gloom melted from his brow and a faint smile brightened his features. "If I was ill, it is over now that the heat and excitement of this business are past. These parties are a terrible infliction."

"They are, indeed," responded Emily—"aimless, fruitless, and without result, except in the extravagance and mental dissipation which they bring."

"Extravagance, indeed, my daughter, most ruinous extravagance; and you know in what trying times we are living. Should *we* fall, Emily, who would yield us respect and sympathy after such scenes?"

"All, I trust, whose sympathy is of any value, all whose respect is a gift worth possessing." The earnest, beautiful simplicity of her manner convinced Colonel Beers that the heart of his daughter prompted the sentiment which her lips uttered.

"We may have occasion to test the truth of what you say, Emily," he replied quickly and almost unconsciously, while his glance strayed for a moment from her features.

"Nay, father, I trust not."

"Trust in nothing but in heaven," he added with emotion, yet with bitterness. "You, Emily, have some share of sense remaining, and it is well that at this time we have met and alone, for I feel that the revelation ought to be made; but to your mother or your sister I cannot bring myself to speak of it. My daughter, I am standing on the brink of an abyss, and I scarcely know how to avert the ruinous stroke that threatens to overthrow me." He ceased to speak, for his proud, strong heart was struggling with his feelings; it prevailed, and he preserved his calmness.

Never were the gentle sustaining influences of true womanly character exerted to better effect than in that midnight interview. For a moment, in the manner, the tone, the involuntary exclamation of his daughter, there was something that told how hard it is for even the purest and most unselfish Christian mind, to receive with composure tidings like these. The struggle while it lasted was exquisitely painful, but it was brief. Pride, fear, and the sudden dread of poverty, more appalling because unknown before, gave way before the Christian resolution, the high and glorious energy of the woman, who felt that for others' sake, even while she *suffered*, she must be *strong*.

We would not rudely lift the veil from the privacies of a scene alike trying and alike blessed to the father and his child. But there were knees then bent for prayer which had seldom bent before; and when Colonel Beers kissed his daughter's cheek, and blessed her, his heart was as the heart of a child within him.

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## ART. IX.—A MANUAL OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

OF late years the subject of currency and coins has been of great interest to all classes of the community, arising mostly from the disastrous results, in a commercial point of view, that have attended the transition from a highly inflated paper currency to one approximating a specie basis. A consequence of the universal and almost exclusive use of bank emissions as a currency has been a means of preventing the community from becoming familiarized with the character, nature, and distinctive marks of coins, even those of our own country. Those of foreign countries, owing to their great distance, have not found our shores except in masses in the hands of large merchants. This state of affairs has of late undergone a change. The application of steam to ocean navigation has brought us more directly into communication with the markets of Europe, and the financial revolution which has rolled over the commercial world since 1837, has nearly crushed the banking system in this country, and is still in force. Many of the states are without banking institutions. With a population of 17,000,000, there is now less paper in circulation than in 1830, when the population was 12,000,000. The productive wealth of the country is now immensely greater than ever; but the paper system has received so severe a blow, that in all probability the future necessary increase in the circulating medium must consist of coined money. The difficulty attending this is the want of experience on the part of the public in the use of coins. At this opportune moment a work has made its appearance calculated to impart the experience of ages, and the skill of the most eminent men, in the minutest details, to every individual. We allude to "*The Manual of Gold and Silver Coins*" of all nations, struck within the past century; showing their history and legal basis, and their actual weight, fineness, and value, chiefly from original and recent assays. This work is the result of the combined labors of Messrs. Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois, assayers of the Mint of the United States, and is invaluable to dealers in money as well as in money's worth. The introduction of the work will give the best idea of its character, as follows:—

"A new book of coins seems to be required by the commercial world about once in twenty years. In 1806, the '*Traité des Monnaies*' of M. Bonneville appeared, and perfected the science of real moneys to that date. When the second and improved edition of Dr. Kelley's '*Universal Cambist*' was published (in 1821,) although based in part upon the great standard just referred to, it had numerous alterations to supply; new nations had sprung into existence, old ones had been blotted out, the whole retinue of Napoleonic sovereignties was transformed, and the world had another currency. So we, from this year of 1842, looking back upon the time which has elapsed since the *Cambist* appeared, perceive even greater changes in the constitution of nations, and the order of their coinage. This last monetary cycle has witnessed the origin of the kingdoms of Belgium and Greece in the old world, and in the new, the Empire of Brazil, and the whole catalogue of Spanish American republics, claiming a prominent place by the abundance of their gold and silver. Besides, there have been many and essential changes in the moneys of other countries; inasmuch that of the money systems of the sixty nations treated of in our second chapter, only eighteen remain as they are found in Kelley's work, and

nine as in Bonneville's. Again, even if so great alterations had not ensued in the *laws* of coinage, experience proves that a watch must be kept upon the *practice*, and mint-assayers are continually testing the coins of foreign countries, choosing rather to trust to the cupel and balance, than to codes and allowances. From time to time, it devolves upon some of them to embody their results in a manual for public use. Since the opening of the nineteenth century, France has given the first standard of this sort, England has supplied the second, and a third is now offered from the United States.

"In this undertaking, singular facilities have been afforded us. We have operated on nearly all the kinds of coin current in the world for a hundred years past, and in the most important instances, upon considerable masses of them, and by frequent repetitions; so that a fair average has been attained. Out of 760 assays of coin stated in the second chapter, six-sevenths are original; the remainder, consisting chiefly of the older European and Oriental moneys, have been taken from Bonneville and Kelly, with a few from Becher. We have also had the advantage of an extensive correspondence, opened and conducted at our request by the present Director of the Mint, with foreign ministers and consuls of the United States. Nor would we forget the encouragement extended by the entire corps of our fellow-officers, to whose courtesy and worth it is a pleasure to bear testimony. Still, the labor of the enterprise has been such as to take from us, during three years past, most of the leisure which the daily and often urgent routine of official business allows.

"But we have aimed to do something more than to satisfy those who deal or take an interest in coins. The whole subject of *Bullion* demanded a methodical treatise; this has been attempted in the third chapter, and it is hoped will be found useful to those engaged in mining, or in trading with mining countries. In the fourth chapter, we have ventured to handle *Counterfeit Coins*. M. Chaudet, in his recent work, '*L'Art de l'Essayer*,' expresses his surprise that this subject has not found a place in the works of assayers, and makes a valuable contribution to it, in the chapter '*De l'examen des fausses monnaies françaises*.' We have taken advantage of some of his suggestions, but not without laying the ground anew, and submitting the whole matter to a practical and patient investigation. Our fifth chapter contains an original and extensive series of results in the specific gravity of the precious metals, important alike to men of science and men of business. In the sixth chapter, we have sought to interest not only artists, but all who have a taste for engravings, by a brief history of the new process of machine engraving, and by numerous specimens of what it is able to achieve. The plates are fully described, and an attempt is made to acquaint ordinary readers with an easy method of distinguishing Oriental coins. In the appendix are statistics of various kinds relating to coinage, and tables of daily use to dealers in money, most of which are nowhere else accessible in print."

A very interesting and instructive description is then given of the principles of coinage, and the manufacture of coins. The subject is then taken up by countries, and each nation is treated of distinctly, in the order of governmental succession. The legal standards are then stated, in the national terms of the country and of our own. The annual product of precious metals, if any, and the amount of coinage, next receive some notice. Tables are then given of the gold and silver coins, serving the



inquiries of dealers and amateurs in coins, legislators, and persons of varied reading, desiring to extend their information in this direction. We have room only for a few of these tables, and therefore select those which are of the most immediate utility. Such are Great Britain, as follows:—

*“Great Britain.”*—Our notice of the coinage of Great Britain will commence with the accession of George I. The various reigns since that date, have occurred in the following order: George I. 1714 to 1727; George II. to 1760; George III. to 1820; George IV. to 1830; William IV. to 1837; Victoria, from 1837, reigning sovereign.

“The basis of British money is the *pound sterling*, of 20 shillings. This was at first represented by the *guinea*, a gold coin, ordained in 1675, during the reign of Charles II.\* After some years, from the depreciation of the silver coinage by wear and fraudulent arts, as well as from other causes, gold was thrown into market, at fluctuating and enhanced prices; so that the guinea, as compared with silver, varied from 20 to 28 shillings. This evil was not arrested until the third year of George I. (1717,) when, upon the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, then master of the Mint, the guinea was rated at 21 shillings, and has so continued ever since.

“The pound sterling had therefore no representative in any single coin, until the great era in British moneys, the coinage law of 1816. The guinea and its parts were then discontinued, and the *sovereign*, of 20 shillings, with subdivisions, substituted. The relative proportion of weight and value being preserved, the guinea continued to circulate at 21 shillings, though it ceased to be coined.

“In the same year, an alteration was effected in the silver coinage. The denominations, from the *crown* downwards, were maintained as before; but the old series was called in, and recoinced at a reduced weight. The profit to government by this operation was not so much the object in view, as to give to the silver coinage a less intrinsic value than the gold, and thus to make the latter the only measure of value; the former to be used merely for making change, in the domestic circulation.† Silver coins are a legal tender only to the extent of 40 shillings at a time.

“Before proceeding to state in detail the legal regulations of the coin, a few general observations upon the metallic currency of this empire, may be in place.

“A very prominent and peculiar feature, is the vast preponderance of the gold over the silver coinage; and this, for a century before it became the settled policy of the nation. The causes which operated to produce this result, could not be explained in a work like the present. We only notice the fact, that from the accession of Queen Anne (1702) to the end of 1840, the gold coinage amounted to 160 millions sterling, while that of silver was but 12½ millions. For the last twenty years, ending with 1840, the coinage of gold was 52 millions nearly, and of silver four millions. In every other country, the preference seems to be given to silver, as the specie basis, whether gold is a concurrent legal tender or not.

“In general, it is noticed that a country does not recoin its own money, except upon a change of standard. A memorable exception took place in England, in 1774. The unskilful style in which, confessedly, the gold

\* Ruding's Annals of the British Coinage.

† This policy was brought before the public, eleven years before (1805,) by Lord Liverpool, in his Treatise on the Coins of the Realm.

coins had for a long time been executed, exposed them to the nefarious arts by which coins are diminished in weight. From these causes, as well as from ordinary wear, the circulation had become so depreciated, that it was judged necessary to call in all the gold coins below a certain weight, and recoin them, at the full standard. To this effect, an act of Parliament was passed in that year, providing also for making good the deficiency to holders of light coin, from the public treasury. This famous recoinage commenced in that year, and appears to have been in progress until 1788.\*

"Another memorable event, in the monetary history of England, was the total suspension of silver coinage, at the mint, from 1788 to 1816—a period of twenty-nine years; and that at a time when such coin was never more needed. The reason was simply that silver was not valued high enough by law, in proportion to gold, and therefore went to the market instead of the mint. This, in its turn, was brought about by various causes, not the least of which was the policy of the French Republic, which exchanged *assignats* for silver, wherever it was to be had. In the single year of 1792, there was drawn away from England near three millions of ounces.†

"There was an obvious remedy for this evil, but the times did not admit of its application. So far from it, the scarcity of silver was only a precursor to a similar scarcity of gold. In the protracted wars of Europe, of which England had her full share, there was a continual necessity for remittances abroad, by the government. These were almost wholly in bullion, and were procured from the Bank of England. In 1797, the drain of specie had been carried to such an extent, that only a million and a quarter sterling remained in the vaults of that institution, and a suspension of specie payments was the necessary consequence. This suspension continued until 1821.

"Until the general pacification of Europe, there was no opportunity for reforming the monetary code, and establishing it upon a firm basis. Meanwhile the silver coinage, the need of which was most urgently felt for the smaller purposes of traffic, was supplied in a semi-legal way, by the issue of *Tokens*. In 1804, the Bank of England, with the approbation of his majesty's council, effected a recoinage of two millions of Spanish dollars, at the mint of Mr. Boulton, near Birmingham. The pieces were stamped with appropriate devices, with a valuation of five shillings. The Bank of Ireland resorted to the same expedient, making the dollar a token for six shillings Irish.\* By act of Parliament of the same year, these issues were so far legalized as to make it felony to counterfeit them.

"As these larger pieces did not supply the deficiency, smaller ones were issued subsequently by the banks, and by local corporations; and as will

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\* The whole coinage, 1774 to 1788, was eighteen and a half millions sterling: probably three fourths of this was recoinage. The deficit of weight was an expense to the government of a little over half a million. Ruding, vol. i.

† Marsh, quoted by Ruding, ii. 499. These assignats, or state bonds, were founded upon the landed property taken from the clergy. In five years, the issue amounted to 36,000 millions of francs. Eventually they were received at one seventieth of their nominal value, in payment for public lands. Thiers' French Revolution.

\* It is stated by Ruding, that the silver coins in Ireland had by this time become so light, that twenty-one shillings were not intrinsically worth more than nine. As 12 pence English are equal to 13 pence Irish, the dollars of the Bank of Ireland "went further" than those of the other institution.

presently appear, at an increased reduction of real value. In 1805, the Bank of Ireland issued pieces of ten pence, and five pence, coined from dollar silver, professedly at the rate of sixty-five pence to the dollar. In 1811, the English country banks, and mercantile houses, put in circulation their own shillings and sixpences; and from the same year to 1815, the currency was further supplied by tokens of three shillings, and one and a half shillings, from the Bank of England.\* The bank tokens, and doubtless the others also, were eventually redeemed at the prices stamped upon them.

