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ART. I.—THE COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF FRANCE.

III.

NECKER AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

THE history of nations as commercial associations, has not yet become sufficiently extended to make room for a full deduction of those great fundamental truths on which the system of trade is based. Economists have supported their theories by the supposition of axioms and the illustration of analogies; statesmen have based their schemes on temporal policy or local convenience: but the truths which the theorist has often laid down, the measures which the statesman has often effected, have as yet been unable to obtain the sanction which a rule must possess which is drawn from an accurate observation of the whole phenomena which accompany it. The details of the commercial system of the civilized world are as yet too imperfect to allow of their safe generalization. Of the trading nations of antiquity, there are none whose history as a commercial people has come down to us; and of the two chief republics of the middle ages, Venice and Holland, we know but little else than that when their trade was unshackled by the restrictions of the municipal authorities, their wealth was great and their immunities splendid; that when the fetters of a protective or a retaliatory tariff were placed around their limbs, both their wealth and their immunities vanished. The great trading nations of our own era have not yet completed their cycle; the vicissitudes of heat and cold, of frost and fire, they have not yet fully experienced; and the material which we gather from their history must be partial and imperfect. The time is still to come when the whole revolution shall be complete, and when by the experience of seed-time and harvest, of decay and renewal, we can exhibit those cardinal laws which govern the universe, in the complication of its intestine machinery, as well as in the simplicity of its superficial structure.

It may be a great while before the observations of the political astronomer will be complete enough to enable him to detect the code that regulates that great economy to which his attention is directed. Centuries may pass

before the more obvious circles of the system are mapped down, and even then how infinite, how grand in their operations, and yet how exquisite in their detail, will be the courses of those inferior orbs which day after day will burst on his astonished vision! That there are certain vast physical laws which regulate men when grouped in masses, as they do men when separated in individuals—which prescribe the birth and watch over the infancy and guide the manhood of nations, as they do those of the men who compose them—the man who observes the surprising minuteness with which the harmony of the universe is preserved, can have little occasion to doubt. The silent but resistless influence of gravitation bears with proportional power on the mountain and on the sand that trickles down its flank. That supreme all-regulating power which adjusts the equilibrium of the atmosphere so delicately that it can buoy up the wings of the hugest eagle, while it feeds the lungs of the weakest child, can be with equal justice supposed to govern with similar precision the influences which act upon those momentous systems in which mankind have been, since their origin, divided. The material phenomena by which our eye may be assisted, are still but scanty and partial; but feeble as they are, they join in and are reconcilable with the supposition, that the same severity of law which adjusts the fate of man when in isolation, must determine the destiny of men when grouped into nations.

We have travelled from our path in illustrating a position with which we set out, in opening the series of papers on the commercial history of France, of which the present is a number. That the body corporate is surrounded by the same atmosphere of order as the substances which it contains, is a proposition which ought to require no illustration; and yet in the operations of government and in the details of trade, there can scarcely be found a man who acknowledges a supervision so efficient, or who, if he acknowledge it, will submit to be guided by its dictates. Principles in the political world, true as the justice from which they take their origin, have been disregarded whenever the spur of temporary advantage presses on the flanks of the ruler. Truths in the commercial world, speaking in a voice to which no man can be deaf, saying that the dealings between community and community should be as fair and unshackled as the dealings between merchant and merchant, have been neglected whenever the thunder of local interest is heard. Men forget that prosperity can only be secured by the adherence to those grand principles of justice on which the welfare of the world is based. It was for the purpose of illustrating by the history of one nation, at least, the existence of a truth both so powerful and so forgotten, that the present series of papers was commenced.

The condition of France under the various aspects of the feudal system, of the Bourbon dynasty, of the revolutionary tumults, and the imperial supremacy, affords a study to the political economist of the most inexhaustible richness. Never in the history of a single people has each note in the gamut been so rapidly struck, as in the short period that covered the despotism of the last Bourbons, the excesses of the revolutionary interregnum, the dictatorship of Napoleon, and the constitutional monarchy of Louis Philippe. In one generation we witness the king so supreme, that by a single line a massacre was ordered which destroyed, on the ground of religious difference alone, more of his subjects than were brought to the block in the whole of the bloody revolution that followed. In the next generation we witness the utter prostration of vital energy in the people

as a mass; we find that their wealth has been sucked from them, that the coarse but plentiful food which supports them has been snatched away and concentrated into the most costly and useless dishes for the amusement of the court palate; and we might be led to conclude, could a veil be dropped over the extraordinary convulsion that followed, that the nation itself, in its extreme degradation, had lost all sense of liberty, all power of redress. But scarcely had the generation which witnessed the tinsel pomp of Louis XIV., or the unalloyed licentiousness of Louis XV., been swept away, before the earth's surface was rent, and the injured elements sprang forth from beneath in the wildest confusion. To enter into a detailed account of revolutions so rapid and so pervading, was out of the limits and objects of this magazine; and while we have attempted to examine, at different periods, the condition of the realm at eras the most critical, it has been our endeavor to exhibit the views which were thus unfolded in a shape which would place them in the hands of the general observer, unlogged by the weight either of excessive detail or of exuberant speculation. In the opening article of the series, the position of the French nation at the period of the accession of Louis XV. was illustrated by the history of the Mississippi scheme, and the speculations by which it was surrounded. In the next number, the condition of the realm during the remainder of the reign of Louis XV. was exhibited, and we now proceed, in conformity with the plan with which we opened, to consider the changes which took place during the reign of his successor, as far as it will be developed by a view of the life and administration of the statesman who, in that stormy period, was at once the director of the finances of the state, and the projector of the first measures of the revolution which convulsed it.

To Necker, a place in a mercantile biography may not in strictness be due. Living rather as a politician than as a merchant, handling commerce more as a theorist than a man of business, better acquainted with the operations of finance among men in the mass, than with the dealings of trade among men in the detail, he rose with ambitious activity from the counting-house school to the prime minister's throne. In times of great commotion he had been drawn into action. Even perhaps had his thoughts never wandered beyond the walls of the Parisian exchange, had he resolutely determined to be a rich banker and nothing more, he would have found it hard to have resisted the temptations of the stream which would have flooded his bulwarks and undermined his determination. When popular sentiment was pouring on in one great continuous channel, when first and second and third estates combined to draw from his retirement the merchant by whom alone the finances of the realm could be disentangled, when the king sealed the general invitation with his royal mandate, it would have required a steady purchase on the shore to resist the current that was bearing so impetuously onward. Without being imbedded in the trade of the country, without having his attachments wound round its commercial moorings, it cannot be wondered that Necker yielded to the first surgings of the waters, and before they had sucked him from his home, gave himself voluntarily to their motions. In 1775, director of the royal treasury of France; in 1776, chief secretary of the finances; in 1777, prime minister; in 1782, forced into retirement, and returning with a baron's title to Switzerland; in 1789, recalled to his old seat at the head of the treasury; in 1790, after having invoked the general estates, and

after having involved the king in a controversy from which no hand could rescue him but that which dropped the guillotine, being once more dismissed to seek in private life that rest which in vain he had sought in public: his career becomes embodied in the history of the French revolution, and on the support of his life and services rests in a great measure the foundation of that stupendous edifice, which for fifty years covered Europe with its shadow.

Treasurer to Louis XVI. under the old economy, leader of the third estate in that which succeeded, what great and repulsive eras were thus united within a few years of a single lifetime! Necker is painted to us now as the man of middle measures, as the harlequin, who was clothed on one side in rags of darkness, and on the other in robes of light—as the daysman between the shadow of a buried monarchy and the substance of a young republic. But it should be kept in mind that Necker belonged to a middle period in the revolution, that he stood at the helm at the time of the turning of the wheel, and that as steersman, his great duty during the short time power was in his hands, was to turn the ship from the dangerous course she was pursuing, without plunging her into another of still greater danger. He was during that most critical moment of French history, the object of suspicion from both quarters. To the Bourbons he appeared as a demagogue in a court dress; to the revolutionists, as a monarchist in disguise. The very neutrality as to extreme measures which first brought him universal homage, at last brought him universal deprecation; and before the bread he had thrown on the waters returned, before the system into which he had reduced the finances of the realm had been given time to ripen, he was driven from the capital to vindicate in private that reputation which in public he had not been allowed to establish.

Jaques Necker was born in 1734, or according to one of his biographers, in 1732,* in Geneva, where his father had been for some time professor of civil law. Receiving an education which would have fitted him for the position which his father held, his natural aptitude for calculations, his ambition to rise to distinction in a republic, where wealth was the chief avenue to eminence, induced him to make use of his great natural parts, and the still greater learning with which he had encrusted them, in a field in which of all others they would be most useful. To the bold or the wise speculator, the commercial dealings of the continent offered a prize very splendid. The merchants of Europe were beginning to plant their stakes and to spread their nets over that wide ocean from which so rich a booty was to be reaped. In America, and the West Indian archipelago, in China, and the Asiatic peninsula, were adventurers roving with armies of foreign and native soldiers under their command; and already at the mouth of the Ganges, of the St. Lawrence, of the Mississippi, were station houses erected, which had bribed and enslaved the princes and the people of the land. The state of Louisiana had been cut up in lots, which were painted in the royal charts as spangled with gold mines, and had been sold by French commissioners in Mr. Law's banking-house at prices the most romantic. Dupleiss had not yet surrendered the vice-royalty of the east to Clive, the French supremacy in North India remained unabated, the French forts in America were strung like beads along the thread of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, till they girdled the breast of the Ameri-

* *Histoire Littéraire de Geneve*, par Jean Sonebier, III. 90.

can continent, and to French speculators and French merchants a sphere of wealth and influence was opened, which drew upon its surface the great mass of those who had either money to invest or money to procure. When Necker became a clerk in his uncle's counting-house, in Geneva, he might have calculated upon a course of action more brilliant than that in which he was afterwards thrown; and it was with some reluctance that, as the Mississippi forts were one by one captured, and Dupleiss by battle after battle was driven from the Carnatic, he took an inferior place in the great banking establishment, of which M. Thelusson was the head. By his connection with the East India company, to whose notice he was introduced by a very able tract he published in 1769, in their defence, he had received large additions to his fortune; and as he became their official organ in their transactions with the government, he was enabled, through his knowledge of the probable tendency of the public funds, to invest most lucratively the capital he had acquired. Like M. Thiers, he has been accused of making use of his ministerial functions to depress or excite securities in which he was interested, though with very little reason, as the transactions which were called in question took place before he entered into the government, when the only information which he possessed was such as a keen mind might easily have gathered from the ordinary occurrences of the state. With means so great, and with faculties of using them so liberal, he retired from commercial life some time before he was called into action as a statesman. By his *Eloge de Colbert*, he gained the crown of the French academy a short period after he retired from his banking-house; and with his *Essai sur la Législation et le Commerce des Grains*, (1775,) he entered prominently into the contest that was then so furiously raging between the economists of the old and the new schools. He reached the goal by a road on which his rivals had not thought of entering. Dropping the confused metaphysical nomenclature which had made the study of finance a species of algebraic transcendentalism, he put down statistics in round numbers, he dressed working facts in working clothes, and he levelled his tracts at the comprehension of every man who, be he king or peasant, had been baffled by the charlatanism of the old philosophers. That he was conclusive, we may doubt; but that he was clear, admits of no question—as the leaders of the people and the dependents of the crown seized on the one idea he uncovered, and locked it up exultingly in the strong place where they kept their household truths. Through the Marquis of Pezay, he obtained the ear of royalty itself, and in a short period transmitted to the king an exposition of the finances of the realm, which was plain enough to be understood by their royal receiver, and was flattering enough to accelerate the elevation of the man who had reduced them into system. In the end of 1776, Necker was associated with Taboureau, in the comptroller-generalship of the finances; and eight months afterwards, by Taboureau's resignation, he was left without a colleague in an office, at that momentous period, the most important in the realm.

It was then for the first time that the Geneva banker was brought within the presence of the descendant of Henry IV. and the child of Maria Theresa. Great names must have stood on the wall before him, as he touched the carpet that had been trod by St. Louis, by the protestant king of Navarre, and by their recreant and apostate successors. In that little chamber had been determined the adventures of French royalty from the

first crusade of Louis III. to the last debauch of Louis XV.; and who can wonder that the protestant reforming minister felt his limbs fettered in every fresh motion, by the cob-webs which formed the archives of the cabinet? "I still remember," he said, a long time after, "the steep dark staircase to M. de Maurepa's apartments, up which I used to mount with fear and despondency, not very clear how a new idea might succeed with him, which occupied all my attention, and which often tended to produce an increase of the revenue by some just but rigid curtailment. I still remember that little cabinet, shaded by the roof of the Versailles palace, but above the king's apartments, and which by its compression and loftiness, really seemed the essence (and a very refined essence too) of human vanity and ambition. There was I obliged to discourse on reform and economy to a minister grown old in the pomps and formalities of a court. I remember the address I was obliged to use to succeed; and how, after many repulses, I sometimes obtained a little attention to the public, as a recompense for the resources I found in the midst of war. I still remember the bashfulness I felt, when I introduced in the discourses I ventured to address to him, some of those grand moral ideas with which I was animated. I then appeared as gothic to this old courtier as Sully did to the young ones, when he appeared at the court of Louis XIII." Ignorant of the rules of courts, unacquainted with the perquisites of royalty, who can wonder that Necker found himself out of gear the moment he became part of the motive power of the carriage of state? Set about with cumbersome wheels and heavy trappings, the principles of action he developed could produce little effect on a system so monstrous and so unmanageable. Never were two motive powers more antagonistical than those which were brought into play by the queen and the new minister. Plain, opinionated, severe in his manners and tastes, attaching an exorbitant value to the habits of punctuality and vigor, by which his great fortune had been acquired, Necker was an object of amazement and dislike to the council which had taken its stand around the remaining bulwarks of royal prerogative. Like an artisan, whose mechanical endowments were the sole cause of his introduction to court, was he regarded by the plumed and vizored champions of the queen of France; and as he approached the old and gorgeous turrets of the castle, as he lifted his hand to tear down a useless tower, or a tottering wall, his limbs were fettered and his action cramped, till he gave up the task in despair. Well would it have been for the citadel of royalty if the bastille had been levelled by the hand of reform, before it had been torn down by the storm of rebellion!

The character of Marie Antoinette can never be fully understood. The lovely drapery in which she was drawn by Mr. Burke, in the most splendid of his writings, clings to her with a tenacity which no hand is sacrilegious enough to disturb. It is said that when lately, on the exhumation of Charles I., the remains of the beheaded monarch were brought to light, his features were found unshrunk in their original quiet beauty, while the calm blue eye, which to the royal painters of his day had been an object of so great study, remained canonized by time in that same expression of sedate composure in which the artist had delighted to represent it. With recollections still more touching has the memory of Queen Marie Antoinette been associated. We look upon her as she appeared to the statesman-philosopher of the age, as she shone upon him from amongst the mist of court ceremony just sixteen years before the consummation which fell

back on its originators with so terrible a recoil. We drop those intermediate scenes of intrigue and oppression, of deception and violence, which were spread out by the hand of the Austrian council who surrounded the royal chamber, and we drop them in justice to a principle of humanity, which can never be violated without punishment. The execution of the king and queen, in that last terrible act of the drama, did more than balance the account, in the sympathies at least, of mankind. By them, personally, it was not deserved. By the king, personally, it was wholly unmerited. Kind and humane in his sensibilities, just though vacillating in his opinions, he had been willing from the beginning, had his wishes been allowed full play, to concede the more moderate demands of the reformers. But to concede or to reform, when the whole system was corrupt, would have required powers far greater than those which he possessed. The abuses of his ancestors he could not remove without tearing down the temple that sheltered him; and like an ancient column which supports on its solitary pedestal the accumulated weight of frieze and roof, he became conscious that each stone that was removed from the shaft, each gewgaw that was removed from the capital, would accelerate that ruin which had already swiftly advanced. Gathering himself, therefore, within his robes, the victim, not of his own error, but of the crimes of his ancestors, he prepared himself in calmness for the storm which he might have hastened, but which he could never have prevented.

The finances of the realm at the time of the accession of Necker, were confused beyond description. Like the princess in the fable, who feared that her web might be finished before the time when it was to be displayed, the Bourbon financiers had tangled in the night season far more than they had extricated in the day. An administration of fifty years, without wars and without wants, it was stated by Raband,* would have been scarcely sufficient to restore the harmony of the system. It was with the reduction of the most prominent exuberances, that Necker commenced the work. By dint of the hosts of sinecurists who were stationed at the mouth of each stream of revenue which poured in upon the crown, and who sucked from it more than half its treasures, the revenue had been diminished as the machinery of taxation increased. Before the coin which was deposited in the hands of the tax-collector at one end of the kingdom, had reached the hands of the tax-receiver at the other, it was clipped and ground so successfully, that not only its quantity but its quality became uncertain. The *Intendants des Finances* constituted a regiment which was among the best paid, and the least efficient of the king's treasury guards; and one of the first acts of the new minister was to disband the *Intendants des Finances* at a blow. Composed, however, of members of the most ancient and most wealthy families, it was not without a struggle that the officers of the dismissed cohort consented to leave their posts; and it may be questioned whether the bitter repugnance with which Necker's measures were received by the nobility in general, may not have arisen from the personal offence which his retrenchments afforded. Too weak to support the king by the communion of their inherent strength, too proud to acquire fresh power by the reduction of the most odious of their pretensions, the peers of the land, by their clamorous opposition to the slightest reform, invited and anticipated, in the weakest quarter, the attack which was soon to burst

* History of the Revolution, p. 84.

upon them. They might have fallen back on their ancient reserved rights; they might, in conjunction with their king, have done battle under cover of their feudal moats and parapets; but with a folly which both increased and exposed their weakness, they marched out in full state from their fortresses, and courted the war on the most untenable precincts of their most exaggerated prerogative.

It was at this period that the French participation in the American war commenced. Great must have been the feeling of rivalry against Great Britain, and great the pressure of popular sympathy with the United States from without, to have induced the court of Louis XVI., incrustured with aristocratic prejudices, and entangled with financial embarrassment, to enter into the lists, yoked with a score of rebel colonies. The queen had been brought up with that high-bred horror of reform which characterized the Austrian family, and yet the queen offered her crown-jewels, the very jewels over which clouds of suspicion so long had hung, to advance the cause of insurgents, whose principles she must have detested. Perhaps there was a deeper motive at play than pique towards Great Britain. A little compromise so made with the popular party, might have diverted to another channel that ambition which would otherwise have struck at home. The fish-women would have had no ammunition to scatter on the train of domestic sedition, if their powder had been already shipped across the Atlantic. The young nobility of the realm would have exhausted the stock of their republicanism by planting it in the wilds of the new world. Necker was pressed by every consideration which court influence could bear, to force loans which should assist so desirable a consummation. In the course of his administration five hundred and thirty millions (23,187,500*l.*) were borrowed, on terms certainly in themselves advantageous, though as they were swelled in the course of ten years by subsequent loans under succeeding administrations, to the amount of fifteen hundred millions, (65,625,000*l.*) they laid the corner-stone for that great edifice of guilt and oppression which nothing but revolution could remove.

It has been said that when the sense of governmental responsibility is weakened by the diffusion of the governing power over a great mass of points, the vigor of action, as well as of the energy of conscience, will in a proportionable degree be diminished. Republics, we are told, must be faithless, because the inherent honesty which is claimed to belong to man as an individual, does in no sense belong to mankind in a community. Conscience, like electricity, runs in a single indivisible current, and the moment it is scattered, it loses the virtue of its strength. As a nation, we seem tacitly admitting the justice of the theory. It is forgotten that as yet our faith has been unspotted, and that from the organization of our government, debts contracted under pressures the most serious, and in markets the most costive, have been paid to the remotest penny, with a punctuality and completeness which in the history of the world has never been equalled. Compare, for instance, the fate of the three great public debts which were incurred by the three nations who formed parties in the American war. France, the model of an old feudal despotism, exhibiting at the period a spectacle of concentration unrivalled in the continent of Europe, entered into the market under the lead of a financier of consummate ability and experience; and yet France, with a people of great enterprise, with a country of great richness, with political influence une-

quailed in its generation, repudiated by the action of king, parliament, and people, the debt it had so sacredly assumed. Great Britain, with internal wealth still greater, with foreign resources almost as great, by a species of management which continues the scar on the administration of Mr. Pitt, has postponed without limit the liquidation of the loans which were at the same period taken. If the word repudiation should ever be introduced into our vocabulary, if it is to be bandied from mouth to mouth as an item of every-day adjustment, and its occurrence as a possible contingency, let it be remembered that it is limited in its origin to the present generation; that it was cradled among us in the *manhood* of the republic; that in the weakness of our infancy it was never once contemplated, and that it was reserved for the present moment, when we have quadrupled our wealth, our territory, and our people, to interpolate in that noble code which so far has directed us, a principle so disastrous and so dishonorable.

In the beginning of 1781, the influence of Necker had risen to a pitch which made him at once an object of idolatry to the people and of suspicion to the court. Imprudent as now appears the system of loans which stimulated to unnatural luxuriance the credit of the country, their immediate effect was to inspire that general confidence which the influx of wealth from abroad must create. But Necker found that while he was the minister who of all others was held forth to the public view as supreme, he was stripped in the cabinet of all power except so much as was contained in the mere machinery of the treasury department. A seat in the privy council was a necessary attribute of his office; and though he was partially disqualified from its possession by his religion, he recollected that Sully before him had been both protestant and prime minister, and he consequently, in April, 1781, made a formal application to the king for the honors of the cabinet. Maurepas was the nominal premier, and to Maurepas the superficial distribution of the crown patronage belonged; but the old minister had been too prudent to act precipitately on his own authority, or perhaps too jealous of Necker to act at all for his elevation, and he consequently advised the ambitious comptroller to apply in person to the queen. The result might have been easily foreseen. Marie Antoinette had suffered Necker to remain in office in the distance; but a near approach to the crown was more than she could allow. An answer was asked for—an answer was given, and, in an evil hour for both king and queen, the proposition of Necker was rejected, and he himself banished to his estate of St. Owen.

It was when in the forced retirement that followed, that the principal essays of Necker were written. By his *Compte Rendu*, he took off the veil which had so long hung over the financial operations of the realm, and displayed the character and operations of his short ministerial supremacy; while by his *De l'Administration des Finances*, he entered into a labored exposition of the whole internal machinery of the French monetary system. Incorrect as must have been some of the details, in a mass so cumbrous and confused, wild as may have been some of the theories he espoused, he possessed a faculty which was unknown to his predecessors. The scheme which he placed before him he understood distinctly, and when once the task was undertaken, he was able to make it understood by others. His report was read throughout France, and as it was the only work of the kind that had ever been comprehended, its author was looked

upon as the only man who ever could comprehend the subject. The distresses of the people at large, in truth, as well as the embarrassments of the court treasury, proved before long that the master-hand was absent from the councils. The great necessity of Louis XVI. as well as of Charles I., was money; and so great had become the demands of the government, so great the deficiency in the treasury, that the body politic was obliged to seek its daily food by the most spasmodic labors. The approaches of dissolution were daily becoming more visible. Necker had for a short time suppressed the more obvious symptoms of disease, and had perhaps destroyed some of its seeds; but during the unbroken supremacy which Calonne afterwards obtained, a relapse took place that placed the patient beyond the hope of recovery. Both king and people became clearly conscious that some steps should be taken by which the treasury could be filled and the nation relieved. The archbishop of Sens, after having ousted Calonne from the ministry, had attempted to reorganize the government, but after an administration as short as it was disastrous, he was forced to leave the helm. That the recall of Necker was necessary, was on all sides conceded; and both the queen and the Count d'Artois consented so far to suspend their private dislike as to assist in the re-instalment of the high-priest, who a few years before they had driven so ignominiously from the temple.

It was under circumstances far different from those which had surrounded him in his first ministry, that Necker resumed the direction of public affairs. The threads which then he had reduced into partial order, had become inextricably tangled; the treasury was involved beyond the probability of restoration; the king had become callous from the want of success which his reforms had met; the queen desperate, from the check which her ambition had encountered; the old statesmen, who were masters at least of the details of business, had left their posts, and the state was rushing rapidly into the whirlpool of hopeless bankruptcy. The people, too, were changed, and in the essential attributes of their character, presented features utterly at variance with those which they once exhibited. Light songs were exchanged for pasquinades, dances for revolutionary assemblages; and at every market-place, at each walk throughout the great metropolis, might be met groups, not occupied in games or in those cheerful pastimes in which the spirits of the nation had once effervesced, but conversing with severe earnestness on the insolvency of the treasury, the apathy of the court, or the oppression of the government. For the first time the people had become politicians. Unaccustomed as yet to choose a captain out of their own ranks, they had pitched on the Duke d'Orleans as the chieftain of their clan; and though his pusillanimity was well known, and his treachery generally suspected, they had honored him with the name, Tribune of the People, and had recognised him as the personification of the revolutionary spirit which then was agitating France. The resources of the people were in fact almost exhausted. The granaries of the kingdom were empty. The theatres had become the market-place for the traffic of revolutionary opinions. Scarcely a man could be found in the lower classes who would defend the government against the charge of cruel and deliberate tyranny; and though the word guillotine had not yet been heard, those who looked well around on the savage frown and the clenched hand of the men and women of the third estate, might have read the signs of the terrible convulsion that followed. Well did the queen

cry, as she rode through the crowded streets, "They curse me still more than once they blessed me!" It may seem strange, that with her remarkable tact and her hereditary determination, she had not at an early period discovered and suppressed the outbreak. But the people as an acting power had never entered into the calculations of the politicians of her generation. Warily did they weigh the pretensions of each foreign power or of each domestic prince; but the great fundamental authority of all, they disregarded. Timely concessions might have crushed the revolution; but however willing the king was, from his constitutional kindness, to conciliate his subjects, neither his counsellors nor his queen thought the matter worthy of consideration. The nation saw that the government was utterly indifferent to their sufferings; they were starving in masses, without pity or relief, and they knit together their sinews with terrible earnestness, to grind to powder the authority which had for centuries consumed their wealth and trampled on their liberties.

When Necker passed through the highway of the nation, on his return from St. Owen, he became in some measure conscious of the disasters that were brooding over the state. Not that he flinched in his attachment to the crown, or that he estimated the probability of revolution, but it became evident to him that reform on a large scale was necessary, and he determined to take measures to secure it. The first minister since the days of Sully who had looked upon the people as a component portion of the state, he felt bound to take them at once into council, and to secure their advice in that great work which he saw would be useless without their co-operation. His first step was to recall the banished members of the Parisian parliament, and to restore to that ancient and efficient body the privileges which had been torn from it by the odious measure of the *cours plénieres*. He next endeavored to replenish the treasury, which at the time of his reinstatement contained but 500,000 livres, (21,875*l.*;) and by means of successful loans and bold retrenchment, he was able in a great measure to resuscitate the credit of the realm; and thus, in his own words, "by sailing with a side wind, by using all possible circumspection, and employing every exertion in a confined sphere, I was able to direct the feeble vessel of state without wreck or damage, till the assemblage of the states-general." The scarcity of food throughout the kingdom was in some measure relieved by bounties on corn, which had the effect of temporarily exciting the market; and though, according to the ancient policy of trade, they were met in Great Britain by a corresponding prohibition on exportation, they led, during the time they were allowed to operate, to a condition of comparative plenty, that increased the popularity of the new minister, and gave him a supremacy almost unbroken over both king and parliament.

It was in the beginning of 1788 that he laid before the cabinet the great measure of the invocation of the states-general. For many long generations of undisturbed tyranny had the name of that ancient body been forgotten, and perhaps had it not been connected with some of the most glorious periods of French history, it never again would have been heard from the mouth of a French monarch. Neither by the minister who proposed nor the king who adopted the new specific of relief, was its character understood or its bearing estimated. To Necker it seemed of value, as incorporating once more in the operative strength of government the dormant energies of the people at large. To the queen it seemed plausible,

as a spectacle by which the vanity of the people would be flattered and their assistance procured. Both court and minister proceeded in the most stupendous work in which France as a united government had ever been engaged, with a thoughtlessness which can only be understood by the fact that both regarded the proposed assembly rather as an empty pageant than as an independent legislature. Heralds were employed to discover the dress which in feudal days each rank had worn in the great convocation; and while each feather was weighed and each epaulette adjusted, the grand question was forgotten, whether the three estates should set apart or together. Necker had provided that the third estate should contain a double representation, and that it should be equal, therefore, in numbers to the other two united; but from unconsciousness either of the terrible power of the agent he was bringing into play, or of what was in fact the most important point at issue in its constitution, he left the manner of its deliberation open to its own adjustment. The great preponderance of the third estate, which is exhibited in the following table, ought to have been sufficient in itself to have aroused the attention of government, had they looked upon the assembly itself as of any other importance than that which belonged to it as an empty theatrical exhibition.

The clergy were represented by—

- 48 bishops and archbishops.
- 35 abbés, canons, or beneficed clergymen; and
- 208 curés, or clergymen having livings with the cure of souls.

291

The nobility by—

- 18 grand baillis, senechaux, or heads of districts.
- 224 gentlemen, or men of family; and
- 28 magistrates of inferior courts.

270

The Tiers Etat by—

- 2 ecclesiastics, or beneficed clergymen.
- 12 gentlemen of family.
- 16 physicians.
- 18 mayors, or heads of corporations.
- 162 officers of bailliages, or inferior courts of justice.
- 176 bourgeois, merchants, land-owners, and farmers.
- 212 lawyers.

598

On the 5th of May, 1789, on the avenue to the cathedral church of St. Louis, was seen early in the morning a cavalcade which was soon in its march to tread over the crown and the government of the most splendid monarchy in Europe. In their gorgeous court attire, drawn from the designs of the tournaments of those days of chivalry which then were closing, were seen at the head of the procession nobility and clergy; while behind them, in the little black stuff cloak of serfs, marched the body which so soon was to crush in the palm of its hand the estates which preceded it. The Duke of Orleans, in compliance with the scheme of treacherous self-aggrandizement which he had adopted, had separated from

his hereditary order, and had marshalled himself as deputy from one of the provincial towns in the ranks of the third estate. On a lofty throne in front of the altar the king was seated, with the queen on the right side, and the princes of the blood, with the exception of Orleans, collected in a semicircle about him; while the clergy and the noblesse, occupying the two aisles of the church in front of the throne, threw, by their glittering robes and their waving plumes, a melancholy contrast on the mass of the third estate, who were crowded in the background. From the swinging pulpit which hung over the great congregation, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Nancy, on the importance of the connection between church and state. In a speech from the throne, the king exhibited a rapid statement of the condition of the revenue, and of the necessities of the crown. M. Barretin, keeper of the seals, as chancellor of the realm, after having informed the assembly that the king had granted a double representation to the third estate, but had left it to the members themselves to determine whether they should sit together or apart, was followed by Necker, who, in an oration of three hours length, which was listened to with an attention in great contrast to that which had been paid to the king and the keeper of the seals, laid down a condensed statement of the finances of the realm, and of the means necessary to adjust them. Standing as daysman between two opposite parties, it was natural that he fell behind the expectations of both; and masterly as was his speech acknowledged to be on all sides, the reforms it suggested were called by the court revolutionary, and by the third estate inefficient.

On the 17th of June, 1789, the first authoritative step in the revolution was taken. Day after day the *tiers etat* had rejected every proposition for legislative action, unless the two remaining estates should join it in the same hall; and at last, finding both clergy and nobility obstinate in their opposition to a course so dangerous, it resolved itself, with the assistance of a few seceders from the other orders, into a body which assumed the attributes of supreme legislation, under the name of National Assembly. The illegality of the existing taxes was at once proclaimed, though by a qualifying vote their provisional collection was permitted; the national debt was revised and scrutinized, and reforms were commenced not only in the abuses of the ministry, but in the prerogatives of the crown. The king attempted a partial compromise, but his propositions were immediately rejected, and Necker for the first time became conscious that revolution, and not reform, was the object of the third estate. Hastening to Louis, who was then at Marli, he laid before him a constitution, which, though liberal, would have secured to the crown its most important prerogatives, and as soon as a cabinet council could be called, advised the king to establish the reformed government under the solemnity of a royal sitting.