"During all this period, the gold coinage was carried on at intervals, but in very reduced amount.†

"In 1816, peace having been re-established, and trade restored to its due course, the state of the coinage was made a subject of legislation, and, as already observed, important changes in both the gold and silver coin, were provided by act of Parliament.

"Dr. Kelly remarks, that—"In the history of the English mint, the coinage of 1816 will be memorable, not only on account of the important alteration then made in the monetary system, but also for the great accommodation afforded to the public. Thus, after a long period of disorder in the currency, the new silver coins were exchanged for the old, on very liberal terms; and although they amounted to several millions of pounds sterling, the exchange was effected simultaneously throughout the kingdom. The supplies too, from the mint, have been since continued, to all parts of the British dominions, with a degree of regularity and despatch, unknown at any former period.‡

"The following are the legal rates of coinage, before and since 1816:

"From a pound troy of gold, 22 carats or  $916\frac{2}{3}$  thousandths fine,  $44\frac{1}{2}$  guineas were coined; and since 1816,  $46\frac{3}{4}$  sovereigns; the various divisions or multiples being in proportion.

"From a pound troy of silver,  $11\frac{1}{16}$  parts in 12 fine, or 925 thousandths, 62 shillings were coined; under the new system, 66 shillings; other denominations in proportion. This advance is equal to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, upon the old coinage. The new coins, being rated higher than the market price of silver, are effectually kept within the realm; occasional specimens only finding their way abroad.

"From the above rates, it is found that the full weight of the guinea is  $129\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and the sovereign,  $123\frac{1}{2}$  grains. But if the former weigh 128, or the latter  $122\frac{3}{4}$ , they are still a legal tender, at their nominal rates. The full weight of the old crown, is  $464\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and of the new,  $436\frac{1}{4}$  grains.§ The crown is equal to five shillings, or 60 pence.

"The remedy of the mint, or allowed deviation, is, for gold, 12 grains per lb. in weight, and  $\frac{1}{16}$  carat in fineness; for silver, 1 dwt. per lb. in weight, and  $\frac{1}{24}$ th part in fineness.

"England should now be ranked among the silver producing countries,

\* This system of tokens began with copper, in 1788, in default of lawful coinage. Ten years after, the private coinage of copper was arrested.

† A new mint was erected in London, between the years 1806-10. In Ruding's Annals, iii. 523, it is stated that the cost of the premises was £7,062, cost of building and machinery, £261,978: total, £269,040.

‡ Kelly's Cambist, Introd.

§ The fractions are not extended to an arithmetical nicety.

since the recent improvement in parting argentiferous lead ores. By the process of Pattinson, three ounces of silver in a ton of lead, will pay the expense of its extraction. This proportion is about one part in ten thousand. England and Scotland raise annually from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of lead, or about four-sevenths of the whole produce of Europe. In one year (1835) the argentiferous lead, containing about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per ton, yielded 140,000 ounces of silver. In the same year, the amount of 36,000 ounces was raised in Cornwall, from silver ores; making the whole production 176,000 ounces, worth, if fine, about 227,000 dollars.\*

## GOLD COINS.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Reign.</i>	<i>Weight. Grs.</i>	<i>Finen'ss. Thous.</i>	<i>Value. D. C. M.</i>
Guinea . . .	1719	George I.	127	914	5 00
do. . . .	1727-60	George II.	127	915	5 00 5
Five guineas .	1729	do.	644	913	25 32 2
Guinea . . .	1760-85	George III.	127.5	915.5	5 02 6
do. . . .	1785-1809	do.	128	915.5	5 04 6
do. . . .	1813	do.	128.3	915.5	5 05 9
Seven shillings	1806-13	do.	42	915.5	1 65 6
Half guinea .	1801-13	do.	64	915.5	2 52 3
Quarto do. .	1762	do.	32	915.5	1 26 2
Sovereign . .	1817-20	do.†	122.5	915.5	4 83
do. . . .	1820-29	George IV.	122.7	915.5	4 83 8
Half do. . .	1820-29	do.	61.2	915.5	2 41 3
Double do. .	1826	do.	246.5	915.5	9 71 9
Sovereign . .	1831-36	William IV.	123	915.5	4 85
Half do. . .	1831-36	do.	61.3	915.5	2 41 7
Sovereign . .	1838-39	Victoria.	123.3	915.5	4 86 1

## SILVER COINS.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Reign.</i>	<i>Weight. Grs.</i>	<i>Finen'ss. Thous.</i>	<i>Value. D. C. M.</i>
Shilling . . .	1721-23	George I.	87	930	21 8
Half crown .	1745-46	George II.	218	930	54 6
Shilling . . .	1727-46	do.	90	930	22 5
do. . . .	1787	George III.	92	926	22 9
Half crown‡	1817-19	do.	215	930	53 9
Shilling . . .	1816-17	do.	86	934	21 6
Sixpence . .	1817-20	do.	43	930	10 8

\* Ure's Dict. Arts, Mines, &c., London, 1839.

† The gold coins are remarkably uniform in fineness, but below the legal standard, about one thousandth. In weight, as they are found in circulation, 1,000 sovereigns will vary from 5,111 to 5,124 dwts. The par value of the pound sterling is therefore \$4 84 as near as may be; and our dollar is equal to 49.6 pence. Sterling gold is worth 94.6 cents per dwt.

‡ The almost uniform result of 930, being five thousandths higher than lawful standard, is found by humid assay. The old method of assaying silver is said to be still in use in the British Mint; but the fineness seems to be falling to a humid standard.

## SILVER COINS.—Continued.

Denomination.	Date.	Reign.	Weight. Grs.	Fineness. Thous.	Value. D. C. M.
Crown . . .	1822	George IV.	435	930	1 09
Half crown .	1820-26	do.	216	930	54 1
Shilling . .	1820-29	do.	86.5	930	21 7
Half crown .	1836	William IV.	216	930	54 1
Shilling . .	1831	do.	87	930	21 8
do. . . .	1838-40	Victoria.	87	925	21 7
Sixpence . .	1838	do.	43	925	10 7
Fourpence* .	1838	do.	29	925	7 2

We have not included the *Tokens* in the above table. They possess now no commercial importance, but for the sake of their historical interest, and for the gratification of those who retain them as specimens, a few particulars are annexed.

They are evidently coined from dollar silver, being of the fineness of 896 to 901 thousandths. The following varieties have been examined here :

Denomination.	Date.	By whom issued.	Weight. Grs.	Value. D. C. M.
5 shillings . .	1804	Bank of England.	411	99 7
6 shillings Irish	1804	Bank of Ireland.	409	99 2
30 pence Irish	1808	do.	190	46
10 pence Irish	1813	do.	53	12 8
3 shillings . .	1811-12	Bank of England.	228	55 2
1 shilling 6 pence	1812-15	do.†	115	27 7

\* There are lower denominations of threepence, twopence, and 1½ pence, and penny, which are coined for royal distribution, and are called *maundy money*.

† Besides which there were numerous shillings issued in 1811 by the country banks, and by merchants of Bristol, York, and other places, weighing from 60 to 68 grains, and worth 14½ to 16½ cents.

## ART. X.—PREFERRED CREDITORS.

## OUGHT CERTAIN CREDITORS TO BE PREFERRED IN MAKING ASSIGNMENTS ?

In making an assignment of one's effects, it is a common practice to classify claims, by preferring some to others. This is done, of course, in accordance with the laws of the state in which the assignment is made ; otherwise, the instrument would be void. It seems to us that the morality of this act is seldom duly considered. We cannot escape the charge of immorality by the plea that civil law does not condemn the practice. Human law sometimes sanctions acts which are at variance with the moral law. We are disposed, however, to believe that the ground of this practice has not been sufficiently examined, and that it is through inadvertence, rather than improper design, that it has hitherto been followed. But,



waiving general remarks, we will examine the question, as briefly as possible, in its application to borrowed money and endorsements. Relative to assignments, the exclamation is sometimes made with evident astonishment: "*Not provide for borrowed money and endorsements? Why, it is as bad as theft!*" Whether they who utter such language, or they who adopt the sentiment, but convey it in a mild form, have given to the subject a proper consideration, we are rather disposed to doubt.

It may be urged, and with much apparent force, that a man should *return* borrowed money in preference to *paying a debt*: for borrowed money may not be regarded in the light of a debt; and the money should be returned for precisely the same reason that any other borrowed article ought to be—namely, *because it was borrowed*. The word *borrowed* means, "to take from another by request or consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and *return it*." That is, the thing itself is to be returned. It is not a matter of trade, or of speculation. No debt, in the usual sense of the term, is hereby contracted. A moral obligation, indeed, rests upon the borrower to return the thing borrowed; and the lender also has a legal claim upon the borrower for the loan. But the claim is unlike that where a sale of merchandise is made. That is a matter of trade, with all its attendant risks; and, in a certain sense, the seller is a copartner with the buyer, and shares with him the profit or loss of the bargain. He puts certain property into common stock, and receives a dividend with other creditors. The buyer, indeed, agrees to pay for the goods, and the agreement is absolute and unconditional upon its face; but it is nevertheless subject to many contingencies which frequently occur in the course of business, and which prevent the fulfilment of contracts. Not so with a loan of money. Money is not an article of merchandise; it is merely a representative of property, and it is a solecism in finance to regard it as otherwise. If you loan your carriage, it is expected that the carriage itself will be returned; nor can any contingency happen whereby a creditor of the borrower may acquire a claim to the carriage; and you would have precisely the same right to demand your money as you would your carriage, when found in the possession of another.

A proper distinction may be made between this case and that of a loan by a bank or any other corporation. In the latter case the bank ascertains what is the pecuniary credit of the borrower, and demands ample security for the loan, and is paid for it. In the former case regard is had not so much to the pecuniary credit of the borrower as to his character for integrity. The latter is a matter of business in the technical sense; the former a matter of honor, of personal favor. The one depends upon the contingencies of trade; the other mainly depends upon the common honesty of the borrower.

This seems to be the only plausible reason which can be offered in favor of the practice, so far as borrowed money is concerned; and we have endeavored to present it in as favorable a light as possible. It is also urged that when a man loans his name, he ordinarily does it as a mere matter of accommodation, for which he receives no pecuniary benefit; unlike the case of those who sell goods and obtain a profit upon them. He loans his name simply for convenience, and *therefore* ought to be preferred in the assignment.

Now we think that neither claim should be preferred on the ground of justice. The loan of money gives a credit to an individual which he

might not otherwise have ; and it oftentimes delays an assignment which justice to creditors requires should have been made at the time of the loan. The loan, therefore, instead of being a benefit to the borrower, is an injury to him—and to his creditors especially, if the borrowed money be preferred. So of a man who endorses for another. He loans his name in order that the borrower may obtain credit. Without the name, the promiser would be without credit. The endorser is in fact the one who is credited, and not the promiser. He is not indeed the endorser in every case where the promiser gets credit ; but his being so in a single instance helps the promiser to a credit which he could not otherwise enjoy. The fact of the endorsement will not be likely to be so generally known as the fact of the sale ; and this latter fact may secure to the promiser a credit which will enable him to buy of others without an endorser. The only difference between the two cases cited is, that the fact of the loan of money is not so apparent as is that of the endorsement. But the truth unquestionably is, that both the lender and the endorser are, in a very important sense, copartners with the promiser in the business ; and so far from being entitled to preference, it may with much reason be urged, are only entitled to what may remain after all the creditors are paid. A man may be a bankrupt to-day, and yet pay all his notes by the aid of borrowed money. And every day he continues in a state of bankruptcy renders it worse for his creditors when at length he fails. And does not the fact of his paying his notes promptly inspire confidence in his ability to pay, and give him a credit to which he is not justly entitled ? And will it be said that those who furnish him with credit, whereby any are deceived as to his actual standing, can justly claim a preference over other creditors in the distribution of his effects ?

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## MERCANTILE MISCELLANIES.

### MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM ANSWERED.

We have received from several correspondents answers to the mathematical problem proposed in our July number, but from a press of other matter we have been obliged to defer their publication to the present time. The desire of the proposer of the problem was to ascertain the *speediest* method of solution—for it is evident that sufficient data are given for an ordinary arithmetical solution. Of the various answers, those from R. B. S., and “*Charleston*,” are the readiest and most satisfactory. T. J., C. C. C., and J. L., have also given correct answers, but the processes they have adopted are not so brief. The answer from G. B. B., though correct, is evidence merely that he has *guessed shrewdly*, but affords no rule for the solution of problems of a similar nature. As a compensation for our delay, and as an acknowledgment to our correspondents for their favors, we publish all the solutions we have received, and in the order we have named them above.

In reply to the remark of C. C. C., that “it is not stated whether the differences in the prices are differences between the values at the time of their consignment, or differences between their values as they were sold,” we would remark that the problem, as stated, implies no depreciation from the market price ; but that in order to solve a problem of

the supposed character, it would only be necessary to determine the rate or per centage of depreciation.

The simplest solution which is given from which a rule may be constructed, is this:—Ascertain the amount of excess over the minimum price, which divide by the total quantity; the result will be the difference between the average and minimum price; and from this construct a scale of prices.

It will be seen that T. J. and C. C. C. have each proposed questions, to which we solicit answers. We would, however, remind our correspondents of the necessity of paying the postage of their communications.

New York, July 19, 1842.

To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine :

SIR:—You will be pleased to insert the following answer in your next, provided you have not previously had similar ones :

*Rule.*—Ascertain the difference of value between the lowest quality, and each of the others separately. Multiply each difference thus obtained by the quantity to which it applies, and the aggregate of these products, if divided by the total quantity, will give the difference of value between the average price and the value of the most inferior quality : knowing which, the others are easily found.

Let me apply the rule to the problem in question.

The 6th is worth over the 7th	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound,	which multiplied by 720 gives	360
" 5th "	" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " " 940 "	1175
" 4th "	" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " " 300 "	450
" 3d "	" " $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	" " " 1510 "	2642 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2d "	" " $2\frac{1}{8}$ "	" " " 160 "	340
" 1st "	" " $3\frac{1}{8}$ "	" " " 820 "	2562 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aggregate,			7530

which, if divided by 5020, the total quantity, will give a quotient of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —the same being difference of value as before mentioned. Therefore,

The 7th is worth	$13\frac{1}{2}$ cents,	(being $14\frac{1}{2}$ the average, less $1\frac{1}{2}$ )
" 6th "	$13\frac{3}{4}$ "	
" 5th "	$14\frac{1}{4}$ "	
" 4th "	$14\frac{3}{4}$ "	
" 3d "	15 "	
" 2d "	$15\frac{3}{8}$ "	
" 1st "	$16\frac{3}{8}$ "	

Yours, &c., R. B. S\*\*\*\*.

II.—A solution to mathematica problem in the July number of Hunt's Magazine :

Charleston, July 21, 1842.

A	7	570		
	6	720	by $\frac{1}{2}$	360
	5	940	... $1\frac{1}{2}$	1175
	4	300	... $1\frac{1}{2}$	450
	3	1510	... $1\frac{3}{4}$	2642
	2	160	... $2\frac{1}{8}$	340
	1	820	... $3\frac{1}{8}$	2563
				5020
				7530
				25100
				25100
				.....

Average price	
is	14 75
less	1 50
	13 25

III.—Answer to question on adjusting sales.

The increase on the lowest price is as follows :—

$\frac{1}{2}$ per yard on 720 yards is	3	60
$1\frac{1}{4}$ .....	940	... 11 75
$1\frac{1}{2}$ .....	300	... 4 50
$1\frac{3}{4}$ .....	1510	... 25 62.5
$2\frac{1}{4}$ .....	160	... 3 40
$3\frac{1}{4}$ .....	820	... 26 42.5

Total increase,.....\$75 30.0 which, deducted from gross amount of sales, viz :—740 45=665 15 Dividing this by 50 20=13 $\frac{1}{4}$  minimum price,

Then, 570 at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 52.5
720 ... 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 00
940 ... 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 30
300 ... 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 25
1510 ... 15	226 50
160 ... 15 $\frac{3}{8}$	24 60
820 ... 16 $\frac{3}{8}$	134 27.5

5020 ... 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ = \$740 45.0

Question for bookkeepers.

A. & B. constitute a firm, A. B. & Co.

A. has received from firm, \$78 56.

And paid to do. \$256 36.

B. has received from firm \$120, and paid to do., \$5 99.

A. owed B. on old account, \$436 00.

They bought goods which cost \$159 30, and sold for 120, on which they are to share loss equally.

What must the one pay the other to settle the whole, and close accounts with each other?  
T. J.

IV.—To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine :

SIR—In the July number of the Magazine is the following problem :

A consignee receives from several consignors lots of a certain article, containing different quantities, and of different values, as follows :—

1st lot from A. of	820 lbs.,	worth 1	cent per lb.	more than the second,.....	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
2d " " B. "	160 " "	"	"	"	third, ..... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
3d " " C. "	1510 " "	"	"	"	fourth, ..... 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
4th " " D. "	300 " "	"	"	"	fifth, ..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th " " E. "	940 " "	"	"	"	sixth, ..... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6th " " F. "	720 " "	"	"	"	seventh..... $\frac{1}{2}$
7th " " G. "	570				

He sells the whole 5020 lbs. at an average price of 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb. How shall he apportion the price ?

It is not stated whether the differences in the prices are differences between the values at the time of their consignment, or differences between their values as they were sold. If the former be meant, I should think that the problem could not have a satisfactory answer ; if the latter, the solution is easy. In the last column above, I have put the excess of each price over the least of the prices. Multiply the number of pounds in each lot by the respective excess as shown in the last column ; add these products together ; subtract their sum from the price at which the whole quantity was sold, and divide the remainder by the whole number of pounds. The quotient will be the least price. From this find the other prices ; and these multiplied into their respective quantities, will give the respective shares of the consignors.

The rule appears long in words, but the process is simple. In the problem given—  
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$720 \times \frac{1}{2} =$	360	5020
$940 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1175	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
$300 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	450	
$1510 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2642.5	74045
$160 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	340	7530
$820 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	2562.5	
		5020)66515

Total, 7530

13 $\frac{1}{4}$  the price of the seventh lot.

$570 \times 13\frac{1}{4} =$	7552.5	or \$75 52.5	G.'s share.
$720 \times 13\frac{3}{4}$	9900	" 99 00	F.'s share.
$940 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$	13630	" 136 30	E.'s share.
$300 \times 14\frac{3}{4}$	4425	" 44 25	D.'s share.
$1510 \times 15$	22650	" 226 50	C.'s share.
$160 \times 15\frac{3}{8}$	2460	" 24 6"	B.'s share.
$820 \times 16\frac{3}{8}$	13427.5	" 134 27.5	A.'s share.

$5020 \times 14\frac{3}{4}$

\$740 45

Total price of the goods.

If I understand the problem, this seems to me to solve it easily.

I would propose the following problem for solution.

Having, on the 1st of January, 1842, \$16,150 in my hands, I wish to know which is the more profitable on the whole, (regard being had to profit alone, and not to the permanency of the investment,) to invest this sum in six per cent stock at \$85, (per share of \$100), redeemable 1st January, 1863; or, in seven per cent stock at \$95 (per share of \$100), redeemable 1st January, 1856; it being supposed that money is at all times worth and can be loaned for seven per cent, simple interest; that the interest in both cases is payable annually; and that both principal and interest are and will be paid punctually, without fear or danger of *repudiation*. If either, which of these is the better investment; and by how much at the present time, i. e. January 1st, 1842? C. C. C.

Carrollton, Ky., July 13, 1842.

V.—To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine.

One of your correspondents in the July number of your work proposes the following question:

"A consignee having received from various consigners several parcels of the same commodity, of different qualities, and known or appreciable difference in market value, and having sold the whole at an average price, wishes to apportion this price to the several owners, so that each may receive his equitable share. Required the simplest and readiest solution."

Then follows an example, which I shall state thus: The consignee receives from the

1st	820 lbs.				
2d	160 "	worth 1 cent less per lb. than the 1st,			
3d	1,510 "	do. $\frac{3}{8}$	do.	do.	2d.
4th	300 "	do. $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	3d.
5th	940 "	do. $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	4th.
6th	720 "	do. $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	5th.
7th	570 "	do. $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	6th.

5,020 lbs. in all, which is sold at average price of 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

In the first place I proceed to find how much more all the consignments would be worth were they of the same quality of the first or best.

The 2d	160 lbs.	is worth 1 cent less than the 1st.....	\$1 60
3d	1,510 "	do. $1\frac{3}{8}$ do. do. do.....	20 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
4th	300 "	do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do.....	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th	940 "	do. $1\frac{7}{8}$ do. do. do.....	17 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
6th	720 "	do. $2\frac{3}{8}$ do. do. do.....	18 90
7th	570 "	do. $3\frac{1}{8}$ do. do. do.....	17 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
			81 57 $\frac{1}{2}$



Now this sum (\$1 57½) being divided by 5,020, the whole quantity of all the consignments, will give the excess in price of the first lot over the average price of the whole, viz, 1½ cents; and the price of the first lot should be 16½ cents, the second 15½, the third 15, the fourth 14½, the fifth 14½, the sixth 13½, the seventh 13½.

Let us take another example.

A merchant receives from different consigners a quantity of flour. From the

1st	164	bbls.				
2d	140	"	worth	12½	cents per bbl.	more than the 1st.
3d	115	"	do.	25	do.	do.
4th	612	"	do.	6¼	do.	do.

And sells the 1,031 bbls. at an average price of \$5 75. Now let us find how much less all the consignments would be worth, were they of the same quality as the first.

The 2d	would be worth	140	bbls. a	12½	cents less.....	\$17 50
3d	do.	115	do.	37½	do.	43 12½
4th	do.	612	do.	43½	do.	267 75
						<hr/> 328 37½

Now this sum, or perhaps I ought to say difference, (it being the difference between the real and supposed value of the whole lot,) being divided by 1,031, the whole quantity of the flour, gives the excess of the average price (\$5 75) over the price of the first lot, it being about 31½ cents; which will make the first lot worth \$5 43½, the second \$5 55½, the third \$5 80½, the fourth \$5 86½, very nearly.

One more example and I am done.

A merchant buys a quantity of molasses. Of the

1st quality	317	galls.				
2d	do.	120	"	worth	2½	per cent less than the 1st.
3d	do.	230	"	do.	5	do.
4th	do.	105	"	do.	10	do.

In all 772 bbls. at an average price of 20 cents. He wishes to know how much each quality cost him.

In the first place I would find how much less the quantity would be for the same amount of purchase money, provided all the molasses was of the same quality as the first lot. Thus :

2½	per cent deduction on	120	galls. is	3	galls.
5	do.	do.		130	do.
10	do.	do.		105	do.

Showing that if a deduction of 25 gallons be made from the whole quantity, (772 galls.) the remainder (747 galls.) will be the quantity the same money ought to purchase of the quality of the first lot. Dividing the purchase money (\$154 40) by 747 will give the price per gallon of the first lot, and that found, the prices of the other qualities immediately follow.

In the last example, if the third lot upon comparison with the second had been 5 per cent inferior to that instead of the first, and the fourth 10 (or any other) per cent inferior to the third, their solution becomes more complicated, but, as the reader will readily perceive, it can be accomplished on the same principle.

Arithmetical questions of this kind, and indeed of every other, can be very much abridged by performing many of the operations mentally. J. L.

MR. EDITOR :—To the question that appeared in your last publication, I send the answer. Should any have reached you done in a less complex manner, this you may consign to "the tomb of the Capulets;" if not, pray give it a corner.

VI.	1st lot from A	of 820 lbs.	a	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	\$134 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2d do.	B of 160 "	a	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	24 60
	3d do.	C of 1,510 "	a	15	.....	226 50
	4th do.	D of 300 "	a	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	44 25
	5th do.	E of 940 "	a	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	136 30
	6th do.	F of 720 "	a	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	99
	7th do.	G of 570 "	a	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	75 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total, 5,020 ..... \$740 45  
 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  average price.

4)15,060

3,765  
 70,280

74,045

Explanation: 1st. There are 7 consignees, consequently the 4th, or D, is the average number; 300 lbs. at the average price of 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb. are worth \$44 25.

2d. Seeing that 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents is the price for 300 lbs., I increase the prices of the three preceding numbers, and diminish the prices of the last three, viz, E F G, in the same proportion or rate as stated in the question.

3d. To prove this, multiply the total amount of the consignment (5,020 lbs.) by the average price (14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents) as per statement.

G. B. B.

230 King-street, Charleston, S. C.

#### COMMERCE OF MOROCCO.

The following particulars of the trade, currency, tariff, &c., of Morocco, are derived from a letter of Thomas N. Carr, late United States consul for Morocco, addressed to a gentleman in New York.

The imports, as registered for the year 1834, amount to \$1,750,000; the illicit or contraband trade may justly be set down at \$400,000 more: total imports \$2,150,000. Exports \$1,600,000. Grand total of imports and exports for this year \$3,750,000.

For the year 1841 the imports, according to the best calculations, were \$3,102,750; illicit trade, mostly carried on under English colors, \$766,150: total imports \$3,868,906. Amount of exports for the same period \$2,800,000. Grand total of imports and exports for the year 1841, \$6,665,906; thus showing an increase over the trade of 1834 to the amount of \$2,915,906.

The trade of the United States with this country for the year 1841, amounted in all but to \$120,000. Imports \$70,000, exports \$50,000; decrease from the last year \$9,500.

The trade of Europe may be estimated as follows: France \$824,000; Spain \$40,000; Portugal \$30,000; Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, in all \$70,000 more; and the balance of \$5,581,906 falls to Great Britain as her portion of the trade of this country.

From the above table an estimate can be made of the importance to the United States of making some efforts to increase her trade with this country, which by our present difficulties has been entirely broken up, and of the great inducements that offer to the American merchant to engage in a traffic hitherto regarded by them of but too little consequence.

Since the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the trade of the United States with Morocco has been gradually declining, and that of Great Britain increasing in a rapid ratio, until that nation may now be said to have monopolized the entire trade; which monopoly she is exerting herself to maintain by her political influence, and her admirable consular establishment on the coast. The articles of import, as will be seen from the list presented, are some of them of a kind the produce and manufacture of the United

States. The unbleached and bleached cottons, nankeens, blue and white, have the preference over those of the manufacture of Great Britain, which has caused the British trader to finger our stamps in many cases, and to pass off their goods as American. Under our present treaty with Morocco, it is quite impossible that we can see a different state of things. It affords no protection to the property of our merchant, and consequently offers but little inducement to the capitalist to engage in the trade. The present is a most propitious moment for a negotiation with the emperor, which, if availed of, cannot but remove this objection, and secure for our trade great and important immunities. It is also essential that our agencies on the coast should be reorganized, and placed upon a different footing from what they are at present. At the port of Mogadore the United States should have a vice-consul, responsible to the government for the just performance of his duties, and not allowed to engage in the trade of the country. This plan was in part adopted by the younger Adams, in 1824, but for some unknown cause was shortly after abandoned. The expense of salary would be but small, and the advantages immediate and important. This agent should be intrusted with a superintendence over the other agencies on the coast, as far north as Saffy, which are generally intrusted to the keeping of Jews; and all the papers and shipping documents should be sent to him for examination, which would prevent a recurrence of those great abuses which have for years existed, and, under the present system, must continue to exist.