It was then that the unfortunate waywardness of the queen's disposition most signally showed itself. Possessed of an influence almost supreme over the king's judgment, she used her power to exasperate and not to soften the elements which were arrayed in opposition. Never willing to make concessions except at the knife's edge, she accompanied every reform with qualifications which either abrogated its effect or embittered its reception. What she gave she took pains to show she gave with a bad grace, and under every concession there was placed a subterfuge which was meant to destroy its efficiency, and which was calculated to eradicate every spark of confidence which might have been placed in the sincerity

of her intentions. When Necker appeared in council with his scheme for a new constitution, she accepted it in the king's name with apparent readiness; the main outlines were agreed upon, and the time and circumstances settled of the royal sitting, through which they were to be promulgated. The minister was led to believe that his propositions had been adopted by the court, and were to be exhibited to the assembly; but scarcely had a day elapsed, scarcely had he been allowed time to retire to his house to digest the inferior details of the system, before he was officially informed, that at the sitting next day to be held, the king had determined to present, not the constitution which had been determined on in council, but a scheme of government which, though nominally of the same character, was instinct with principles which would render its bearing dubious, and its operation nugatory.

There was but one course remaining for Necker to pursue. To appear at the sitting and to sanction a system about which he had not been consulted, and to whose features he was opposed, would have been unworthy of the trust reposed in him; and when, on the 20th of June, the day on which the clergy were to have joined the third estate, the king and council took their place at the royal sitting, together with that splendid retinue of princes of the blood and nobility which on state occasions accompanied the crown, the place of the chief minister was vacant. In even the inferior machinery of the sitting, the absence of the master-hand was susceptible. Gorgeous canopies were assigned to *noblesse* and clergy, but the *tiers etat* were obliged to shelter themselves from the rain in a common out-house; and even when admitted into the body of the hall, were crowded into the aisles without being afforded the common convenience of seats. When the king arose to exhibit the new constitution, he accompanied it at once with a proviso which opposed in anticipation a formidable barrier to its reception by the body to whom it was offered. The proceedings of the national assembly were peremptorily annulled, and though a qualified liberty of the press was proposed, though *lettres-de-cachet* were surrendered so far as was compatible with the interests of the state, though the consent of the national representatives was made necessary to taxation, and the *corvees* were to be abolished; yet still, by the revocation of the authority of the national assembly, and the proviso, that in future the three orders should sit apart, the virtue of the partial concessions which accompanied the speech was destroyed. Notwithstanding an order from the king in person, that the assembly should immediately separate, the third estate, with a majority of the clergy and a few of the noblesse, continued in session; and after an active and vehement debate, passed a series of resolutions, declaratory of their adherence to their former decrees, and denouncing the penalties of high treason against those who should attempt to violate the liberty of the persons of their members. It became clear that two distinct authorities were in existence within the bosom of the state, and that unless a broad and comprehensive plan of union could be devised, civil war would be the consequence.

Had the king reposed that confidence in the judgment of his chief minister which both Necker's experience and his character deserved, the succeeding disasters of the revolution might have been averted, and a government formed on a rational and secure basis. Necker was, in fact, the only man who could then have saved the monarchy; but with that singular fatality which accompanied the court at every crisis of importance, he was driven

ignominiously from the ministry at the time when his usefulness was greatest and his influence most unbounded. Swayed by the vain expectation of governing once more without an elected parliament, or an independent ministry, the queen had by her counsels procured Necker's banishment from the realm within twenty-four hours after the royal sitting, under the pretence that he had been engaged in intrigues with the opposition. He was at dinner when the order came, and so unexpected to him was its burden, that he was for some time at a loss to determine on its truth; but becoming conscious that he had drawn on his head the displeasure of both king and court, and seeing no alternative between prompt obedience and unqualified rebellion, he surrendered himself implicitly to the king's commands, and left at once both the ministry and the kingdom.

Had the king chosen the most rapid means for the destruction of the government, he could have taken no course so suitable as the dismissal of Necker. The courier who brought the news from Versailles to Paris, was hooted as a madman; but as soon as the intelligence was authenticated, the incredulity of the people was changed to astonishment and indignation. The assembly declared that the blow struck at the person of the minister, was aimed at the liberties of the state; and so great was the determination with which they proceeded, that the new ministry, without waiting till a resolution had passed, requiring the king to recall Necker, resigned in a body their seats. The king, deserted by his old supporters, and forced by the national assembly to compliance, or civil war, had no alternative; and the disgraced minister had hardly reached his journey's end, before he was met by a courier, informing him of his reinstatement. "I am convinced," said he in reply to the king's compulsory invitation for him to resume office, "I am convinced that this is your wish, since you deign to assure me of it;" while to the assembly he made use of terms which showed that he considered his recall as originating with them, and not with the court. "Worthily to reply," was his expression, "to the ennobling mark of your regard, far exceeds my feeble powers; but at least, gentlemen, I may be allowed to offer you the homage of my respectful gratitude."* With a tribute little short of that paid to a successful conqueror, he was ushered from town to capital; and by consent of both king and people, seemed raised to an eminence which subjected the empire to his control. With power far greater than before, with an influence apparently irresistible over the assembly, and with entire supremacy in council, on the 29th of July, 1789, he assumed once more the direction of the state.

Had the prime minister looked beyond the splendid arch which was erected for his triumphal entry into Paris, he would have seen a precipice whose perils were unavoidable. Aiming himself at a constitutional monarchy, he stood alone between the opposing currents of the adherents—on the one hand, of the old regime, and on the other, of revolutionary encroachments. Without sympathies with either party, without supporters on either side, he found that he became acceptable to one rank, only so far as he was instrumental in humbling the other, and that the moment he ceased to be a party man, he was discarded by both. The king hated him because he wished to cut away the excrescences of the crown; the commons hated him, because he had written a book in defence of the no-

* Necker on the French Revolution, I. 225.

bility; the nobles hated him because, without belonging to them, he had taken supremacy over them: and though all factions were willing to bid high for his support so long as they supposed he might be made an ally, as soon as they found that he could not be bought, they all conspired in his overthrow. When on his return to the ministry, Necker found on the surface every element united in his favor, he had not penetrated a great distance into the materials around him, before he found that the support afforded him was treacherous and transient. Carried on the shoulders of the mob from Paris to Versailles, he soon discovered that his throne was uncertain, and that the bearers, who at one moment pressed forward to lift him to the skies, would be ready in the next to toss him in the mud. The treasury he found bankrupt, and no stimulus, however violent, could force from capitalists the money necessary to its recovery. A loan had been reported to the assembly to the amount of thirty millions of livres, at the rate of five per cent, with a certain bonus at which it might have been taken, but the majority, not anxious that the credit of the government should be placed on a firm basis, lowered the interest to four and a half per cent, and ensured the failure of the scheme. A tax to the amount of one fourth of the income of each man in the state was proposed and sanctioned; but tacked, as it was, by the legislature, to provisions to which it was known the king must disagree, it never went into operation. A national bank was next established, built on the decayed arches of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, and connected with the sale of church and crown lands on the basis of the funds expected to arise, from which notes were issued under the name of *assignats*. Every means for restoring the credit of the realm had been tried in vain,—every specific for the re-establishment of the currency had in vain been administered, and the minister, after a year of fruitless labors, found his popularity destroyed, his usefulness lost, and his reputation withered. The only course remaining was for him to leave office, and that course he followed.

They who were present with Necker when he was told that the national assembly had suffered his resignation to pass by without notice, have stated that his astonishment was even greater than that with which he had received notice of his late unexpected recall. He had thrown up the seals, not because he had accomplished his work, but because the materials he had required had been refused him; and when, on the 4th of September, 1790, he wrote to the legislature informing them of the necessity of his resignation unless the obstacles before him should be removed, he still expected that by the same acclamation with which he had been invited to office, he would be pressed to remain. But Necker had mistaken the dispositions of the men with whom he was to deal. He had fought with the revolutionists in their first initiatory battles, he had secured for them the vantage-ground of free representation on which they stood, but they saw that further he was unwilling to go, and they discarded him as soon as they discovered that he was opposed to the destruction of the government. Deserted by his adherents, forgotten by the king, disliked by the people, he retired to Copet with a silence in strange contrast with his late triumphant procession to the capital; and in the beginning of 1804, after fourteen years of retirement, which had been occupied in part with a laborious review of his administration, and in part in preparation for that great change he was about to experience,—after having met with every vicissitude of fortune between the poverty of a clerkship and the

wealth of a principality,—between the omnipotence of a prime minister and the helplessness of an exile,—he died in the city of Geneva, in the seventieth year of his age, with the testimony of a good conscience, and unbroken respect of those whose respect was worthy of possession.*

In a generation of peace and of intelligence, Necker, as minister, would have reached that goal of success which his integrity and his parts deserved. Not wedded to any one school—not entangled by the dangerous though brilliant theories of Colbert—not bewildered by the loose philosophy of the revolutionary economists, he applied the maxims of business to the operation of state, and the great law of honesty, which, as a merchant, he had practised, as a statesman he endeavored to bring into execution. Desperate was the condition of the treasury when the accounts were subjected to his supervision, and yet with a clearness which is astonishing when we reflect on the massiveness of the ruin which was laid before him, he succeeded in a few months, not only in exhibiting a fair statement of its condition, but an adequate scheme for its reconstruction. In the great treasury book of the French monarchy there had been fraud after fraud, error after error,—ministers had wiped off debts, not by a payment of capital, but by a transfer of figures; paymasters had cloaked their own profligacy by an entanglement of accounts; false entries had been made on every page, and accidental errors on every column; and yet, on his first accession to office, the Geneva merchant succeeded in displaying to the government the true and exact condition of the financial state of the realm. Disdaining all temporary remedies, except as means of temporary assistance, he struck at the only means of extrication, and proposed, with a manliness and decision that attracted at once support, a tax of one fourth of each individual income, as the only means for the liquidation of the debt which then dragged the government to the earth. Had that tribute been paid, the old French monarchy, not attired in the feudal jewelry, the cumbrous damasks, the licentious finery of the ancient system, but dress-

* Necker as an author alone, was worthy of the splendid criticism of Madame de Stael. In the sphere of literature and theological inquiry, his works would have raised him to a distinction as a reasoner, as high as that which he attained in the political world as a financier. His *Compte Rendu*, and his *De l'Administration des Finances*, were built on the model of the expositions of the English chancellors of the exchequer, but with the exception of Mr. Pitt's great speeches on the opening of the budget, there were none which can be placed on the same level with the reports of the French minister. The *De l'Importance des Opinions Religieuses*, was the soundest and most useful of his tracts, and exhibits a degree of metaphysical research, of profound theology, mingled with an amount of practical piety rarely to be found in the composition of a man whose temptations had been so great, and whose advantages so equivocal. In his *Du Pouvoir Executif*, he presented the fairest and most rational defence of the French monarchy as he would have made it; and had his suggestions been listened to, the more terrible outbreaks of the revolution would have been averted. It was a great gratification to Necker to know that his last work of importance, his *Reflections addressed to the French nation*, reached the eye of the sovereign in whose behalf it was written at the period of his greatest distress, and that in the last moment of his life Louis XVI. acknowledged without reserve the rectitude and fidelity of a minister to whom if he had listened fully, he might have turned aside the consummation which was poured on his head and on his inheritance.

ed in the plain robes which it suits a constitutional monarchy to wear, would still have been in endurance. So intimately woven are the threads of trade and government, of public debt and of private enterprise, that had once the treasury been cleared—had once the exorbitant abuses of the crown been curtailed—had once the debts abroad and at home been liquidated, that venerable structure which buried in its ruin so much of the wealth and of the blood of France, might have still continued with its foundation unimpaired. Perhaps, however, the purgation of the revolution and of the empire was necessary for the production of that more equal result which the constitutional monarchy of Louis Philippe exhibits. Two great lessons have been taught, which are enough to reconcile us to the exaggerated terrors of the revolution ;—that, in the first place, there is a justice which wreaks on governmental oppression that same judgment which is pronounced on individual crime ; and that, in the second place, there is a law of right and wrong in the commercial dealings of nations in the abstract, which must be obeyed at the hazard of the integrity of the state.

In the series of papers of which the present is a number, it was our intention to display, by turns, the operation of the distinct commercial systems which are embodied, first, in the despotism of the Bourbons ; second, in the anarchy of the revolution ; third, in the empire of Napoleon ; and fourth, in the monarchy of Louis Philippe. The point which we have at present passed by, has been one which, from the mass of detail which it brings together, we have been unable to reduce and digest in the system which we at first laid down ; but if it be taken in relation to the stages that precede and follow it—if the debt-paying administration of Necker be considered in connection with the debt-contracting administration of Colbert, or the debt-repudiating administrations of the revolution,—it will be found to contribute its own share of illustration to the great principles which the political economist is so willing to preach, and which the economical politician is so unwilling to practise. It was shown in previous papers, that by the systematic interference of the old French government in the affairs of trade, the treasury was emptied, the people impoverished, the commerce of the realm destroyed. It is shown in this, that the energies of the body politic, enfeebled by the operations through which the debt was contracted, were unable to liquidate it when presented for payment, and that by an organic revolution of the state alone, could the hand which oppressed it be thrown aside. In the concerns of government as well as in the concerns of trade, the systematic interference of the Bourbons in the commerce of France was productive not only of distress among the people in detail, but of revolution among the people in a body.

ART. II.—COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Of all the countries connected with the continent of America, no matter to what particular nation they may owe their settlement, or under what form of government its inhabitants may live, the island of Cuba stands foremost in point of a steady and uninterrupted increase of prosperity. With an absolute government, with scarcely any means of internal communication, but roads for the most part impassable, and with a people possessed of that natural languor of mind, more or less common to the inhabitants of all tropical climates, we find a flourishing commerce, almost exempt from those periodical revulsions which so frequently prostrate the affairs of the United States and Great Britain, which are free from those disadvantages here pointed out. The following is a table of the aggregate imports and exports of the island for a series of years, showing the steadiness of its advancement in commercial prosperity.

Imports and exports of the island of Cuba.

1833 . . .	\$32,507,235	1837 . . .	\$43,286,764
1834 . . .	33,051,257	1838 . . .	45,200,980
1835 . . .	34,781,320	1839 . . .	46,797,665
1836 . . .	37,950,215	1840 . . .	50,641,972
		1841 . . .	51,856,123

These figures give evidence of a steady increase in the same years in which the business of the United States and Great Britain fluctuated to a fearful extent. We have here the proof that the business of Cuba has immensely increased, although far behind the countries with which it mostly deals, in political freedom, advancement of the arts, and the activity of its inhabitants. There is another feature which has also been considered a proof of its want of advancement in modern science, viz: an exclusive metallic currency. How far this fact may or may not have contributed to the advancement of its wealth, we are not now to discuss; but simply to look into the real state of affairs. The currency of Cuba, although metallic, is far from being a perfect one. It consists, first, of the gold ounce, at an arbitrary value of \$17, and its fractional parts, halves, quarters, and eighths. The silver in circulation consisted heretofore of the *pezeta* of Seville, or the *pistareen*, at the arbitrary value of four to the dollar—the real value being five to the dollar. Besides this are the eighth and sixteenth of the dollar, composing the smaller description of circulation. The *pistareens* have been the most abundant; their arbitrary value of four to the dollar caused them to seek the island from the mother country in great quantities, and led to the manufacture of counterfeits. In 1827 an attempt was made to prohibit their importation, but did not succeed. In October, 1841, however, a bando was emitted by the government, calling in the outstanding *pistareens*, at four to the dollar, in order to restamp them, with a view to their circulation thereafter at their real value of five to the dollar. The loss attending this operation was borne by the government.

The result of the operation was as follows.

Pistareens paid in at 4 to the dollar, and re-issued at 5 to the dollar.

	<i>At Havana.</i>	<i>Port Principe.</i>	<i>Santiago.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Received,	\$3,413,531	\$963,840	\$775,717	\$5,153,088
Paid out,	2,761,512	794,321	632,507	4,188,340
Difference,	\$652,019	\$169,519	\$143,210	\$964,748

On the payment of the pistareens into the treasury, the holder received coupons, bearing 6 per cent interest, for the amount, which was afterwards reimbursed; the government making good the deficiency, \$964,748.

The real value of the coins circulating in Cuba is as follows, according to the best assays.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Reign.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Fineness.</i>	<i>Real Value.</i>	<i>Nom'l Value.</i>
		<i>Grs.</i>	<i>Thous'ths.</i>	<i>d. c. m.</i>	
Doubloon, 1751	Ferdinand, American,	416	908	16.26.5	\$17
Do. 1772-84	Charles III. "	416	893	16.00.0	"
Half do. 1780-82	" Spanish,	206	896	7.95.0	"
Pistole, 1774-82	" American,	103	895	3.97.0	"
Doubloon, 1786-88	" Spanish,	416	870	15.58.7	\$17
do. 1789-1808	" IV. American,	208	870	7.79.0	"
do. 1811-21	Ferdinand VII. "	416.5	868	15.57.0	"
Half do. 1810-24	" Spanish,	208	865	7.74.8	"
Pistole, 1813-22	" "	104	872	3.90.6	"
Pistareen, 1707-12	Charles, (Pretender)	70	900	.17.0	20c
do. 1715-37	Philip V.	81	833	.18.2	"
do. 1724	Louis,	75	833	.16.8	"
do. 1759-71	Charles III.	85	826	.18.9	"
do. 1772-1808	"	85	813	.18.6	"
do. 1808-33	Ferdinand VII.	87	813	19.1	"
do. 1835-37	Isabella II.	90.5	810	.19.7	"
Dol. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1772-1821	(various,)	46	898	.11.1	"
do. $\frac{1}{16}$ 1772-1821	"	21	898	.5.1	"

The following table will show the movement during the nine years from 1833 to 1841, inclusive.

Imports and exports of the precious metals in Cuba, from 1833 to 1841, inclusive.

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Excess of imports.</i>
Gold . .	\$8,751,752	\$2,923,432	\$5,828,320
Silver . .	6,741,172	6,480,994	260,178
Total,	\$15,492,924	\$9,404,426	\$6,088,498

This return, keeping in view the quantity that was in the island anterior to this period, and the silver which has arrived clandestinely, proves that there is an excess of precious metals in the island; and also that a scarcity of the precious metals, under the present judicious system of finance and collection of the customs, is impossible. Both gold and silver are imported and exported with perfect freedom. There is abundance for the external trade of the island, and also for a circulating medium. This system also affords a choice of metals, which is evidenced in the fact, that

when one description disappears, it is immediately supplied by the other. The following is a return for the last three years.

<i>Imports.</i>			
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Coined gold . .	\$1,497,408	\$908,108	\$595,780
do. silver . .	709,770	454,118	185,859
	\$2,207,178	\$1,362,226	\$781,639
<i>Exports.</i>			
Coined gold . .	\$850,858	\$526,322	\$326,842
do. silver . .	874,945	526,778	765,829
	\$1,725,803	\$1,053,100	\$1,092,671
Excess of imports,	481,375	209,126	—
do. exports,	—	—	311,032

This being the condition of the circulating medium, there are three principal descriptions of credits afloat in the island, appertaining to the three branches of its business in agriculture, imports, and exports. The planters may be divided into two classes, viz: those who manage their own estates, sell their crops for cash, and buy on credit or for cash, as they may require. The other consists of those whose estates have been established, partly for cash, say 12 to 25 per cent, with mortgage, payable annually, in sums of ten to twenty thousand dollars. This purchase and establishment of estates on credit, constitutes the first class of credits. There is seldom any difficulty experienced in making such arrangements. It is usually done through some person seeking to become the factor for the sale of the produce, for which he charges a commission of 5 per cent, besides an annual interest of 12 per cent, and other expenses, as storage, brokerage, &c. Supplies are also furnished to the estates, payable out of the proceeds of the crop to come to market. The capital thus loaned to the development of the resources of the island, is well employed, and there seems to be a sufficiency to give employment to the industry of the people. The great means for the employment of the commercial capital of the island, are the promissory notes of the shopkeepers to the importers, and the bills of exchange drawn against produce by the exporter. The goods imported into the island, are sold partly on account of the growers, manufacturers, merchants, and ship-owners producing it, and partly on account of the residents of Cuba. These latter enjoy, perhaps, one fourth of the trade. The goods are sold partly for cash, as liquids, eatables, &c., with the exception of flour and pickled beef, and partly on credits, varying from one to eight months. The cash sales are to the credits as about one to five. The mean credits allowed may be stated at five months. The paper received in payment of merchandise sold on time, consists of the simple note of the buyer, without any other signature. This paper enjoys great credit. It is punctually paid at maturity, or, according to usage, on the Saturday following that day on which the note falls due. This paper is of the best possible description, and is rarely if ever dishonored. The ordinary rate of discount is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent per month. In usual years the rate is high from January till June, say $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 per cent per month, and low from July to December, say $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent per month. This paper has never been in discredit since 1829, and then the feeling

was but momentary, and arose from the efforts of a combination among the shopkeepers, forming a kind of safety-fund, to lengthen the term of credit. In the first months of the year the rate of discount reaches its highest point, because it is at that period that the shipments of produce are the most active. At that time commercial houses convert all their resources into cash; some for the purchase of produce, others for making remittances abroad on favorable terms, by taking advantage of the low rates of exchange caused by the abundant supply of bills. The produce of the island, exported, is mostly bought for cash; scarcely 5 per cent of the whole is bought on credit, and that at 60 to 90 days at most. Those who wish to purchase on credit, are looked upon with suspicion. The means for the purchase are, the money in the strong-box of the merchant, that realized by the discount of the shopkeepers' bills taken in payment for imports, and the sale of bills of exchange, which can always be done with sufficient facility. In the first months of the year, therefore, a general movement takes place, and the money of the capitalist is in active demand for the discount of bills and notes. The only difficulty that arises in usual years, in procuring these discounts, is owing to the over-abundance of bills upon the market at once. In years of revulsion in the United States and Great Britain, capitalists became cautious of the bills. When their bills are returned, they influence only the standing of those immediately connected with them, but never retard the regular business of the island. For all these purposes there is never any real deficiency of money. If the state of affairs abroad temporarily checks the disposition to invest in bills, the reduced rate in consequence never fails to draw out the money.

The imports, we have said, are generally on foreign account. These are sometimes on account of the ship-owner, as lumber from the United States, and the products of Spain; again, on the joint account of the ship-owner, shippers or consignees, or both, as is usually the case with jerked beef from the river Platte, rice from Charleston; sometimes on account of the shipper and consignees, severally and jointly, as United States flour, lard, &c. Sometimes retailers import from Europe the precise articles they require, of hardware, clothing, &c. Speculators, also, watching the New York market, import thence various articles of manufactures. Again, foreign manufacturers send for sale the linens of Germany, France, and Ireland; cottons of Great Britain and Switzerland; silks of France and Switzerland. Sometimes the Havana houses import French and English goods manufactured expressly for the market. The general results of this import business are seen in the following table of articles imported, for a period of three years, compiled from tables got up with great care, by the intendant of the island.

IMPORTS OF ARTICLES INTO THE ISLAND OF CUBA IN 1839, 1840, 1841.

	<i>Liquors.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Sweet Oil,	\$372,403	\$228,960	\$306,702
Rum (Aguardiente)	170,602	161,322	259,598
Malt liquors,	171,727	180,760	222,617
Gin,	75,170	106,599	160,092
Cider,	30,791	25,762	37,498
Vinegar,	11,128	8,812	12,890
Wine (White)	87,132	101,722	155,713

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Wine (Red)	1,382,240	1,103,071	1,229,764
Other liquors,	89,365	82,050	45,036
Total liquors,	\$2,390,569	\$1,990,068	\$2,429,875

Provisions.

Pork,	40,571	55,296	62,275
Beef,	46,417	46,344	50,170
“ smoked,	2,560	4,239	9,187
“ jerked,	1,655,433	1,582,278	1,868,823
Sausages,	30,620	30,354	30,833
Bacon,	28,073	36,569	28,785
Ham,	81,728	81,174	130,300
Total provisions,	1,885,402	1,836,254	2,180,373

Spices.

Saffron,	34,896	48,186	18,525
Cinnamon,	47,376	13,984	12,180
Cloves,	4,241	6,921	3,496
Pimento,	5,389	1,707	5,386
Pepper,	8,422	23,857	11,259
Other spices,	18,900	19,677	9,428
Total spices,	119,204	114,332	60,283

Fruits.

Olives,	31,033	33,709	33,442
Almonds,	53,284	51,720	43,346
Filberts,	9,312	4,908	11,194
Prunes,	9,867	6,156	3,512
Figs,	14,232	16,781	9,584
Raisins,	51,382	51,466	66,338
Other fruits,	57,124	64,566	60,153
Total fruits,	226,234	229,306	227,569

Breadstuffs.

Rice,	838,914	1,037,773	1,030,784
Cocoa,	40,463	174,428	30,683
Beans,	38,877	20,622	37,805
“ (Spanish)	79,332	62,522	50,542
Wheat Flour,	2,416,611	2,425,162	2,843,193
Indian Meal,	810	2,452	6,927
Indian Corn,	1,457	4,662	3,592
Other breadstuffs,	28,386	23,947	8,972
Total breadstuffs,	\$3,444,850	3,751,568	4,012,499

Linens.

Drills,	284,933	209,755	158,638
Cambrics,	22,830	10,169	19,252
Stockings,	3,118	6,166	3,833

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Lace,	23,653	16,128	1,370
Russias,	328,317	276,302	200,354
Holland,	24,102	21,871	26,514
Irish,	30,317	70,533	29,265
Caleta,	371,741	193,798	233,614
Creas,	171,494	185,002	129,745
Listados,	460,629	313,752	55,224
Platillas,	453,842	512,941	613,807
Lawns,	37,975	43,407	33,830
Estopillas,	113,557	127,354	69,881
Other linens,	307,778	458,077	368,553
Total linens,	2,634,286	2,445,255	1,943,880

Peltry.

Boots,	11,608	7,490	3,199
Tanned skins,	173,501	157,440	
Saddles,	49,013	57,042	38,060
Leather,	57,141	50,306	57,874
Shoes,	289,100	127,363	132,545
Other peltry,	70,893	125,293	153,009
Total,	571,258	524,934	384,687

Silks.

Ribbons,	85,737	102,549	55,747
Shawls,	49,784	23,981	9,734
Silk Net,	26,281	20,722	11,545
Mantillas,	4,948	7,983	8,959
Stockings,	33,730	19,457	35,146
Handkerchiefs,	105,883	80,041	45,254
Umbrellas,	20,373	18,316	14,324
Net goods,	8,309	1,419	
Satin,	35,895	37,580	45,862
Serge,	10,016	3,723	4,851
Sewing Silk,	35,771	29,731	
Tafeta,	12,182	9,721	4,350
Dresses,	490	951	68,530
Other silks,	54,663	71,377	
Total silks,	484,062	432,551	304,302

Lumber.

Hoops,	87,446	97,626	105,841
Hogsheads,	278,864	223,120	525,837
Fustic,	141,134	66,078	1,597
Boards,	655,982	733,467	720,692
Shingles,	9,174	5,961	7,542
Other lumber,	120,177	204,801	17,649
Total lumber,	1,292,777	1,381,015	1,379,158

Oils.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Whale,	\$102,711	\$136,194	\$118,860
Lard,	620,245	507,124	748,768
Butter,	33,861	47,149	77,811
Cheese,	67,328	94,410	132,147
Tallow,	26,609	95,116	62,188
Tallow Candles,	152,937	160,907	223,048
Sperm Candles,	42,037	64,841	38,100
Other oils,	—	—	42,458
Total oils,	1,045,728	1,105,741	1,443,180

Fish.

Herring,	17,333	20,149	9,754
Atun,	2,659	1,228	1,417
Cod,	318,016	365,408	332,934
Mackerel,	16,981	7,177	565
Salt fish,	16,783	15,066	39,012
Sardines,	26,045	29,879	44,704
Salmon,	894	832	2,710
Total fish,	398,711	439,735	431,096

Miscellaneous.

Onions,	28,633	38,261	39,838
Vermicelli,	114,219	117,129	78,511
Crackers,	28,199	25,768	18,840
Potatoes,	67,366	77,759	95,662
Teas,	4,434	4,078	2,210
Vegetables and Pickles,	49,425	33,732	55,728
Total,	292,276	296,727	290,789

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton Wool,	392,926	2,054,086	
Coquillo,	4,386	661	5,191
Drills,	139,866	167,065	181,678
Listadoes,	382,237	122,556	124,246
Nankeen,	10,418	11,330	1,687
Blankets,	62,139	24,923	33,380
Stockings,	197,314	133,318	142,252
Muslins,	360,478	224,796	364,941
Cambrics,	169,972	116,778	2,429
Dresses,	22,246	18,931	18,980
Handkerchiefs,	334,430	243,137	152,652
Calicoes,	485,207	270,412	469,981
Other articles,	525,088	749,729	377,648
Total Cotton Manufactures,	3,086,707	4,142,722	1,875,065

Woollens.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Bombazine, . . .	\$3,531	\$2,843	\$1,028
Baize, . . .	52,147	87,667	30,997
Cassimere, . . .	3,687	2,609	2,207
Cloth, . . .	71,898	88,061	52,580
Frozadus, . . .	66,197	70,438	43,848
Other woollens, . . .	83,605	106,224	64,586
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total woollens, . . .	281,065	357,842	195,246

Miscellaneous.

Almond Oil, . . .	26,930	9,717	—
Linseed " . . .	24,647	20,899	—
Tar, . . .	9,403	9,717	9,432
Horses and Mules, . . .	17,000	20,899	13,935
Live-stock, . . .	184	422	—
Indigo, . . .	216,190	280,855	—
Coal, . . .	14,515	21,768	43,049
Glass, . . .	213,393	145,746	111,558
Ironware, . . .	911,127	695,682	737,135
Caps, . . .	5,410	6,451	2,139
Chochineal, . . .	107,238	62,980	—
Ice, . . .	56,160	60,772	146,960
Twine, . . .	12,726	35,099	17,457
Soap, . . .	480,398	489,456	258,094
Rigging, . . .	32,554	92,622	20,474
Bricks, . . .	43,974	66,729	58,674
Books, . . .	79,013	67,919	73,681
Marbleware, . . .	20,299	12,213	17,925
Earthenware, . . .	137,276	146,139	158,515
Machinery, . . .	21,707	28,180	—
Medicine, . . .	169,470	101,837	122,998
Hardware, . . .	546,621	711,885	174,186
Furniture, . . .	60,794	68,102	76,387
White Paper, . . .	198,176	116,983	91,391
Paperhangings, . . .	6,982	3,502	89,091
Perfumery, . . .	65,488	67,651	95,158
Paint, . . .	60,777	46,406	58,230
Powder, . . .	55,349	27,811	18,841
Jewelry, . . .	43,415	81,132	63,253
Clothing, . . .	53,868	—	38,498
Bagging, . . .	63,570	110,519	109,781
Salt, . . .	100,813	115,612	238,145
Leeches, . . .	12,880	15,730	—
Ropes, . . .	67,919	133,568	67,992
Hats, . . .	74,770	90,021	45,207
Tobacco leaf, . . .	18,621	18,630	—
" stems, . . .	12,853	38,211	21,459
Snuff, . . .	1,715	1,481	1,776
Chairs, . . .	59,579	49,215	—

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Sarsaparilla, . . .	12,321	25,063	4,995
Yeso, . . .	10,157	3,641	3,517
Other articles, . . .	254	89,850	190,112
Total miscellaneous,	4,182,048	4,160,815	3,569,003
<i>Metals.</i>			
Quicksilver, . . .	23,838	—	—
Nails, . . .	143,586	126,375	—
Copper, . . .	127,269	57,590	177,958
Iron, . . .	261,855	118,782	46,130
Coined Gold, . . .	1,497,408	908,108	119,997
“ Silver, . . .	709,770	454,118	595,780
Lead, . . .	42,971	30,939	185,859
Other metals, . . .	—	5,940	48,271
Total metals, . . .	2,803,119	1,691,756	1,173,995
Total importations,	\$25,315,803	\$27,700,189	\$21,781,925
In warehouse, . . .	—	—	\$3,299,483

We may now pass to the duties. These consist of import duties, warehouse duties, importation out of warehouse, export duties, and seven or eight other charges. The import duties amount to about three fifths of the whole. The tariff has undergone repeated changes. In 1809 the formation of a tariff was given in charge to a commission, by the cortes, which advised its immediate execution. In 1819 a tariff was framed, fixing the duties according to the classification of the articles, at from 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; but it was not formally legalized until the year 1824, when it was published. It was approved by royal decree of March, 1825, leaving room for such modifications as circumstances might require, of which, in fact, many were made in the tariff of 1826. Since that time it has undergone successive reformations, such as experience and the conciliation of the different interests of state, of agriculture and commerce, might suggest. These changes are made by authority of the “Board of Tariff;” and, having obtained the sanction of the superior director, are immediately transmitted to Spain to receive the royal approbation.