The port charges are not equal throughout the empire, but vary at the different ports of entry. At Mogadore, the charges amount to forty-three Spanish dollars, which includes all dues levied on all vessels, without regard to tonnage. At Mazagan and Rhabat they are twenty-nine dollars.

The exchangeable values of the moneys current in most of the districts are established by the emperor, but the weights and measures vary at the ports north of Mogadore.

The following are the principal divisions of the currency:—

16 okeats are equal to 100 cents; the Spanish dollar (pillared) is the standard and most current coin for this value.

10 okeats are equal to 62½ cents; this is the Morocco ducat.

1 okeat, or 4 moozunats, are equal to 6 cents.

1 moozunat, or 6 floos, (copper coin,) are equal to 1,5625||10,000.

In weights, 100 pounds Morocco amounts to 119 pounds English. The pound of Morocco is derived from the collective weight of 20 Spanish dollars.

The cubit for cloth equals 21 6-10 inches.

1 suar wheat, or eight barroubas, equals 3 3-5 bushels, and averages in weight about 212 pounds English.

Grain has no fixed standard, but is left with the market inspector, and differs in nearly every district; but the acknowledged standard measure of grain for exportation is the Spanish fanija, five of which are equal to eight bushels.

Measures for liquids are not used; oil is sold by weight.

*Tariff of Duties levied on the Importation of Goods, the Growth or Produce of Foreign Countries, at this Port.*

On all articles, excepting particularly named, 10 per cent in natura.

Buenos Ayres Hides, per 100 lbs.....	\$3 40
Cotton, raw,.....	5 00
Iron and Steel, in bars,.....	2 00
Silk, raw,.....	50 00

Prompt payment is demanded on these import duties, without any allowance for discount.

*Prohibited Articles.*—Cochineal, brimstone, or sulphur, fire-arms, sword and dagger blades, powder and lead.

*Export Duties on the Growth and Produce of the Empire of Morocco.*

<i>Corn.</i> —Wheat, per Spanish fanija,.....	\$1 25
Maize and Beans,.....	50
Barley— <i>Prohibited.</i>	

Prompt payment is exacted in the exportation of corn, and no discount allowed.

Almonds, sweet, per 100 lbs. ....	\$2 10
Do. bitter,.....	2 10
Dates,.....	3 10
Feathers, Ostrich, assorted, pound,.....	3 10
Gum Arabic, 100 lbs. ....	2 10

Credit is given, or twenty-five per cent discount is allowed to the merchant for prompt payment of the export duties on other articles.

Euphorbium, .....	\$2 60
Sandrac,.....	3 10
Hemp,.....	3 10
Ivory, (Elephant's Teeth,).....	4 10
Oil, Olive,.....	3 10
Orchilla Weed,.....	4 10
Skins—Calf,.....	3 10
Goat, per 100 skins,.....	5 00
Sheep in the Wool, .....	8 00
Seeds—Annis, Canary, Cummin, Ternin, Gingellon, and Worm, 100 lbs. ....	1 10
Wax, Bees',.....	10 10
Wool in the Grease,.....	4 10
Wool, washed, 2 lbs. gunpowder in addition on every 100 lbs. of washed or unwashed Wool,.....	8 10

*Articles of Import.*—India long-cloths; blue-black long-cloths; brown cotton; wool-len cloth, fine; do. do. common; do. do. coarse; nankeens, blue and yellow; shirting, India dimity; muslins, cotton; silk handkerchiefs, thread; cotton velvet; gold lace; bandannas; tea; loaf sugar; pepper; cloves; cassia; ginger; alum; arsenic; gum Benjamin; quicksilver; iron; tin, in bars; tin plates; brass plates; nails; needles; card wire; hardware; earthenware; coral; china; crushed sugar.

*Remarks.*—The amount of brown cotton (unbleached) imported in 1841, amounted to the sum of \$1,072,500, principally all of the manufacture of Great Britain. Of the above articles, the most in demand are muslins, long-cloths, nankeens, cottons, sugar, tea, shirting, and India dimities.

## AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RICHES OF SPAIN.

### AGRICULTURAL.

Lands, waste and others, 45,000,000 fanegadas, at \$10,.....	\$450,000,000
Lands belonging to communes, corporations, &c., 4,224,800 fanegadas, } at \$10,.....	42,000,000
Woods and forests, besides those required for the recreation of the royal } family, 300,000 fanegadas, at \$10,.....	3,000,000
Public duty on waters, abrevaderat, &c., or absolute dominion,.....	50,000,000
Balance remaining from "Obras Pias,".....	38,000,000

### MINERAL.

Mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, sulphur, salt, } ochre, cobalt, &c.....	\$60,000,000
Mines of lead, tin, alum, plumbago, vermi, marble, &c.....	75,000,000
Mines of quicksilver, Almaden included,.....	58,000,000
	<hr/> \$193,000,000

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE.

[BROUGHT DOWN TO AUGUST 20.]

The past month has been one of great interest. Many important events have transpired affecting the commercial world to a greater or less extent; although, from the low state of prices and the inertness of trade, the markets present no material alteration in consequence. The agitation of the tariff question and the uncertainty of affairs at Washington, together with the equivocal nature of the regulations under which entries are now made, have exerted a great influence in retarding the return of commercial activity. The goods entered are small in amount, and very generally under protest, with the view to test the legality of the regulations under which the executive officers are now acting. The customs paid in this way amount to about \$150,000 per week, exclusive of the amount due on bonds. As all the duties are collected in cash at the rate of twenty per cent on the home valuation, which is considered to be the foreign cost, with fifty per cent added for profits and expenses, and then deducting one sixth of the whole amount, this would make the imports during the last month short of \$1,000,000, according to the old mode of valuation. This is scarcely twelve per cent of the average monthly imports of last year, and is indicative of the utter indisposition to import goods, notwithstanding the low rate of duties in comparison with those which were to have been imposed by the bill lately before Congress. That bill levied rates very nearly equal to the tariff of 1832, before the biennial reduction took place. It passed both houses by very small majorities, and encountered the executive veto, on the ground, chiefly, that it contained a clause repealing the conditions on which the distribution bill of the extra session was passed, viz:—that the proceeds of the public lands should revert to the Treasury whenever it became necessary to infringe the compromise act, in order to provide a revenue for the government. The tariff bill would therefore have rendered the land bill void, were it not for the clause which caused it to be vetoed. As the law now stands, the proceeds of the land sales must be distributed among the states, because no duties are levied above twenty per cent. The amount to be distributed is \$640,000 only, which will scarcely suffice to pay the expenses of receiving it by twenty-six different states. The effect upon business has not been beneficial, because the same uncertainty, which is so destructive to commercial operations, continues to prevail.

Another reason for the indisposition to import, and probably the principal one, may be found in the general state of the currency of this country, which has been powerfully contracted in proportion to that of the countries with which we hold commercial intercourse. At this time last year, when the commercial year was drawing to a close, a commercial balance was found to be due abroad, which required the export of a sum of specie. This was indicated in the state of exchanges, which had already, in July and August, reached a point at which the precious metals began to flow towards Europe, and the packets continued necessarily to increase the amounts they carried out, until the aggregate export amounted in November to several millions. At that time, it will be remembered, the Bank of Commerce, the American Exchange Bank, and the Merchants' Bank came forward as sellers of bills. This supply was sufficient to check the movement of specie until the bills drawn against crops came forward in sufficient abundance, and the rates of exchange began to fall. The same commercial indebtedness which existed at that time between this country and Europe also existed between the seaboard and the interior; and after the foreign indebtedness was discharged, by coin from the vaults of our banks, those vaults began again to fill by the continued flow of the precious metals from the interior. Until during the spring and forepart of the summer, the



sales of imported goods being limited, and but very little call for money for business purposes existing, the banks found themselves with a large proportion of their capitals idle in their vaults. Their decreased dividends attested the fact that less of their means was profitably employed than usual. We will here insert the following table in order to show, from official returns, the comparative customs received during the six months from January to July, in two years:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JANUARY TO JULY, IN  
THE YEARS 1841 AND 1842.

<i>Receipts.</i>	1841.	1842.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Customs,.....	\$6,113,410	\$7,974,689	\$1,861,279	.....
Lands,.....	826,669	705,000	.....	\$121,669
Miscellaneous,.....	64,941	54,145	.....	10,796
Loan,.....	.....	1,594,479	1,594,479	.....
Treasury Notes,.....	3,260,180	8,490,526	5,230,356	.....
Trust Funds,.....	.....	148,662	148,662	.....
Bank Bond,.....	677,049	.....	.....	677,049
	<hr/> \$10,942,249	<hr/> \$18,967,501	<hr/> \$7,925,252	<hr/> .....
<i>Expenditures.</i>				
Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign				
Intercourse,.....	\$3,062,524	\$2,951,167	.....	\$111,357
Military,.....	6,442,895	3,620,347	.....	2,822,548
Naval,.....	2,559,708	3,073,512	513,804	.....
Interest—Public Debt,.....	3,937	164,231	.....	160,294
Treasury Notes,.....	2,363,450	6,921,065	4,557,615	.....
Trust Funds,.....	.....	127,283	127,283	.....
	<hr/> \$14,532,514	<hr/> \$16,857,605	<hr/> \$2,325,091	<hr/> .....

After the expiration of the six months here embraced for 1841, duties of twenty per cent were laid upon articles theretofore free, and were estimated to yield \$5,000,000 per annum, or about equal to the reduction of duties, under the compromise act, since January of the present year; consequently, the aggregate importations have been larger this year than last, but have been mostly on foreign account, and are in store. Remittances have not therefore been required on their account.

A change has now been wrought in the state of affairs. The commercial balance due by the interior to the Atlantic cities has been partially settled. The currency of the interior has at the same time been reduced from the fictitious level of suspended bank paper to the solid basis of specie. Prices have consequently undergone the same operation, and are reduced to very low rates; so low that they will command the markets of the world; and therefore the exports may be expected to be very large. At the same time a thorough change seems to have been undergone in the machinery by which these crops are to be put in motion. Hitherto it has been through the operation of suspended bank credits. That state of things has now ceased to exist. In all sections, the suspended banks have resumed or are going into liquidation. Illinois and Alabama are the only states where suspended paper is now tolerated; and there the state of public opinion is such that liquidation or suspension will speedily be brought about. The prevalence of a specie currency throws down those artificial barriers, which, by the operations of bank credits, were formerly interposed to prevent the natural operation of supply and demand in regulating the prices of commodities. But a few years since, it was supposed that, no matter how great a quantity of cotton was raised, high prices could be compelled for it abroad by a combination of paper credits with a view to hold. For such a purpose the famous Macon Convention was held, but of course utterly failed in its objects. The vast capital of the United States Bank governed the cotton market for a short time, and sustained prices for a season, only to make them sink lower in the end.

The same means were used to attain the same objects in other produce, particularly flour, which in the spring of 1839, was held in the New York market at \$9 00, when English orders were here limited to \$6 50 or \$7 00. The flour was held by bank influence until those orders were supplied from other quarters, and then the price sunk to \$5 00, involving heavy losses. The following is a monthly list of prices in the port of New York for several years:—

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
January,...	\$7 43	\$11 68	\$8 32	\$8 87	\$6 37	\$5 00	\$5 87
February,...	7 69	11 81	8 00	8 80	6 25	4 87	6 25
March,....	7 97	12 00	8 00	8 47	6 68	4 75	6 25
April,.....	7 69	9 87	7 75	8 25	5 59	4 87	6 37
May,.....	6 75	8 81	7 85	7 31	4 91	4 88	6 25
June,.....	6 81	10 00	7 81	6 45	4 62	5 00	6 00
July,.....	7 12	10 62	7 00	6 06	4 81	5 50	6 00
August,...	7 68	9 00	7 06	6 43	5 12	6 00	5 50
Septemb'r	8 04	9 47	8 37	6 50	4 97	6 50	
October, ..	9 41	8 18	8 62	5 87	4 87	6 00	
Novemb'r	10 00	9 25	8 50	6 06	4 93	6 25	
December	10 00	8 93	8 75	6 06	4 91	6 37	
Average, ..	\$8 25	\$9 80	\$7 87	\$7 09	\$5 25	\$5 50	\$6 07

The low rates to which flour fell in 1840 caused a greater export than ever before. That surplus going off, the home market raised prices of the balance through 1841 at least \$1 50 per barrel higher than they would have been, had that surplus been retained on the market. The product of wheat in that year, according to the best estimates, was 90,000,000 bushels, equal to 18,000,000 barrels of flour. This was worth, at the average rate of 1840, \$85,500,000. The export of \$10,000,000 in that year raised the prices of the succeeding crop \$1 50 per barrel at home; consequently benefiting the farmers and millers by the enormous sum of \$27,000,000. The product of the present year is admitted on all hands to be immensely greater than ever before, and prices are expected to fall to a level lower than that of 1840, and, without a foreign market, must be still further depressed.

The recent news from abroad, in relation to the crops, was, as usual at this season of the year, contradictory in its character. Much depends upon the weather up to the 1st of October. It seemed to be admitted, however, that if nothing untoward happened, the release of the grain already in bond would supply all the deficiency of the harvest. Should such be the case, it must be remembered that the repeated short crops of Great Britain have exhausted the granaries of Europe to a degree that will place the West Indies, South America, and other markets, entirely at the command of the United States. The prospect of a speedy increase of manufacturing prosperity in Great Britain was not very promising, but notwithstanding the great complaints of dull trade in all quarters, the purchases of cotton by the spinners were very nearly equal to those of last year, and equal to former years; but that demand may not be sufficient to sustain prices in the face of the crop about coming forward. From all these facts it seems highly probable that the abundant crops of the Union will, assisted by the moderated tariff of Great Britain, find good sales abroad; and that a larger surplus than ever of American produce will be exchanged for the proceeds of foreign industry, thereby increasing the wealth of the country, and raising the value of the currency retained in the home market. The growers of produce, being better remunerated, will increase their purchases of manufactured goods, and all classes feel the influence of that general prosperity which seems now about to rise above the ruins of the banking system, based upon the broad foundation of industry and frugality, instead of extravagance and credit. The following

is a table of the leading articles of domestic produce, exported from the United States, in six years, from official documents :—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES,  
IN SIX YEARS.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Cotton,.....	63,240,102	61,556,811	61,238,982	63,870,307	54,330,341
Tobacco,.....	5,795,647	7,392,029	9,832,943	9,883,957	12,576,703
Flour,.....	2,987,269	3,603,299	6,925,170	10,143,615	7,759,646
Cotton Manufactures,...	2,831,473	3,758,755	2,975,033	3,549,607	3,112,546
Pork,.....	1,299,796	1,312,346	1,771,230	1,894,894	2,621,537
Rice,.....	2,309,279	1,721,819	2,460,198	1,942,076	2,010,107

This table gives the fact that as the currency becomes appreciated every article of domestic produce exported increases in value. The same facts may be gathered from the following table, from official sources, showing the imports and exports of the United States in 1841, as compared with previous years :—

AGGREGATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1837. Dollars.	1838. Dollars.	1839. Dollars.	1840. Dollars.	1841. Dollars.
Imports,.....	140,989,217	113,717,404	162,092,132	170,141,519	127,949,177
In Amer. vess. 122,177,193		103,087,448	113,874,252	92,802,352	113,221,877
In Foreign ves. 18,812,024		10,629,956	18,217,830	14,339,167	14,724,300
Domest. exports, 95,564,414		96,033,821	103,533,891	113,895,624	106,382,322
In Amer. vess. 75,482,521		79,855,599	82,127,514	92,030,898	82,569,389
In Foreign ves. 20,081,893		16,178,222	21,406,377	21,864,736	23,813,333
Foreign exports, 21,854,962		12,452,795	17,494,325	18,190,312	15,469,081
Am. tonn. ent'd, 1,299,720		1,302,974	1,491,270	1,576,946	1,631,909
" " cleared, 1,266,622		1,408,761	1,477,928	1,646,009	1,634,156
For. tonn. ent'd, 765,703		592,110	624,814	712,363	736,444
" " cleared, 756,292		604,166	611,839	706,484	738,849
Registered tonn., 810,447		811,591	874,244	899,764	945,803
Enrolled tonnage, 956,980		1,041,105	1,153,551	1,176,694	1,076,036
Fishing vessels, 129,257		131,942	108,682	104,304	377,873

The following table gives the comparative imports and exports of each state, for each of the last three years :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

	1839.		1840.		1841.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Maine, . . .	\$962,724	\$895,485	\$628,762	\$1,018,269	\$700,961	\$1,091,565
New Hampsh. . .	41,407	81,944	114,647	20,979	73,701	10,348
Vermont, . . .	413,513	193,886	404,617	305,150	246,739	277,987
Massachusetts, 19,385,223		9,276,085	16,513,858	10,186,261	20,318,003	11,487,343
Rhode Island, 612,057		185,234	274,534	206,989	339,592	278,465
Connecticut, . .	446,191	583,226	277,072	518,210	295,989	599,348
New York, . . .	99,882,438	33,268,099	60,440,750	34,264,080	75,713,426	33,139,838
New Jersey, . .	4,182	98,079	14,883	16,076	2,315	19,166
Pennsylvania, .	15,050,715	5,299,415	8,464,882	6,820,145	10,346,698	5,152,501
Delaware, . . .	—	8,680	802	37,001	3,276	38,585
Maryland, . . .	6,995,285	4,576,561	4,901,746	5,768,768	6,101,313	4,947,166
Dis. Columbia, 132,581		503,717	119,852	753,923	77,263	769,331
Virginia, . . .	913,462	5,187,196	545,085	4,778,220	377,237	5,630,286
Nor. Carolina, 229,233		427,926	252,532	387,484	220,366	383,056
Sou. Carolina, 3,036,077		10,385,426	2,058,870	10,036,769	1,557,431	8,043,284
Georgia, . . .	413,987	5,970,443	491,428	6,862,759	449,007	3,696,513
Alabama, . . .	895,201	10,338,159	574,651	12,554,694	530,819	10,988,271
Louisiana, . . .	12,064,942	33,181,167	10,673,190	34,236,936	10,256,350	34,387,483
Ohio, . . . . .	19,280	95,854	4,915	991,954	11,318	793,114
Kentucky, . . .	10,480	3,723	2,241	—	—	—
Tennessee, . . .	146	—	28,988	—	7,523	—
Michigan, . . .	176,221	133,305	139,610	162,229	137,900	88,529
Florida, . . . .	278,893	334,806	190,728	1,858,850	33,875	—
Missouri, . . .	46,964	—	10,600	—	145,181	36,629

TOTAL, \$162,092,132 \$121,028,416 \$107,141,243 \$132,085,946 \$127,946,177 \$121,851,808

The falling off in the aggregate exports for the year 1841 was altogether in cotton and flour—mostly in the former article, the quantity of which that was raised, less in 1841 than in 1840, was 600,000 bales. The export of other articles mostly increased. Hence the decline was more apparent in the southern than in the northern states. The imports show the most remarkable fluctuations, and seem to obey the influence of paper credits in a marked degree. Into Massachusetts it appears the imports in 1841 were greater than ever before, being twenty-five per cent higher than in 1840, and six per cent higher than the year of great importations, 1839, when the imports into New York reached very near \$100,000,000. In 1840, the New York imports fell off \$40,000,000, and in 1841 but partially recovered; while Massachusetts more than recovered itself. In the year 1839 the imports and exports of Massachusetts amounted to twenty-three per cent of those of New York. In 1841 they reached thirty per cent of the amount. Taking the principal places of import, we shall find that they bear the following proportions in each year to the whole amount of imports:—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT OF THE IMPORTS INTO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATES, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Massachusetts,.....	13.6	14.4	11.7	11.9	15.4	15.6
New York,.....	62.2	56.6	60.5	61.0	56.4	58.5
Pennsylvania,.....	7.7	8.3	8.1	9.2	7.8	8.1
Maryland,.....	3.2	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.6
South Carolina,...	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5
Louisiana,.....	7.9	10.0	8.0	7.4	9.9	7.8
Other places,.....	4.0	3.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.9
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

This table gives the fact that in years of speculation, like 1836 and 1839, New York does the greatest proportion of the foreign business; while in years of steady prosperity, like 1837, '40, and '41, the proportion transacted by Massachusetts improves. The business of Massachusetts in 1841, as compared with 1836, gives an improvement of two per cent of the whole amount; while New York shows a decline of 3.7 per cent. Pennsylvania shows a small improvement; but the business in 1841 was less than the average of the four previous years. Louisiana shows a decline. From these general facts, it may be concluded that the nature of the paper money system is to concentrate trade in New York or the great centre of credit, while a cash business diffuses the trade over the whole country, and promotes "direct" trade, corresponding to the increased exports of produce, which swell under low prices and a steady currency.

Although the indications of trade are favorable, as here pointed out, yet we cannot perceive any signs of improvement in public credit, or of stock securities generally. On the contrary, repudiation, with its attendant tide of dishonor, seems rolling on and threatening to surround and overwhelm not only all those states and institutions which have heretofore been considered sound, but to carry down the federal government in its course. The great state of Pennsylvania has passed into the list of voluntarily-insolvent states. With a debt of \$40,000,000, bearing a yearly interest of nearly \$2,000,000, and public works valued at \$36,000,000, she has dishonored her liabilities, principal and interest, at home and abroad. No effort is made to retrieve her affairs, and she floats a helpless wreck on the ocean of discredit. Nor is she alone. The state of Ohio, with a debt of about \$15,000,000, and ample resources, is going rapidly to decay. In April last, owing to her discreditable connection with her suspended banks during the past year, her six per cent stock had fallen to fifty cents on the dollar. It was then thought that some arrangements would be made by taxation to pay off arrears, complete her public works, and provide for the interest on her debt. Under

this impression, her stock gradually rose to eighty per cent; when at the present session of the state legislature a bill passed the lower house to borrow money at ten per cent to pay her debts, confidence gave way, and the stock fell rapidly. These two states, Ohio and Pennsylvania, having heretofore stood very high, their dereliction has a very unpropitious effect on the already shattered state of American credit, at home and abroad.

The finances of the federal government are in scarcely a better condition. The Secretary of the Treasury has found it impossible to obtain more than the \$1,500,000 of the loan mentioned by us in a former number, but has thought proper to despatch an agent to Europe to attempt the negotiation of the remainder, notwithstanding the low state of American credit, and the exasperation of the creditors of the delinquent states. There is very little chance of the mission meeting with any success, and ill success will not add to the dignity or credit of the United States. The actual debt of the federal government is now as follows:—

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL DEBT.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Annual Interest.</i>
District of Columbia Debt, .....	.....	.....	\$1,440,000	
Old Funded Debt, .....	.....	.....	233,163	
Unfunded Debt, .....	.....	.....	35,417	
Loan, September, 1841, .....	52-5	1844	16,000	\$864
“ “ “ .....	5½	1844	3,213,000	176,705
“ “ “ .....	6	1844	2,439,000	166,360
“ April, 1842, .....	6	1862	1,596,479	95,668
Treasury Notes outstanding, .....	6	1843	10,003,818	600,229
<b>TOTAL, Actual Debt, .....</b>			<b>\$18,974,877</b>	<b>\$1,039,826</b>
Stock to issue, .....	6	1862	10,405,521	624,331
<b>TOTAL, .....</b>			<b>\$29,380,398</b>	<b>\$1,664,157</b>

This is an increase of \$25,000,000 in the national debt during the sixteen months which have elapsed since March 1, 1841, of which \$14,000,000 have been actually spent, and large arrearages are now outstanding. According to the late veto message of the chief magistrate, a deficit of \$440,000 exists in the shape of protested navy bills. The regular revenues are far short of the current expenditures, with little or no hope of realizing funds from any means of borrowing. The future is therefore full of gloom; actual dishonor threatens the government on one hand, and a recourse to direct taxation on the other.

The advices by the late packet from Europe state that there is no hope that the government agent will be able to obtain any money for the loan. The defalcation of Pennsylvania has given a severe blow to the remaining confidence in the will of the American people to pay. The state of commercial affairs was, however, much improved; low prices and a cheap rate of money were bringing about a renewed state of activity in trade generally. The prospect of a fair harvest had given an immediate start to business. It however had caused a fall, in the short space of two weeks, of 12s. per quarter in wheat—equal to about sixteen per cent. This fact had encouraged the manufacturers, because it is well known that the home trade is always most prosperous when, through the cheapness of bread, the power of the masses to purchase goods is increased. This had produced an improved demand for cotton, with good prospect of a remunerating trade.



## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, COTTON, SILK, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR  
AND GLASS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following tables are derived from the report of the Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, transmitting "a bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes." The report was made in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of March, 1842, requiring the Secretary to communicate to the House "the plans, views, information, and matters called for by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means." The tables exhibit—

1. The value of manufactures of wool imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840; embracing cloths and cassimeres, flannels and baizes, blankets, hosiery, gloves, mitts and bindings, worsted stuffs, and other manufactures of wool.

2. Value of manufactures of cotton imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840, inclusive; embracing printed, stained, or colored cottons, white cottons, hosiery, gloves, mitts and bindings, twist, yarn, and thread, nankeens direct from China, and other manufactures of cotton.

3. Value of manufactures of silk and silk unmanufactured, imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840, inclusive; embracing manufactures of silk, sewing silk, bolting cloth, and raw silk.

4. Quantity and value of manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, and iron and steel unmanufactured, imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840; embracing pig iron, old and scrap iron, bar iron manufactured by rolling, and bar iron manufactured otherwise.

5. Pounds and value of teas, coffee, and sugar, imported into the United States in each year from 1821 to 1840, inclusive.

6. Quantity and value of manufactured glass imported into the United States in each year from 1825 to 1840, inclusive; embracing apothecaries' vials, perfumery vials, black bottles, demijohns, and window glass.