An organic law of tariffs was published by the Spanish government in 1820, and a desire was manifested by the cortes to extend the prohibitive system to the West India colonies. This was strenuously resisted by the authorities of Havana, who, by their exertions, obtained, first, the decree of 3d July, 1821, suspending the action of that law so far as it affected these islands; and, afterwards, a decree of 4th February, 1822, justifying the course pursued in the formation of tariffs for the islands, and giving royal permission to modify or vary, according to local or circumstantial exigencies, observing to render account of such modifications, with the reasons therefor, for the approbation of the cortes.

In these periodical reformations of the tariff, preserving, as far as possible, the fundamental basis, those variations are admitted which the vicissitudes of commerce, and the prices of the domestic productions by which it is sustained, render indispensable. By royal decrees of May, 1836, and December, 1835, this privilege was suspended, and the *previous* assent of the sovereign was to be obtained, before such modifications could be per-

mitted to go into operation. These decrees were, however, repealed in August, 1837, and another decree of December, in the same year, advises the intendant to proceed with a revision for 1839.

The basis of the present tariff is as follows: National merchandise introduced into the island under the Spanish flag, direct from the qualified ports of the peninsula, pays $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on values specified in the tariff. The same productions, under a foreign flag, pay $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, according to the classification of the tariff—being the same which foreign goods pay when imported under the national tariff; but if the latter come from any port in the peninsula, they come under the third class of duties, and pay $13\frac{3}{4}$ or $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. To all these duties are added the "balance" of 1 per cent. In 1838 an additional duty of 50 cents per bbl. was put upon flour, and one seventh added to the duties of importation. On exports, a duty of 50 cents is laid on each box of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each arroba of coffee, 25 cents on each hogshead of molasses, 3 cents on each arroba of leaf tobacco, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each thousand of segars. After December last, an additional duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was laid upon all imports and exports.

The first class of duties on importation, comprehends those on foreign productions under a foreign flag, which are $27\frac{1}{4}$ and $21\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the valuation specified; and $4\frac{1}{4}$ on fine jewelry. Articles not specified in the tariff pay $27\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, on a valuation made at the customhouse, except machines and agricultural utensils, which pay $24\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; those which appertain to sugar-works, and certain other manufactories, are free.

Each quintal of foreign cordage from a foreign port, under a foreign flag, pays \$7 $12\frac{1}{2}$; under the national flag from a foreign port, or Spanish cordage under a foreign flag, pays \$5; foreign cordage in Spanish vessels from Spanish ports, \$4 50. By the addition of the duty of 2 per cent, with the title of "armamento," and the 1 per cent, with the title of "re-emplazo," the duty is increased to $24\frac{1}{4}$ and $30\frac{1}{4}$ on foreign effects at their importation, excepting "hogs," upon which there is a specific duty. All kinds of wines, spirits, or liquors, pay as additional duty 50 cents for each pipe, 25 cents each half-pipe, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each demijohn, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each dozen of bottles, flasks, or jugs.

To all these duties are added the "balanza" of 1 per cent on the whole amount.

The above is a digest of the tariff for 1835, 1836, and 1837. In October, 1838, the tariff was increased as follows, under the title of "extraordinary war subsidy:"

An increase of 50 cents on the duty on each barrel of flour, whether national or foreign.

An addition of one seventh to the duties of importation, with exception of flour, goods in deposit, gold and silver coin, indigo, cochineal, cordage, and the tonnage duties.

On exports, 50 cents on each box of sugar; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each arroba of coffee; 25 cents on each hogshead of molasses; 3 cents on each arroba of tobacco in leaf; $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every thousand segars.

From the Havana official gazettes it appears that an additional duty of one half per cent was levied on imports and exports, on the first day of December last.

Tonnage duties and port charges.—Tonnage duty on Spanish vessels, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton; tonnage duty on foreign vessels, \$1 50 per ton.

In the port of La Havana, an additional duty is exacted of $21\frac{7}{8}$ cents per ton on all vessels, national or foreign, for the support of the dredging machine. (ponton.) The wharf dues in Havana are, on Spanish vessels, 75 cents per day; other nations \$1 50 per day for each 100 tons of their register measurement.

Light-house dues, officers' fees, &c., are not estimated, there being no official information in the department with regard to them, except for the port of Baracoa.

The port charges are different in the various ports; those for the port of Baracoa are given:

Tonnage duty	\$1 50 per ton.
Anchorage	12 00
Free pass at the fort	3 00
Health officer's fee for boarding vessels	8 00
Customhouse interpreter's fee	5 00
Customhouse officer's fee to visit on board, to seal and unseal, so long as the vessel is discharging	5 00
Opening vessel's register	8 00
Register of despatch	8 00

These are the leading features of the tariff.

The collection of the duties is in a very simple manner. The island of Cuba contains nearly 47,000 square miles, and is divided into three intendancies, of which Havana is the principal. The intendancy is organized into seven branches, viz: the intendant, the superior council of the *hacienda*, the tribunal of accounts, the accountant-general, the treasurer-general, the administration of the customs, and the administration of the internal revenue. The administration of the customs is comprised of the administrator or collector, the accountant, and the treasurer. When a vessel arrives at the Havana, she is first boarded by the health officer; after whom comes the revenue officer, and the smuggling preventive service. A copy of the customhouse regulations, in Spanish, French, and English, is handed to the captain, and a manifest required of him of all the particulars of his vessel and cargo. Every article on board the vessel omitted in the manifest, is subject to confiscation. Within forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel, every consignee must deliver a detailed statement of the articles coming to him, with their quantities, weights, and measures, all reduced to the legal standard. All the papers and documents relating to a vessel, are stitched together in a book, with the signatures and seals of all the government officers through whose hands the several documents pass. A copy of this book is made for the use of the inspectors and appraisers; the latter function being restrained within very narrow limits, by a printed tariff of all articles of import, with a valuation to each, which valuation in a great degree defines the duties of their *ad valorem* character. As fast as the inspection and appraisement takes place, the consignee is permitted to remove the goods, by procuring the signature of some responsible person to the words inscribed in the book, "I make myself answerable for the duties." The inspection and appraisement being concluded, the book is returned to the accountant's office, where the liquidation of the duties is forthwith made. The payment is then proceeded with. These payments are mostly cash; that is to say, on some articles, whatever may be the amount, cash is required; upon other articles the duties are cash under \$1,000. If the amount is greater,

a credit of one fourth is given for 60 days, and one fourth payable at the end of each succeeding month—making five months credit in all. The security for this credit consists simply in the promissory note of the consignee, without endorsement, under the responsibility of the administrator and the accountant, with the power in case of a failure to convert every other note of the same individual into a cash debt; the individual to be forever after incapacitated to enter goods except for cash. This system has been in force many years, and under it no loss whatever has been sustained by the government. Formerly the same credits required the endorsement of a holder of real estate, but this was abandoned on account of its insecurity.

The exports of the island produce are generally for account of speculators, sometimes for account of European refiners, and rarely for account of the planters. The chief speculators are the United States and European merchants. Ship-owners, and merchants in Cuba, often take interests in cargoes, and some are shipped on account of speculators at Havana. The produce being always purchased for cash, it is sometimes done with the nett proceeds of imports. Sometimes specie is imported for the purpose; but a large proportion is paid for with the proceeds of bills of exchange. Drawers of bills, of good character, can always sell any amount they may wish. When from revulsion abroad bills are slow of sale, returns for imports are made in produce for account of their owners, instead of being made in bills drawn against the same produce for account of some speculator. The business of the island is, therefore, not retarded by that circumstance. This being the system of business in relation to exports, we may here annex the following table of exports for the years corresponding to those embraced in the table of imports alone.

EXPORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Products of the Island.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Mahogany,	\$103,272	\$64,398	\$66,261
Spirits from the Cane,	174,055	211,051	226,050
Cocoa,	1,024	—	2,538
Cotton,	310,418	133,885	132,874
Coffee,	1,950,469	2,143,574	1,852,509
Sugar,	8,290,387	11,264,367	11,613,798
Cedar,	31,065	25,901	21,671
Wax,	147,686	115,311	307,131
Copper ore,	2,418,450	3,706,951	4,505,490
Hides,	15,054	6,991	22,633
Sweetmeats,	14,168	10,420	14,394
Fruits,	91,837	94,242	96,708
Honey,	51,744	55,918	68,862
Molasses,	900,163	1,346,820	821,188
Horses and Mules,	43,722	19,388	—
Fustic,	92,124	82,564	82,918
Cattle,	984	124	—
Cigars,	637,558	535,122	719,364
Tobacco,	1,273,069	1,395,689	1,677,743
Other articles,	79,371	87,979	51,215
Total products,	\$16,526,620	\$21,380,695	\$22,281,297

Metals, &c.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Quicksilver, . . .	9,900	7,461	—
Indigo,	210,344	186,061	—
Cochineal,	254,300	33,955	—
Coined Gold, . . .	850,858	526,322	326,842
“ Silver,	874,945	526,778	765,829
Other metals, . . .	—	—	39,996
Total,	2,200,347	1,280,577	1,132,667

Foreign Goods.

Cotton Wool, . . .	513,772	1,842,192	—
“ manufacture, . .	843,259	539,051	24,446
Liquors,	135,252	95,105	153,347
Glass,	16,709	5,975	6,372
Fruits and grains, .	108,985	171,478	37,525
Hardware,	87,523	154,901	7,528
Woollens,	30,199	10,135	5,688
Linens,	333,616	164,504	67,418
Fustic,	96,537	76,805	—
Peltry,	25,714	17,775	3,507
Silk,	104,585	74,319	45,203
Tobacco,	26,898	29,492	—
Sarsaparilla, . . .	12,888	19,270	—
Other articles, . . .	318,828	159,587	159,452
Total foreign goods, .	2,654,765	3,360,589	510,486
Grand total exportations, \$	\$21,481,802	\$25,941,783	\$23,925,919

These tables give a complete view of the nature and quantities of the imports and exports. We have before remarked, that there is never an interruption to the trade of the island, of a serious nature. Commercial discredit, when it occurs, attaches to individuals, and not classes. It arises mostly from overtrading: for instance, among shopkeepers. If manufactures are sent to the island in too great quantities, the sales are made at a loss. These low prices tempt the shopkeeper to purchase to an extent that may embarrass his payments. Again, too great speculation in produce will carry the prices so high, that the shipper loses, and his bills return upon him. In this latter case, however, the planter has obtained the benefit of the rise, having received cash, in coin, for the produce. Herein is a difference between a similar operation in the southern states. Speculation raises the prices of cotton, but the planter gets bank paper, which becomes depreciated in proportion to the quantity afloat, and the loss is sustained by the speculator where bills are returned. By the operation of suspended bank paper, the whole loss is averaged upon the community; with a specie currency, the loss is confined to the individual.

We may now pass to the consideration of the number of vessels, and the tonnage employed in the commerce of Cuba, the imports and exports of each part of the island, with the amount of duty collected at each, which will be found in the following table:—

Number of vessels entered and cleared from each port of Cuba, with the tonnage, amount of imports and duties collected, for three years.

TONNAGE ENTERED, WITH IMPORTS AND IMPORT DUTIES.

PORTS.	Tonnage entered.		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	237,801	255,430	252,251
Cuba . . .	53,139	67,274	67,252
Nuevitas . . .	5,117	6,091	4,963
Matanzas . . .	67,244	71,071	77,573
Trinidad . . .	28,965	31,138	32,123
Baracoa . . .	1,710	1,693	2,426
Gibara . . .	4,322	3,962	3,689
Cienfuegos . . .	7,349	12,604	15,253
Manzanillo . . .	8,359	7,945	8,804
Santi-Espiritu . . .	1,005	490	578
Santa-Cruz . . .	1,785	2,142	2,634
San Juan . . .	221	389	293
	<hr/> 417,017	<hr/> 460,229	<hr/> 467,839
	<i>Imports.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	18,436,888	17,713,310	18,584,877
Cuba . . .	3,165,422	2,972,497	2,671,421
Nuevitas . . .	152,647	172,263	186,828
Matanzas . . .	1,868,819	1,863,624	1,995,311
Trinidad . . .	1,012,267	990,012	942,661
Baracoa . . .	36,407	57,376	81,832
Gibara . . .	197,840	156,856	127,588
Cienfuegos . . .	187,935	310,741	288,732
Manzanillo . . .	155,142	152,321	153,072
Santi-Espiritu . . .	21,677	17,860	25,869
Santa-Cruz . . .	69,497	83,025	54,732
San Juan . . .	11,255	10,303	8,484
	<hr/> 25,217,796	<hr/> 24,500,188	<hr/> 25,122,407
	<i>Import duties.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	4,388,790	4,150,343	4,071,509
Cuba . . .	671,731	680,212	700,964
Nuevitas . . .	50,297	52,579	45,425
Matanzas . . .	539,758	590,674	595,558
Trinidad . . .	217,790	244,759	262,310
Baracoa . . .	11,770	11,802	22,663
Gibara . . .	59,368	47,082	37,797
Cienfuegos . . .	64,984	65,079	87,618
Manzanillo . . .	62,076	57,403	67,412
Santi-Espiritu . . .	10,316	7,012	10,291
Santa-Cruz . . .	30,183	38,404	36,675
San Juan . . .	6,440	6,449	5,591
	<hr/> 6,113,503	<hr/> 5,951,798	<hr/> 5,943,813

TONNAGE CLEARED, WITH EXPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Ports.	<i>Tonnage cleared.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	235,703	223,167	253,865
Cuba . . .	54,006	68,121	64,416
Nuevitas . . .	4,923	5,370	3,628
Matanzas . . .	80,526	98,100	97,349
Trinidad . . .	28,238	30,547	30,880
Baracoa . . .	1,603	1,111	2,221
Gibara . . .	4,404	3,894	2,880
Cienfuegos . . .	7,778	12,563	14,973
Manzanillo . . .	10,515	9,412	8,806
Santi-Espiritu . . .	954	1,385	200
Santa-Cruz . . .	2,913	1 176	617
San Juan . . .	337	267	192
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	431,900	455,113	480,027

	<i>Exports.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	12,206,737	14,172,573	14,203,292
Cuba . . .	4,149,866	5,211,057	5,993,631
Nuevitas . . .	82,727	181,750	71,595
Matanzas . . .	3,335,284	4,333,744	4,374,780
Trinidad . . .	913,417	1,046,181	1,157,571
Baracoa . . .	21,456	43,075	85,918
Gibara . . .	240,255	217,562	161,582
Cienfuegos . . .	280,699	506,256	506,379
Manzanillo . . .	192,252	151,866	137,464
Santi-Espiritu . . .	10,681	19,910	14,264
Santa-Cruz . . .	47,822	49,584	63,260
San Juan . . .	662	8,220	4,878
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,481,848	25,941,778	26,774,614

	<i>Export duties.</i>		
	1839.	1840.	1841.
Havana . . .	694,337	770,359	702,058
Cuba . . .	140,271	141,042	117,118
Nuevitas . . .	5,602	7,780	6,510
Matanzas . . .	274,537	370,336	346,922
Trinidad . . .	73,369	78,761	89,249
Baracoa . . .	867	1,759	4,567
Gibara . . .	17,429	12,679	10,390
Cienfuegos . . .	20,201	31,207	28,609
Manzanillo . . .	14,513	11,251	10,626
Santi-Espiritu . . .	1,722	2,090	911
Santa-Cruz . . .	6,466	7,880	5,446
San Juan . . .	250	551	236
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,249,564	1,435,695	1,322,642

Having thus far ran through the aggregate trade of Cuba, we may now pass to the consideration of the direct trade going on between the United States and that flourishing island. For this, we have compiled from the official documents a table showing each article of import and export for seven years, distinguishing the kind of duties paid on each article of import; also, the foreign goods exported to Cuba, as well as those of domestic growth; also, the amounts imported and exported in American and foreign bottoms. The first table is comprised of the imports. It appears, on inspection, that nearly three fourths of the amount imported free of duty was coffee, and about five sixths of these articles subject to specific duties, were sugar and molasses. In fact, these three articles, coffee, sugar, and molasses, form nearly all the imports. The goods subject to ad valorem duties, it would appear, consist mostly of foreign manufactured goods returned for want of sale. The quantity and value of coffee and sugar imported, it appears, fluctuates with the paper inflation of this country. For instance, in the year 1836, it will be observed, the quantity of sugar imported exceeded by 12,000,000 lbs. that imported in the previous year, and by 20,000,000 lbs. that of the succeeding year. It again rose 30,000,000 lbs. or 75 per cent in 1839, and again fell off 22,000,000 lbs. in the next year. The years of large import were years of extended bank circulation, and show conclusively how powerless is a tariff to protect the sugar planter of Louisiana, when the currency is subject to such sudden fluctuations. In the case of sugar, the import was less in 1840, when the tariff had been reduced, than in 1835, before the paper inflation took place. The same remark applies to the other dutiable articles, molasses, clayed sugar, and cigars, and as far as the currency goes, to the free articles of coffee, dye-woods, &c. The tables are as follows:—

TRADE BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

<i>Imports into the United States from Cuba.</i>							
<i>Free articles.</i>	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Hides, &c.	16608	5539	1423	19223	383	8509	3922
Wood, dye, &c.	61059	80329	127949	151729	62131	104657	68070
Animals,	312	10300	9299	1824	26	212	1443
Copper,	5842	10077	20052	16839	4130	1439	2662
Gold,	12509	17475	7559	290347	170576	163670	450529
Silver,	594156	247781	114959	1357763	240218	157644	97634
Coffee, lbs.	19679457	29373665	17850736	29503553	33051651	26181489	25331888
“ value,	2356806	2290571	2180085	2957665	2929390	2623247	2408867
Cocoa,	2949	1882	2792	11608	4676	—	29
Almonds,	3469	1079	9767	1470	226	431	40
Camphor,	3620	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oth'r free art's,	523925	644818	592978	479741	409676	560471	524771
Total free,	3582055	4311046	3066794	5288205	3822302	3620376	3557967
<i>Ad valorem.</i>							
Cottons,	22603	55383	45605	38471	112705	58871	3979
Silks,	14780	11840	2518	2809	—	6308	13353
Lace,	2678	2377	924	399	119	70	140
Flax goods,	3057	—	785	113	5	1290	92
Indigo,	81,623	13887	29186	124490	—	—	2312
Other articles,	160856	203575	369855	208527	232359	330030	200932
Total ad val.	\$285597	287062	448873	374809	345188	396569	220808

IMPORTS.—Continued.

<i>Specific.</i>	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Wines,	14523	30989	6129	142486	18801	16303	17076
Molasses,	1952331	2196181	2886339	2508293	2859581	2952120	2204243
B. sugar, lbs.	47422720	48367835	60839838	40965998	55624855	70286903	48126706
“ value,	2101319	2618844	4411086	2129414	2698663	3639961	2176965
“ clay'd, lbs.	7837071	14192361	9822753	15659455	14662273	12677591	12967463
“ value,	505085	1052396	867524	1079617	1118754	967174	837430
Cigars,	644263	821860	1043735	1184605	797787	988409	817064
C'dage, twine, &c.	2389	1630	886	133	2470	1411	318
Paper,	6898	10235	4788	265	317	50	188
Other articles,	7335	26170	26908	13970	9045	13378	3927
Total specific,	5234143	6758305	9247395	6927083	7505418	8577896	6057837
Grand total,	9096002	11346615	12734875	12447922	11694812	12599843	9835477
Am. vessels,	7012706	9197236	12263802	11843467	11120218	11860489	9233644
Foreign “	2083296	2149359	471073	604455	574594	739354	601833

Exports from the United States to Cuba.

<i>Foreign goods.</i>							
Hides,	1114	—	—	466	85	—	—
Woods, dye, &c.	10124	15939	6493	2691	4680	1680	4465
Gold,	128719	280839	146832	386774	231287	151651	116172
Silver,	14750	64336	369310	120373	2805	23440	31071
Cocoa,	28221	100052	130382	38927	83108	27748	39441
Spices,	5871	6427	12368	10008	8399	9368	13967
Teas,	18443	21581	—	—	14735	3157	4807
Woolens,	34828	27388	9415	63429	16323	6486	3383
Worsted,	26402	—	9715	—	10947	1489	610
Cotton,	353442	221108	173809	387379	162348	109752	60183
Silk,	295439	182344	258172	240457	362075	255414	248090
Lace,	26231	25691	5222	3195	12014	16971	2700
Flax goods,	142426	6241	10918	25336	36394	15212	16793
Femp,	161539	204870	384599	395620	173563	192286	128330
Wines,	25047	16559	16139	27150	48208	25571	14642
Candles,	6388	—	17859	1692	18155	7107	14418
Provisions,	58854	41506	37871	9807	18851	22055	15043
Other articles,	341745	223274	233244	263495	357986	219911	259631
Total,	1679583	1439155	1822348	1986799	1468963	1089398	973746
Am. vessels,	833030	1111492	1788438	2047411	1423062	1079437	972555
Foreign,	826425	477880	15334	16409	31263	11768	6489
<i>Domestic Goods.</i>							
Fish,	216248	245970	309324	260357	289158	278398	183305
Oil,	60392	71230	127957	104356	113272	113043	101964
Sperm candles,	73326	53476	81171	81262	79313	37996	79933
Lumber,	585474	741779	744337	856528	955383	905332	830558
Naval stores,	16064	16314	18044	22637	21376	12579	16265
Skins,	12544	12290	4513	8061	4658	—	133
Provisions,	141383	108908	145243	105519	111532	77029	87527
Lard and hams,	654604	674908	737281	629396	597956	831393	693578
Flour,	530016	482838	640726	512995	598093	711988	369031
Bread,	11035	19702	22588	14598	16938	21475	13839
Potatoes,	22209	23043	25209	31956	28052	33090	29295
Apples,	6650	6107	9266	9127	7738	7498	5471
Rice,	336765	403374	521197	410113	551095	556143	439176
Cotton,	5081	54458	32546	172337	183933	263653	1276235
Tobacco,	39094	61747	79753	45034	52860	66940	48202
Furniture,	33049	42581	59059	90775	78907	107309	73817
Total,	2743934	3018725	3578214	3355051	3690264	4023866	4248329

Bro't over,	2749334	3018725	3558214	3355051	3690264	4023866	4248329
Hats,	81674	53798	23858	30150	9231	9695	14125
Saddlery,	15247	15908	26251	18925	18250	17434	29244
Shoes & leather,	28769	21092	6447	11007	9559	12453	15083
Soap & tal. cand.	233129	193388	212834	177825	212296	145436	172582
Iron nails,	37863	45747	45115	100725	61174	72910	96099
" articles,	27604	34210	60330	117750	126771	283690	273972
Gunpowder,	76074	110991	54280	78041	41572	31961	11071
Drugs,	15542	13738	14285	20840	26684	21212	15809
Cotton goods,	75381	99020	57763	80653	157621	69950	85590
C'mbs & buttons,	24956	12238	8637	4308	7941	3564	3708
Umbrellas,	12998	7976	11521	4214	5274	5663	973
Paper,	22240	19240	13270	13268	33965	20038	29531
Glass,	19203	12227	10863	17047	14656	16291	12426
Specie,	—	—	125849	—	1188	3406	2327
Other articles,	277969	208189	377297	271975	315559	260755	291976
Total,	3692553	3866477	4606814	4302779	4736005	4998014	5312845
Am. vessels,	2213724	2872774	4369798	4076759	4424994	4617775	4616547
Foreign,	1479256	1044662	231919	227024	296439	407851	714924
Gr'd tot'l exp.	5352435	5506808	6405789	6367603	6175758	6116831	6310515
Excess imp'ts.	3743567	5839807	6329086	6080319	5519054	6483012	3524962

This table presents the fact, that the increase of exports from the United States to Cuba, did not keep pace with the imports; on the contrary, as the sale of Cuba produce increased, under the action of speculation in the United States, the balance in favor of Cuba increased; this balance was settled by bills running on London, drawn against open credits and loans there, on American account. This balance rose \$2,500,000 from 1834 to 1836, and fell three millions from 1839 to 1840, giving undeniable evidence of an unhealthy trade. By another calculation, however, it would seem, that the high prices of 1839, were favorable to the United States. For instance, Cuba gave in 1839, \$711,988 for 90,000 bbls. of flour, which is equal to about eight dollars per barrel, and she got five cents per pound for sugar, giving therefore 160 lbs. of sugar for one barrel of flour. In 1840, however, she got 70,000 bbls. of flour for \$369,631, being not far from \$5 25 per barrel; but she sold sugar at 4¼ cents, giving therefore but 123 lbs. of sugar for a barrel of flour, making a difference of 37 lbs. of sugar in a barrel of flour. It must be remembered, however, that these values for flour are United States export values, and prices being under the operation of a depreciated currency, an apparent loss was sustained in shipping.

Another remarkable feature in the tables is the fact, that the trade has fallen into the hands of American vessels almost altogether. The exports in American vessels in 1834, was 60 per cent of the whole, and in 1840 was 90 per cent. The imports in American vessels in 1834, were 80 per cent of the whole, and in 1840, 97 per cent of the whole. The following table will show the tonnage employed in this trade in each year.

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM AND TO CUBA, IN EACH YEAR.

	Entered.						
	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
American vessels,	859	977	1048	940	1199	1247	1171
do. tonnage,	123274	153280	155572	151193	184398	193014	174920
do. crews,	—	7864	7976	7405	9265	9481	8479
Foreign vessels,	238	166	75	68	94	79	91
do. tonnage,	31729	25624	10284	7686	11491	13028	14776
do. crews,	—	1824	720	579	870	845	908

	Cleared.						
	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
American vessels,	850	950	1078	1050	1240	1240	1227
do. tonnage,	129524	151313	166460	175796	193746	194578	192548
ds. crews,	—	7531	8612	8680	9670	9721	9559
Foreign vessels,	226	173	57	81	77	73	93
do. tonnage,	29954	26783	8329	13194	10618	12805	15679
do. crews,	—	1829	511	737	723	811	955

The whole tonnage which entered Cuba in 1839, was 417,020 tons; of which 194,778 tons was American, from the United States. Of 431,903 tons that cleared from Cuba, in the same year, 193,014 tons was American, entering the United States. The American tonnage employed in this trade has increased in the seven years 40 per cent, while the foreign tonnage has fallen off 50 per cent. This may be ascribed to judicious regulations in existence concerning our foreign intercourse.

The present state of affairs bodes a continuance of that unexampled growth of trade, which has been evident between the United States for the past few years, to the mutual benefit of both countries.

ART. III.—PROPORTION OF PERSONS TO THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN SEVEN PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES,

AS EXHIBITED BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

THE following tables contain the number of persons in *seven* employments, in the several states and territories, and in sixteen principal cities, of over twenty thousand inhabitants each, according to the census of 1840. The enumeration can hardly be considered perfect; but it is believed to be sufficiently accurate for the general purposes of comparison.

The results are not without interest to the merchant, who wishes to know not only the number of persons "employed in commerce," but the localities of the various kinds of merchandise as they are indicated by the number of persons in these employments. And, moreover, the number in the learned professions, and of engineers, may be regarded as implying the prevalence of a higher intellectual education; for it is hardly to be supposed but that most of those in this column, have received a classical or college education, or its equivalent. It is not however to be inferred, that a merely intellectual, or professional education, necessarily implies greater virtue or better morals in a community. We regard a moral education as important an element in a complete education as intellectual attainments, and that virtue, good order, and the welfare of a community are not the necessary fruits of intellectual training alone.

In the first two tables we have separated the free from the slave states and territories, in order to show the proportions in these two great divisions of the country.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SEVEN OF THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE PROPORTIONS THEY BEAR TO THE WHOLE NUMBER.

TABLE I.—FREE STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Population in 1840.	Mining.	Proportion.	Agriculture.	Proportion.	Commerce.	Proportion.	Manufactures and Trades.	Proportion.	Nav. of the Ocean.	Proportion.	Nav. of Canals, Lakes, & Rivers.	Proportion.	Learned Prof. & Eng'ers.	Proportion.	Total.	Proportion of Population.	
																	Persons.	Persons.
Maine,	501,793	36	13,938.69	101,630	4.93	9,921	206.02	21,879	22.93	10,091	49.72	539	930.97	1,889	265.63	138,985	3.61	
New Hampshire,	284,574	13	21,890.30	77,949	3.65	1,379	206.36	17,826	15.96	452	629.58	198	1,438.25	1,640	172.52	49,457	2.86	
Vermont,	291,948	77	3,791.53	73,150	3.99	1,303	224.05	13,174	22.16	41	7,120.68	146	1,999.64	1,563	122.80	89,454	3.26	
Massachusetts,	737,699	499	1,478.35	87,837	8.39	8,063	91.49	85,176	8.66	27,152	30.85	372	1,983.06	3,804	193.92	212,904	3.46	
Rhode Island,	108,830	35	3,109.42	16,617	6.54	1,348	80.73	21,271	5.11	1,717	63.38	228	472.94	457	238.14	41,673	2.61	
Connecticut,	309,978	151	2,032.83	56,955	5.44	2,743	113.00	27,932	11.09	2,700	114.80	431	719.20	1,697	176.76	92,609	3.34	
New York,	2,428,921	1,898	1,279.72	455,954	5.32	28,468	85.32	173,193	14.02	5,511	440.74	10,167	238.90	14,111	172.12	689,302	3.52	
New Jersey,	373,306	266	1,403.40	56,701	6.58	2,283	163.51	27,004	13.82	1,143	326.60	1,625	229.72	1,627	229.44	90,649	4.11	
Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	4,603	372.37	207,533	8.30	15,338	112.40	105,883	16.28	1,815	949.88	3,951	436.60	6,706	257.08	345,829	4.86	
Delaware,	78,085	5	15,617.	16,015	4.87	467	167.20	4,060	19.23	401	194.72	235	332.27	199	32.28	21,382	3.65	
Ohio,	1,519,467	704	2,158.33	272,579	5.57	9,201	165.14	66,265	22.93	212	7,167.29	3,323	457.85	5,663	268.31	357,947	4.24	
Indiana,	685,866	233	2,943.63	148,806	4.60	3,076	222.97	20,590	33.31	89	7,706.35	627	1,093.88	2,257	363.88	175,678	3.90	
Illinois,	476,183	782	608.92	105,337	4.52	2,506	190.01	13,185	36.11	63	7,558.46	310	1,536.07	2,021	235.61	124,204	3.83	
Michigan,	212,267	40	5,306.67	56,521	3.75	728	291.57	6,890	30.80	24	8,844.45	166	1,378.70	904	234.80	65,273	3.25	
Wisconsin Territory,	30,945	794	38.97	7,047	4.39	479	64.60	1,814	17.05	14	2,210.35	209	148.06	259	119.47	10,616	2.91	
Iowa "	43,112	217	198.67	10,469	4.11	355	121.44	1,629	26.46	13	3,316.30	78	552.71	365	118.11	13,126	3.28	
Total—Free States,	9,807,007	10,353	947.26	1,751,100	5.60	80,658	121.58	607,771	16.13	51,439	190.65	22,605	433.84	45,162	217.15	2,569,088	3.81	
TABLE II.—SLAVE STATES, ETC.																		
Maryland,	470,019	320	1,468.80	72,046	6.52	3,281	143.25	21,529	22.29	717	655.53	1,528	307.60	1,666	282.12	101,067	4.64	
Virginia,	1,239,797	1,195	621.45	318,771	3.88	6,361	194.90	54,147	22.89	582	2,130.23	2,952	419.98	3,866	390.60	388,674	3.18	
North Carolina,	753,419	589	1,279.14	217,095	3.47	1,734	431.49	14,322	52.60	327	2,304.03	379	1,987.91	1,066	693.75	235,532	3.19	
South Carolina,	594,398	51	11,654.86	198,263	2.99	1,958	303.57	10,365	57.56	381	1,560.09	348	1,708.04	1,481	401.34	212,907	3.71	
Georgia,	691,392	574	1,204.51	209,383	3.20	2,428	284.75	7,824	86.58	962	2,638.88	352	1,644.19	1,250	533.14	292,233	3.19	
Alabama,	590,756	96	6,153.70	177,439	3.32	2,212	267.06	7,195	82.38	256	2,307.64	758	779.36	1,514	390.19	189,470	3.11	
Mississippi,	375,651	14	26,832.21	139,724	2.68	1,303	288.29	4,151	90.49	33	11,383.36	100	3,756.51	1,506	249.43	146,831	2.55	
Louisiana,	352,411	.....	.....	79,289	4.44	8,549	41.22	7,565	46.58	1,322	266.58	662	532.34	1,018	346.17	98,405	3.58	
Tennessee,	829,210	103	8,050.58	227,739	3.62	2,217	374.02	17,815	46.54	55	15,076.54	302	2,745.72	2,042	406.07	250,273	3.31	
Kentucky,	779,828	331	2,355.97	197,738	3.94	3,448	226.16	23,217	33.58	44	17,723.36	968	865.60	2,487	313.56	228,233	3.41	
Missouri,	383,762	742	517.11	92,408	4.15	2,522	152.14	11,100	34.56	39	9,838.51	1,885	203.55	1,469	261.19	110,165	3.48	
Arkansas,	97,574	41	2,379.85	26,355	3.70	215	453.83	1,173	83.18	3	32,524.66	39	2,501.89	301	324.16	28,127	3.46	
Florida Territory,	54,477	1	54,477.	12,117	4.49	481	113.25	1,177	46.28	435	125.23	118	461.66	204	267.04	14,533	3.76	
District of Columbia,	43,712	.....	.....	384	111.22	240	182.13	2,278	19.18	126	346.12	80	546.40	203	215.33	3,311	13.20	
Total—Slave States,	7,256,346	4,857	1,493.99	1,968,851	3.68	36,949	196.11	4,582	39.38	4,582	1583.66	10,471	692.99	20,092	361.13	2,229,781	3.25	
Total—Free States,	9,807,007	10,353	947.26	1,751,100	5.60	80,658	121.58	607,771	16.13	51,439	190.65	22,605	433.84	45,162	217.15	2,569,088	3.81	
TOTAL,	17,063,353	15,210	1,121.81	3,719,951	4.58	117,607	145.08	791,749	21.55	56,021	304.58	33,076	515.88	65,255	261.48	4,798,869	3.55	

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SEVEN OF THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE PROPORTIONS THEY BEAR TO THE WHOLE NUMBER.