1.—*The Value of Manufactures of Wool imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840, embracing Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels and Baizes, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts and Bindings, Worsteds Stuffs, and other Manufactures of Wool. In Dollars.*

Years.	Cloths and Cassimeres.	Flannels and Baizes.	Blankets.	Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, and Bindings.	Worsted Stuffs.	Other Man- ufactures of Wool.	Total Value.
1823	5,844,086	.....	604,896	.....	1,504,469	.....	7,953,451
1824	5,045,159	156,850	526,053	55,868	2,158,680	144,273	8,086,883
1825	5,264,562	1,065,609	891,197	369,747	2,277,486	1,008,272	10,876,873
1826	4,546,714	586,823	527,784	189,993	1,143,166	892,346	7,886,826
1827	4,285,413	587,250	703,477	376,927	1,382,875	895,573	8,231,515
1828	4,315,714	667,722	624,239	365,339	1,446,146	678,399	8,037,559
1829	3,335,994	383,208	455,467	230,986	1,600,622	551,958	6,558,235
1830	2,854,339	266,060	594,044	133,453	1,397,545	319,306	5,564,747
1831	6,121,442	695,666	1,180,478	325,856	3,392,037	490,651	12,206,130
1832	5,101,841	503,193	602,796	260,563	2,615,124	351,132	9,434,649
1833	6,133,443	286,299	1,165,260	463,348	4,281,309	515,179	12,844,838
1834	4,364,340	240,663	1,068,065	383,977	4,985,925	204,085	11,247,055
1835	7,048,334	399,785	1,865,344	652,680	6,549,278	454,293	16,969,714
1836	8,945,509	475,712	2,397,822	700,530	6,669,312	714,569	19,903,454
1837	3,015,783	111,249	959,814	177,092	3,350,266	90,859	7,705,063
1838	5,348,928	159,979	946,546	356,965	3,933,455	315,091	11,060,964
1839	7,361,373	291,373	1,356,086	1,037,096	7,025,898	522,710	17,594,536
1840	4,823,138	118,715	570,417	506,452	2,387,338	222,692	8,628,752

2.—*Value of Manufactures of Cotton imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840, inclusive; embracing Printed, Stained, or Colored Cottons, White Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts and Bindings, Twist, Yarn and Thread Nankeens direct from China, and other manufactures of cotton. In dollars.*

Years.	Printed, Stained, or Colored.	White Cottons.	Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, and Bindings.	Twist, Yarn, & Thread.	Nankeens, direct from China.	Other Man- ufactures of Cotton.	Total Value.
1823	4,899,499	2,636,813	629,211	103,259	600,700	.....	8,869,482
1824	5,776,210	2,354,540	649,424	140,069	188,633	48,791	9,157,667
1825	7,709,830	3,326,208	545,915	201,549	350,243	375,771	12,509,516
1826	5,056,725	2,260,024	404,870	175,143	304,980	146,292	8,348,034
1827	5,316,546	2,584,994	439,773	263,772	256,221	454,847	9,316,153
1828	6,133,844	2,451,316	640,360	344,040	388,231	1,038,439	10,996,230
1829	4,404,078	2,242,805	586,997	173,120	542,179	412,838	8,362,017
1830	4,356,675	2,487,804	387,454	172,785	228,223	229,375	7,862,326
1831	10,046,500	4,285,175	887,957	393,414	114,076	363,102	16,090,224
1832	6,355,475	2,258,672	1,035,513	316,122	120,629	313,242	10,399,653
1833	5,181,647	1,181,512	623,369	343,059	37,001	293,861	7,660,449
1834	6,668,823	1,766,482	749,356	379,793	47,337	533,390	10,145,181
1835	10,610,722	2,738,493	906,369	544,473	9,021	558,507	15,367,585
1836	12,192,980	2,766,787	1,358,608	555,290	28,348	974,074	17,876,087
1837	7,087,270	1,611,398	1,267,267	404,603	35,990	744,313	11,150,841
1838	4,217,551	980,142	767,856	222,114	27,049	384,618	6,599,330
1839	9,000,216	2,154,931	1,879,783	779,004	3,772	874,691	14,692,397
1840	3,893,694	917,101	792,078	387,095	1,102	513,414	6,504,484

3.—*Value of Manufactures of Silk and Silk unmanufactured, imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840, inclusive; embracing Manufactures of Silk, Sewing Silk, Bolting Cloth, and Raw Silk. In dollars.*

Years.	Manufactures of Silk.	Sewing Silk.	Bolting Cloth.	Raw Silk.	Total Value.
1823	6,713,771	.....	.....	4,673	6,718,444
1824	7,203,334	.....	729	1,254	7,205,317
1825	10,271,527	.....	20,126	8,090	10,299,743
1826	8,104,837	.....	30,576	192,496	8,327,909
1827	6,545,245	.....	31,540	135,230	6,712,015
1828	7,608,614	.....	29,417	48,609	7,686,640
1829	7,045,628	.....	42,274	101,796	7,189,698
1830	5,774,010	.....	39,158	119,074	5,932,242
1831	11,049,379	701,728	52,203	88,557	11,891,867
1832	8,466,337	651,375	52,257	48,938	9,218,907
1833	9,006,556	294,300	62,162	135,348	9,498,366
1834	10,998,964	328,929	4,586	78,706	11,411,185
1835	16,208,555	389,428	68,849	10,715	16,677,547
1836	22,079,002	783,175	80,528	37,507	22,970,212
1837	13,407,574	707,597	25,958	211,694	14,352,823
1838	9,454,160	358,178	28,972	29,938	9,871,248
1839	20,769,294	869,534	64,283	39,258	21,752,369
1840	9,252,624	274,364	74,534	234,235	9,835,757

4.—Quantity and Value of Manufactures of Iron, and Iron and Steel, and Iron and Steel unmanufactured, imported into the United States in each year from 1823 to 1840; embracing Pig Iron, Old and Scrap Iron, Bar Iron manufactured by rolling, and Bar Iron manufactured otherwise.

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.		PIG IRON.		OLD AND SCRAP IRON.		BAR IRON MANUFACTURED BY ROLLING.		BAR IRON MANUFACTURED OTHERWISE.	
	Paying Duties ad val.	Paying Specific Duties.	Cwt.	Value. Dolls.	Cwt.	Value. Dolls.	Cwt.	Value. Dolls.	Cwt.	Value. Dolls.
1823	2568842	203446	49607	74510	.....	.....	106933	113349	591880	1778286
1824	2055291	159281	15856	23784	.....	.....	115809	122758	425966	1323825
1825	3312488	393658	16309	36513	.....	.....	85010	224497	492998	1562146
1826	2831243	355152	34092	67004	.....	.....	88741	223259	467515	1590350
1827	3525433	445364	35118	46881	.....	.....	162052	347792	440200	1323749
1828	3559982	620933	69937	93025	.....	.....	205897	441000	667849	2141178
1829	3100630	330278	22771	28811	.....	.....	66408	119326	589638	1884049
1830	3372146	283702	22499	25644	.....	.....	138981	226336	613866	1730375
1831	4358921	468912	138967	160681	.....	.....	344918	544664	466359	1260166
1832	4697512	608733	203025	222303	.....	.....	427745	701549	763001	1929493
1833	3376850	773855	186601	217668	19963	24035	560566	1002750	722486	1837473
1834	4090621	656000	222265	270325	32746	33243	577927	1187236	635698	1742883
1835	4827461	524155	245917	289779	12806	11609	568204	1051052	630584	1641359
1836	7001404	879465	170822	272978	24953	28224	933514	2131825	658752	1891214
1837	5488611	1038382	282571	422929	15333	18391	956792	2573367	626512	2017346
1838	3069507	544679	243830	319099	8739	7567	723486	1825121	426389	1166196
1839	5585023	922447	250154	285300	11783	10161	1205697	3181180	711153	2054094
1840	2575229	609671	110314	114562	14142	15749	656574	1707649	576381	1689831

5.—Pounds and Value of Teas, Coffee, and Sugar, imported into the United States, in each year from 1821 to 1840, inclusive.

Years.	TEAS.		COFFEE.		SUGAR.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1821	4,975,646	\$1,322,636	21,273,659	\$4,489,970	59,512,835	\$3,553,582
1822	6,639,434	1,860,777	25,782,390	5,552,649	88,305,670	5,034,429
1823	8,210,010	2,361,245	37,337,732	7,098,119	60,789,210	3,258,689
1824	8,920,487	2,786,312	30,224,296	5,437,029	94,379,814	5,165,800
1825	10,209,548	3,728,935	45,190,630	5,250,828	71,771,479	4,232,530
1826	10,108,900	3,752,281	37,319,497	4,159,558	84,902,955	5,311,631
1827	5,875,638	1,714,882	50,051,986	4,464,391	76,701,629	4,577,361
1828	7,707,427	2,451,197	55,194,697	5,192,338	56,935,951	3,546,736
1829	6,636,790	2,060,457	51,133,538	4,588,585	63,307,294	3,622,406
1830	8,609,415	2,425,018	51,488,248	4,227,021	86,483,046	4,630,342
1831	5,182,867	1,418,037	81,757,386	6,317,666	109,014,654	4,910,877
1832	9,906,606	2,788,353	91,722,329	9,099,464	66,452,288	2,933,688
1833	14,639,822	5,484,603	99,955,020	10,567,299	97,688,132	4,752,343
1834	16,282,977	6,217,949	80,150,366	8,762,657	115,389,855	5,537,829
1835	14,415,572	4,522,806	103,199,777	10,715,466	126,036,239	6,806,174
1836	16,382,114	5,342,811	93,790,507	9,653,053	191,426,115	12,514,504
1837	16,982,384	5,903,054	88,140,403	8,657,760	136,139,819	7,202,668
1838	14,418,112	3,497,156	88,139,720	7,640,217	153,879,143	7,586,360
1839	9,349,817	2,428,419	106,696,992	9,744,103	195,231,273	9,919,502
1840	20,006,595	5,427,010	94,996,095	8,546,222	120,939,585	5,580,950

6.—Quantity and Value of Manufactured Glass imported into the United States in each year from 1825 to 1840; embracing Apothecaries' Vials, Perfumery Vials, Black Bottles, Demijohns, and Window Glass.

Years.	Glass-ware, paying duties ad valorem.	APOTHECARIES' VIALS.		PERFUMERY VIALS.		BLACK BOTTLES.		DEMIJOHNS.		WINDOW GLASS.	
		Gross	Value.	Gro.	Value.	Gross.	Value.	Numb.	Value.	100 Sq. Ft.	Value.
25	218,005	4,636	\$7,075	.....	.....	13,086	\$64,658	37,883	\$15,437	5,506	\$59,956
26	150,088	3,451	9,219	.....	.....	23,546	115,100	63,553	25,547	7,982	71,348
27	279,096	9,838	22,903	.....	.....	27,839	140,743	53,251	20,710	5,671	71,752
28	384,412	3,995	10,640	.....	.....	22,092	104,767	56,295	19,573	4,352	56,577
29	303,612	691	2,004	.....	.....	12,383	58,502	60,825	20,027	3,631	50,355
30	255,749	1,161	3,473	.....	.....	13,327	52,991	50,614	15,624	2,086	25,597
31	345,797	402	1,260	.....	.....	17,893	81,877	58,157	17,851	4,605	59,576
32	505,285	1,375	3,237	.....	.....	25,954	119,835	58,410	17,013	4,904	63,241
33	333,882	846	3,655	88	\$725	26,046	118,820	54,997	15,390	8,539	78,151
34	376,245	429	2,304	57	639	23,254	117,428	70,776	20,783	7,416	73,332
35	438,118	598	1,555	96	1,122	24,014	118,225	70,001	21,307	21,275	136,968
36	618,107	238	1,296	95	1,906	48,205	260,074	73,945	23,298	27,149	188,750
37	592,982	244	1,074	124	1,196	48,051	271,181	79,468	23,981	15,324	111,327
38	310,726	250	1,158	68	599	27,489	148,379	49,354	14,911	6,271	55,227
39	659,474	365	1,650	270	2,073	35,073	178,765	50,016	14,609	24,464	105,751
40	360,847	276	925	77	1,571	25,548	118,268	85,508	25,072	13,525	56,746

## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

### TARIFF OF IMPORTATION INTO BRAZIL.

The tariff which obtained during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, is the same which is in force at present, with exception of the annexed modifications, affecting the most important export from the United States.

The duty on foreign goods is throughout the empire 15 per cent on valuations fixed by the tariff, except wines and spirituous liquors, (the produce of countries not having a commercial treaty with Brazil,) which pay 48½ per cent; gunpowder, which pays 50 per cent; and tea, which pays 30 per cent.

The valuation of all articles not enumerated in the tariff is made by the importer; the right, however, being vested in the officers of the customs to take goods so valued, on payment of the valuation and 10 per cent additional.

*Free of Duty.*—Coals, steam-engines, and any machinery or invention not previously known and in use in Brazil.

Imports pay, besides the duties above named, 1½ per cent entry, and 3½ storage, in right of which drygoods are entitled to four months; those articles denominated *estive goods* are allowed 30 days' storage free of charge. After the expiration of the respective periods, both descriptions are charged ¼ per cent per month.

Manufactures of linen cambric, silk thread, or gold lace, and precious stones, are exempt from the charge of storage; also foreign goods from other ports of the empire, if accompanied by the necessary certificate.

Additional charges on liquids, 10 cents per pipe for the Misericordia hospital, and 68 cents per pipe of 132 gallons for the municipal bureau.

*Transshipment.*—If for the coast of Africa, the same duties have to be paid as for importation; for other places 2 per cent, and 1½ per cent for clearance.

*Port Charges.*—Vessels trading with foreign ports pay tonnage dues at the rate of 30

reis (.01.7 nearly) per ton per diem, not exceeding 50 days, to be estimated from the date of entry. Vessels which shall land at any port of the empire more than 100 white colonists, or which may put into any port of Brazil in distress, neither loading nor discharging cargo, are exempt from the payment of these dues. Additional charges:—

For every sailor,.....	37 cts. 3 m.
For every three-masted vessel,.....	\$3 48
Having less than three masts,.....	2 32
For stamp and seal,.....	46 cts. 4 m.
The pass of every national, English, or Portuguese vessel costs,.....	3 90
For a vessel of any other nation,.....	5 93

FIXED VALUE AND PER CENTAGE DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS INTO BRAZIL.

The following tariff is taken from the "Jornal de Commercio," Rio de Janeiro, date January 3, 1842.

The fixed valuations are reduced to the United States currency; the rate of exchange as quoted at that date being used—1,720 reis—one Spanish dollar.

In the *per centage* column the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent entry and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  storage are not included; neither the additional charges on liquids.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in dol. cts. m.	Per Centage Duty on the Fixed Value.
Aniseed,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	1 84 6	15
Brazils, (sheepskins).....	dozen	4 64 0	15
Black Pepper,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	8 7	15
Blue Nankeens, India,.....	piece	1 10 2	15
Blue Nankeens, English,.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	5 8	15
Boots, Spanish,.....	dozen	9 28 0	15
Bottles,.....	hundred	3 77 0	15
Brass Wire,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	29 0	15
Brass Basins,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	28 0	15
Brimstone, in rolls,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	81 2	15
Butter, Irish,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	23 2	15
Canvass, Russia,.....	piece	11 60 0	15
Canvass, English,.....	piece	9 28 0	15
Canvass, narrow,.....	piece	6 96 0	15
Cheese, Dutch,.....	each	40 6	15
Cheese, English,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	29 0	15
Codfish,.....	box or bale	4 64 0	15
Coal Tar, English,.....	barrel	4 16 6	15
Coals,.....	tonelada	9 28 0	15
Candles, spermaceti,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	34 8	15
Candles, tallow,.....	box	4 06 8	15
Colored Sheepskins,.....	dozen	8 12 0	15
Copper, for braziers,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	27 5	15
Copper, for sheathing,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	27 5	15
Coffee Bagging, German,.....	piece	3 48 0	15
Cordage, English,.....	130 lbs.	10 44 0	15
Cordage, Russian,.....	130 lbs.	10 44 0	15
Cordage, Coir,.....	130 lbs.	8 12 0	15
Deals of Pine,.....	dozen	8 12 0	15
Demijohns,.....	each	46 4	15
Duck, Russian,.....	piece	5 80 0	15
Duck, English,.....	piece	5 80 0	15
Gunpowder, fine, in cannisters,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	26 1	50
Gunpowder, in kegs,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	26 1	50
Gunpowder, for blasting,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	26 1	50
Hams, Portuguese,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Hams, Hamburgese,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Hams, English,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Hams, American,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Hedging Bills, large,.....	each	23 2	15



## DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS INTO BRAZIL.—Continued.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in dol. cts. m.	Per Centage Duty on the Fixed Value.
Hedging Bills, small,.....	each	17 4	15
Hides, dry, from Rio de la Plata,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Hessens,.....	yard	9 0	15
Iron wire,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	7 6	15
Iron Hoops,.....	130 lbs.	3 71 2	15
Iron Pots, cast,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	3 4	15
Iron Pots, wrought,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	17 4	15
Iron in bars, English,.....	130 lbs.	2 90 0	15
Iron in rod, English,.....	130 lbs.	3 71 2	15
Iron in bars, Swedish,.....	130 lbs.	4 06 0	15
Iron in rod, Swedish,.....	130 lbs.	5 22 0	15
Jerked Beef, from Rio de la Plata,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	1 16 0	15
Lead in bars,.....	130 lbs.	5 80 0	15
Lead in sheets,.....	130 lbs.	5 80 0	15
Linseed Oil in casks or jugs,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	8 7	15
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c.,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	2 32 0	15
Mess Beef,.....	barrel	11 12 6	15
Mess Pork,.....	barrel	13 92 0	15
Muscatel Raisins,.....	box	2 32 0	15
Muskets,.....	each	valuation	15
Osnaburgs,.....	43½ inches	11 0	15
Paper, almaco, 1st quality,.....	ream	1 62 4	15
Paper, almaco, 2d quality,.....	ream	1 62 4	15
Paper, florete, 1st quality,.....	ream	1 10 2	15
Paper, florete, 2d quality,.....	ream	1 10 2	15
Portuguese Hoes,.....	each	6 5	15
Portuguese Axes,.....	each	29 0	15
Portuguese Dowlas,.....	43½ inches	17 4	15
Pitch, Swedish,.....	barrel	5 80 0	15
Rosin,.....	barrel	1 84 6	15
Red Tin,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	20 7	15
Salt,.....	1 1-10 bushel	34 8	15
Saltpetre,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	2 90 0	15
Sail Twine,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	2 a 31 3	15
Sewing Twine,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	3 77 0	15
Sewing Thread, port,.....	package	1 16 0	15
Sewing Silk, assorted,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	4 64 0	15
Shoe Thread,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	2 a 31 3	15
Shot, assorted,.....	130 lbs.	8 70 0	15
Snuff, Princeza,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	2 32 0	15
Soap, English,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	6 9	15
Soap, American,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	6 9	15
Soap, Mediterranean,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	6 9	15
Steel, Milan,.....	130 lbs.	6 96 0	15
Shell Almonds,.....	32 lbs. 8 oz.	2 32 0	15
Tar, Swedish,.....	barrel	4 64 0	15
Tar, American,.....	barrel	2 90 0	15
Tea, Hyson,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	58 0	30
Tea, Souchong,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	23 2	30
Tin Plates,.....	box	9 28 0	15
Turpentine, Spirits of,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	10 6	15
Wax, White,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	34 8	15
Wax, Yellow,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	34 8	15
Waxed Calfskins,.....	dozen	11 60 0	15
White Lead,.....	130 lbs.	8 70 0	15
Whiting,.....	130 lbs.	92 8	15
Wheat, of Cape of Good Hope,.....	1 1-10 bushel	1 16 0	15
Wheat, of Valparaiso,.....	1 1-10 bushel	1 16 0	15
Wheat, of Europe,.....	1 1-10 bushel	1 16 0	15
Window Glass, in boxes of 100 feet,.....	box	4 06 8	15

## DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS INTO BRAZIL.—Continued.

*New Regulation for the Valuation of Liquids, generally, and Flour from Wheat, organized in conformity with the decree of the 7th January, 1840, and put in force on the 27th February.*

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in dol. cts. m.	Per Centage Duty on the Fixed Value.
Alcohol, 36 deg. Cartier proof,.....	1 lb. 4 drs.	68 6	48½
Beer, in casks,.....	132 gallons	92 80 0	48½
Beer, in bottles,.....	dozen of 9 quarts	2 32 0	48½
Brandy, Cogniac, French,.....	132 gallons	174 00 0	48½
Brandy, other,.....	132 gallons	92 80 0	48½
Brandy, French, in demijohns or bottles,...	9 quarts	5 80 0	48½
Brandy, other, in demijohns,.....	9 quarts	3 48 0	48½
Cider, in casks,.....	132 gallons	17 40 0	48½
Cider, in bottles,.....	9 quarts	2 32 0	48½
Cordials,.....	9 quarts	4 16 6	48½
Flour, from Wheat,.....	barrel	9 28 0	48½
Gin, in casks,.....	132 gallons	92 80 0	48½
Gin, in bottles or flasks,.....	9 quarts	1 97 2	48½
Gin, in jars, .....	9 quarts	1 74 0	48½
Gin, in kegs,.....	132 gallons	92 80 0	48½
Oil, Sweet, in casks or jars,.....	132 gallons	116 00 0	48½
Oil, Sweet, in bottles or flasks,.....	9 quarts	3 77 0	48½
Oil, Vegetable, all other not specified,...	132 gallons	104 40 0	48½
Oil, Fish, whale and spermaceti,.....	132 gallons	90 48 0	48½
Oil, Animal, all other not specified,...	132 gallons	63 80 0	48½
Spirits, all not specified,.....	132 gallons	92 80 0	48½
Vinegar,.....	132 gallons	34 80 0	48½
Wine, in casks, Champagne,.....	132 gallons	208 80 0	48½
Wine, Xeres, (Sherry),.....	132 gallons	162 40 0	48½
Wine, Madeira, superior,.....	132 gallons	162 40 0	48½
Wine, Muscadell,.....	132 gallons	139 20 0	48½
Wine, Oporto, (Fertoria),.....	132 gallons	139 20 0	48½
Wine, Sicily, (Marsala),.....	132 gallons	104 40 0	48½
Wine, Portugal, (Jurujuga),.....	132 gallons	87 00 0	48½
Wine, Bordeaux, superior,.....	132 gallons	76 56 0	48½
Wine, Lisbon,.....	132 gallons	65 10 0	48½
Wine, Lisbon, superior,.....	132 gallons	75 40 0	48½
Wine of Oporto and Sicily, in imi- tation of Madeira,.....	132 gallons	63 80 0	48½
Wine, Figuera and Vienna, new, and Madeira, common,.....	132 gallons	58 00 0	48½
Wine, of Spain,.....	132 gallons	49 30 0	48½
Wine, all other in casks, not specified,...	132 gallons	46 40 0	48½
Wine in bottles, Champagne and Constantia, or imitations thereof,...	dozen of 9 quarts	10 44 0	48½
Wine, Madeira, Muscatel, Sherry, Rhenish, white or red, and Bor- deaux, of whatever quality,.....	9 quarts	6 96 0	48½
Wine, Muscatel and Frontignac,.....	9 quarts	2 61 0	48½
Wine, all other in bottles, not specified,...	9 quarts	5 74 3	48½

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF SWEDEN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

DERIVED FROM CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION  
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Several commercial treaties have been concluded between Sweden and the United States. The first was negotiated at Paris, in 1783, and expired by its own limitation in 1788. This treaty placed the United States flag, in the ports of Sweden, on the footing of the most favored nations, granting equal privileges to Swedish vessels in the United States. In 1816, another treaty was concluded with Sweden, the provisions of which were similar

in their effect to those of the preceding treaty. This treaty expired in 1824. On the 4th of July, 1827, a third treaty was concluded with Sweden, by which the commercial intercourse of the two countries is placed on a footing of the most perfect reciprocity. By this treaty, United States vessels are allowed the same privilege of indirect trade to the Swedish ports which is enjoyed by national vessels, and are made liable to no other or higher exactions, in the shape of "tonnage, lighthouse, pilotage, and port charges, as well as the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever." This treaty is still in force; its operation, although limited, in the first instance, to the period of ten years, being continued, by its terms, until one "of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty." The 9th and 10th articles of this treaty also preclude either of the contracting powers from establishing "any prohibition or restriction of importation or exportation, or any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever," on the products of the soil or industry of the other contracting power, unless similar prohibitions, restrictions, and duties, be likewise established upon articles of the like nature, the growth of any other country. A perfect reciprocity is also guaranteed in regard to "all bounties and drawbacks" which may be allowed within the territories of either of the high contracting parties, upon the importation or exportation of any article whatsoever.

On all articles in the vessels of those countries which have no treaties with Sweden there is imposed in her ports a discriminating duty of 40 per cent, and on all exports in similar vessels a like duty of 50 per cent.

United States vessels pay a tonnage duty of about 9 8-10ths cents per last; the Swedish last, in the admeasurement of vessels, being generally found to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and sometimes to equal 2 American tons. Foreign vessels, not protected by treaty, pay a tonnage duty of about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents per last.

#### TARIFF OF SWEDEN.

##### *List of Duties on the Principal Articles of Import into Sweden.*

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Number, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Rate of Duty.</i>
Oil, Whale, and other Fish,.....		10 per cent ad val.
Candles, Spermaceti,.....per Swedish lb. (15 oz. avoird)		16 320-1000 cents.
Skins and Furs, undressed—		
Bear,.....	each	56 320-1000 cts.
Buck and Goat,.....	each	7 344-1000 cts.
Beaver,.....	each	16 320-1000 cts.
Sheep, Lamb, and Crimea,.....	each	8 160-1000 cts.
Sheep, others, unclipped,.....	each	3 264-1000 cts.
Genett,.....	each	3 60-1000 cts.
Calabar or Squirrel,.....	per doz.	2 856-1000 cts.
Badger,.....	each	2 448-1000 cts.
Hare,.....	each	1 904-1000 cts.
Ermine or Weasel,.....	each	680-1000 of a ct.
Polecat,.....	each	5 508-1000 cts.
Dog,.....	each	1 904-1000 ct.
Glutton,.....	each	26 112-1000 cts.
Rabbit,.....	each	816-1000 of a ct.
Lion,.....	each	80 cts.
Leopard,.....	each	\$1 06 112-1000
Lynx,.....	each	26 112-1000 cts.
Martin,.....	each	19 584-1000 cts.
Tails,.....	per doz.	16 320-1000 cts.
Meneeker,.....	per skin	2 448-1000 cts.
Reindeer,.....	per skin	8 976-1000 cts.
Fox,.....	per skin	26 112-1000 cts.