Continued.

TABLE III.—SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Population in 1840.	Mining.	Proportion.	Agriculture.	Proportion.	Commerce.	Proportion.	Manufactures and Trades.	Proportion.	Nav. of the Ocean.	Proportion.	Nar of Canals, Lakes, & Rivers.	Proportion.	Learned Prof. & Eng'ers.	Proportion.	Total.	Proportion to Population.
	Persons.	Persons.	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	1 to	Persons.	1 to
Lowell, Mass.	20,796			84	247.57	212	98.09	8,936	2.32	2	10,398.	3	6,932.	72	274.94	9,309	2.23
Boston	93,383			348	267.76	2,088	44.72	5,583	16.72	10,921	8.55	21	4,446.80	602	155.12	19,563	4.26
Providence, R. I.	23,171			142	163.17	929	24.83	3,948	5.86	422	54.90	90	257.45	165	140.43	5,696	4.06
Rochester, N. Y.	20,191			236	85.55	530	38.09	2,916	6.92	25	807.64	229	88.17	151	133.71	4,087	4.91
Albany	33,721			144	234.17	35	963.45	1,621	20.80	8	4,215.12	106	318.12	237	142.28	2,151	15.67
New York	312,710	63	4,963.65	2,773	112.76	11,365	27.51	43,390	7.20	2,786	112.24	716	436.74	2,929	106.76	64,022	4.72
Brooklyn	36,233	2	18,116.50	1,597	22.68	1,673	21.65	4,666	7.76	978	37.04	302	153.08	307	150.59	9,525	3.80
Philadelphia and suburbs	258,037	29	8,897.82	3,675	70.21	8,727	29.56	29,223	8.82	1,460	176.73	740	348.69	1,723	149.76	45,577	5.66
Pittsburg	21,115	1	21,115.	4	5,278.75	589	35.84	2,345	9.00	9	2,346.11	248	85.14	133	158.75	3,329	6.34
Baltimore, Md.	102,313	1	102,313.	77	1,328.74	1,991	51.38	8,847	11.56	592	172.82	292	350.38	594	184.68	12,354	8.28
Washington, D. C.	23,364			26	898.04	103	226.83	886	26.37	45	519.20	25	934.56	83	281.49	1,168	20.00
Richmond, Va.	20,153	1	20,153.	5	4,030.60	692	29.12	3,792	5.31	12	1,679.41			134	150.39	4,636	4.34
Charleston, S. C.	29,261			153	191.24	676	43.28	1,025	28.54	292	100.20	30	975.36	226	129.47	2,402	12.18
New Orleans, La.	102,193			1,430	71.46	7,392	13.82	4,593	22.24	1,315	77.71	285	358.57	438	210.48	15,453	6.61
Cincinnati, O.	46,338			80	578.47	2,044	22.67	10,287	4.50	8	5,792.25	1,748	26.50	377	122.93	14,544	3.11
Louisville, Ky.	21,210			28	757.50	641	33.08	1,606	13.20	2	10,605.	488	43.46	142	149.36	2,907	7.29
TOTAL	1,164,189	97	12,001.94	10,802	107.77	39,687	29.33	133,664	8.79	18,877	61.67	5,323	218.70	8,273	140.72	216,723	5.37
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total of States and Territories	17,063,353	15,210	1,121.81	3,719,951	4.58	117,607	145.08	791,749	21.55	56,021	304.58	33,076	515.88	65,255	261.48	4,798,869	3.55
Total of Sixteen Cities	1,164,189	97	12,001.94	10,802	107.77	39,687	29.33	133,664	8.79	18,877	61.67	5,323	218.70	8,273	140.72	216,723	5.37
TOTAL, except the 16 cities	15,899,164	15,113	1,052.01	3,709,149	4.28	77,920	204.04	658,085	24.15	37,144	428.04	27,753	572.88	56,982	279.02	4,582,146	3.46

In connection with tables I. and II. it is necessary to make an addition on account of the naval force of the United States, which is stated at 6,100 in the census for 1840. The grand total of the whole population of the United States therefore, in 1840, was as follows:—

Population as per tables I. and II., 17,063,353
Persons employed in the naval service of the United States, 6,100

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 17,069,453

The number of persons employed in *mining*, in the several states and territories, generally, is small, being only 1 to 1,122 persons. In the territory of Wisconsin, it is 1 to 39. The next largest is Iowa. It was to be expected that there would be adventurers of this description in those new regions which are said to abound in mineral treasures. In Louisiana and the District of Columbia, there are none employed in mining. The proportion is somewhat larger in the slave portion of the country than in the free states.

The greatest proportion are employed in *agriculture*, the number being more than three fourths of the whole number in the seven classes of employment, and more than a fifth part of the whole number of inhabitants in the census. With the exception of the District of Columbia, where the agricultural supplies are chiefly derived from neighboring states, and in which the number is very small, being only 1 to 112 persons, the proportion employed in agriculture, from which the means of sustenance are chiefly obtained, is somewhat uniform through the states, being modified by the greater or less prevalence of manufactures and navigation, in some of the states. The *largest* proportion is in Mississippi, and next South Carolina. With the above exception, the *smallest* proportion is in Massachusetts, and the next in Pennsylvania. The average proportion in the slave states is considerably larger than in the free states.

It is worthy of remark, that in South Carolina and Mississippi, there are more persons employed in agriculture—an employment usually assigned to males, though not exclusively so—than there are males over ten years in the last state, by 10,420.

In respect to those employed in *commerce*, the average proportion in the free, is greater than in the slave states; in the former being 1 to 122, and in the latter, 1 to 197, while in all the states it is 1 to 146. The proportion is the *largest* in Louisiana, in which state is New Orleans, which is the depot for the commerce of the Mississippi valley. The next largest is in Wisconsin Territory, and the next in Rhode Island. The *smallest* proportion is in Arkansas; the next in North Carolina; the next in Tennessee; and the next in South Carolina.

The proportion of those employed in *manufactures and trades*, is 1 to 17 in the free, and 1 to 40 in the slave states, while in the whole country it is 1 to 22. The manufacturing interest is large in New England and the middle states. The *largest* proportion is in Rhode Island; next in Massachusetts; next in Connecticut; next in New Jersey; and next in New York. In Rhode Island the number is about four-fifths of the whole number of males over twenty years of age, and 54.05 per cent of the whole number of males of ten years and upwards.

Of those employed in the *navigation of the ocean*, we find the proportion unequal in the several states and territories; in Massachusetts, 1 to 31 of the population, which is the *greatest*, and the number amounting to nearly one half of those in all the states and territories. The next greatest is in Maine; the next in Rhode Island; the next in Connecticut; and the next in Florida Territory: while the *smallest* proportion is in Arkansas; next in Kentucky; next in Tennessee; next in Mississippi; next in Missouri; next in Michigan; the next in Indiana; the next in Illinois; the next in Ohio;—states which are removed from the ocean;—and next in Vermont, which is also at some distance from the ocean. The proportion is 1 to 191 in the free states, which is much larger than 1 to 1,584 in the slave states.

The number depends very much upon the situation of the different states as they border upon the ocean. It will be perceived, that more than a ninth part of the population of Boston are registered as employed in the navigation of the ocean, that they constitute nearly a fifth part of the whole number in this class, and that one sixty second part of the population of the sixteen cities containing 1,164,189 inhabitants, are composed of this class.

Of those employed in the *navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers*, the number in New York is the largest, being nearly a third part of the whole number, but the proportion is the *greatest* in Wisconsin Territory. All the states and territories furnish some, and the free states a greater proportion than the slave states.

In regard to the *learned professions and engineers*, the proportion is larger in the free than in the slave states; and singular as it may seem, the proportion is the *largest* in Iowa; next in Wisconsin; next Vermont; next New York; next New Hampshire; next Connecticut; and the next in the District of Columbia; while the *smallest* is in North Carolina; next in Georgia; next in Tennessee; next in South Carolina; the next in Delaware; and the next in Alabama. We find that in Hanover, New Hampshire, where there is a college and a medical school, there are 356 of this class, or nearly a seventh part of the whole population of 2,613; of whom only eleven are colored persons; and that they constitute nearly one half of 860, the number of free white males over twenty years of age. The number engaged in four other employments specified in the census, is 1,225 in this town. All the students in the college were probably counted, while at other places, as at Cambridge, they were not counted. Also, at Schenectady, New York, the number was 362, or nearly 1 to 18 inhabitants, where all the students may have been counted. We apprehend that no uniform rules were followed through the several states; and therefore, though the general result may be correct in respect to states, and to the Union, there may be important errors in respect to particular places. This remark, we believe, is also applicable to those employed in commerce in the several towns, for we find that in some of the towns in which we know there are persons employed under the name of *traders*, or country merchants, none are counted as employed in commerce.

The proportion of those employed in the *learned professions*, and as *engineers*, it will be perceived, is larger in the sixteen cities than in the whole country, as is to be expected from the nature of the case.

The proportion of those in these employments, in the several states and territories, with the exception of the District of Columbia, where the number is very small, varies only in the proportion of 100 to 256, to 100 to 487; while in the sixteen cities, the proportion is much more unequal, being generally less, but in Lowell, much greater than in any state, on account of the large number employed in the manufacturing establishments in that city. The average proportion in these cities is smaller than that in the states and territories.

Most of the persons included in these seven classes, are, from the nature of the employments, *males*. The whole number is 4,798,869; which is more than four fifths of 5,907,752, the number of all the males of ten years and upwards in the United States, exclusive of the naval service, and is less by 239,353 only, than 5,038,222, the whole number of males

over ten years, after deducting the 869,530 free white males between ten and fifteen.

As to the proportion of females included in the seven classes, we suppose they are mostly confined to the manufactures and trades. The number of the sexes are not specified in the census. In some manufacturing departments, such as the cotton and woollen factories, and the shoe business, a large number of females are employed.

According to the statistical tables, exhibiting the condition and products of certain branches of industry in Massachusetts, for the year ending April 1, 1837, and printed for the use of the legislature, the value of the products for the year was estimated at \$86,282,616; the number of hands employed, according to the returns, 117,352; and the capital employed \$54,851,643.

The following table shows the number of females employed, as specified in the abstract of the returns; the rest are specified as males, or returned as "hands employed," presumed to be mostly males.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.			
<i>Articles manufactured.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Value of Articles.</i>
Cotton, . . .	4,997	14,757	\$13,056,659
Woollen, . . .	3,612	3,485	10,399,807
Boots and Shoes, .	23,702	15,366	14,642,520
Hats, . . .	556	304	678,086
Paper, . . .	568	605	1,544,230
Metal Buttons, . .	42	21	90,000
Combs, . . .	254	190	268,500
Silk, . . .	36	80	56,150
Total, . . .	33,767	34,808	\$40,735,952

On the supposition that the proportion of males to females, such as it was in Massachusetts in 1837, in respect to certain branches of manufacturing industry, prevailed in respect to those employed in manufactures and trades, according to the census of 1840, though we think the number of females thus employed in the whole country, would be less, as they are employed in those branches which prevail more in Massachusetts than in other states, the whole number of females thus employed would be 234,903.

In the sixteen cities, the number of persons employed in mining and agriculture is small, as was to be expected; and that of those employed in commerce is various, according as the prevailing business was commercial or otherwise. In this respect, New Orleans takes the lead of all the rest, having almost double the proportion of any other, as we should expect from its situation in relation to the valley of the Mississippi. We are unable to understand how that Albany, with a population of 33,721, has only thirty-five persons employed in commerce—a little more than 1 in 1,000 inhabitants. It will be perceived, that in these cities the proportion of merchants is considerably greater than it is in the whole Union. In manufactures and trades the proportion is various, but greater than in the whole country. Lowell here takes lead far before all others; and we are a little surprised but gratified to find that Cincinnati, the queen of the west, among the cities, comes next in respect to this branch of industry.

In the navigation of the ocean, and of canals, rivers, and lakes, the number obviously depends very much upon the local situation and the habits of the people of a former generation. Boston takes the lead in respect to those employed in the navigation of the ocean, having more than four times the proportion of any one of these cities, and having more persons than all these other cities, with not one eleventh part of their population. The proportion is greater in some towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Florida Territory. In some parts of Massachusetts it is still greater. The proportion in Nantucket and Barnstable counties is over a sixth part of the population. Salem has 1 in less than 12 persons; Gloucester 1 in less than 7; Rockport 1 in less than 6; Dennis, Wellfleet, and Provincetown, 1 in less than 5; and Truro 1 in less than 4 persons. The ocean may be said to be almost the home of some of the people of certain towns in New England.

Of all these cities the proportion of those employed in the navigation of the ocean is 1 to 62 persons, while in the whole Union it is only 1 to 305.

Of those employed in the navigation of canals, rivers, and lakes, Cincinnati has the largest proportion. These cities have a much larger proportion than the whole country.

As to the learned professions and engineers in these cities, the largest proportion seems to be in New York, as is to be expected; next in Cincinnati; next in Rochester; next in Albany; then Providence; then Louisville; then Philadelphia. The smallest proportion is in Washington; next Lowell; next New Orleans. The proportion in these cities is considerably larger than in the whole country.

In respect to the whole number in these employments, Lowell takes the lead; nearly half of its population are included in the seven classes. Next comes Cincinnati; next Brooklyn; next Richmond. Washington has the smallest proportion; Albany next; Charleston next; and Baltimore next. Singular as it may seem, the proportion is smaller in these cities than it is in the whole country, and of course than in other parts of the country. In these cities there are in these employments 100 to 538 persons; in the whole country 100 to 356; and in other parts of the country 100 to 347 persons.

ART. IV.—PROTECTION TO HOME INTERESTS THE TRUE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine :

SIR—The free and independent character of your Magazine inviting a candid discussion of topics interesting to the great body of American readers, by whom it is liberally encouraged, induces me to offer the following address for publication; not because I suppose that the doctrines it contains and the objects professed in it will gain the unanimous assent of the patrons of your useful journal, but because you have a class of intelligent and untrammelled readers on the subject of political economy, including those honestly differing on the policy of Free-trade, so called, and the Home Protective system, who will fairly judge whether there be any merit

in the principles herein set forth. The party papers of the times are cold friends to any disquisition, or free association that professes honestly to have a neutral character, even if it is strictly patriotic in its tendency. Ultraism in every thing is the fatal folly of our countrymen. Truth must be spiced to make it palatable, reason tricked off in fashion's frippery, and patriotism metamorphosed with some party-livery, or they will find little chance of printers' favors or public approbation. Americans scarcely seem to feel that they have a country and a destiny of their own, and duties to perform as Americans of the highest value and consequence. Political capital is every thing—national character a secondary consideration.

Thus having no home, as it were, for the soles of our feet, many of our countrymen appear actually driven to foreign protection for a solace. Foreign nations are espoused by us; foreign dogmas, uncongenial to our time and country, are caught up and republished here as sacred truths. Every thing about us must bear a cosmopolite character, or at least be stamped with some party brand, to prevent its being "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

But *every thing* is perhaps too strong a term to use, for in the present instance I turn to you, sir, and to the pages of your Magazine, as a refreshing exception to the general vogue. And I trust that your example will be more generally followed, and that we who profess to be a "free, sovereign, and independent people," may in future give more proof of our consistency. Of foreign and party vassalage we have had enough, and although I am willing to admit the freest international and commercial intercourse, on reciprocal principles and a proper party spirit at home; yet, for one, I long to see a home-bred, sturdy sense of native patriotism imbuing our citizens generally, and the union and honor of these six and twenty states—nations as they are, advancing "terribly peaceful as they go" to the consummation of their great destiny—a subject of hearty pride to all Americans.

The home league associations in the United States, now spreading like the temperance societies, are neutral in their creed as to politics, but pledged to principles strictly national in their character. Time will show their influence.

By giving circulation to the following notice you will confer a favor on the writer.

H.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME LEAGUE.

The friends of American industry throughout the Union are apprised that during the last annual exhibition of the American Institute in this city, an association was here formed by a convention of citizens from all parts of the country, denominated "THE HOME LEAGUE for the protection of American Labor and the promotion of reciprocal Commerce." It was composed of representatives from the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, and industrial interests generally, without reference to any sectional or party bias. Its principles and objects are now known. A widespread influence and the formation of more than a hundred auxiliary leagues, co-operating in the diffusion of useful information and the advancement of our domestic concerns, are sufficient proofs of its utility and well-timed establishment.

It is now the duty of the central committee, appointed by and in behalf

of the primary league, to announce to its associate branches and to the public generally, that the first annual meeting for the choice of officers and the transaction of business appertaining to the association will be held at the Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway, in this city, on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when a general attendance of its members, and those who wish to become such, will take place without further notice.

An address to the people of the United States, setting forth the general views of this association, has already been circulated throughout the country, and has met with marked approbation. From an institution scarcely yet a year in existence, it cannot be expected that any boast will be made of what it has done, and still less of what it is likely to achieve. No banners are displayed to aid party strife or to excite popular commotion; but converts from all parties and associations in all sections of the country have joined its ranks with a proper spirit of independence, to establish, peacefully and permanently, a union of interests distinctly AMERICAN, in opposition to those anti-national and unpatriotic dogmas which have lately been undermining our character and prosperity as an independent and sovereign people.

In the two conventions, which have been held in furtherance of its objects, a harmony of action and consistency of conduct were manifested, which not only proved the Home League to be above servility to local and party prejudices, but by the diffusion of a mass of useful and timely information, and the fearless expression of sound and patriotic views, an interest has been everywhere awakened in its favor, so that now its warmest advocates are among those who first questioned its utility, and derided the possibility of its independence. The statistical facts collected in the course of its numerous meetings in this city, aided by publications giving the result of their discussions to the people at large, have essentially aided in the formation of a tariff as indispensable for revenue and the basis of a sound currency as for protection to domestic industry. The baneful and deceptive doctrines of free trade which an insidious foreign rival was commending to our adoption, without deigning to practice them herself, have here been successfully combated, and it is now no longer a heresy to protect our home concerns or to foster a commerce that is truly reciprocal.

To carry on the great objects for which such an association was formed, and is so manifestly qualified to promote, the central committee feel themselves privileged to urge upon their fellow-citizens of all parties and in all the states throughout the Union to continue the efforts already commenced, and to form state and county leagues to aid in completing the good work thus auspiciously commenced. Much yet remains to be accomplished, which the narrow aims of party discipline would neglect or subvert to its own selfish purposes. A special vigilance is necessary to watch those who are the chosen guardians of the public weal, to see that our legislators accomplish the work for which they were appointed, and should their patriotic efforts to relieve our present embarrassments be defeated, to hold ourselves in readiness to call public meetings for the protection of our home interests, at all hazards to sustain those and those only who constitutionally enact laws for the relief of our suffering country, and to prevent our birth-right from being bargained away for the offals of foreign free

trade—these are some of the duties and privileges that belong to The Home League, and which it will faithfully perform.

It is one of the cardinal principles of our association that the government and people of this country owe it to themselves to protect American industry and enterprise, wherever and however developed. With advantages greater than any other nation possesses, the United States have rightfully assumed a higher stand, and are bound to maintain a loftier and freer character in a moral and political point of view than any other community. Our laboring classes especially set out to be better educated, better clothed, and better fed than the oppressed operatives of foreign countries. But to maintain this ascendancy at this moment is no easy task. Low labor and low prices prevail everywhere. The old world seems going generally into a state of liquidation, and there is scarcely an article we produce or manufacture which cannot or may not be produced in some foreign country at a less price than we can produce it here. Our carrying trade too, and our fisheries, and in short all the labor of our hands, are interfered with when placed in competition with the depressed labor of Europe, or that of its lower reduced colonies.

Now, unless our working men are ready to abandon the benefits of education, the comforts of decent apparel, and the wholesome living to which they have been accustomed, we must guard against foreign competition by securing a preference to the labor of our own citizens, whether native or naturalized, and to our legitimate home interests. We have no other alternative, for the benefit of the laborer or capitalist; for it cannot be doubted that it is for the interest of the capitalist to pay a higher rate of wages to the free American who supports himself independently, rather than to give lower rates to such degraded and pauper dependents as are maintained by poor laws in foreign countries. Nor will the delusive doctrines of free trade help us. That demands the exchange of labor for labor—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, whatever be their character. It is only by a judicious protection to our own skill and industry that our working classes can be secured in their privileges. The half-starved, half-clothed, and ignorant foreign serf can and must work cheaper than we do, and of course the purchasers of his labor will, in an open market, have an advantage. It is worse than idle to be blind to this conclusion. The rates of labor form the standard of value whereby to estimate the moral and mental improvements of a nation in comparison with others. Skill, talent, industry, order and enterprise create capital. Good government protects these; and just in the same way that a superior workman obtains higher wages than a poor one, so does a nation, possessed of the above advantages, take the lead of other nations, and as long as it can maintain a high rate of wages by the above means, it will be pre-eminently prosperous.

But the representative of this value of labor being money, it should be measured by a uniform standard, and not by a fluctuating currency, which, it is said, is the cause of the present distress. Now, what is the existing state of our money value as the representative of other values? We have no national bank. The business of the government is done upon a specie basis. The currency of those states which have any paper is nearly equal to specie. If the wages of labor therefore decline, it will not be owing to banking in any way. For the future, if we behold our laborers without employ, trade paralyzed, and the wages of all our working classes

going down, we must impute these evils to some other cause than that arising from a paper currency. A real want of work at home in consequence of employing operatives abroad to work for us, paid by our specie or the products of sectional and not general labor, is the true cause. Look where we may, we witness this result. The dismantled state of our American shipping, the monopoly by foreigners of what little carrying-trade there is, the suspension of our manufacturing enterprise to give employment to needy operatives abroad, the restricted trade and non-intercourse between all parts of our once flourishing country, the plethora attributed to over-production and diminished consumption in our agricultural and mechanical pursuits, the downward tendency of all values save that of money, whereby capitalists alone are benefited, and they but transiently, the exposure of the destitute to crime and suffering, the destruction of principle, so prone to follow that of property,—these are actual miseries, which, for the want of a protective system, the American laboring classes are doomed to see and feel.

But the committee fully believe that the country is not compelled to submit long to this degraded condition. There is no need that our young and puissant nation should be overlaid or overreached in the throes of distress which now convulse the starving millions in the old world; nor, however deeply we may commiserate their sufferings, is it necessary that we should throw ourselves into their wretched condition. That policy which seeks to level the wages of free American labor to a servile or pauper standard, cannot be tolerated by our industrious and better educated citizens. The high character assumed by us is capable of being sustained. The bounties of Providence now everywhere smile upon our fields. Skill, enterprise, the will and strength to work, the advantages of education and freedom, which, with proper encouragement, are odds in our favor against the world, a cheap soil and every variety of climate, secure to us success if we only have the wisdom to embrace it. Some concessions and alterations may have to be made by us to the changing state of circumstances, but it is by a protecting and fostering care over our home interests, that we shall be enabled surely and permanently to regain our prosperity. A national commerce among ourselves must be encouraged. A motive-power from our own government must come in the shape of a protective tariff, equal in its countervailing power to all the emergencies we may be thrown into by foreign interference—a tariff securing home industry and home competition, not for the benefit of monopolists nor of the government merely, but *for the whole country, rewarding labor, remunerating capital, and equalizing prices.* This, as we believe, is the necessary result of the system we advocate, the league and the only league we are bound to.

The statistical reports emanating from our last convention, have already done much to convince the public of the ability of our countrymen, with proper protection, to sustain themselves as a free manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial people. We now invite the various branches of our association to continue to furnish such reports, and to correct any errors which may have appeared in those already published. Let the employed operatives meet in their respective districts to consult together, and devise the means to give a new impulse to the hand of labor; let them appoint delegates to express their wishes and views at the convention, and co-operate with us to restore to the country its former prosperity. Let the farmers of the interior look at the state of the republic, and having a

regard to the whole country, let them meet us through their delegates, to represent their feelings in behalf of American industry, and of those classes who furnish a market for the productions of the soil and prevent them from being dependent on foreign workshops for fabrics of the first necessity. A due preparation of measures to be acted upon at our next meeting, will essentially facilitate the execution of what will there have to be adopted, and as every interest in the country is deeply connected with the protection of labor and the prosecution of reciprocal commerce, we trust our citizens generally will unite in our patriotic labors.

The committee in conclusion will only repeat, that in whatever section of the country these sentiments may be promulgated, whatever party, or whatever trade may espouse them, it is hoped implicit faith may be placed in their sincerity, and if delegates are appointed to meet us, that they will bring with them a determination and the means to carry out our views. We again assert what was contained in our former address, that "to promote domestic interests the Home Leagué was established, without reference to party distinctions, and to impress upon our public representatives the propriety of guarding and promoting those interests, our efforts will be directed. The occasion is propitious and the necessity urgent; and we call upon all those who love their own country above all others, who prefer domestic to foreign interests, to unite their exertions to ours, until the concentrated efforts of the friends of American interests shall be crowned with complete success, and a policy truly American and national be found to prevail in every department of our government.

JOSEPH BLUNT, N. Y.	MELVIN COPELAND, Conn.
C. C. HAVEN, N. Y.	BENJAMIN REEVES, Pa.
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, N. Y.	WM. B. KINNEY, N. J.
GEO. BACON, N. Y.	GEO. B. HOLMES, R. I.
R. H. PRUYN, N. Y.	T. B. WAKEMAN, N. Y.
HENRY BURDEN, N. Y.	L. D. CHAPIN, N. Y.
CHARLES S. MORGAN, Va.	WM. G. LAMBERT, N. Y.

Central Committee.

ART. V.—MORALS OF TRADE.—No. VII.

WERE we to omit to consider, before we conclude these papers, the general motives that induce to the occupation of the merchant, they would be more imperfect than they are necessarily from the periodical division of the subject.

It has been attempted to show that some of the customs of trade are fundamentally wrong; that they cannot bear the test of those great moral principles which must lie at the foundation of all permanently successful action. In no spirit of censure, but in respect for justice and right, we have spoken of long-established customs as wrong. And it is believed that an easy solution of the question, "How did these customs gain their authority with the business community?" is found in the nature of the motives which, in nine cases in ten, lead young men to the choice of their occupation.

And here the successful merchant will laugh in our face, and hardly repress a sneer, when we say, that the motive of amassing wealth merely,

is an unworthy one; that the great business of the trader is not *to make money*. Now it is generally understood that this is the motive that ought to inspire him; and we have not yet recovered from the effect of that juvenile literature, which almost always ended the last chapter by putting the *good boy* in a carriage and four, with a great many servants about him, and attended by a tall lady, with a long plume in her hat, as his wife, the possessor of unbounded wealth. The making of money has been held out as the crown of virtue, the great end of life. You must do this to ensure success in business; and you must not do that, because it will injure — what? your conscience? no; your character? no; because it is a sin against right? no; what then? My good sir, it will injure you in your business. And this has been the language of the moral corner of the newspaper, the burden of “maxims for rising in the world” to be found in counting-house manuals; indeed it has too often been the language of parental counsel and advice.

Is it not a fact that too large a ratio of our population is engaged in trade? If it is so, then it follows, as a matter of course, that evil will arise from it. If all are successful in this disproportion, they must be so by breaking into the rights of some other departments of human industry; there is want of balance, and there must be disorder. The evil may be patched up and be made to wear a fair outside; but it is an evil, and will produce disorder, sometimes here and sometimes there. As when some one of the essential organs of the body is diseased or clogged, pain follows, sometimes of one kind and sometimes of another; in one, disturbing the digestion; in another, affecting the lungs; so in the body politic from overtrading, or overproducing: then follow evils which are not traced always to their true cause. They are attributed to the times, to the government, to providence, to any cause that shifts the responsibility from off the shoulders that ought to bear it.

Bad customs creep into trade to make amends for some fault; as men cure a burn by fire and remedy poisons by poisons. Hence many conventional rules, when judged by abstract principles of justice, are found to be false and immoral.

But why happens it that so large a ratio of the population of the United States are engaged in trade? Where lies the charm that turns so many of the young men into the counting-room, so many of the tender boys behind the counter? Is it not that *making money* is the peculiar business of our people? Trading is encouraged among boys by their parents. The farmer likes to see his son *cute* at swapping knives and kites, and winks at the grasping urchin when he carries eggs the hen did *not* hatch to the store, and argues from his young deviltry great hopes for his future usefulness and honor. Now money is a sure means of influence in this country or any other. Property will have power. It ought to have it. It has it by the law of God. It is a law of nature. But in a republic where any office is possible to any man, is it strange that that which most quickly and most surely gives influence should be especially regarded as desirable? Is it strange that the accumulation of money should be taught among the earliest lessons of youth, as their chief aim and surest road to consequence and influence?

Many persons are fond of grounding their arguments against republican institutions, in the divine right of kings and the natural inequalities in human condition; and they tell us, we cannot last long as a republic, for

this and that reason. If we are in any danger it is from this cause, and not from the ones they assign; from using corrupt means to gain power and influence; from dishonesty and fraud in trade, to make that money which will elevate the possessor. This is the great danger we ought to fear as a republic, *too great a thirst for money, and too little scruple how it is acquired.* With us emphatically it may be true, that "the love of money is the root of all evil."

It is constantly asserted that intelligence alone can render our institutions permanent; but what do we mean by intelligence, unless that faculty of putting a right estimate upon things; of valuing money as second to virtue and honesty; of clinging to good principles in all respects as we do to life? What is intelligence unless it is these and more? Now we have shown that every republican is tempted with unusual temptation, from the nature of the case; that the facility of gaining power, and rank, and influence, by the accumulation of money, will induce him to give it the first place in his affections; and ambition will whisper to him short cuts to fortune, with only a *little* sacrifice of principle. Unless he is an honest man, or highly educated moral man, will he not listen to these suggestions? But how is the danger increased, if besides the temptation to give money the first importance in his thoughts, from the reasons above stated, his early education has been such, that he is led to consider property the chief good in life? Now we contend that such is the education of great numbers of American youth; and hence it is that the occupation of trade is crowded in every city and village in the union. If there is a smart lad in the district school, who is quick at figures, and has a manly bearing and a ready wit, he is seized by some retail country merchant and put behind his counter to be educated by hearing all sorts of language and stories. We do not care to draw the picture, but appeal to the observation of all who are familiar with the tone of conversation generally going on in the village store, concerning politics and religion and the common scandal, what are likely to be the impressions of a boy in such scenes. There the infidel takes his daily seat to scoff at religion; there the mad politician vents his oaths and curses; there cases of crim. con. are discussed with unblushing boldness, and the horrible crime of the seducer is treated as a good joke, while the owner of the establishment, glad to have his store popular, laughs and smirks at coarse wit and obscene jests, content to pocket his small profits, and make it all right at church, by looking remarkably grave and devout on the next Sunday. In process of time the smart boy grows to a young man and goes into business on his own account, either in the city or the country, with this kind of moral training. Now we ask if it is strange that wrong customs should creep into trade?