## TARIFF OF SWEDEN.—Continued.

Articles.	Number, &c.	Rate of Duty.
Raccoon,.....	per skin	10 608.1000 cts.
Seal,.....	per skin	4 896.1000 cts.
Sable,.....	per skin	80 cts.
Tails,.....	per doz.	44 896.1000 cts.
Swan,.....	each	8 976.1000 cts.
Tiger,.....	each	80 cts.
Otter,.....	each	26 112.1000 cts.
Wolf,.....	each	22 848.1000 cts.
Others not specified,.....		10 per cent ad val.
Dressed, more or less, or tanned, and sewed together, all sorts, pay 50 per cent more than the above duties for undressed skins and furs.		
Rice,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	1½ ct.
Cotton,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	¾ of a cent.
Tobacco, Maryland, leaves,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	4½ cents.
Tobacco of other denominations,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	4½ cents.
Tobacco Leaves, in rolls,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	12½ cts.
Tobacco Stems,.....	per 15 oz. avoird.	1½ ct.
Hops,.....	per lispund, (18 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois)	40 cts.
Cigars,.....	per hundred	40 cts.
Snuff, Spanish,.....	per 15 oz.	29 376.1000 cts.
Snuff, other sorts,.....	per 15 oz.	9 792.1000 cts.
Fish, salted Cod or Ling,.....	per barrel	99 584.1000 cts.
Fish, dried or smoked,.....	per 18 lb. 12 oz.	13 56.1000 cts.
Fish, salted, Herrings,.....	per barrel	26 112.1000 cts.
Whale Fins, unwrought,.....	per 15 oz.	2 448.1000 cts.
Whale Fins, wrought,.....	per 15 oz.	9 792.1000 cts.
Cotton Goods—		
Cambrics of a fineness above seventy-five threads to an inch of warp,.....	per ell	4 896.1000 cts.
Satins and Jeans to five quarters wide,.....	per ell	4 896.1000 cts.
Dimity to 8 quarters broad,.....	per ell	6 328.1000 cts.
Percales and Batiste to 5 quarters wide,.....	per ell	6 328.1000 cts.
Velveteens and Manchesters to 4 quarters wide,.....	per ell	6 328.1000 cts.
Velvet,.....	per ell	3 264.1000 cts.
Pique Net, figured, to 5 quarters wide,.....	per ell	9 792.1000 cts.
Corderoys, to 4 quarters broad,.....	per ell	8 160.1000 cts.
Gauze, half lawn, muslin, mull, or jaconet, to 9 qrs. wide, per ell		4 080.1000 cts.
Net trimmings,.....	15 oz.	80 cts.
Shawls, Neckatees, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, figured in the weaving,.....	per ¼ ell	6 528.1000 cts.
Potash, rough,.....	per 18 lb. 12 oz.	816.1000 of a ct.
Potash, refined or calcined,.....	per 18 lb. 12 oz.	13 56.1000 cts.
Pitch,.....	per barrel	\$1 20
Tar,.....	per barrel	53 056.1000 cts.
Flour, Wheat,.....	per 225 lb.	32 640.1000 cts.
Wheat,.....	per barrel	32 640.1000 cts.
Indian Corn,.....	per barrel	\$2
Cotton,.....	per 15 oz.	408.1000 of a ct.
Beef or Mutton, salted,.....	per barrel	\$2 66 112.1000.
Bacon,.....	per 18 lb. 12 oz.	53 56.1000 cts.
Dyewoods, unrasped, all sorts,.....		1 per cent ad val.
Dyewoods, chips of,.....	per 18 lb. 12 oz.	19 584.1000 cts.
Animals—		
Horses,.....	each	\$4 80.
Horned Cattle,.....	each	\$2 66 112.1000
Other quadrupeds,.....	each	80 cts.
Horses and Colts imported for the improvement of the breed pay one fourth of the above duty.		
Ewes and Rams, from Germany and countries on the Atlantic, imported for improving the breed,.....		Free.

## THE BOOK TRADE.

- 1.—*Cottage Residences ; or a Series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their Gardens and Grounds, adapted to North America.* By A. J. Downing, author of a treatise on Landscape Gardening. 8vo. pp. 187. New York : Wiley & Putnam. 1842.

We have for a long time desired to see a work of this kind, adapted to the tastes and condition of our republic ; a work that should lay before the American citizen plans and views calculated to improve our rural and domestic architecture. We have been sadly deficient in this respect ; in proof of which one need only pass through any of the towns and villages in the interior to convince him that very little attention, comparatively, has been paid to the style of building, which, for the most part, is rude and uncouth. We therefore heartily thank Mr. Downing for presenting the public with a work so admirably adapted to this object. It is the first volume, we believe, yet published in the United States devoted to rural architecture ; and will, we trust, be instrumental in reforming altogether the crude and barnlike appearance of our infant villages. The volume is beautifully printed, and illustrated with numerous engravings.

- 2.—*Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of THOMAS NOON TALFOURD*, author of "Ion." 12mo. pp. 354. Philadelphia : Carey & Hart. 1842.

This volume corresponds in style and size with the "Miscellanies of Macauley," collected and published by the same enterprising house some time since. The contents of the present volume consist chiefly of criticisms and essays originally published in the leading periodicals of England, such as the "New Monthly Magazine," "Retrospective Review," and the "Examiner." Talfourd has few if any superiors, as a pure, chaste, English prose writer. He has all the smoothness and finish of Edward Everett, with far greater force and energy of style. He possesses a true appreciation of the sublime and the beautiful ; and in his criticisms of poets and novelists, he appears to enter into the inmost recesses of the human soul, and bring out all the hidden riches of thought and springs of intellectual movement within its sacred precincts.

- 3.—*The Christian's Triumph ; including Happy Death-bed Scenes, illustrative of the Power of the Gospel : Drawn from Facts.* By J. G. ADAMS. Boston : A. Tompkins. 18mo. pp. 216.

The object of this volume, as stated by the author, is "to give those who are inclined to use in earnest that oft-repeated expression, 'Universalism may do to live by, but will not sustain the soul in death,' an opportunity of learning the error of this statement, and to exhibit, in undeniable facts, the power and influence of the gospel in the hour of dissolution." The volume contains the closing scenes in the lives of more than sixty persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, who have embraced the doctrine of the universal holiness and happiness of man in a future state.

- 4.—*Emma, or the Lost Found ; or, Reliance on God Rewarded.* New York : Dayton & Newman. 1842.

This little tale, which is, we believe, the first attempt of a young gentleman, a reporter for one of the New York daily journals, at authorship, evinces a capacity for this branch of fictitious narrative that may be improved by experience. It is a simple narrative, written in an agreeable and easy style, inculcating, in an attractive form, correct moral sentiments and right feelings. Its design and tendency are good, and we trust the author may be induced to devote his leisure to the production of a series of stories of a similar character.

- 5.—*Elements of Rhetoric ; comprising the substance of the article in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana ; with Additions.* By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. Boston : James Munroe & Co. 12mo. pp. 347. 1842.

This treatise has already taken a high rank among works of the same class, and its adoption in our seminaries of learning generally, to the exclusion of more faulty works, will, we are confident, tend to promote the acquisition of this important branch of external education.



- 6.—*Animal Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry in its applications to Physiology and Pathology.* By JUSTICE LIEBIG, M. D. etc., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Gressen. Edited from the Author's MSS. by WILLIAM GREGORY, M. D. etc. 12mo. pp. 352. New York: Wiley & Putnam. 1842.

Dr. Liebig's object in the present work is to direct attention to the points of intersection of chemistry and physiology, and to point out those parts in which the sciences become, as it were, mixed up together. "It contains a collection of problems, such as chemistry at present requires to be resolved; and a number of conclusions drawn according to the rules of that science from such observations as have been made." It is stated in the preface as the intention of the author, before the lapse of two years, to follow the present work with another that will embrace the investigation of the food of man and animals, the analysis of all articles of diet, and the study of the changes which the raw food undergoes in its preparation; as, for example, in fermentation, (brewed,) baking, roasting, boiling, &c. The reputation of the author will be increased by the present publication, which will be found extremely useful not only to the scientific student, but to the business man, in the practical operations of life.

- 7.—*Random Shots and Southern Breezes; Containing Critical Remarks on the Southern States and Southern Institutions, with Semi-serious Observations on Men and Manners.* By LOUIS FITZGERALD TASTRO. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1842.

We have been very agreeably employed in reading these rather oddly christened, but very instructive and interesting volumes, written with graceful ease, and embellished with that rich classical elegance of style so characteristic of every thing which falls from the pen of the author. Without assenting to the fidelity of all Mr. T.'s delineations of men, manners, and institutions, we find much that is new and striking. The occasional criticisms on art and literature spread over the work, evince a highly cultivated taste, and a just appreciation of the true and the beautiful; and will secure for the author cordial approbation from "those of a purely scholastic or scientific turn of mind." Mr. T. has, on the whole, made a book that will be very generally read, and one in which, all who read will find much to please and instruct.

- 8.—*Elements of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Geology.* By JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M. A., F. R. S. 18mo. pp. 249. New York: Wiley & Putnam. 1842.

This little treatise presents a familiar outline of the subjects of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Geology, as treated of more at large in the lectures of Mr. Johnston, which were noticed in the May number of the Merchants' Magazine. What in the "Elements" is necessarily taken for granted, or briefly noticed, is in the "Lectures" examined, discussed, or more fully detailed. Science, in an eminent degree, is brought, by our author, to bear upon agricultural improvement, and rendered clear and intelligible to the apprehension of the practical farmer, whose mind is free from the traditionary prejudices so naturally allied to ignorance.

- 9.—*Library of Select Novels.* 8vo. Harper and Brothers.

Under this title have appeared two of Bulwer's novels, "Pelham," and "The Disowned." The numbers of the "Library" will appear at intervals of a fortnight, or oftener, if occasion require. All of Bulwer's and James's novels are to be embraced in the series; a new work of the former, on which he is now engaged, entitled the "Last of the Barons," will be issued as soon as the last pages of the manuscript shall have been received from the author. The works introduced in this edition are to be given complete, without omission or abridgment. The two numbers already published are neatly printed on good paper, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents each.

- 10.—*The Traveller's Own Book, to Saratoga Springs, Niagara Falls and Canada; containing Routes, Distances, Conveyances, Expenses, Use of Mineral Waters, Baths, Description of Scenery, etc. A Complete Guide for the Valetudinarian and for the Tourist, seeking for pleasure and amusement. With Maps and Engravings.* By S. DE VEAURI. New York: J. D. Lockwood. 1842.

This little volume forms, altogether, a very appropriate and convenient manual for the traveller visiting the places described in its pages. The author has introduced a variety of subjects, interesting from their locality—such as incidents of border warfare, and descriptions peculiar to the two great points of attraction of which he treats.

- 11.—*Henry of Ofterdingen*; a Romance from the German of Novalis Frederick Von Hardenberg. 12mo. Cambridge: John Owen. 1842.

The author of this work was a young German who died before completing his twenty-ninth year. The tale itself presents few incidents of strong interest, and in this respect differs from most German fictions. To the great mass of readers, however, and particularly those fond of that strange, deep, Germanized, and highly poetical literature which is now blending itself with the highest order of English and American literature, the work before us cannot fail to be deeply interesting. The translation has been accomplished, so far as we are capable of judging, with ease and elegance, by a young gentleman of great promise, whose proficiency in several languages has attracted the attention and friendship of many of our most distinguished scholars and literary men.

- 12.—*Observations on the late Presidential Veto*; together with a Plan for a change of the Constitution relative to this Power. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

This is an able pamphlet, and the first we have seen on the subject to which it relates; the arguments, although occasionally clothed in somewhat abstruse language and long sentences, are generally boldly and vigorously stated. The writer recommends an amendment to the Constitution which shall refer bills passed by Congress and objected to by the President of the United States, on the ground of unconstitutionality, to the Supreme Court, for final decision. If bills are objected to by the President on other grounds than unconstitutionality, they may become laws, if passed by a majority of two votes in the Senate, and by a majority in the House of Representatives equal to the average number of the representation of one state in that body.

- 13.—*The Great Secret, or How to be Happy*. By the Author of "Charles Linn." 18mo. pp. 310. New York: Dayton & Newman. 1842.

We opened this book at the first chapter, and did not lay it down until we had closed the last. It is one of those simple, truthful and affecting narratives which, although designed for the young, may be read with pleasure and profit by children of a larger growth. It is, moreover, an American tale, imbued with republican principles and feelings; and although deeply tinged with the religious sentiment, it is the Christian, and not the sectarian. The "great secret" here so happily illustrated, is defined to be—"Trust in the Lord, and do good"—an inspired aphorism that comprehends as much as all the creeds of all the sects, and is far more intelligible.

- 14.—*Oration delivered at the request of the city authorities of Salem, July 4, 1842*. By CHARLES W. UPHAM, pastor of the First Church. 1842.

It is seldom that we notice Fourth of July orations, being for the most part ephemeral productions that perish with the occasion; but the present performance comes fresh from a mind enriched with original thoughts and stored with historic lore, and we only regret that we have not space to extract from its luminous pages, embracing as they do matters of permanent value, adorned with all the strength and grace of pure Anglo-Saxon diction.

IRVING INSTITUTE.—The engraving on the opposite page is a correct view of this popular Seminary of learning, which is located at Tarrytown, on the borders of the Hudson. This institution is under the management of William P. and Charles H. Lyon, gentlemen eminently well qualified to aid in the education of youth. Although not personally acquainted with the system of instruction adopted by these gentlemen, we are assured by those who have placed their children there, and in whose judgment we repose the utmost confidence, that they are entirely satisfied with the system of education in every respect, and the unremitted attention paid to pupils by the managers of the establishment.