We again assert that it is generally understood, that the great business of the trader is to make money. The speculator rushes into the market as the horse goeth to the battle. He smelleth the profits afar off. He braves the fevers of the south; he tempts the anger of the ocean; he seeks the wilds of the Indian, and runs the hazard of his life with strange and uncivilized hordes of barbarians, that he may amass a fortune. He doeth for money what he would not do to save the life of a brother. It is, sink or swim, live or die, with him. He is educated to think that his social condition depends upon this game, and he plays it desperately indeed; and it must be confessed that he often shows a perseverance, an ardor and en-

thusiasm that would make him a hero in a noble cause. And we often read of his privations, dangers, and successes with deep interest and sympathy; until coming to analyze his conduct, we find that the thirst for gold lies at the bottom of the action, and what would have been heroic, becomes paltry and selfish. Our admiration is at an end; the motive has debased the romance into a common fact.

Now it is admitted that all pursuits take their origin in the wants of men; that food is sought to appease hunger; that water is drawn to quench thirst; that beasts are hunted for food and for clothing: but, as men have advanced in civilization, the easy satisfying of the mere wants of the body has opened other sources of pleasure and profit; food is arranged tastefully in dishes that gratify the eye; water is drank from chased goblets; clothing is arranged in graceful drapery, and the shelter from the storm becomes the expressive architecture of the temple. These are a step beyond the first; but there are still steps beyond, which are of a far higher nature than those ministering to animal gratification and the pleasures of sense. The great glory of civilized life is not because it refines upon the wants of the body, but that it recognises the intellect and the soul; while the savage state, with all its wild freedom, untamed passion, and unfettered desires, considers only the physical nature. He who uses the discoveries, arts, and inventions of civilized man for the purchase of higher degrees and longer continuance of the gratification of the lower appetites, is a baser being than the savage.

What is the motive that should govern men in trade, if not to *make money*? asks some one who has given the subject little thought, and who, perhaps, with another, thinks the title of these papers very queer. These are precisely the men we design to reach in our remarks—those who have, thus far in life, supposed that to make money was the whole object of trade, and so that was done without infringing the laws, very little more could be said upon the subject.

The making of money is an essential part of trade, as it respects the individual, but we would ask if trade might not be carried on without any one accumulating a fortune by it? The term comes from *trado*, to deliver; it originated in the custom of exchanging the goods or productions of one country for those of another, and is precisely upon the principle by which men are distributed into trades; each one practising a certain art for the use of the rest, and receiving in turn from each of the others a proportion of their manufacture. It is the division of labor principle applied to a case where the individuals are nations. We can readily imagine a system of exchange to be carried on, by which each nation should receive a quota from all the others, by which the wants of all should be satisfied and yet no one accumulate anything. But if one nation is more industrious than the rest, and if they use the productions they gain by the exchange to greater advantage than those who produced them; if they apply the arts to them, refine them by chemistry, polish and adorn them by taste and skill, and quadruple their value in various ways, here is a legitimate gain, and this is the way money should be made. Indeed, it is the way much money *is* made; but where money-making is the whole object of life, there are other means which offer of obtaining it; such as the imitating of foreign articles and selling them as genuine; buying up an article and then rising upon the price of it, &c. We say that these will be often resorted to where money-making becomes the passion of life.

And certainly we can imagine patriotic motives in trade ; and if we can manufacture for ourselves we may be glad of it, because of the independence of position it affords us as a nation, separate from all motive of pecuniary gain. Indeed, we see not why it is necessary that the whole soul of the merchant should be bound up in his gains, more than other occupations. He may pursue it as employment ; to support his family and the government under which he lives ; to ensure to himself competency and a home ; to purchase for himself the elegancies and refinements of life : and when he has done these, it is very questionable if he has any *moral* right to enslave his soul, in adding to an already large fortune, or to use the influence and power his money gives him, to the prejudice of others who are struggling on in days of small beginnings in the hope of a competency.

The business of the trader, as well as of the mechanic and farmer, should hold the second place in his thoughts ; the first being occupied with the cultivation of his moral and intellectual nature. We see not why a man may not engage in trade from as pure and high motives as we suppose him to have who preaches the gospel. Both ask a support, as necessary to their labor ; but money is not the chief motive with either. The one may feel deeply for the temporal prosperity of his countrymen, while the other thinks of their spiritual interest. Or take any of the professions ;—should we not think meanly of the physician who seemed chiefly occupied in the pecuniary profits of his business ? Or of the lawyer, who had no enthusiasm for his noble profession, as an intellectual system, but should pervert it into a means of amassing wealth at all sacrifices ? And why, then, we ask, shall trade be degraded from a system of fair exchange into a strife for loaves and fishes ?

We trust, that as purer and higher motives induce to the occupation of trade, it will be freed from many of the customs that now oppress it ; and besides, that there will be fewer of those terrible fluctuations which rest like black and threatening clouds over our devoted country.

ART. VI.—PREFERENCES BY INSOLVENTS.

To the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine :

THE Merchants' Magazine begins to assume the position of an arbiter of disputed points, and its decisions cannot be treated with indifference, whether they are announced as the voice of the editor, or sanctioned by his admission. This creates a new responsibility, both in the oracle and those who question it, involving the necessity and duty of frank discussion. It has not been supposed, that the habit of putting cases in casuistry, exercised a very important influence on practical morality ; but the doubt sprung from its abuse, and it is too evident that beyond the pulpit and the bar, there has been little inquiry into the rectitude of what was customary among the brotherhoods of social labor. The necessity of inquiring beforehand what course men ought to pursue is conceded, and the topic proposed is of cardinal importance.

Is it then true, that men have been misled, hitherto, in the sentiment which has prompted insolvents to protect certain classes of creditors ?

There are some considerations involved in the relation of the parties supposed, which induce dissent from the argument put forward to discredit all preferences. A partial view is the most familiar source of fallacy, and the argument in question betrays it. The obligations of the borrower are insisted upon to society at large, and his nearer relation to the lender and the surety are considered as subordinate. This relation ranks as that of the highest confidence; and it has been and still is the common sentiment of the world, that the highest fidelity should respond to the highest confidence. And here is found and felt, the sound, sufficient justification of the preference given by a failing merchant to what are called, by way of eminence, confidential debts; a name which carries in itself the force of a vindication of the preference granted to them.

Another source of fallacy is traced in the argument, which if not by affirmation, at least incidentally, treats the lender and endorser as conspirators with the insolvent to defraud. And every loan and every endorsement is regarded as the desperate expedient for postponing bankruptcy. It will not do to say, that it treats of cases of insolvency, and that this condition of insolvency is a postulate of the proposition. The discussion cannot govern the relation of borrower and lender in the accident of insolvency alone. If it is to exercise practical influence, it must begin where the relation begins. Endorsements and loans are as widely extended as civilized commerce. And the denial of their privilege must be made with a sure calculation of their discontinuance or restriction. It may well be taken for granted, that the generous exchange of this intercommunion among merchants at large, is beneficial to society. And if the argument is intended to meet the whole case, it must begin by a demonstration of the evil of all faith and trust in trade.

It may well be doubted too, whether an early bankruptcy, in all cases of uncertain adventure, is for the benefit of creditors. This assertion seems to have been caused by too restricted a view of facts, painfully pressed upon us in this country for the last twenty years. It may be granted, without yielding the whole proposition, that the mad use of credit here during that time, (which has vitiated trade, in common with all social employments, and melted away into one foul stream of corruption public and private morals,) has given plausible grounds for concluding that the man who totters will resort to hopeless expedients for support. But who does not rejoice at the stability which is procured by generous aids to great traders overtaken by unforeseen disaster, maimed by political convulsion, or paralyzed by commercial panics? Every thinking man congratulates himself, and the society with whose prosperity he is identified, with the sure instinct of his and their interest, when public confidence escapes the shock of a threatened downfall. And in a preceding number of this publication, the necessity and *duty* of shunning an avowed insolvency, as long as there can be a hope that effort will retrieve the threatened ruin, is insisted upon. It may be safe to appeal to the prompt judgment of practised men of action in any walk of life, whether it would not be wiser to hope, that the person whose familiarity with his affairs, and whose personal motives mingle with his efforts for success, is not more likely to redeem from embarrassment, involved and doubtful adventures, rather than rest upon the official indifference of a substitute, who must be more or less a hireling, shadowed as the name is by proverbs.

This abuse of credit, of twenty years, added to the want of a stable law

of bankruptcy, undoubtedly caused a fatal facility in unfair assignments. But the result seems not chargeable upon the relation of borrower and lender, or surety, or their conceded privileges according to usage; it is due to wider influences, which could not be enumerated here.

So strong is the conscience of men on this point, that judges in chancery have assumed it as a necessity of our moral nature; and presuming that the proclivity of the insolvent, would be always sufficiently distinct in favor of his near associates, have been prone to lean on the other side, and decree that he who trusts most should suffer most. They hope in this way to approximate the equality which they are fond of considering as equity. The protection of his friends is left to the impulses of the unfortunate. As these officers are called to represent generally the community of creditors, their tendencies are consistent with their function. They hold the position adverse to that of the insolvent and his confidential friends, and so far from fixing the rebuke of injustice and immorality upon fidelity in this relation, they imply the reasonableness of the privileges now opposed. But does not the very name of fidelity conclude the argument. A fidelity not narrowed, as it might seem upon superficial views, to partial and inferior obligations, but extended as widely as the mutual dependence of men in society, and forming the basis of all commercial faith and trust.

LOOKER-ON.

Charleston, S. C.

ART. VII.—ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.*

THE celebrated traveller, Marco Paulo, of Venice, was the first person who announced to Europe the existence of paper money in China, under the Moguls. It was subsequently introduced by the Moguls into Persia, where their notes were called *djaou*, or *djaw*, a word evidently derived from the Chinese word *schaio*.†

The fact of the Moguls having, in China and Persia, made use of paper money, has induced many authors to suppose that they were the inventors of it. The celebrated Schloetzer, of Gottingen, for instance, has published a dissertation under the following title: "The Moguls inventors of paper money in the 13th century." This learned man, however, would have avoided such an error if he had perused the history of Tchinghiz-khan, and of the Mogul dynasty in China, composed from the Chinese authorities by P. Gaubil, and published in the year 1739, about 60 years before M. Schloetzer wrote his work. In this history he speaks of the suppression of the paper money, which was in use under the dynasty of the Soung, who reigned in China previous to the Moguls; and he also mentions a new species of notes which were substituted for the ancient, in the year 1264, by the minister *Kia-szu-tao*. The original financial speculation of the

* Translated from the French of Julius Klaproth, as read by him to the Asiatic Society, in their sittings of the 1st of October, 1822.

† The Chinese character is composed of *kin*, (metal,) and *chao*, (little,) and is thus intended to signify the want of specie. It is very remarkable that the Chinese use this word also when they wish to convey the idea of taking any thing by force, or robbing another person of his property.

Chinese ministry, to provide for the extraordinary expenditures of the state, which was exceeding the revenues, was in the year 119 before the Christian era, under the reign of the emperor Ou-ti, of the great dynasty of Han. At this period was introduced the phi-pi, or value in skins. These were small pieces of the skin of deer, which were kept in a pan within the precincts of the palace. They were a Chinese square foot in size, and were beautifully ornamented with painting and embroidery. Every prince or grandee, and even the members of the imperial family, who wished to pay court to the emperor, or who were invited to any public ceremony or repast in the palace, were obliged to cover with one of these skins the tablette which they held before their faces in presence of the son of heaven.

The minister of the household had fixed the price of these skins at a sum equal in English money to about 12 guineas. They were current at this price in the palace and amongst the nobles, but it does not appear that they were ever used in trade, or by the people. Matouanlin states, that from the year 617 of the Christian era, to the end of the dynasty of Soui, the distress and disorder in China having reached their height, every possible substitute for money was used. He particularly mentions small pieces of round iron, bits of cloth, and even pasteboard. At the commencement of the reign of the emperor Hiant-soung, of the dynasty of Kang, which was about the year 807 of Christ, copper money being exceeding rare,* the use of that metal for any domestic purpose was prohibited. The emperor compelled all traders who arrived in the capital, and, generally speaking, all moneyed persons, to deposit their cash in the public treasury; and for the facility of trade, they received in exchange a sort of promissory note or bond, which was called fey-thsian, or flying-money. At the end of three years, however, the use of this paper money was suppressed as to the capital, and it had currency only in the provinces. Kai-tsu, the founder of the dynasty of Soung, who ascended the throne in the year 960 of the Christian era, allowed traders to deposit their money, and even their goods, in the imperial treasury, and gave them in exchange a note, which was called pian-thsian, or convenient money. These notes were eagerly sought after in consequence of their convenience. In 997 the quantity of paper money in circulation represented 1,700,000 ounces of silver; and in the year 1021 the quantity was increased to 3,000,000 ounces. It was in the country of Chou, which is, in our days, the province of Szu-tchhouan, where the true paper money, as a substitute for money, without being guarantied by any sort of mortgage or security, was first introduced.

These notes were introduced to supply the place of iron, which was found to be too heavy for commercial and general purposes.† They were called tchi-tsi. Under the reign of Tchin-tsoung, from the year 997 to 1022, the example was followed, and new notes were made, which were called kiao-tsu or change; they were payable every third year, so that in

* The scarcity of copper arose from the vast quantity of this metal used for bronze images, sacred to Fo, and the saints of his religion. Thus after every persecution of the sect, copper became more plentiful.

† The first iron money was made in China by the rebel Koung-sun-chou, who died 36 years after Christ. It was not until the year 524, however, that his example was followed by the Chinese emperors.

65 years there were 22 periods for payments: each kiao-tsu was equivalent to 1,000 deniers, and represented an ounce of pure silver. Sixteen of the principal houses in the empire were at the head of this financial operation; but, in the end, these persons were unable to fulfil their engagements, and became bankrupts. The emperor, in consequence of the distress which this failure brought on the public, abolished all the notes of this society, and resolving that in future no individuals should have the power of creating paper money, established a bank at Y-tcheou, for notes. Towards the year 1032, the quantity of paper money in circulation, in China, represented 1,256,340 ounces of pure silver. In 1068, some daring speculators began to counterfeit the notes of the government, and a great number of forgeries were discovered. The authors of the fraud were subjected to the same punishment as that which the law decreed against those who forged the seals of the state. In course of years, banks were established for the issue of notes, in various parts of the empire; the notes of one province, however, were not current in the other, and the whole mode of circulation and liquidation was frequently altered. Under the emperor Kao-tsoung, in 1131, the government was desirous of creating a military establishment at Ou-tcheou, but as the funds necessary for the undertaking were received very tardily, the mandarins who were intrusted with the management of the plan, proposed to the Hou-pou, or minister of the treasury, to issue kouan-tsu, or notes, with which they might pay those who supplied provisions to the army. These notes were payable at an office opened for the purpose, but they gave rise to many abuses, and caused the people to murmur; not long afterwards, however, similar notes were put in circulation in other provinces of China.

In 1160, under the same monarch, the Hou-pou created a new paper money, which they called Hoci-tsu, or agreements. In the commencement these notes were only current in the province of Tche-kiang, and its immediate neighborhood, but they soon became general throughout the empire. The paper which was used for them, was at first manufactured only in the cities of Hoci-tcheou and Tchi-tcheou, of Kiang-nan, but ere long it was made in several other places. The first Hoci-tsu were like the paper money previously in circulation, worth 1,000 deniers, or an ounce of silver; in the following reign, however, they were made for 500, 300, and 200 deniers. In the short space of five years there were 28,000,000 ounces of notes in circulation, and in the space of the following eleven months, the quantity was further increased by an issue of notes to the amount of 15,600,000 ounces. During the existence of the same dynasty, the amount was increased annually; besides these notes, there were the kiao-tsu, and the other paper money peculiar to the provinces, to such an extent, that the country was inundated with notes which daily decreased in value, notwithstanding the modifications which the government had recourse to, to prevent it. In the reign of Ly-tsoung, of the same dynasty, in the year 1264, the minister Kia-szu-tao, seeing the low value of the notes, and the high price of provisions, called in a great quantity of the former, and supplied their place with new notes, which he styled yn-kouan, or money lands; but notwithstanding all the exertions of the minister, he was unable to raise the value of the notes, or to reduce the price of provisions. Whilst the last emperors of the Soung dynasty now retired in the south of China, the north of the country was under the dominion of the Niu-tchy, a race who had formed a new empire under the name of Kin,

or the Kingdom of Gold, their princes are spoken of by the Arabian and Persian authors, under the title of Altoun-khan. The continual wars in China had impoverished all the provinces of this fine country to such an extent, that copper was become exceedingly scarce in the kingdom of Kin, and recourse was had to a bank for the issue of paper money, on a similar plan to those which have already been noticed. The notes for 2, 4, 8, and 10 ounces of silver, were called large notes, and the smaller were for 100, 300, 700, and 900 pieces of copper. The period of their currency was fixed for seven years; at the expiration of this term the old notes were exchanged for new ones. There were banks in every province, and the government took fifteen pieces of copper on every 1,000 to cover the expenses. Towards the latter part of the thirteenth century the Moguls became masters of China, where they founded a dynasty which lasted from 1279 to 1367. Before the entire conquest of China, Chi-tsou, the first emperor of this dynasty, had introduced paper money, (between the years 1260 and 1263.) In 1284, he commanded the mandarin, Lou-chi-joung, to present him a plan for a new paper currency, but the emission of it did not take place until the year 1287; from that period the Moguls continued annually to increase the quantity of their notes, which were called pao-tchhao, or precious paper money. From the year 1264 to 1294, a note was in circulation which replaced that of 1260 to 1263, and which were made from the bark of the tree tehu, (*morus papyrifera*,) and were a Chinese square foot in size. Towards the latter part of the dynasty, paper money had lost much of its credit, and an alteration was made in 1357, with the hope of restoring it, but every effort was vain, and the Moguls were obliged to quit China, which they had totally ruined by their precious paper money. The distress of the country was such, that the Ming emperors, who succeeded the Moguls, were not only unable to abolish the paper in circulation, but compelled to issue new notes. In 1375, six different sorts were issued, of the value of 500, 400, 300, 200, and 100 pieces of copper, equal to an ounce of silver. The use of gold, silver, and precious stones, as a medium of payment, was strictly forbidden. The value of the notes soon fell in the proportion of nearly 20 per cent. In the year 1448, the quantity of notes was so considerable, that only three deniers of specie were given for a note of 1,000. Every attempt was made, by compulsive measures, to restore the paper currency to a better condition. The taxes on the markets of both capitals were even allowed to be paid in paper, but every attempt was fruitless, and the notes went out of circulation; at least history makes no mention of them later than the year 1455. The Mandchous who succeeded the Ming emperors, and who are now masters of China, have never attempted to introduce a paper currency, for these barbarians are happily ignorant of the European policy, which declares that the more a nation is in debt, the more it is rich and flourishing.*

* The notes of the Soung, Kin, and Moguls, were made of the bark of the tehu, printed and sealed by authority. Those of the Ming were of paper made with different plants, and richly ornamented.

MERCANTILE LAW DEPARTMENT.

RECENT DECISIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.*

LIABILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Circuit Court.—Citizens' Bank, libellants, *vs.* Nantucket Steamboat Company.—This case came before the circuit court by appeal from the decision of the district court, which was in favor of respondents. The facts proved were, that a package of *bank bills* was intrusted by the bank to the captain of the steamboat *Telegraph*, plying between Nantucket and New Bedford, to be delivered at the latter place, but that it never reached its destination, having been in some way or other lost by the captain, or stolen from him.

The libellants sought to recover the amount of this loss from the proprietors of the boat, on the ground that they were common carriers of merchandise for hire, and responsible, as such, for the default or negligence of their agents; and if, as carriers of merchandise, they were not liable for the safe carriage of bank bills, yet that as the captain, their agent, in their employment, and in the lawful exercise of that employment, had undertaken to carry bank bills, the company were liable for his neglects.

The respondents showed that bank bills had been frequently intrusted by banks and individuals at Nantucket to the captains of vessels, and to the captain of their boat, to be delivered at various ports on their routes; but that this was considered a mere personal trust of the captain's, and that compensation had rarely been paid for these services, and when so, it had not been claimed as a matter of right, but received merely as a gratuity. And the respondents contended, that in the absence of proof that they had ever held themselves out as carriers of bank bills, and the custom of captains to carry money at their own risk having been proved, and in this case the captain of the boat having taken charge of these bills in his private capacity, and not as agent of the company, nor for the benefit of the company, they could not be held to answer for this loss.

The court (Judge Story) sustained the grounds taken by the respondents, and gave judgment in their favor.

United States District Court.—John Harding, libellant, *vs.* Owners of steamboat *Maverick*.—This was a libel brought by the mate of brig *Souther* against the owners of the ferry-boat *Maverick*, which plies between the city and East Boston, to recover for an injury done him, through the carelessness, as alleged, of those in charge of the boat.

The brig was warping from one wharf to another, and had a warp running across the dock to and from which the ferry-boats run; but before he could get his vessel across, the ferry-boat returned. Some one called to him, "Slack up your line." He proceeded to do it as soon as possible; but before he could get it clear, the boat, keeping on her course, caught the warp and drew it out with great rapidity, and one of the libellant's legs becoming entangled in a coil of the rope, he was thrown down and dragged forward to the catheads with great force, and one of his legs broken in two places, and the other very severely bruised and torn.

The court (Judge Sprague) gave judgment for the libellant, and the parties not being able to agree upon the amount of damages, fixed them at \$1,400.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Supreme Judicial Court.—Mackay *vs.* Holland.—This was an action against defendant, as maker of a promissory note for \$600, payable to Nester Houghton, of New York, and by Houghton endorsed to one Vose, and by Vose to the plaintiff. The note was originally given to Houghton, *without consideration*, and as collateral security for any

*Reported for the Merchants' Magazine, by Allen C. Spooner, Esq., of the Boston bar.

amount which might become due from G. W. Holland (defendant's brother) to said Houghton, upon G. W. Holland's failure to indemnify Houghton for certain advances and liabilities which Houghton was under on G. W. Holland's account. The note was transferred by Houghton, *after it was due*, and at a time when the balance between Houghton and G. W. Holland was in Holland's favor.

The court said that upon these facts the defendant was clearly not chargeable, being entitled to make the same defence in this case which he could have made to a suit by Houghton, unless he had waived that defence by some act or admission of his own. It was upon an act of this sort that plaintiff relied, viz: that he showed the note to defendant, and asked him if it was due; and defendant said, "*I suppose I am liable, and will pay it.*" This promise, the court said, was without consideration; and if the defendant was liable at all, it must be on account of some concealment, or some affirmative representation, upon the strength of which the plaintiff took the note. It did not appear that defendant knew of the state of the accounts between Houghton and G. W. Holland at the time plaintiff took the note, nor that he was not liable; he had not, therefore, made any false representation, or concealed any thing, but had stated the best of his knowledge and belief. And it did appear that when plaintiff showed the note to defendant, he stated that *he had already taken it*. A party taking a note over-due and dishonored, takes it at his peril, and is bound to know all its infirmities. On the whole, the opinion of the court was, that the defendant not being liable on the note when Houghton negotiated it, had not made himself so by any thing he had done or omitted since, and ordered judgment to be entered for the defendant.

MARRIED WOMAN—DIVORCE.

Pierce vs. Burnham.—This action was brought upon a promissory note, given by defendant in settlement of a judgment against her son, she being at that time a married woman, but divorced from bed and board, and living separate from her husband. The question was, whether the disabilities of a married woman still adhered to her, so that she must be sued in conjunction with her husband, and could not be sued alone. And the court held, that a married woman, divorced from bed and board, may hold property, make contracts respecting it, sell and transfer it, bring actions necessary to defend it, and sue and sued. Judgment for plaintiff.

LIABILITY OF BAIL.

Way vs. Wright and others.—In this case it was held, that the imprisonment of the principal, in execution of a sentence for perjury, discharged the bail.

NON-IMPRISONMENT LAW OF CONNECTICUT.

The law recently passed by the Connecticut legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt, enacts—

That no person shall be arrested, held to bail, detained or imprisoned, upon process, mesne or final, founded on contract merely, express or implied, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, That in all actions for tort, and in all actions for fines and penalties, or on promises to marry, or for moneys collected or received by a public officer, or by any person while acting as trustee, or in any fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment, and in all actions on the case at common law for fraud, (and which actions on the case are hereby authorized,) alleging fraud against any person in fraudulently or collusively obtaining credit, or in fraudulently contracting any debt, or incurring any obligation, or in fraudulently, with intent to defraud the plaintiff in such action, concealing, removing, withholding, assigning, or conveying away from legal process his property of any kind, or choses in action, or in fraudulently keeping back his money or means, on a debt admitted, or recovered by judgment, or in withholding or refusing to disclose or avow his rights in actions or credits, so that they may be reached by process of foreign attachment: in all such cases and actions, the defendant may be held to bail, arrested, or imprisoned, with the same means of release and discharge of his body, as provided in said actions by existing laws,

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE.

At the date of our last number, the defeat of the tariff bill before Congress had produced some uneasiness in the public mind. Nothing tends so much to unsettle business and to retard activity in trade as fluctuating or uncertain governmental regulations in relation to commercial matters. The compromise tariff had been progressively in operation for ten years, until its own provisions were fulfilled, and its authority terminated by limitation in July. Congress had, however, enacted no new law to supply its place. The executive, in this exigency, supposed itself invested with sufficient authority to collect the revenues according to the general principles prescribed in the compromise act, as those which should thereafter govern Congress in any new laws on the subject which it might enact. In prosecution of this view, the duties were collected at a rate not exceeding twenty per cent on the home valuation. This manner of collecting the revenues led to great complaint, because necessarily done in a most arbitrary manner. In importing French goods, for instance, the appraisers would, in many instances, persist in valuing an invoice at thirty cents the franc as the market value of the goods here, when the importers would be glad to sell them at a value of twenty-five cents to the franc. On English goods the home valuation was arrived at by adding fifty or sixty per cent, as the case may be, to the face of the invoice, deducting one sixth of the amount, and adding twenty per cent to the balance for the duties. The deduction of one sixth was in order not to cast the freight upon the duty. Notwithstanding these difficulties the duties were low, and were such as, perhaps, had they been legalized, would have been best for all parties. Such, however, is the chilling effect of uncertainty upon the markets, that notwithstanding the probability of a large increase in the duties, the imports were small. Most unexpectedly, the tariff bill, which had been vetoed, was received and passed, with the objectionable section, repealing the conditions on which the land distribution act of last year was passed, stricken out. When this became a law, notwithstanding the many bad features which it contained, business seemed to receive a new impulse. A feeling of security came over the market, and the prices of those articles on which the highest duties had been laid greatly improved. The direct effect of the tariff seemed, however, to have a less beneficial effect than its indirect effect. The passage of the law, by removing a cause of uneasiness that long had hung over the public mind, gave those general causes of reviving prosperity room to develop themselves: these were, abundance of goods and produce at low prices, with plenteousness of money. These are elements which cannot, in the nature of things, long exist simultaneously without producing their natural result—inactivity of trade. The uncertain state of the government finances had induced caution on the part of capitalists and dealers long after produce and goods were supposed to have reached their lowest points. The policy of the government being once defined and developed, that cause for uneasiness was removed, and the way so far cleared for action.

The remaining difficulty is the condition of public credit, involving the standing of that vast banking system on which the business of the United States has hitherto been conducted. A revolution, deep, radical, and all-pervading has undoubtedly overtaken that system, and wrought a change so far as to force the reviving trade into new channels, on a new basis. The attempts which were made last year to check the downward tendency of the paper system, and restore the old order of things, through the instrumentality of a national bank, entirely failed. The establishment of such an institution, with a restoration of bank credits, cannot now be reasonably looked for, at least for five years to come. In the mean time, the impulse which has now been given to business

cannot seriously be checked by any external causes, but will progress, roll onward, and expand itself, calling forth the energies of the people, developing the resources of the country, increasing the national wealth, and placing the prosperity of the people in a position proof against the practices of the Bank of England. The fact that banking credits have nearly ceased to exist at those points where the largest collections of agricultural products change hands, is a guaranty that most, if not all, the business which is to grow out of the present and future crops, must be conducted without their agency. In order to illustrate this we may state that from New Orleans more than one third of all the exports from the United States of domestic growth is made, and that upwards of \$50,000,000 of the produce of the valley of the Mississippi is annually received at that port. With this premise, we may now trace the banking movement at that point from time to time since 1830, giving the monthly return for three cotton seasons since 1839, when the last suspension took place, with the corresponding rates of specie and sight checks on New York:—

BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Year.	Month.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Rate of Specie.	Checks on New York.
1830,	January,	6,796,351	1,492,674	1,301,483	2,016,560	...	...
1835,	June,	37,388,839	2,828,904	5,114,082	7,106,628	...	...
1836,	August,	51,234,158	2,607,587	7,130,546	11,744,712	...	...
1837,	January,	59,108,741	3,108,416	7,909,788	11,487,431	...	...
	May,	50,852,018	2,327,821	6,586,978	10,152,711	...	...
	Decemb.	55,593,371	2,729,983	7,558,465	7,426,468	...	...
1838,	March,	52,058,084	2,970,723	4,734,739	8,021,137	...	...
	Decemb.	56,855,610	3,987,697	6,280,588	7,657,161	...	...
1839,	October,	49,138,700	2,847,487	4,341,533	4,928,076	8	2
	Novemb.	48,860,902	2,768,114	5,233,136	5,182,904	7½	4
	Decemb.	49,861,143	2,504,725	5,526,785	6,118,651	3	2½
1840,	January,	52,027,697	2,525,969	5,804,130	6,048,218	4	3
	February,	52,597,402	2,900,375	6,683,043	6,186,526	4	4
	March,	52,623,659	3,154,351	6,931,224	6,525,866	4½	5
	May,	50,730,457	3,575,228	7,112,793	7,221,554	6	5½
	June,	48,654,884	3,533,495	6,827,226	6,670,665	6½	6½
	July,	48,437,628	3,365,635	6,558,262	6,427,671	6	6½
	August,	48,558,770	3,614,534	6,130,284	6,297,675	6	6½
	Septemb.	48,537,633	3,526,300	5,781,799	6,039,300	5	6
	October,	48,416,060	3,432,407	5,618,545	6,308,294	3½	3
	Novemb.	48,663,357	3,388,298	5,916,031	6,550,889	2½	1½
	Decemb.	48,646,799	3,160,243	6,443,785	7,020,263	1½	1½
1841,	January,	49,226,189	3,220,973	7,369,352	7,271,285	1½	1½
	February,	48,946,163	3,422,155	7,565,595	7,564,512	4	3
	March,	49,165,948	3,317,123	8,046,765	8,128,261	5½	6
	April,	49,532,656	3,355,474	8,886,356	8,789,091	5	5
	May,	48,404,535	3,406,108	8,849,883	8,497,507	6	6½
	June,	48,462,800	3,406,004	8,254,171	7,859,929	5	5½
	July,	48,351,200	3,171,806	7,502,167	7,144,185	4½	4½
	August,	45,952,643	2,912,654	6,822,668	6,306,969	3	3½
	Septemb.	46,143,034	3,067,348	6,264,416	5,968,585	1½	2½
	October,	45,392,276	3,013,757	6,084,375	6,081,518	1½	3
	Decemb.	45,157,791	2,338,524	5,870,375	4,912,252	4½	3½
1842,	March,	33,301,028	2,296,231	4,033,162	4,819,791	7	4
	April,	35,970,600	2,263,900	3,707,719	4,750,153	6	5½
	June,	35,443,442	1,084,148	1,449,950	2,130,204	par	1
	July,	35,374,934	1,026,847	2,384,162	3,355,066	"	2
	August,	34,212,829	904,737	1,922,083	2,743,322	"	3½
	Septemb.	33,247,740	1,208,459	1,733,114	2,619,364	"	¾

This table gives a pretty accurate view of the banking movement at that important point. The capital of all the banks in New Orleans was, in 1830, \$4,665,980. This

was increased to \$39,943,832 in December, 1837, a period of seven years. This capital was held or procured as follows :—

Procured in Europe, mostly on the credit of the state,.....	\$20,725,080
“ “ other United States,.....	6,945,710
“ or held in Louisiana,.....	12,273,042
	\$39,943,832
Total capital paid up,.....	\$39,943,832

This capital was subsequently increased to \$41,711,214. The increase of banking facilities at this rapid rate was evidently in advance of the real business of the city, which in the same period had increased fifty per cent only. The bank credits constantly accumulating, sought other than legitimate channels for their employment, at the same time that they greatly facilitated speculators in obtaining the means of operating in cotton—the principal article of export from New Orleans. The market for that article became altogether speculative under the influence thus exercised; and, by a singular inversion of things, the rate at the same period throughout a season would always be higher in New Orleans, the point of purchase, than in Liverpool, the principal market of consumption. Operations were always for a rise. If, through overproduction, or an untoward state of affairs abroad, the market was checked, a long chain of reclamations and discredit followed, which made its evil influence felt throughout the Union, particularly in New York, where the sterling bills were mostly negotiated. During the last few years the cotton market has been a losing one. The consequence has been that the means of the southern banks have been gradually locked up, until, during the last spring, five of those of New Orleans found it impossible to go on even in a state of suspension, and they failed, reducing the capital by \$4,458,617. The failures of those banks were very disastrous. Nine others, with capitals of \$29,633,190, attempted to resume, and could not sustain it. They have now a circulation of \$1,613,000, at a depreciation of ten to forty per cent. The first five failed in March last, and are now in liquidation. Their loans and liabilities are deducted in the preceding table. The two outer columns of the rate of specie and sight checks on New York indicate the depreciation of the currency through all the period of suspension which took place in October, 1829, the last time. Since June last, the quotations are for specie, or the bills of the Bank of Louisiana, which continues to pay. This arises from the fact that the bills of the suspended banks are no longer taken, except for their specie value. How far those banks will be able to recover themselves, so as again to resume, is matter of doubt. Under the present law, the banks are required to retain in their vaults \$1 for every \$3 of their bills in circulation, with the exception of the real estate banks, which are allowed ninety days. The courts meet on the 1st of November, and probably by that time most of them will have complied with the requisition. We have here then an outline of the remarkable manner in which capital has been drawn into banking at New Orleans, and been sunk by the inherent vices of the system. In all sections of the country the same general features have and do exist. All that capital which, during the undue excitement of the years subsequent to 1832, was drawn into banking by the operation of speculation in raising prices and creating an extraordinary demand for money, has, in the general fall of property, ceased to exist, leaving, however, active, as much capital as is necessary for the transaction of business. The quantity of money required for the interchange of commodities may be illustrated by the comparative value of the crops of cotton and flour, which are the most valuable, for the years 1837 and 1838, according to the average market value for each year. The average crop of cotton, for the last seven years, has been 515,280,000 pounds, and of flour 20,000,000 barrels. These would represent, at the average prices, the following sums :—

	1837.		1841.
Cotton, 515,280,000 lbs. a 15c.	\$77,292,000	515,280,000 a 8c.....	\$41,222,400
Flour, 20,000,000 bbls. a \$10,	200,000,000	20,000,000 a \$5.....	100,000,000
Total,.....	\$277,292,000	Total,.....	\$141,222,400

Here is a difference of \$136,069,600 in the money value of two articles of domestic growth, requiring in so much less the facilities of banking capital in their exchange. The prices of both these articles depend entirely upon the foreign market that may be obtained for them, because the production is greater than the consumption in this country. The money price will, therefore, be the specie values of the countries of consumption, governed by the demand there. Hence the amount of capital required for their exchange here can only bear a proportion to the quantity produced, governed by the money price created abroad. The prices of these two articles govern those of almost all others. When the wreck of the old redundant capital is cleared away, which will now shortly be the case, nothing will prevent a long season of solid prosperity.

Money has been and is very plenty. Thus far the fall trade has failed to create sufficient business paper for the employment of even the reduced bank capital of the city. The amount of specie is large and accumulating. It flows in from foreign countries, and finds its way to the interior, where, after performing its legitimate functions, it will settle at those points at which its presence is most needed. Notwithstanding this plenteousness of money, the operations in stocks have been limited for investment. The "fancy" or non-dividend paying stocks have been quite neglected, speculation having almost altogether ceased. Bank stocks, from the constant explosions and the developments of mismanagement and defalcations, as well as from the decreasing business, are no longer desirable as an investment. Since our last, one other New York safety fund bank, the "Bank of Lyons," has been enjoined at the instigation of the bank commissioners. The circumstances of the failure afford another instance of the baleful influence of bank credits in produce speculations. The stocks of the several states have not been in demand, with the exception of New York state and corporation. The comptroller of the former has issued proposals for a new loan of \$250,000, seven per cent stock, being the balance of the loan authorized at the last regular session of the legislature. The state of Pennsylvania, which failed in August last on the interest of its debt, has since advertised its public works, for the construction of which those debts were contracted, for sale, to take its stock at par in payment. That stock is nominally at forty cents on the dollar in the market. This being the peculiar position of the debt of the state of Pennsylvania, we will here annex a table of the leading works, with their extent, cost, and aggregate revenue and expenditures for ten years, from 1830 to 1840, inclusive:—

COST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FINISHED LINES OF PENNSYLVANIA CANALS AND RAILROADS.

<i>Name and Description.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expendit.</i>
Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal—Extends from Columbia to Duncan's Island,.....	43	\$1,734,958	\$1,047,826	\$422,805
Juniaata Division—Extends from Duncan's Island to Hollidaysburg,.....	130	3,437,334	491,104	592,180
Western Division—Extends from Johnstown to Pittsburg,.....	105	2,964,882	887,013	889,834
Delaware Division—Extends from Bristol to Easton,.....	60	1,374,774	586,515	638,831
Susquehanna Division—Extends from Duncan's Island to Northumberland,.....	39	867,874	141,730	314,253
North Branch Division—Extends from Northumberland to Lackawannock,.....	73	1,491,894	63,559	390,624

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS AND RAILROADS, ETC.—Continued.

Name and Description.	Miles.	Cost.	Revenue.	Expendit.
West Branch Division—Extends from Northumberland to Dunsburg,.....	72	\$1,706,579	\$60,859	\$333,738
French Creek Division—Extends (including the feeder) from Franklin to Conneaut Lake,.....	45	784,754	4,767	133,979
Beaver Division—Extends from Beaver to Newcastle,.....	25	522,258	10,924	139,082
Columbia and Philadelphia Railway—Extends from Columbia to Philadelphia,.....	82	3,983,302	1,205,419	585,343
Railroad Tolls,.....			824,319	862,074
Motive Power,.....				436,579
Locomotives, Ropes, &c.....				
Allegheny Portage Railway—Extends from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown,.....	38	1,783,176	413,504	293,135
Railroad Tolls,.....			443,480	539,507
Motive Power,.....				122,236
Locomotives, Ropes, &c.....				
TOTAL,.....		20,653,791	6,181,624	6,694,206

In addition to this, there are the following canals in progress, and nearly completed:—

North Branch Extension, from Lackawana to New York line,.....	miles	90
Erie Extension, from Greenville to Erie Harbor,.....		63½
Wiconisco Canal, from Duncan's Island to Wiconisco Creek,.....		12½
Total, miles of canals in progress,.....		165¾

These have cost nearly \$10,000,000, making the total funded debt, with money borrowed to pay interest and other expenses, \$36,331,005. The property of the state is as follows:

The value of public improvements, estimated at cost, is.....	\$29,292,165	33
The state owns bank stock which cost, at par.....	2,108,700	00
The state owns turnpike and bridge stock.....	831,778	66
The state owns railroad stock.....	350,546	00
Money due on unpatented lands, estimated at.....	1,000,000	00
Total.....	\$33,583,189	99

The works may become valuable, but as seen in the above table, in ten years, including a most prosperous season, the expenses exceeded the receipts \$512,585, independent of the interest on the debt contracted for their construction. We have gone thus into details, because it is a novel feature in the money market for an independent state to become bankrupt, and tender its property for sale in payment.

Some doubts have been entertained in relation to the payment of the next interest, by the states of Arkansas, Alabama, and Ohio, but assurances have been received from the proper quarter that the payments will be promptly met.

The federal government has hitherto not been enabled to sell any part of the loan, for the negotiation of which agents were despatched for England. In the mean time Congress has so far amended the law authorizing the loan, as to forbid its being sold under par; and has also authorized the issue of \$6,000,000 of the amount in the form of treasury notes. The presence of these notes is now daily looked for in the market. They will greatly increase the amount outstanding beyond what it has ever been before. The following is a table of the amount outstanding, at the close of each month, for the last four years.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
January.....	7,343,948	2,758,331	4,652,991	6,840,723
February.....	6,813,862	2,570,340	4,804,719	—
March.....	6,552,946	2,176,981	5,393,094	8,539,115
April.....	7,590,492	1,422,555	6,301,324	—
May.....	6,963,554	1,256,985	6,862,990	7,434,729
June.....	6,062,288	2,052,056	8,063,563	9,100,904
July.....	5,458,542	2,123,717	8,345,695	9,077,006
August.....	5,160,430	3,476,937	8,305,336	8,903,818
September.....	4,519,937	4,966,502	7,265,660	8,771,999
October.....	3,707,380	4,560,689	7,373,024	—
November.....	3,394,180	4,664,200	7,371,705	—
December.....	2,998,071	4,433,833	7,228,857	—

The \$6,000,000 to be issued will increase the sum to near \$15,000,000. The notes are to some extent absorbed as a medium of exchange at this season of the year, and also, while the funds of the banks are in search of employment, they form a desirable investment, being available at any moment. They are also in demand for the payment of duties, when the discount upon them is sufficient to make that operation an object, which is however scarcely now the case, the rate being but $\frac{1}{2}$ discount. The department has been very backward in issuing the notes, in the hope that some negotiations for a sale of the stock could be effected. This has operated very unfortunately for the creditors of the government. They have many of them been obliged to sell their claims upon the department at a discount of 1 per cent to those very capitalists whose negotiations, real or pretended, have prevented them from being paid. The revenues of the government are, as we have before hinted, not likely to be improved under the new tariff; on the contrary, importing and shipping business seems to have received a severe check. Many vessels that were put upon the stocks before the passage of the tariff have been countermanded since.

In relation to the state of New York, some uneasiness has been manifest in relation to the result of the coming elections: inasmuch as an increase of debt and extension of the internal improvements is thought to be identified with one of the contending parties. In connection with this subject, we have constructed from official documents the following comparative table of the progress of the debts of the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

Year.	NEW YORK.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
	<i>Am't borrow'd in each year.</i>	<i>Am't paid in each year.</i>	<i>Total of state liabilities at the close of each year.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania debt at the close of year.</i>
1825			7,737,770	1,680,000
1826	377,000	270,000	7,844,770	1,980,000
1827	500,000	94,615	8,250,155	2,980,000
1828	220,000	21,000	8,450,155	5,780,000
1829	387,000	333,942	8,516,013	8,370,000
1830	150,000	30,977	8,635,035	12,070,000
1831	240,263	9,653	8,865,645	14,965,661
1832	561,500		9,427,145	17,614,341
1833	178,886	1,566,310	8,127,656	20,655,002
1834	1,044,876	638,830	8,584,525	22,920,402
1835	129,453	782,160	8,007,035	24,400,002
1836	650,000	691,778	8,005,785	24,400,002
1837	919,973	1,026,912	7,954,114	24,400,002
1838	4,350,761	365,011	11,953,852	25,200,002
1839	2,139,185	67,300	14,025,738	31,724,002
1840	4,497,297	138,139	18,385,309	35,936,002
1841	3,609,414	33,770	21,960,953	39,508,147
1842	3,814,182	10,544	25,764,590	

We have before seen the condition of the Pennsylvania state works. We may now take the following table of the business of the New York state canals, since their commencement.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

	<i>Number of boats arr'd at, & clea'd from, Albany.</i>	<i>No. of lock- ages west of Schenectady.</i>	<i>Tons going from tide-water.</i>	<i>Tons arriving at tide-water.</i>	<i>Tolls.</i>
1824	8,760	6,166	34,136	—	340,642
1825	13,110	10,985	33,438	—	566,279
1826	—	15,156	35,435	302,170	765,104
1827	—	13,004	—	—	859,260
1828	23,662	14,579	56,792	—	838,444
1829	21,490	12,619	52,621	—	813,137
1830	23,874	14,674	70,154	—	1,056,922
1831	26,882	16,284	86,945	—	1,223,801
1832	25,826	18,601	—	—	1,229,483
1833	31,460	20,649	119,463	—	1,463,820
1834	32,438	22,911	114,608	553,596	1,341,329
1835	36,690	25,798	128,910	753,191	1,548,986
1836	34,190	25,516	133,796	696,347	1,614,336
1837	31,082	21,055	122,130	611,781	1,292,627
1838	32,120	25,962	142,808	640,481	1,590,911
1839	31,882	24,234	142,035	602,128	1,616,382
1840	30,456	26,987	129,580	669,012	1,775,747
1841	33,782	30,320	162,715	774,334	2,034,882
1842		(September 1st.)			907,000

The tolls this year, as compared with 1841, thus far, present a diminution of 20 per cent. This table gives an increase in the returns of the canals, for a series of years, but does not show any material increase in the number of boats or tons transported, that should warrant any great outlay of expense to increase the facilities of transportation. It appears that the average tolls for the last seven years has been \$1,804,554; and for the previous seven years \$1,239,639—being an increase of \$564,915. In the same period the debt has increased \$17,758,705, bearing interest \$1,065,522 per annum; making an excess in the increase of expense over the increase of means of \$500,607. This does not afford much encouragement for the further increase of debt, and such a step would undoubtedly severely injure credit.

The advices from Europe by the late arrivals, are of a very favorable nature in regard to the revival of business in England. Money was exceedingly plenty, and the harvest full. There was, however, no improvement in affairs connected with the United States. The fall in produce precludes the hope of any very extended markets for that of the United States growth; and no cause existed for a return of confidence in the public securities. On the contrary, there was every reason for increased distrust. It was very apparent that England would require no increased supply of corn, a circumstance which, although favorable to an increased consumption of cotton, precluded the hope of any enlarged operations in other produce of the United States. The crops of France, however, and the eastern coast of Spain, were largely deficient; a circumstance that will lead to an outpouring of United States produce in that quarter, as well as to Algiers, South America, the West Indies, and those other markets which are wont to draw their supplies from Europe. The returns for this produce will, under present appearances, be mostly in specie.

New York, September 25, 1842.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

THE NEW BRITISH TARIFF.

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS PAYABLE ON GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Of or from For. Countries.</i>	<i>Of or from Brit. Poss.</i>
Goods, wares, and merchandise, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into, or used in Great Britain or Ireland,.....	20 per ct.	20 per ct.
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland,.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.
Acetous Acid (see Vinegar)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acorns,.....bushel	0 1 0	0 0 6
Agates,.....for every £100 value	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto, set,.....	15 per cent.	
Alabaster, (see Marble)		
Ale,.....barrel	2 0 0	2 0 0
Alkali, not being Barilla,.....cwt.	0 1 6	0 1 6
Alkanet Root,.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Almonds, (not Jordan or Bitter).....	0 10 0	0 10 0
Jordan,.....	1 5 0	1 5 0
Bitter,.....	0 2 0	0 2 0
Paste of,.....	20 per ct.	20 per ct.
Aloes,.....pound	0 0 2	0 0 1
Alum, all sorts,.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Amber, rough,.....	0 5 0	0 5 0
Manufactures of, (not enumerated).....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Ambergris,.....ounce	0 0 3	0 0 3
Anchovies, (see Fish)		
Angelica,.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Anatto, roll and flag,.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Aniseed,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Antimony, ore of,.....ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Crude,.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Regulus,.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 1 0
Apples, raw,.....bushel	0 0 6	0 0 2
Dried,.....	0 2 0	0 2 0
Aquaforis,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Argol,.....	0 0 6	0 0 6
Aristolochia,.....	0 1 0	0 1 0
Arrowroot,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 1 0
Arsenic,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Asafoetida (see gum)		
Ashes, Pearl or Pot,.....	0 0 6	} Free.
Soap, weed and wood,.....	0 0 6	
Not enumerated,.....	5 per ct.	
Asphaltum,.....ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Asses,.....each	0 2 6	0 1 3
Bacon,.....cwt.	0 14 0	0 3 6
Balsam Canada,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Capiwi,.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Peru,.....pound	0 0 3	0 0 3
Riga,*.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
* And further as foreign spirits,.....gallon	1 2 6	1 2 6
Tolu,.....pound	0 0 2	0 0 2
Balm of Gilead, and all balsams not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	0 0 6	0 0 6
Bandstring, twist, the dozen knots, each containing 32 yards,....	0 5 0	0 2 6

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.		Of or from Brit. Poss.				
	£0	5s. 0d.	£0	5s. 0d.			
Barilla,.....	ton	£0	5s. 0d.	£0	5s. 0d.		
Barbadoes Tar,.....	cwt.	0	2	6	0	2	6
Bark, Peruvian, Cascarilla, and other sorts,.....	cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Do. for tanners' or dyers' use,.....		0	0	3	0	0	1
Extract of, or other vegetable substances to be used only for tanning leather,.....		0	1	0	0	1	0
Barley, pearled,.....	cwt.	0	5	0	0	2	6
Basket Rods, peeled, not exceeding 3 feet in circumference at the band,.....	bundle	0	0	6	0	0	6
Unpeeled,.....	bundle	0	0	3	0	0	3
Baskets,.....	for every £100 value	10	0	0	10	0	0
Bast ropes, twines, and strands,.....	cwt.	0	5	0	0	2	6
Beads, coral, jet, Arango, not otherwise enumerated or described	15 per ct.			15 per ct.			
Beads and bugles of glass,.....	pound	0	0	3	0	0	3
Beans, Kidney and French,.....	1 bushel	0	0	10	0	0	5
Beef, salted, not being corned beef, from and after 10th Oct. '42,		0	8	0	0	2	0
Fresh, or slightly salted,.....		0	8	0	0	8	0
Beer or Mum,.....	barrel	2	0	0	2	0	0
Spruce,.....	barrel	1	0	0	1	0	0
Beeswax,.....	cwt.	0	2	1	0	1	0
Bleached,.....		1	0	0	0	10	0
Berries, Bay, Juniper, and Yellow,.....	cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Not enumerated, commonly made use of in chemical processes,.....	ton	0	1	0	0	1	0
Berries, (Fruit) not enumerated,.....	cwt.	0	2	0	0	2	0
Birds, viz: singing birds,.....	dozen	0	8	0	0	8	0
Bitumen Judaicum,.....		0	1	0	0	1	0
Blacking,.....	cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bladders,.....	dozen	0	0	3	0	0	3
Blubber, (see Oil)							
Bones of cattle and other animals, and of fish, (except whale fins) whether burnt or unburnt, or as animal charcoal,.....	ton	0	0	6	0	0	6
Bonnets (see Hats)							
Books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound,.....	cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Printed in or since the year 1801,.....	cwt.	5	0	0	5	0	0
In the foreign living languages, printed in or since the year 1801,.....	cwt.	2	10	0	2	10	0
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz: women's boots and calashes, dozen pairs,		0	12	0	0	12	0
If lined or trimmed with fur or other trimming,.....		0	15	0	0	15	0
Shoes, with cork or double soles, quilted shoes and clogs,....		0	10	0	0	10	0
If trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimming,.....		0	12	0	0	12	0
Women's shoes of silk, satin, jean, or other stuffs, kid, morocco, or other leather,.....		0	9	0	0	9	0
Women's shoes, if trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimming,.....		0	10	0	0	10	0
Girls' boots, shoes, and calashes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two thirds of the above duties.							
Men's Boots,.....	doz. pairs	1	8	0	1	8	0
Shoes,.....		0	14	0	0	14	0
Boys' boots and shoes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two thirds of the above duties.							
Boot Fronts, not exceeding nine inches in height,.....		0	3	6	0	3	6
Exceeding nine inches in height,.....		0	5	6	0	5	6
Boracic Acid,.....	cwt.	0	0	6	0	0	6
Borax, Unrefined,.....		0	0	6	0	0	6
Refined,.....		0	5	0	0	5	0
Bottles of earth or stone, and empty,.....	dozen	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ditto of glass covered with wicker, not being flint or cut glass, or of green or common glass,.....	cwt.	0	4	0	0	4	0

And further on account of Excise duty, 7s.

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
Bottles of glass, not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	£1	0s. 0d.	£1	0s. 0d.
And further on account of Excise duty, 20s.				
Boxes of all sorts, except those made wholly or partly of glass, on which the proper glass duty will be levied, for every £100 val.	10	0 0	5	0 0
Brass, manufactures of,.....		15 per cent.		
Brass Powder,.....	pound	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Bricks and Clinkers, Dutch,.....	thousand	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Other sorts,.....		0 15 0	0 7 6	
Brimstone,.....	cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Refined, in rolls,.....		0 2 0	0 1 0	
in flour,.....		0 2 0	0 1 0	
Bristles, rough and in the tufts, and not in any way sorted,.....	cwt.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
In any way sorted or arranged in colors, and not entirely rough and in the tufts,.....	pound	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Brocade of gold or silver,.....		20 per ct.	20 per ct.	
Bronze works of art,.....	cwt.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Other manufactures of,.....		15 per ct.	15 per ct.	
Powder of,.....		15 per ct.	15 per ct.	
Bugles,.....	pound	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Bullrushes,.....	ton	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Bulls,.....	each	1 0 0	1 10 0	
Bullion and foreign coin of gold or silver, and ore of gold or silver, or of which the major part in value is gold and silver,...		Free.	Free.	
Burgundy Pitch,.....	cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0	
Butter,.....	cwt.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
Buttons,.....		15 per ct.	15 per ct.	
Cables (not being iron cables) tarred or untarred,.....	cwt.	0 6 0	3 3 0	
Not being iron cables, in actual use of a British ship, and be- ing fit and necessary for such ship, and not or until other- wise disposed of,.....		Free.	Free.	
If, and when otherwise disposed of,.....	every £100 value	10 0 0	5 0 0	
Calves,.....	each	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Cambric (see Linen)				
Camomile Flowers,.....	pound	0 0 1	0 0 1	
Camphor,.....	cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Refined,.....		0 10 0	0 10 0	
Candles, Spermaceti,.....	pound	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Stearine,.....	pound	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	
Tallow,.....	cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Wax,.....	pound	0 0 4	0 0 4	
Candlewick,.....	cwt.	0 8 8	0 4 4	
Canella Alba,.....	pound	0 0 1	0 0 1	
Canes, Bamboo,.....	thousand	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Rattans and Reed Canes, not ground,.....	thousand	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise or- namented,.....		20 per ct.	20 per ct.	
Canes or Sticks, unenumerated,.....	thousand	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Cantharides,.....	pound	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Caoutchouc,.....	cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Capers, including the pickle,.....	pound	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Capsicum (see Pepper)				
Cardamoms,.....		0 0 2	0 0 2	
Cards, Playing,.....	dozen packs	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Carriages, of all sorts,.....		20 per ct.	20 per ct.	
Carmine,.....	ounce	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Casks, empty,.....		25 per ct.	25 per ct.	
Cassava Powder,.....	cwt.	0 5 0	0 1 0	
Cassia Fistula,.....	cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Cassia Lignea,.....	pound	0 0 3	0 0 1	
Buds,.....	pound	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Castor,.....	cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0	
Casts of busts, statues, and figures,.....	cwt.	0 2 6	0 2 6	

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
	£0	3s. 0d.	£0	3s. 0d.
Catlings,.....	gross	£0	3s. 0d.	£0 3s. 0d.
Cavaire,.....	cwt.	0	5 0	0 5 0
Chalk, not otherwise enumerated, and unmanufactured,.....		5	per ct.	2½ per ct.
Prepared or manufactured, not otherwise enumerated,.....		10	per ct.	5 per ct.
Cheese,.....	cwt.	0	10 6	0 2 6
Cherries, Raw,.....		5	per ct.	5 per ct.
Dried,.....	..pound	0	0 6	0 0 6
Chesnuts,.....	..bushel	0	2 0	0 2 0
Chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, roasted or ground,.....	..pound	0	0 6	0 0 6
Raw, kiln-dried,.....	..cwt.	1	0 0	1 0 0
Chillies (see Pepper)				
China or Porcelain ware, plain,.....		15	per ct.	15 per ct.
Gilt, painted, or ornamented,.....		20	per ct.	20 per ct.
China Root,.....	..pound	0	0 3	0 0 3
Chip or Willow for plaiting,.....	..cwt.	0	0 1	0 0 1
Chocolate,.....		0	0 6	0 0 2
Cider,.....	..tun	10	10 0	10 10 0
Cinnabaris Nativa,.....	..cwt.	0	1 0	0 1 0
Cinnamon,.....	..pound	0	0 6	0 0 3
Citrate of Lime,.....	..cwt.	0	5 0	0 5 0
Citric Acid,.....	..pound	0	0 2	0 0 2
Citron, preserved with salt,.....		10	per ct.	10 per ct.
Civet,.....	..ounce	0	2 0	0 2 0
Clinkers (see Bricks)				
Clocks,.....		20	per ct.	20 per ct.
Clocks or Watches, of any metal impressed with any mark or stamp, appearing to be or to represent any legal British assay mark or stamp, or purporting, by any mark or appearance, to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom,.....				Prohibited.
Cloves,.....	..pound	0	0 6	0 0 6
Coal, Culm, Cinders,.....	..ton	0	1 0	0 0 6
Cobalt,.....	..ton	0	5 0	0 5 0
Ore,.....		1	per ct.	1 per ct.
Coculus Indicus,.....	..cwt.	0	7 6	0 7 6
Cochineal,.....		0	1 0	0 1 0
Dust,.....		0	1 0	0 1 0
Cocoa,.....	..pound	0	0 4	0 0 1
Husks and Shells,.....		0	0 1	0 0 0½
Paste and Chocolate,.....		0	0 6	0 0 2
Codilla (see Flax)				
Coffee,.....	..pound	0	0 8	0 0 4
Coir Rope, twine and strands,.....	..cwt.	0	2 6	0 1 3
Cocoa Nuts,.....	..12 hundred	0	0 0	0 1 0
Colocynth,.....	..pound	0	0 1	0 0 1
Columbo Root,.....	..cwt.	0	1 0	0 1 0
Colts,.....		1	0 0	0 10 0
Comfits, Dry,.....	..pound	0	0 6	0 0 3
Confectionery (see Succades)				
Copper, Ore of, not containing more than 15 parts copper, per ton of metal,.....		3	0 0	
Containing not more than 20 ditto,.....		4	10 0	1 0 0
Containing more than 20 ditto,.....		6	0 0	
Copper, Old, fit only to be remanufactured,.....	..cwt.	0	7 6	0 3 6
Unwrought, viz: in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper,.....		0	8 0	0 4 0
In part wrought, viz: bars, rods, or ingots, hamm'd or raised, in plates and copper coin,.....		0	10 0	0 5 0
Manufactures of Copper not otherwise enumerated or de- scribed, and copper-plates engraved,.....	..£100 value	15	0 0	15 0 0
Copper or Brass Wire,.....		12½	per ct.	12½ per ct.
Copperas, blue, green, and white,.....	..ton	1	0 0	0 10 0

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.		Of or from Brit. Poss.	
Coral, in fragments,.....	0	0	2	0
Whole Polished,.....pound	0	12	0	0
Unpolished,.....pound	0	5	6	0
Cordage, tarred or untarred, (standing or running rigging in use excepted,).....cwt.	0	6	0	0
In actual use of a British ship, and being fit and necessary for such ship, and not or until otherwise disposed of,.....	Free.		Free.	
If, and when otherwise disposed of,.....every £100 value	5	0	0	2
Cordial Waters (see Spirits)			10	0
Cork, until 5th July, 1843,.....cwt.	0	8	0	0
Do. (from and after 5th July, 1843).....ton	0	1	0	0
Corks (ready made) until 5th July, 1843,.....pound	0	7	0	0
Do. (from and after 5th July, 1843).....pound	0	0	8	0
Do. squared for rounding,.....cwt.	0	16	0	0
Do. fishermen's,.....cwt.	0	2	0	0

Corn—If imported from any foreign country:—

Wheat—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter—

Under 51s. the duty shall be for £ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
every quarter,..... 1 0 0	62s. and under 63s.....	0 10 0
51s. and under 52s..... 0 19 0	63s. and under 64s.....	0 9 0
52s. and under 55s..... 0 18 0	64s. and under 65s.....	0 8 0
55s. and under 56s..... 0 17 0	65s. and under 66s.....	0 7 0
56s. and under 57s..... 0 16 0	66s. and under 69s.....	0 6 0
57s. and under 58s..... 0 15 0	69s. and under 70s.....	0 5 0
58s. and under 59s..... 0 14 0	70s. and under 71s.....	0 4 0
59s. and under 60s..... 0 13 0	71s. and under 72s.....	0 3 0
60s. and under 61s..... 0 12 0	72s. and under 73s.....	0 2 0
61s. and under 62s..... 0 11 0	73s. and upwards,.....	0 1 0

Barley—Whenever the average price of barley, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter—

Under 26s. the duty shall be for £ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
every quarter,..... 0 11 0	32s. and under 33s.....	0 6 0
26s. and under 27s..... 0 10 0	33s. and under 34s.....	0 5 0
27s. and under 30s..... 0 9 0	34s. and under 35s.....	0 3 0
30s. and under 31s..... 0 8 0	36s. and under 37s.....	0 2 0
31s. and under 32s..... 0 7 0	37s. and upwards,.....	0 1 0

Oats—Whenever the average price of oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter—

Under 19s. the duty shall be for £ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
every quarter,..... 0 8 0	24s. and under 25s.....	0 4 0
19s. and under 20s..... 0 7 0	25s. and under 26s.....	0 3 0
20s. and under 23s..... 0 6 0	26s. and under 27s.....	0 2 0
23s. and under 24s..... 0 5 0	27s. and upwards,.....	0 1 0

Rye, Peas, and Beans—Whenever the average price of rye, or of peas, or of beans, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter—

Under 30s. the duty shall be for £ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
every quarter,..... 0 11 6	37s. and under 38s.....	0 5 6
30s. and under 33s..... 0 10 6	38s. and under 39s.....	0 4 6
33s. and under 34s..... 0 9 6	39s. and under 40s.....	0 3 6
34s. and under 35s..... 0 8 6	40s. and under 41s.....	0 2 6
35s. and under 36s..... 0 7 6	41s. and under 42s.....	0 1 6
36s. and under 37s..... 0 6 6	42s. and upwards,.....	0 1 0

Wheat, Meal, and Flour—For every barrel, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on thirty-eight and a half gallons of wheat.

Oatmeal—For every quantity of one hundred and eighty-one pounds and a half, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maize or Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Bear, or Bigg—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

CORN, ETC.—Continued.

If the produce of and imported from any British possessions in North America, or elsewhere out of Europe.

Wheat—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be—

£ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
Under 55s. for every quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 0 5 0	56s. and under 57s.....	0 3 0
55s. and under 56s..... 0 4 0	57s. and under 58s.....	0 2 0
	58s. and upwards.....	0 1 0

Barley—Whenever the average price of barley, made up and published in the manner required by the law, shall be—

£ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
Under 28s. for every quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 0 2 6	29s. and under 30s.....	0 1 6
28s. and under 29s..... 0 2 0	30s. and under 31s.....	0 1 0
	31s. and upwards.....	0 0 6

Oats—Whenever the average price of oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be—

£ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
Under 22s. for every quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 0 2 0	22s. and under 23s.....	0 1 6
	23s. and upwards.....	0 0 6

Rye, Peas, and Beans—Whenever the average price of rye, or of peas, or of beans, made up and published, in the manner required by law, shall be—

£ s. d.	Per quarter—	£ s. d.
Under 30s. for every quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 0 3 0	32s. and under 33s.....	0 1 6
30s. and under 31s..... 0 2 6	33s. and under 34s.....	0 1 0
31s. and under 32s..... 0 2 0	34s. and upwards.....	0 0 6

Wheat, Meal, and Flour—For every barrel, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on thirty-eight and a half gallons of wheat.

Oatmeal—For every quantity of one hundred and eighty-one pounds and a half, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maize or Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Bear, or Bigg—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.	Of or from Brit. Poss.
Cornelians,.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.
Set,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Cotton, manufactures of,.....	10 per ct.	5 per ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. Yarn,.....for every £100 value	10 0 0	5 0 0
Articles or manufactures of cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty,*.....	20 per ct.	10 per ct.
* Cotton stockings must pay this duty.		
Cows,.....each	0 15 0	0 7 6
Cranberries,.....gallon	0 0 1	0 0 1
Crayons,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Cream of Tartar,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Crystal, Rough,.....	5 per ct.	2½ per ct.
Crystal Beads,.....thousand	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cut or manufactured, except beads,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Cubebs,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Cubic Nitre,.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Cucumbers, Preserved,.....	10 per ct.	5 per ct.
Currants,.....cwt.	1 2 2	1 2 2
Cutch,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Dates,.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Diamonds,.....		Free.
Dice,.....pair	1 6 2	1 6 2
Divi Divi,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Down,.....pound	0 1 3	0 0 7½
Drawings (see Prints)		
Drugs not enumerated,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	10 per ct.	10 per ct.
Eggs,.....120	0 0 10	0 0 2½

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Emeralds (see Jewels)				
Embroidery and Needle-work,.....	20	per ct.	20	per ct.
Enamel,.....	0	2 0	0	2 0
Essence of Spruce,.....	10	per ct.	10	per ct.
Do. Lemon, &c. (see Oil)				
Extracts, viz:—cardamoms, coculus indicus, Guinea grains of Paradise, liquorice, nux vomica, opium, Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, quassia, radix rhatanix, vitriol, Guinea pepper, or not otherwise described,.....	20	per ct.	20	per ct.
Extract or Preparation of any article not being particularly enu- merated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value	20	0 0	20	0 0
Or, in lieu of the above duty, at the option of the importer, lb.	0	5 0	0	5 0
Feathers for beds, in beds, or otherwise,.....	0	1 0	0	10 0
Ostrich, dressed,.....	1	10 0	1	10 0
Do. undressed,.....	0	0 1	0	0 1
Not otherwise enumerated or described, viz:—Dressed,.....	10	per ct.	10	per ct.
“ “ “ “ Undressed,....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Paddy-bird,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Figs,.....	0	15 0	0	15 0
Fish, viz:—Anchovies,.....	0	0 2		
Eels,.....	13	0 0		
Lobsters,.....		Free.		
Turbot,.....	0	5 0		
Fish of foreign taking, imported from foreign places, in other than fishing vessels, viz:—Oysters,.....	0	1 6		
Salmon,.....	0	10 0		
Soles and Turtle,.....	0	5 0		
Fresh Fish, not otherwise enumerated,.....	0	1 0		
Cured Fish, ditto,.....	0	2 0		
Fish of British taking, fresh or cured,.....		Free.		Free.
Fishing Nets, (see Rags)				
Flax and Tow, or codilla of hemp or flax, dress'd or und'd, cwt.	0	0 1	0	0 1
Flocks,.....	0	5 0	0	2 6
Flower Roots,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Flowers, Artificial, not made of silk,.....	25	per ct.	25	per ct.
Foals,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Fossils (see Minerals)				
Frames for pictures, prints, or drawings,.....	10	per ct.	10	per ct.
Frankincense, Olibanum, (see Gum)				
Fruit, Raw, not otherwise enumerated,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Fustic,.....	0	2 0	0	1 0
Galls,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Gamboge,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Garnet,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Cut,.....	0	15 0	0	15 0
Gauze, of thread,.....	10	per ct.	7½	per ct.
Gelatine,.....	0	10 0	0	10 0
Geldings,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Gentian,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Ginseng,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Ginger,.....	0	10 0	0	5 0
Preserved,.....	0	0 6	0	0 1
Glass, viz:—Crown Glass, or any kind of window glass not ex- ceeding one ninth of an inch in thickness, and not being plate glass or German sheet glass,.....	1	10 0	1	10 0
And further on account of the excise duty,.....	5	3 0	5	3 0
Flint Glass and Cut do.....		30 per cent.		
And on account of excise,.....	1	0 0	1	0 0
German sheet glass, white or colored, not exceeding one ninth of an inch in thickness, and shades,.....	1	10 0	1	10 0
And further on account of the excise duty,.....	4	4 0	4	4 0

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
All glass exceeding one ninth of an inch in thickness; all silvered, or polished glass, of whatever thickness, and plate glass, however small each pane, plate, or sheet, superficial measure, viz:—				
Not containing more than nine square feet,....the square foot	0	4 0	0	4 0
Containing more than nine square feet, and not more than fourteen square feet,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Containing more than fourteen square feet, and not more than thirty-six square feet,.....	0	6 0	0	6 0
Containing more than thirty-six square feet,.....	0	7 0	0	7 0
Manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken glass fit only to be remanufactured,.....cwt.	1	0 0	1	0 0
And further on account of excise duty,.....	1	0 0	1	0 0
Painting on glass,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
And further on account of excise duty,.....super. foot	0	4 0	0	4 0
Gloves of Leather, Habit Mits,.....dozen pairs	0	2 4	0	2 4
Habit Gloves,.....	0	3 6	0	3 6
Men's,.....	0	3 6	0	3 6
Women's, or Mits,.....	0	4 6	0	4 6
Glue,.....cwt.	0	3 0	0	3 0
Clippings, or waste of any kind, fit only for glue,.....	1	per ct.	1	per ct.
Goats,.....each	0	1 0	0	0 6
Gold Leaves,.....hundred	0	3 0	0	3 0
Grain, not rated as corn or seeds, (see Barley, Beans, and Peas)				
Grains, Guinea and Paradise,.....cwt.	0	15 0	0	15 0
Granilla,.....cwt.	0	1 0	0	1 0
Grapes,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Grass (see Straw)				
Grease,.....cwt.	0	1 8	0	0 3
Greaves, for dogs,.....cwt.	0	2 0	0	2 0
Guano,.....ton	0	1 0	0	1 0
Gum, senegal, arabic, shell lac, lac dye, copal, animi, assafœtida, ammoniacum, guaiacum, kino, tragacanth, olibanum, mastic, euphorbium, seed, and gums not enumerated,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Gunpowder,.....cwt.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Gun Stocks, rough,.....cwt.	0	0 6	0	0 6
Gypsum,.....ton	1	11 8	0	1 3
Hair, Human,.....pound	0	1 0	0	1 0
Hair, Camels' Hair or Wool,.....pound	0	0 1	Free.	
Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk,.....cwt.	0	0 6	0	0 3
Goats' (see Wool)				
Horse,.....	0	0 6	0	0 3
Not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Manufactures of hair or goats' wool, or of hair or goats' wool and any other material, and articles of such manufacture wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty,.....for every £100 value	15	0 0	7	10 0
Hams and Bacon,.....	0	14 0	0	3 6
Harp Strings or Lute Strings, silvered,.....	20	per ct.	20	per ct.
Hats or Bonnets, viz:—Of Chip,.....pound	0	5 0	0	5 0
Bast, Cane, or Horse-hair, not ex. 22 inches in diam...dozen	0	10 0	0	5 0
Exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter,.....dozen	0	15 0	0	15 0
Straw Hats or Bonnets,.....pound	0	8 6	0	8 6
Felt, Hair, Wool, Beaver,.....each	0	2 9	0	2 6
Silk, or Silk Shag laid upon Felt, Linen, or other materials,...	0	3 6	0	3 6
Hay,.....load	0	16 0	0	8 0
Heath, for brushes,.....cwt.	0	5 0	0	5 0
Hellebore,.....cwt.	0	3 0	0	3 0
Hemp, Dressed,.....cwt.	0	4 2	0	2 0
Rough, or Undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes,.....cwt.	0	0 1	0	0 1

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.			Of or from Brit. Poss.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hides, Raw and Tanned—horse, mare, gelding, buffalo, bull, cow, ox, calf, kid, swine, and hog, sea cow, elephant, and eland or large deer hides, viz: not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed dry,.....cwt.	0	0	6	0	0	2
Ditto, Wet,.....cwt.	0	0	3	0	0	1
Whether whole, cut, rounded, or trimmed, or pieces thereof, not cut into shapes, tanned but not otherwise dressed,....lb.	0	0	2	0	0	1
Tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not being varnished, japanned, or enamelled,.....	0	0	4	0	0	2
If varnished, japanned, or enamelled,.....	0	0	6	0	0	3
Losh Hides,.....pound	0	0	4	0	0	2
Muscovy or Russian Hides, or pieces thereof, tanned, colored, shaved, or otherwise dressed,.....	0	0	4	0	0	2
Hides, or pieces thereof, raw or undressed, not otherwise enumerated,.....for every £100 value	5	0	0	2	10	0
Hides, or pieces thereof, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not otherwise enumerated,.....for every £100 value	10	0	0	5	0	0
Hones,.....hundred	1	0	0	1	0	0
Honey,.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	5	0
Hoofs of Cattle,.....	1	per	ct.	1	per	ct.
Hoops, Iron (see Iron)						
Wood (see Wood)						
Hogs,.....each	0	5	0	0	2	6
Hops,.....cwt.	4	10	0	4	10	0
Horns, Tips, and pieces of horns,.....ton	0	1	0	0	1	0
Horses,.....each	1	0	0	0	10	0
Horse Grease, (see Oil, Animal)						
Indigo,.....cwt.	0	2	0	1	0	0
India Rubber (see Caoutchouc)						
Inkle, Unwrought,.....pound	0	0	6	0	0	3
Wrought,.....	0	1	0	0	0	6
Ink, for Printers,.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	10	0
Iron Ore,.....ton	0	2	0	0	0	6
Pig,.....	0	5	0	0	1	0
Bars Unwrought,.....	1	0	0	0	2	6
Old Broken and Old Cast,.....	0	5	0	0	1	0
Iron and Steel Wrought, not otherwise enumerated,.....	15	per	ct.	15	per	ct.
Bloom,.....	0	7	6	0	2	6
Chromate of,.....	0	5	0	0	2	0
Slit or Hammered into Rods, Cast Hoop,.....	1	10	0	0	15	0
Isinglass,.....cwt.	2	7	6	0	5	0
Jalap,.....pound	0	0	1	0	0	1
Japanned or Lacquered Ware,.....	15	per	ct.	15	per	ct.
Jet,.....pound	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jewels, Emeralds, Rubies, and all other Precious Stones (except Diamonds and Pearls) set,.....	10	per	ct.	10	per	ct.
Unset,.....	½	per	ct.	½	per	ct.
Juice, Lemon, Lime, and Orange,.....gallon	0	0	0½	0	0	0½
Junk (see Rags)						
Kids,.....each	0	1	0	0	0	6
Lac, viz.—Stick Lac,.....cwt.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Shell Lac,.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lac Dye,.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lace (see Linen)						
Lackered Ware (see Japanned Ware)						
Lambs,.....each	0	2	0	0	1	0
Lampblack,.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lapis Calimnaris,.....ton	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lard,.....cwt.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Latex,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	0	6
Shaven,.....	0	1	0	0	0	6
Wire,.....	12½	per	ct.	12½	per	ct.

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.		Of or from Brit. Poss.	
	£0	Os. 1d.	£0	Os. 1d.
Lavender Flowers,.....	£0	0s. 1d.	£0	0s. 1d.
Lead, Ore of,.....	0	10 0	0	2 0
Black, Pig, and Sheet,.....	1	0 0	0	5 0
Red,.....	1	10 0	0	15 0
White,.....	2	5 0	0	2 6
Chromate of,.....	5	0 0	2	10 0
Manufactures of,.....	15	per ct.	15	per ct.
Leather, cut into shapes, or any article made of leather, or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	£100 value	15 0 0	15	0 0
Leaves of Roses,.....	0	0 2	0	0 2
Leeches,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Lemons (see Oranges)				
Lemon Peel,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Juice,.....	0	0 0½	0	0 0½
Lentiles,.....	0	0 3	0	0 1½
Lime Juice,.....	0	0 0½	0	0 0½
Linen, or Linen and Cotton, viz:—Cambrics and lawns, commonly called French lawns, the piece not exceeding 8 yards in length, and not exceeding ⅔ of a yard in breadth, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, Plain,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Bordered Handkerchief,.....	0	5 0	0	5 0
Lawns, of any other sort not French,.....	15	per ct.	15	per ct.
Lace, Thread,.....	12	10 0	12	10 0
Made by the hand, commonly called cushion or pillow lace, whether of cotton, silken, or linen thread,.....	12	10 0	12	10 0
Damasks,.....	0	0 10	0	0 10
Damasks Diaper,.....	0	0 5	0	0 5
Plain Linens and Diaper, not otherwise enumerated or described, and whether checkered or striped with dyed yarn or not,.....	15	0 0	15	0 0
Sails,.....	15	0 0	15	0 0
In actual use of a British ship, and fit and necessary for such ship, and not otherwise disposed of,.....	Free.		Free.	
If, and when otherwise disposed of,.....	15	0 0	15	0 0
Manufactures of Linen, or of linen mixed with cotton or with wool, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty,.....	15	0 0	15	0 0
Litharge,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Liquorice Root,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Powder,.....	1	15 0	0	15 0
Paste,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Juice,.....	1	7 6	0	10 0
Logwood,.....	0	2 0	0	2 0
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,.....	0	0 1	0	0 1
Mace,.....	0	2 6	0	2 6
Madder,.....	0	0 6	0	0 6
Madder Root,.....	0	0 3	0	0 3
Magna Gracia ware,.....	5	per ct.	5	per ct.
Manna,.....	0	0 1	0	0 1
Manganese Ore,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Manure not otherwise enumerated or charged with duty,.....	0	0 6	0	0 6
Manuscripts,.....	0	0 2	0	0 2
Maps or Charts, or parts thereof, plain or colored,.....	0	0 1	0	0 1
Marble, Sawn, in slabs, or otherwise manufactured,.....	0	3 0	0	1 6
Marbles for children (see Toys)				
Marmalade,.....	0	0 6	0	0 1
Mares,.....	1	0 0	0	10 0
Mats and Matting,.....	5	per ct.	2½	per ct.
Mattresses,.....		10		per ct.
Mead,.....	0	5 6	0	5 6
Meat, Salted or Fresh, not otherwise described,.....	0	8 0	0	2 0

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.	Of and from Brit. Poss.
Medals of Gold or Silver,.....		Free.
of other sorts,.....		5 per ct.
Medlars,.....bushel	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d
Molasses (see Sugar)		
Mercury, Prepared,.....		10 per cent.
Metal, Bell,.....ton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Leaves, except Gold,.....per 250	0 0 1	0 0 1
Millboards,.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
Minerals and Fossils, not enumerated, and specimens thereof, and of ores, exceeding fourteen pounds,.....	5 per ct.	1 per ct.
Ditto, not exceeding fourteen pounds,.....		Free.
Minerals illustrative of natural history,.....	Free.	Free.
Mirrors pay duty as plate glass.		
Models, of cork or wood,.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.
Morphia and its salts,.....pound	0 5 0	0 5 0
Moss—Lichen Islandicus,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Rock, for dyers' use,.....	0 5 0	0 5 0
Not enumerated,.....for every £100 value	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mother-of-Pearl shells,.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.
Mules,.....each	0 2 6	0 1 3
Mum,.....barrel	2 0 0	2 0 0
Musical Instruments,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Musk,.....ounce	0 0 6	0 0 6
Mustard Flour,.....cwt.	0 12 0	0 12 0
Myrrh,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Needlework and Embroidery,.....	20 per ct.	20 per ct.
Nickle, Ore of,.....	4 per cent.	
Nickle, Metallic, and Oxide of, Refined,.....	10 per ct.	10 per ct.
Nitre, Cubic,.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Nutmegs imported from British possessions until the 5th July, 1843,.....pound	0 0 0	0 2 6
Foreign,.....pound	0 3 6	0 0 0
Do. from and after July 5, 1843,.....pound	0 3 6	0 2 6
Wild in Shell,.....	0 0 3	0 0 3
Nuts, Pistachio,.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Small Nuts,.....bushel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Nuts, not otherwise enumerated, except such as are com- monly used for expressing oil therefrom,.....	20 per ct.	20 per ct.
Nuts or kernels thereof, not particularly enumerated or charged with duty, and commonly used for expressing oil there- from,.....ton	1 0 0	0 0 6
Nux Vomica,.....	0 5 0	0 5 0
Oakum,.....cwt.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Ochre,.....	0 0 6	0 0 6
Oil, of Almonds,.....pound	0 0 2	0 0 2
Animal, Raw, not otherwise enumerated,.....cwt.	0 1 3	0 1 3
Bays,.....pound	0 0 2	0 0 2
Castor,.....cwt.	0 1 3	0 1 3
Chemical, Essential, or Perfumed, viz : Cloves,.....pound	0 4 0	0 4 0
Carraway, Lavender, Mint, Peppermint, Spike,.....	0 2 0	0 2 0
Cassia, Bergamot, Lemon, Otto of Roses, Thyme, and other sorts,.....pound	0 1 0	0 1 0
Cocoa Nut,.....cwt.	0 1 3	0 0 7½
Linseed, Rape, Hemp,.....tun	6 0 0	1 0 0
Olive,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ditto, imported in a ship belonging to any of the subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies,.....	4 0 0	—
Palm,.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Paran,.....tun	2 0 0	1 0 0
Rock,.....cwt.	0 6 0	0 3 0
Seed, not otherwise enumerated or described,.....tun	6 0 0	1 0 0

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.			Of and from Brit. Poss.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, taken and caught by the crews of British vessels, and imported direct from the fishery, or from any British possession in a British vessel,.....tun	—	—	—	0	1	0
Train, Blubber, and Head-Matter, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, until the 5th of July, 1843,.....tun	26	12	0			
Train and Blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, from and after 5th July, '43, tun	6	0	0			
Spermaceti, of foreign fishing, from and after 5th July, '43, tun	15	0	0			
Walnut,.....	0	6	0	0	3	0
Or Spirit of Turpentine,.....	0	5	0	0	2	6
Not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty,.....	20	per ct.		10	per ct.	
Oil Seedcake,.....ton	0	1	0	0	1	0
Olibanum,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Olives,.....gallon	0	2	0	0	2	0
Onions,.....bushel	0	0	6	0	0	3
Opium,.....pound	0	1	0	0	1	0
Orange Flower Water,.....pound	0	0	1	0	0	1
Oranges and Lemons, viz: in chests and boxes, not exceeding 5,000 cubic inches,.....	0	2	6	0	2	6
Over 5,000 cubic inches, and not exceeding 7,300,.....	0	3	9	0	3	9
Over 7,300 cubic inches, and not exceeding 14,000,.....	0	7	6	0	7	6
For every 1,000 cubic inches exceeding 14,000,.....	0	0	7½	0	0	7½
Loose,.....thousand	0	15	0	0	15	0
Entered at value, at the option of the importer,....£100 value	75	0	0	75	0	0
Orchal,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ore not particularly charged with duty,.....	2	per ct.		½	per ct.	
Orpiment,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Orris Root,.....	0	5	0	0	5	0
Orsidew,.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	10	0
Otto of Roses (see Oils, Essential, &c.)						
Oxen,.....each	1	0	0	0	10	0
Painters' Colors not particularly charged, viz: Unmanufactured,.....	1	per ct.		1	per ct.	
Manufactured,.....	10	per ct.		10	per ct.	
Palmetto Thatch and Plat,.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufactured ditto,.....	0	0	0	5	per ct.	
Paper, viz:—Brown, made of old rope or cordage only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith,.....pound	0	0	3	0	0	3
Printed, Painted, or Stained Paper, or Paper Hangings, or Flock Paper,.....square yard	0	1	0	0	1	0
Waste, unless printed on in the English language, or Paper of any other sort not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty,.....pound	0	0	4½	0	0	4½
Printed on in the English language,.....				Prohibited.		
Parchment,.....dozen sheets	0	6	0	0	6	0
Pasteboards,.....cwt.	1	10	0	1	10	0
Pears, Raw,.....bushel	0	0	6	0	0	3
Dried,.....	0	2	0	0	2	0
Peel of Pomegranates, Lemon, and Orange,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pencils,.....	15	per ct.		15	per ct.	
Of Slate,.....	15	per ct.		15	per ct.	
Pens,.....	15	per ct.		15	per ct.	
Pepper, of all sorts,.....pound	0	0	6	0	0	6
Percussion Caps,.....thousand	0	0	4	0	0	4
Perfumery, not otherwise charged,.....	20	per ct.		20	per ct.	
Perry,.....tun	10	10	0	10	10	0
Phosphorous,.....	10	per ct.		10	per ct.	
Pewter, Manufactures of,.....	15	per ct.		15	per ct.	

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Pickles, of all sorts, including the vinegar, and not otherwise enumerated,.....gallon	0	1 6	0	0 9
Preserved in Salt,.....	0	0 6	0	0 3
Pictures,.....each	0	1 0	0	1 0
And further,.....the square foot	0	1 0	0	1 0
Above 200 square feet,.....	10	0 0	10	0 0
Pigs, Sucking,.....each	0	2 0	0	1 0
Pimento,.....cwt.	0	5 0	0	5 0
Pink Root,.....pound	0	0 1	0	0 1
Pistachio Nuts,.....cwt.	0	10 0	0	10 0
Pitch,.....	0	0 6	0	0 1
Burgundy,.....cwt.	0	0 2	0	0 2
Plantains,.....cwt.	0	0 2	0	0 2
Plaster of Paris,.....ton	1	0 0	1	0 0
Plate of Gold and Plate of Silver Gilt or Ungilt,.....	10	per ct.	10	per ct.
Together with the stamp duty.				
Plate, Battered,.....	Free.			
Wire, Gilt or Plated,.....	} 12½ per ct. 12½ per ct.			
Ditto, Silver,.....				
Platina, and Ore of,.....	} ¼ per cent.			
Pomatum,.....	20	per ct.	20	per ct.
Pomegranates,.....thousand	0	5 0	0	5 0
Porcelain (see China)				
Pork, Salted, (not Hams) from and after October 10, 1842, cwt.	0	8 0	0	2 0
Fresh,.....	0	8 0	0	2 0
Potatoes,.....cwt.	0	0 2	0	0 1
Pots, Melting Pots for Goldsmiths,.....hundred	0	3 2	0	3 2
Of Stone,.....	20	per ct.	20	per ct.
Poultry,.....	5	per ct.	2½	per ct.
Powder, Hair-Powder,.....cwt.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Perfumed,.....cwt.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Not otherwise enumerated or described, that will serve the same purpose as starch,.....cwt.	0	10 0	0	10 0
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees alive,.....	Free.			
Plating, or other manufactures to be used in or proper for making hats or bonnets, viz:—Of Bast, Cane, or Horse-Hair, pound	0	10 0	0	10 0
Of Chip,.....pound	0	2 6	0	2 6
Of Straw,.....pound	0	7 6	0	7 6
Plums, commonly called French Plums and Prunelloes,.....cwt.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Prints and Drawings, plain or colored, single,.....each	0	0 1	0	0 1
Bound or Sewn,.....dozen	0	0 3	0	0 3
Prunes,.....	0	7 0	0	7 0
Puddings and Sausages,.....pound	0	0 3	0	0 1
Quassia,.....cwt.	0	10 0	0	10 0
Quicksilver,.....pound	0	0 1	0	0 1
Quills, Goose,.....thousand	0	0 6	0	0 3
Swan,.....	0	3 0	0	1 6
Quinces,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Quinine,.....ounce	0	0 6	0	0 6
Radix, viz:—Conrayervæ, Rhatanæ, and Senekæ,.....pound	0	0 1	0	0 1
Serpentariæ or Snake Root,.....	0	0 2	0	0 2
Ipecacuanhæ,.....	0	1 0	0	1 0
Enulæ, Campanæ, and Eringii,.....cwt.	0	2 0	0	2 0
Rags, Old Woollen,.....ton	0	0 6	0	0 6
Old, Old Ropes, or Junk, or Old Fishing Nets, fit only for making paper or pasteboard,.....	0	0 6	0	0 6
Pulp of Rags,.....ton	0	5 0	0	5 0
Raisins,.....cwt.	0	15 0	0	7 6
Rhubarb,.....pound	0	0 3	0	0 3
Rice, not rough nor in the husk,.....cwt.	0	6 0	0	0 6
Rice, rough and in the husk,.....quarter	0	7 0	0	0 1
Ropes (see Cordage)				

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.	Of and from Brit. Poss.
Rosin,.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 1 0
Rubies (see Jewels)		
Saccharum Saturni,.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Safflower,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Saffron,.....pound	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sago,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sal Limonum,.....pound	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sal Prunella,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sal Ammoniac,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Salep,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Salt,.....	Free.	
Saltpetre,.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Sanguis Dragonis,.....cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Sarsaparilla,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sassafras,.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Sausages and Puddings,.....pound	0 0 3	0 0 1
Scaleboards,.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0
Scammony,.....pound	0 0 6	0 0 6
Sealing Wax,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Seed (Oil) Cake,.....ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Seeds, Acorn,.....bushel	0 1 0	0 0 6
Mustard,.....bushel	0 1 3	0 0 6
Aniseed, Coriander, Cummin, Fennugreek, Millet, Trefoil, Worm,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Carraway, Carrot, Clover, Forest, Parsley, Quince, shrub or tree,.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Canary,.....bushel	0 4 0	0 2 0
Grass, of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Leek,.....cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Lucerne and Lupine,.....cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cole, Flax, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, and Sesamum,.....quarter	0 0 1	0 0 1
Lettuce,.....quarter	0 1 0	0 1 0
Onion, until the 5th July, 1843,.....pound	0 1 6	0 1 6
Ditto, from and after the 5th July, 1843,.....cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Poppy and Maw,.....quarter	0 1 0	0 0 0
Tares,.....quarter	0 5 0	0 2 6
All other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with duty, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom,.....quarter	0 0 1	0 0 1
All other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty,.....	10 per ct.	5 per ct.
Garden, not particularly enumerated or described, or other- wise charged with duty,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Segars (see Tobacco)		
Senna,.....	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sheep,.....each	0 3 0	0 1 6
Ships, to be broken up, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, (except sails) viz :—foreign ships or vessels,.....£100 value	25 0 0	25 0 0
Foreign Ships broken up,.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
British Ships or Vessels entitled to be registered as such, and not having been built in the United Kingdom,.....	Free.	
Shumac,.....ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Silk, viz :—Knubs or Husks of Silk and Waste Silk,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Raw,.....pound	0 1 0	0 0 6
Thrown, not dyed, viz :—Singles,.....	0 1 0	0 0 6
Tram,.....	0 1 0	0 0 6
Organzine and Crape,.....	0 1 0	0 0 6
Thrown, dyed, viz :—Singles, or Tram,.....	0 2 0	0 1 0
Organzine or Crape,.....	0 2 0	0 1 0
Manufactures of Silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, the produce of Europe, viz :—		

Articles.	Of and from		Of ana from	
	For. Countries.		Brit. Poss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Silk, or Satin, Plain,.....	pound	£0 11s. 0d.		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		25 0 0		
Silk, Figured or Brocaded,.....	pound	0 15 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		30 0 0		
Gauze, Plain,.....		0 17 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		30 0 0		
Gauze, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded,.....		1 7 6		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		30 0 0		
Crape, Plain,.....		0 16 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		30 0 0		
Crape, Figured,.....		18 0 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs, £100 value		30 0 0		
Velvet, Plain,.....	pound	1 2 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs,.....	per cent	30 0 0		
— Figured,.....	pound	1 7 6		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs,.....	per cent	30 0 0		
Ribbons, Embossed or Figured with Velvet,.....		0 17 0		
or, at the option of the officers of the customs,.....	per cent	30 0 0		
— And further, if mixed with gold, silver, or other metal, in addition to the above rates, when duty is not charged according to value,.....	pound	0 10 0		
Fancy Silk Net or Tricot,.....	pound	1 4 0		
Plain Silk Lace, or Net called Tulle,.....	square yard	0 1 4		
Manufactures of Silk, mixed with any other material, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty,.....		30 per ct.	5 per ct.	
Millinery of Silk, or of which the greater part of the material is of Silk, viz :—Turban or Caps,.....	each	0 15 0	0 15 0	
Hats and Bonnets,.....		1 5 0	1 5 0	
Dresses,.....		2 10 0	2 10 0	
or, at the option of the officers of the customs,.....		40 per ct.	40 per ct.	
Manufactures of Silk, or of silk and other materials, or articles of the same, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty,.....		30 per ct.	30 per ct.	
Silkworm Gut,.....		20 per ct.	20 per ct.	
Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails, viz :—				
Badger, Undressed,.....	dozen skins	0 1 6	0 0 9	
Bear, ditto,.....	skin	0 3 0	0 2 0	
Skins, Beaver, Undressed,.....	skin	0 0 8	0 0 2	
Cat, Undressed,.....	dozen skins	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Chinchilla, ditto,.....	ditto	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Coney,.....	hundred	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Deer Skins, Undressed,.....	skin	0 0 1	0 0 0½	
Indian, Half-dressed,.....		0 0 2	0 0 1	
Tanned, Tawed, or any way Dressed,.....		0 0 6	0 0 3	
Dog Skins, in the hair, not Tanned, Tawed, or any way Dressed,.....	dozen	0 0 2	0 0 1	
Dog-fish, Undressed,.....	ditto	0 1 0	0 0 1	
Elk Skins, Undressed,.....	skin	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Ermine, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Ditto, Dressed,.....	dozen	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Fisher, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 4 0	0 2 0	
Fitch, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Fox, Undressed,.....	skin	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Ditto, Tails, Undressed,.....	each	0 0 2	0 0 1	
Goat Skins, Raw or Undressed,.....	dozen	0 0 3	0 0 2	
Ditto, Tanned, Tawed, or any way Dressed,.....	dozen	0 5 0	0 2 6	
Goose, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Hare, Undressed,.....	hundred	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Husse, ditto,.....	dozen	0 3 0	0 1 6	
Kangaroo, ditto,.....	dozen	0 0 2	0 0 1	
Kid Skins, in the hair, Undressed,.....	hundred	0 0 4	0 0 2	
Ditto, Dressed,.....	hundred	0 5 0	0 2 6	

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.		Of and from Brit. Poss.	
	£	s. 0d.	£	s. 0d.
Kid Skins, Dyed or Colored,.....	hundred	£0 10s. 0d.	£0	5s. 0d.
Kolinski, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Lamb Skins, Undressed, in wool,.....	hundred	0 0 4	0 0 2	
Ditto, Tanned, or Tawed,.....		0 5 0	0 2 6	
Ditto, Dyed or Colored,.....		0 10 0	0 5 0	
Ditto, Dressed in Oil,.....		2 0 0	1 0 0	
Leopard, Undressed,.....	skin	0 1 6	0 0 9	
Lion, ditto,.....		0 0 6	0 0 3	
Lynx, ditto,.....		0 0 6	0 0 3	
Martin, ditto,.....		0 0 4	0 0 2	
Tails, Undressed,.....	hundred	0 2 6	0 1 3	
Mink, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Dressed,.....	skin	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Mole, Undressed,.....	hundred	0 3 0	0 1 6	
Musquash, ditto,.....	hundred	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Nutria, ditto,.....	hundred	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Otter,.....	skin	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Ounce,.....		0 0 2	0 0 1	
Panther,.....		0 0 2	0 0 1	
Pelts, all sorts, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Tanned, Tawed, or any way Dressed,.....		0 5 0	0 2 6	
Racoon,.....	dozen	0 1 6	0 0 9	
Sable, Undressed,.....	skin	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Tails or Tips, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 1 6	0 0 9	
Seal, in the hair, not Tanned, Tawed, or any way Dressed, sk. Do. of British taking, imported direct from the fishery, or a British possession,.....	dozen	0 0 0	0 0 1	
dozen		0 0 6	0 0 3	
Sheep, Undressed, in the wool,.....	dozen	0 12 0	0 6 0	
Do. Tanned or Tawed,.....	hundred	0 12 0	0 6 0	
Do. Dressed in Oil,.....		1 0 0	0 10 0	
Squirrel or Calabar, Undressed,.....	hundred	0 3 0	0 1 6	
Do. Tawed,.....		0 5 0	0 2 6	
Do. Tails, Undressed,.....		5 per ct.	2½ per ct.	
Swan, Undressed,.....	skin	0 0 3	0 0 2	
Tiger,.....		0 1 6	0 0 9	
Weazel,.....	dozen	0 0 3	0 0 2	
Wolf, Undressed,.....	dozen	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Tawed,.....	skin	0 5 0	0 2 6	
Wolverings, Undressed,.....		0 0 3	0 0 2	
Skins and Furs, or pieces of skins and furs, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty,.....	for every £100 value	5 0 0	2 10 0	
Skins and Furs, or pieces of skins and furs, tanned, curried, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated or de- scribed, nor otherwise charged with duty,.....	£100 value	10 0 0	5 0 0	
Articles manufactured of skin, or furs,....	for every £100 value	20 per ct.	10 per ct.	
Smalts,.....	pound	0 0 2	0 0 2	
Snuff (see Tobacco)				
Soap, Hard,.....	cwt.	1 10 0	1 0 0	
Soft,.....		1 0 0	0 15 0	
Naples,.....		2 16 0	2 16 0	
Spa Ware,.....		15 per ct.	15 per ct.	
Spelter or Zinc, viz:—Crude in Cakes, and not Rolled or otherwise manufactured,.....	ton	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Rolled, but not otherwise manufactured,.....		2 10 0	2 10 0	
Manufactures of,.....			10 per ct.	
Spermaceti, Fine,.....		25 per ct.	25 per ct.	
Spirits, or Strong Waters, of all sorts, viz:—For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in propor- tion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz:—				

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.			Of and from Brit. Poss.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Being Spirits or Strong Waters, not the produce of any British possessions, and not being sweetened spirits, or spirits mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer,.....gallon	1	2	6	—	—	—
Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of any British possession in America, not being sweetened spirits or spirits so mixed, as aforesaid,.....	0	0	0	0	9	0
Rum, the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, not being sweetened spirits, or spirits so mixed as aforesaid, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Vic. c. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled,.....	0	0	0	0	9	0
Rum Shrub, however sweetened, the produce of and imported from such possessions, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Vic. c. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, or the produce of and imported from any British possession in America,.....	0	0	0	0	9	0
Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except rum, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Vic. c. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, not being sweetened spirits, or spirits so mixed as aforesaid,.....	0	0	0	0	15	0
Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, not being the produce of any British possession in America, nor of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Vic. c. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, sweetened, or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer; and perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only,.....gallon	1	10	0	1	10	0
Cordials, or Strong Waters, (except Rum Shrub,) being the produce of any British possession in America, or of any British possession qualified as aforesaid, sweetened or mixed with any article as aforesaid,.....gallon	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liqueurs, the produce of, and imported from British possessions in America, or of and from any British possession, qualified as aforesaid, not being of greater strength than the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer,.....	0	0	0	0	9	0
Being of greater strength by Sykes' hydrometer, except Rum Shrub,.....	—	—	—	0	13	6
Sponge,.....pound	0	0	6	0	0	1
Spruce,.....barrel	1	0	0	1	0	0
Essence of Spruce, not otherwise described,.....	10	per	ct.	—	—	—
Squills, Dried,.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Not Dried,.....	0	0	6	0	0	6
Starch,.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	5	0
Gum of, Torrifed or Calcined, commonly called British Gum,.....cwt.	0	15	0	0	15	0
Stavesacre,.....cwt.	0	4	0	0	4	0
Steel, Manufactures of,.....	15	per	ct.	15	per	ct.
Ditto, Unwrought,.....	15	per	ct.	—	—	—
Ditto, ditto, of or from a British possession,.....ton	—	—	—	0	1	0
Sticks (see Canes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone in Lumps, not in any manner hewn, slate and marble in rough blocks and slabs, lime stone, flint stones, felspar and stones for potters' use, pebble stones, stones to be used for the purpose of lithography,.....	Free.	—	—	—	—	—
Stone in Blocks, shaped or rough scalped,.....ton	0	2	0	0	0	6
Stone and Slate, hewn,.....ton	0	10	0	0	1	0
Marble, sawn in slabs or otherwise manufactured,.....cwt.	0	3	0	0	1	6
Sticklac,.....cwt.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Straw or Grass, for plating,.....cwt.	0	0	1	0	0	1

Articles.	Of and from For. Countries.			Of and from Brit. Poss		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Succades and Confectionery, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar,.....	0	0	6	0	0	1
Sugar and Molasses, until 5th July, 1843, viz:—Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed Sugar, not being refined,.....	3	3	0	—	—	—
The growth of any B.P. in America, and imported from thence,.....	—	—	—	1	4	0
The growth of any B.P. within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar may be by this Act prohibited, and imported from thence,.....	—	—	—	1	4	0
The growth of any other B.P. within those limits, and imported from thence,.....	—	—	—	1	12	0
Molasses,.....	1	3	9	—	—	—
The produce of, and imported from any B.P.	—	—	—	0	9	0
Refined,.....	8	8	0	8	8	0
Candy, Brown,.....	5	12	0	5	12	0
White,.....	8	8	0	8	8	0
Maple, if accompanied with a certificate of its being the produce of a B.P.	—	—	—	1	4	0
If not accompanied by such certificate, (C.O. 2d February, 1833.).....	3	3	0	—	—	—
Canadian, Maple Sugar, imported from Canada, admitted to entry as the produce of a British plantation, provided it shall be certified by the proper officers of the customs, in the certificate of clearance, that such sugar is the produce of Canada, C.O. 15th March, 1836.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly Crystallized, called "Patent Sugar," chiefly from Demerara, to pay (C.O. 20th June, 1838,).....	8	8	0	8	8	0
Sulphur Impressions,.....	5	per	ct.	5	per	ct.
Swine,.....	0	5	0	0	2	6
Tails (see Skins)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow,.....	0	3	2	0	0	3
Tamarinds,.....	0	0	3	0	0	1
Tapioca,.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Talc,.....	0	10	0	0	2	6
Tar, per last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons,.....	0	2	6	0	0	6
Barbadoes,.....	0	2	6	0	2	6
Tares (Seeds)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarras,.....	0	1	3	0	1	3
Tartaric Acid,.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tea,.....	0	2	1	0	2	1
Teasles,.....	0	0	3	0	0	3
Teeth—Elephants', Sea-cow, Sea-horse, or Sea-Morse,.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Telescopes,.....	15	per	ct.	15	per	ct.
Terra Umbra,.....	0	4	0	0	4	0
Sienna,.....	0	10	0	0	10	0
Japonica and Verde,.....	0	5	0	0	5	0
Thread, not otherwise enumerated or described,.....	10	0	0	5	0	0
Tiles,.....	10	per	ct.	10	per	ct.
Tinical,.....	0	1	0	0	0	6
Tin Ore, and Regulus of,.....	2	10	0	0	10	0
In blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs,.....	0	6	0	0	3	0
Foil,.....	0	0	6	0	0	6
Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated,.....	15	per	ct.	15	per	ct.
Tobacco, Unmanufactured,.....	0	3	0	0	3	0
Snuff,.....	0	6	0	0	6	0
Manufactured, or Segars,.....	0	9	0	0	9	0
Stalks and Flour of Tobacco,.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prohibited.

[Manufactured in the United Kingdom, at or within two miles of any port into which tobacco may be imported, made into shag, roll, or carrot tobacco, drawback upon exportation or shipment as stores, the pound, 2s. 7½d.]

Articles.	Of or from For. Countries.	Of and from Brit. Poss.
Tobacco Pipes of Clay,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Tongues,.....cwt.	£0 10s. 0d.	£0 2s. 6d
Tornsal,.....cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tortoise and Turtle Shell, Unmanufactured,.....pound	0 1 0	0 0 1
Toys, excepting toy and hand-mirrors, on which the plate glass duty will be levied,.....	10 per ct.	10 per ct.
Truffles,.....pound	0 1 0	0 1 0
Turmeric,.....ton	0 5 0	0 0 1
Turnery, not otherwise described,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Turpentine, viz :—Not being of greater value than 9s. per cwt.	0 0 1	0 0 1
From 9s. to 15s. per cwt.....	0 1 0	0 0 3
Above 15s. per cwt.....	0 5 0	0 2 6
Of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus,.....pound	0 0 10	0 0 10
Twine,.....cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Valonea,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Vanilloes,.....pound	0 5 0	0 5 0
Varnish, not otherwise described,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Vases, Ancient, not of stone or marble,.....	1 per ct.	1 per ct.
Vellum,.....skin	0 1 0	0 1 0
Vegetables, not enumerated or described,.....	5 per ct.	2½ per ct.
Verdigris,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Vermicelli and Macaroni,.....pound	0 0 1	0 0 1
Verjuice,.....tun	10 0 0	10 0 0
Vermilion,.....pound	0 0 3	0 0 3
Vinegar,.....tun	18 18 0	18 18 0
Wafers,.....pound	0 0 3	0 0 3
Walnuts,.....bushel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Washing Balls,.....pound	0 0 6	0 0 6
Watches of Gold, Silver, or other metals,.....	10 per ct.	10 per ct.
Water, viz :—Mineral Water,.....gallon	0 0 1	0 0 1
Water, Cologne, (30 not containing more than 1 gallon) flask	0 1 0	0 1 0
Wax, Bees',.....cwt.	0 2 0	0 1 0
Do. do. in any degree bleached,.....	1 0 0	0 10 0
Do. Myrtle do.....	0 2 0	0 1 0
Do. Sealing Wax,.....	15 per ct.	15 per ct.
Weld,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Whalefins, British taking, and imported direct from the fishery, or from any British possession in a British ship,.....	0 0 0	1 0 0
Otherwise taken, from and after the 5th July, 1842, until the 5th July, 1843,.....ton	95 0 0	—
Otherwise taken, from and after the 5th July, 1843,.....cwt.	20 per ct.	20 per ct.
Whipcord,.....pound	0 0 6	0 0 6
Wine, viz :—The produce of the Cape of Good Hope, or the territories or dependencies thereof, and imported directly from thence,.....gallon	—	0 2 9
French,.....	0 5 6	
Canary,.....	0 5 6	
Madeira,.....	0 5 6	
Portugal,.....	0 5 6	
Rhenish,.....	0 5 6	
Spanish,.....	0 5 6	
Other Sorts,.....	0 5 6	
[The full duties on wine are drawn back upon re-exportation or shipment as stores.]		
Lees, subject to the same duty as wine, but no drawback is allowed on the lees of wine exported.		
Wood,.....ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wood and Timber—		
Timber or Wood—Not being deals, battens, boards, staves, handspikes, oars, lathwood, or other timber or wood, sawn, split or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not being timber or wood otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th October, 1843,.....the load of 50 cubic feet	1 10 0	0 1 0

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Of or from For. Countries.</i>	<i>Of and from Brit. Poss.</i>
Timber or Wood—From and after the 10th October, 1843,....	1 5 0	0 1 0
—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split, and not otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th October, 1842, until the 10th October, 1843, the load of 50 cubic feet,	1 18 0	0 0 2 0
Ditto, from and after the 10th October, 1843,.....	1 12 0	0 0 2 0

Or, in lieu of the duties hereinbefore imposed upon wood by the load, according to the cubic content, the importer may have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering battens, batten-ends, boards, deals, deal-ends, and plank, by tale, if of, or from, foreign countries, according to the following dimensions, viz:—

	FROM AND AFTER <i>Not above 1½ inch in thickness.</i>	OCT. 10, 1842. <i>Above 1½ inch, and not above 2½.</i>
Battens and Batten-ends, not above 7 inches in width.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not above 6 feet in length,.....the 120	1 16 7	3 13 2
Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length,.....the 120	2 14 10	5 9 9
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	3 13 2	7 6 4
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	4 11 5	19 2 10
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	5 9 9	10 19 6
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	6 8 0	2 16 0
Boards, Deals, Deal-ends, and Plank, not above 9½ inches in width.		

	<i>Not above 1½ inch in thickness.</i>	<i>Above 1½ inch, and not above 3½.</i>
Not above 6 feet in length,.....the 120	2 18 8	5 17 4
Above 6 and not above 9,.....	4 8 0	8 16 0
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	5 17 4	11 14 8
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	7 6 8	14 13 4
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	8 16 0	17 12 0
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	10 5 4	20 10 8
Not above 6 feet in length. Above 9½ inches, and not above 11½ in width,.....the 120	3 11 0	7 2 0
Above 6 and not above 9,.....	5 6 6	10 13 0
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	7 2 0	14 4 0
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	8 17 6	17 15 0
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	10 13 0	21 6 0
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	12 8 6	24 17 0

	FROM AND AFTER <i>Not above 1½ inch in thickness.</i>	OCT. 10, 1843. <i>Above 1½ inch, and not above 2½.</i>
Battens and Batten-ends, not above 7 inches in width.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not above 6 feet in length,.....the 120	1 10 10	3 1 7
Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length,.....the 120	2 6 2	4 12 5
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	3 1 7	6 3 2
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	3 17 0	7 14 0
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	4 12 5	9 4 10
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	5 7 9	10 15 7
Boards, Deals, Deal-ends, and Plank, not above 9½ inches in width.		

	<i>Not above 1½ inch in thickness.</i>	<i>Above 1½ inch, and not above 3½.</i>
Not above 6 feet in length,.....the 120	2 9 5	4 18 10
Above 6 and not above 9,.....	3 14 1	7 8 3
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	4 18 10	9 17 8
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	6 3 6	12 7 1
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	7 8 3	14 16 6
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	8 12 11	17 5 11
Not above 6 feet in length. Above 9½ inches and not above 11½ in width,.....the 120	2 19 10	5 19 7
Above 6 and not above 9,.....	4 6 8	8 19 5
Above 9 and not above 12,.....	5 19 7	11 19 2
Above 12 and not above 15,.....	7 9 6	14 19 6
Above 15 and not above 18,.....	8 19 5	17 18 9
Above 18 and not above 21,.....	10 9 4	20 18 7

Articles.	Of or from		Of and from																																			
	For.	Countries.	Brit.	Poss.																																		
	£	Ss. 0d.	£	2s. 0d																																		
Staves,.....load of 50 cubic feet	1	0	0	0																																		
Birch, Hewn, not exceeding 3 feet in length, nor exceeding 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels for the use of the fisheries, load of 50 c. feet	0	1	0	0																																		
Fire Wood,.....per fathom, 216 feet	0	10	0	Free.																																		
Handspikes, not exceeding 7 feet in length,.....the 120	1	0	0	0																																		
Exceeding 7 feet,.....the 120	2	0	0	0																																		
Hoops, not exceeding 7½ feet in length,.....thousand	0	2	0	0																																		
Not exceeding 9 feet in length,.....thousand	0	3	0	0																																		
Exceeding 9 feet in length,.....thousand	0	5	0	0																																		
Knees under 5 inches square,.....the 120	0	10	0	0																																		
5 inch and under 8 inch,.....	2	0	0	0																																		
Lath Wood, .....per fathom, 216 cubic feet	2	0	0	0																																		
Oars,.....the 120	7	10	0	0																																		
Spars or Poles, under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter,.....the 120	1	0	0	0																																		
22 feet in length, and upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter,.....the 120	2	0	0	0																																		
All lengths, 4 inches and under 6 inches in diameter,.....	4	0	0	0																																		
Spokes for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet in length,.....thousand	2	0	0	0																																		
Exceeding 2 feet in length,.....	4	0	0	0																																		
Teak,.....load	0	10	0	0																																		
Billet or Brushwood used for stowage,.....£100 value	5	0	0	0																																		
Wood Planed, or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, and not particularly enumerated, nor otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th Oct. 1842, until 10th Oct. '43, and Ditto, from and after the 10th October, 1843, 7½d. per ft., and Woods—Amaboyna, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Blackwood, ton Mahogany and Rosewood, imported from the Bay of Honduras, or the Musquito shore,.....ton Cedar, Ebony, King, Olive Wood, and Satin,..... Lignumvitæ,..... Braziletto,..... Boxwood,..... Beef, Speckled, Sweet, Santa Maria, and Zebra Wood,..... Brazil Wood,..... Tulip Wood,..... Bar, Cam, Log, Nicaragua, Red, or Guinea, Sapan, and Saunders Red,..... Yellow Saunders,..... Walnut,..... Wool, Alpaca, and the Llama tribe,..... Wool, Beaver,..... Cut and Combed ditto,..... Coney,..... Cotton Wool, or Waste of Cotton Wool,..... Goats' Wool or Hair,..... Hares',..... Sheep or Lambs, not being of the value of 1s. the lb. thereof, Ditto, being of the value of 1s. the lb., or upwards,..... Woollens—Manufactures of Wool, not being goats' wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty,..... Articles of manufactures of wool, not goats' wool, or wool mixed with cotton, wholly or part made up, not otherwise charged with duty,..... Yarns,—Cable Yarns,..... Raw Linen,..... Worsted,..... Camel or Mohair,..... Zaffre,.....	10	per	ct.	5	per	ct.	15	per	ct.	20	per	ct.	10	per	ct.	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

BRITISH TARIFF, ETC.—Continued.

Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, exported from the United Kingdom to foreign parts :—

	£	s.	d.
Coal, Culm, Cinders, in a foreign ship,.....ton	0	4	0
Coal, in a British ship, viz :—Not being small coal,.....	0	2	0
Small Coal, that is to say, coals which shall have been screened through a riddle or screen, the bars of which are not in any part thereof more than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch asunder, and culm,.....	0	1	0
Clay and China Stone,.....cwt.	0	0	3
Cement, Stone, and Flint, (except for ballast,) ground and unground,....cwt.	0	0	6
Wools and Skins,.....	0	1	0
Manufactures, or pretended manufactures, slightly wrought up, so as that the same may be reduced to and made use of as wool again; mattresses or beds stuffed with combed wool, or wool fit for combing or carding,	0	1	0

TARIFF OF BRAZIL.

FREEMAN HUNT, Esq. :—Sir—Having observed in the number of your Magazine and Commercial Review for the month of September, an article entitled “Tariff of Importation of Brazil,” I beg leave to state that the per centage duty on the fixed value, as stated page 295, on flour from wheat, ought to be 15 per cent, and not 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as stated; and by this you will observe that the most important item of export from the United States to the empire of Brazil is not so much affected. Taking the liberty of requesting the insertion of this correction in the next number of your Review,

I remain, your most obedient subscriber,

LUIZ HENRIQUE FERREIRA D'AGUIAR,

New York, Sept. 2, 1842.

Brazilian Consul-General.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

SKETCH OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1841.

We have received from the Treasury Department a copy of the annual report which has just been printed. This report is made (annually) in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1820, and provides for the obtaining “accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States.” The present report contains the usual statements, viz :—General and summary statements of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise imported and exported to different countries—General and summary statements of the quantity and value of domestic produce exported—A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States—A statement exhibiting the number, national character, &c., of the foreign vessels which entered into the United States—A general statement of the number of American and foreign vessels cleared from the United States, exhibiting also the number, national character, &c., of the foreign vessels which cleared from the United States—A statement of the aggregate of the foreign tonnage which entered into and cleared from the United States—A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and of each state and territory—And statements of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered each district from foreign countries, and cleared from each district for foreign countries.

In anticipation of the regular summary statements, which we shall publish as usual, (in a future number of the magazine,) we have made the following sketch of the commerce and navigation of the United States for 1841.

The imports for the commercial year ending 30th September, 1841, amounted to \$127,946,177; of which there was imported in American vessels \$113,221,877, and in foreign vessels \$14,724,300. The exports during the year amounted to \$121,851,803; of which 106,382,000 were of domestic, and \$15,469,081 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles \$82,569,389 were exported in American vessels, and \$23,813,333 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles \$12,239,249 were exported in American vessels, and \$3,229,832 in foreign vessels. 1,631,909 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,634,156 tons of American shipping cleared from the ports of the United States; 736,444 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 36,849 tons cleared during the same period:—

The registered tonnage is stated at.....	\$945,803.42
Enrolled and licensed tonnage at.....	1,107,067.88
Fishing vessels at.....	77,873.37

Making a total of..... 2,130,744.67

Of the registered and enrolled tonnage as above stated, there were employed in the whale fishery,..... \$157,405.17

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1841, is stated at 64,302.40 registered, and 54,591.31 enrolled—total tons and hundredths, 118,893.71.

Imports—The value of the imports from foreign countries into the United States in 1841 is as follows:—

Free of duty,.....	\$66,019,731
Paying duties ad valorem,.....	34,610,642
Paying specific duties,.....	27,315,804

Making a total as before stated of..... 127,946,177

The value of merchandise paying specific duties imported into the United States in American vessels in 1841 amounted to.....	\$23,700,022
The value of merchandise paying ad valorem duties to.....	30,525,629
The value of merchandise free of duty to.....	58,996,226

Total in American vessels,..... 113,221,877

The value of merchandise paying specific duties, imported into the United States in foreign vessels in 1841, amounted to.....	3,615,782
The value of merchandise in foreign vessels paying ad valorem duties, to.....	4,085,013
The value of merchandise in foreign vessels free of duty, to.....	7,023,505

Total in foreign vessels,..... 14,724,300

Exports—The value of foreign merchandise exported in 1841 amounted to \$15,469,081; of which \$3,632,385 was entitled to drawback, and \$11,836,696 not entitled to drawback. The domestic exports of the United States in 1841 amounted, as before stated, to \$106,382,722 as follows:—

Products of the Sea, embracing Fisheries,.....	\$2,846,851
“ of the Forest—Skins, Furs, &c.....	993,262
“ “ Ginseng,.....	437,245
“ “ Wood,.....	4,837,345
Agriculture—Product of Animals,.....	4,360,180
“ Vegetable Food, Breadstuffs, &c.....	12,377,282
“ Tobacco,.....	12,576,703
“ Cotton,.....	54,330,341
“ All other agricultural products,.....	103,441
Total of Manufactures,.....	13,523,072

For a table of the value of the imports and exports of each state and territory in 1841, see *Merchants' Magazine* for September, 1842, vol. 7, no. 3, page 286.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF NEW ORLEANS FOR 1842.

The commerce of New Orleans, embracing the imports, exports, and monthly arrivals of shipping, &c., is made up to the 31st of August in each year. From the annual statement of the New Orleans Price Current, Commercial Intelligencer, and Merchants' Transcript, we have compiled the following statements for the year 1842, commencing on the 1st of September, 1841, and ending on the 31st of August, 1842. For similar statements for ten years, from 1831 to 1841, we refer our readers to the Merchants' Magazine for November, 1841, volume v. no. 5, pp. 471 to 478, inclusive.

1.—Exports of Cotton and Tobacco from New Orleans for one year, from the 1st of September, 1841, to the 31st of August, 1842.

Whither Exported.	Bales of Cotton.	Hhds. of Tobacco.
Liverpool,.....	393,990	6,930
London,.....	38	7,212
Glasgow and Greenock,.....	15,574	.....
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.....	10,740	6,827
Cork, Belfast, &c.....	1,108	.....
Havre,.....	161,103	4,037
Bordeaux,.....	2,247	1,004
Marseilles,.....	16,992	1,933
Nantz,.....	2,930	.....
Cette and Rouen,.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam,.....	584	1,138
Rotterdam and Ghent,.....	2,907	1,882
Bremen,.....	6,369	8,997
Antwerp, &c.....	5,209	3,690
Hamburg,.....	5,678	3,401
Gottenburg,.....	286	946
Spain and Gibraltar,.....	78	7,204
West Indies,.....	12,818	981
Genoa, Trieste, &c.....	10,610	550
Other foreign ports,.....	174	516
New York,.....	31,215	7,090
Boston,.....	54,062	2,351
Providence, R. I.....	1,910	.....
Philadelphia,.....	2,846	936
Baltimore,.....	1,703	208
Portsmouth,.....	2,658	.....
Other coastwise ports,.....	3,716	225
Western States,.....	1,722	.....
TOTAL,.....	749,267	68,058

2.—Exports of Sugar and Molasses from New Orleans, (up the river excepted,) for one year from the 1st September, 1841, to the 31st of August, 1842.

Whither Exported.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
	Hogsheads.	Barrels.	Hogsheads.	Barrels.
New York,.....	13,620	405	6,377	23,525
Philadelphia,.....	4,170	438	882	2,169
Charleston, S. C.....	614	2	270	3,311
Savannah,.....	313	...	...	886
Providence and Bristol,.....	...	...	345	347
Boston,.....	212	58	411	3,208
Baltimore,.....	6,504	288	826	11,842
Norfolk,.....	364	...	...	1,242
Richmond and Petersburg, Va... 1,419	1,419	56	11	2,843
Alexandria, D. C.....	539	...	192	934
Mobile,.....	759	102	...	4,190
Apalachicola and Pensacola,....	517	548	...	1,290
Other ports,.....	303	335	...	1,378
TOTAL,.....	29,334	2,232	9,314	57,165

3.—Exports of Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Lead, Whiskey, and Corn, from New Orleans, from 1st of September, 1841, to the 31st of August, 1842.

Destina.	FLOUR. Barrels.	PORK. Barrels.	BACON. Hhds.	LARD. Kegs.	BEEF. Barrels.	LEAD. Pigs.	WHISKEY Barrels.	CORN. Sacks.
New York,...	79,471	72,671	4,221	132,848	601	226,456	5,986	90,283
Boston,.....	74,715	71,254	1,657	94,870	1,762	115,924	757	154,862
Philadelphia,	446	10,165	1,451	19,099	246	50,937	52	4,085
Baltimore,...	394	9,336	1,597	13,134	354	10,929	4,364	2,646
Charleston,...	1,150	2,700	2,462	4,862	154	.....	2,425	7,408
Oth. Coastw.	17,856	8,533	2,413	4,335	828	.....	12,207	64,731
Cuba,.....	23,867	237	302	74,847	135	.....	.....	.....
Oth. Foreign	73,596	12,220	376	97,413	2,181	43,637	960	27,212
TOTAL,....	271,495	187,116	14,479	441,408	6,261	447,883	26,751	351,227

In the above, the exports to Mobile, &c., via the Pontchartrain railroad, are not included. Also, vessels reported in the clearances as having provisions and merchandise.

4.—Comparative Arrivals, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton and Tobacco at New Orleans, for ten years; from September 1st to August 31st.

Years.	COTTON—BALES.			TOBACCO—HOGSHEADS.		
	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1841-42.....	740,155	749,267	4,428	67,555	68,058	2,255
1840-41.....	822,870	821,288	14,490	53,170	54,667	2,758
1839-40.....	954,445	949,320	17,867	43,827	40,436	4,409
1838-39.....	578,514	579,179	10,308	28,153	30,852	1,294
1837-38.....	742,720	738,313	9,570	37,588	35,555	3,834
1836-37.....	605,813	588,969	20,678	28,501	35,821	3,857
1835-36.....	495,442	490,495	4,586	50,555	41,634	10,456
1834-35.....	536,172	536,991	3,649	35,059	33,801	1,821
1833-34.....	467,984	461,026	4,082	25,871	25,210	717
1832-33.....	403,833	410,524	816	20,627	23,637	1,203

5.—Statement showing the Receipts of the Principal Articles at New Orleans from the interior, during the year commencing 1st of September, 1841, and ending 31st August, 1842, with their estimated average and total value.

	Amount.	Average.	Value.
Apples,.....	26,443	\$1 75	\$46,274
Bacon, assorted,.....	13,382	20 00	267,640
Bacon, assorted,.....	123	10 00	1,230
Bacon Hams,.....	9,220	25 00	230,500
Bacon, in bulk,.....	1,288,100	2 1/2	22,542
Bagging,.....	60,307	13 00	783,991
Bale Rope,.....	63,307	7 00	443,149
Beans,.....	10,993	2 00	21,986
Butter,.....	11,791	4 60	47,164
Butter,.....	284	12 00	3,408
Beeswax,.....	343	30 00	10,290
Beeswax,.....	3,300	23	699
Beef,.....	17,445	4 75	82,863
Beef, Dried,.....	60,800	6	3,648
Buffalo Robes,.....	3,122	50 00	156,100
Cotton,.....	740,155	33 00	24,425,115
Corn Meal,.....	6,023	1 25	7,528
Corn, in ear,.....	240,675	50	120,038
Corn, Shelled,.....	338,709	70	237,096
Cheese,.....	2,710	14 00	37,940
Candles,.....	3,593	4 00	14,372
Cider,.....	1,130	3 00	3,390
Coal, Western,.....	110,583	50	55,292
Dried Apples and Peaches,.....	1,978	2 00	3,956
Feathers,.....	1,737	6 00	10,422
Flaxseed,.....	799	12 00	9,588
Flour,.....	439,688	5 00	2,198,440

STATEMENT, ETC.—Continued.	Amount.	Average.	Value.
Furs,.....boxes	.....	.....	250,000
Furs,.....bundles	.....	.....
Hemp,.....bundles	1,211	15 00	18,165
Hides,.....	26,169	1 25	32,461
Hay,.....bundles	20,166	3 25	65,540
Iron, pig,.....tons	322	22 00	7,084
Lard,.....hogsheads	74	50 00	3,700
Lard,.....barrels	18,207	12 00	218,484
Lard,.....kegs	366,694	2 50	916,735
Leather,.....bundles	940	18 00	16,920
Lime, Western,.....barrels	830	50	415
Lead,.....pigs	472,556	2 20	1,039,623
Lead, Bar,.....keg and boxes	1,084	12 00	13,008
Lead, White,.....kegs	592	2 00	1,184
Molasses, (estimated crop,).....hogsheads	35,000	13 00	450,000
Oats,.....barrels	63,281	60	337,969
Onions,.....barrels	3,338	2 00	66,676
Oil, Linseed,.....barrels	305	35 00	10,675
Oil, Castor,.....barrels	3,666	50 00	183,300
Peach Brandy,.....barrels	267	18 00	4,806
Potatoes,.....barrels	26,201	1 50	39,302
Pork,.....barrels	244,442	6 00	1,422,252
Pork,.....hogsheads	946	20 00	18,920
Pork, in bulk,.....pounds	4,051,800	2½	101,295
Porter and Ale,.....barrels	514	8 00	4,112
Packing Yarn,.....reels	1,888	4 00	4,552
Rum,.....barrels	1,009	9 00	9,081
Skins, Deer,.....packs	3,219	10 00	32,194
Skins, Bear,.....packs	.....	.....	2,500
Shot,.....kegs	3,416	15 00	51,240
Soap,.....boxes	1,932	3 00	5,796
Staves,.....	1,800,000	25 00	35,000
Sugar, (estimated crop,).....hogsheads	90,000	40 00	3,600,000
Spanish Moss,.....bales	1,756	7 00	12,192
Tallow,.....barrels	5,071	15 00	76,065
Tobacco, Leaf,.....hogsheads	54,855	39 00	2,136,645
Tobacco, Strips,.....hogsheads	12,000	125 00	1,500,000
Tobacco, Chewing,.....kegs and boxes	3,618	15 00	54,270
Tobacco,.....bales	3,298	2 50	8,245
Twine,.....bundles and boxes	1,079	10 00	10,790
Vinegar,.....barrels	521	3 00	1,563
Whiskey,.....barrels	63,345	6 00	360,070
Window Glass,.....boxes	2,761	4 00	11,044
Wheat,.....barrels and sacks	134,886	2 50	337,215
Other various articles, estimated at.....	.....	.....	3,000,000

TOTAL VALUE,.....\$45,716,045

6.—Monthly Arrivals of Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schooners, and Steamboats, from 1st September, 1841, to 31st August, 1842.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schooners.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Steamboats.</i>
September,.....	15	8	6	17	46	59
October,.....	58	9	34	17	118	150
November,.....	110	19	34	41	204	221
December,.....	72	27	34	45	178	291
January,.....	47	24	35	56	162	265
February,.....	51	17	25	38	131	219
March,.....	61	26	25	28	140	227
April,.....	52	21	21	27	121	195
May,.....	71	21	24	18	134	183
June,.....	35	18	15	16	84	136
July,.....	17	2	17	11	47	105
August,.....	10	6	9	13	38	81
TOTAL,.....	599	198	279	327	1,403	2,132

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF RIO DE JANEIRO,

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Luiz Henrique Ferreira d'Aguiar, the intelligent consul-general to the United States from Brazil, for the following statement of the exports, imports, navigation, and revenue of Rio Janeiro, and also the revenues of the whole empire of Brazil for a series of years.

Leading Imports.	Total Imports.		From the United States.	
	1840.	1841.	1840.	1841.
Candles, Sperm,.....boxes	5,497	6,838	3,857	2,769
Candles, Tallow,.....boxes	11,063	16,239	150	160
Cordage,.....packs	4,779	5,302	954	1,336
Flour,.....barrels	166,535	229,155	157,927	207,583
Haberdashery,.....packages	1,919	2,834	56	180
Hams,.....casks	2,404	3,021	30	9
Hams, Loose,.....	10,056	11,685	5,086	5,664
Lumber,.....feet	371,135	1,370,053	371,137	1,368,551
Manufactures of Cotton,.....packages	28,637	36,130	6,169	8,961
“ of Linen,.....packages	4,059	3,745	43	30
“ of Silk,.....packages	741	1,444	198	141
“ of Wool,.....packages	4,343	5,568	1	10
Mess Beef,.....barrels	600	1,277	91	833
Mess Pork,.....barrels	1,333	1,530	251	960
Oil, Fish,.....gallons	30,300	298,440	4,200	104,041
Pepper,.....bags	792	749	743	649
Rosin,.....barrels	5,495	7,456	5,311	7,428
Pitch,.....barrels	1,184	1,897	175	672
Soap,.....boxes	49,619	42,898	3,110	1,618
Tar,.....barrels	1,656	2,910	19	180
Tea,.....packages	1,879	2,602	1,374	2,031
Turpentine,.....barrels	244	79	243	78
Wheat,.....sacks	3,983	8,554	50	250

Leading Exports.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Coffee,.....arobes	3,148,670	3,908,255	4,358,925	5,319,005	5,069,575
Sugar,.....cases	17,598	19,996	17,627	13,499	10,465
Hides,.....	141,782	192,710	141,492	194,506	152,548
Horns,.....	262,307	405,792	233,094	278,441	310,853
Half-tanned Hides,.....	4,306	8,330	12,780	13,573	22,100
Rice,.....bags	25,401	14,737	29,112	19,989	18,788
Rum,.....pipes	3,645	5,427	3,397	3,407	2,176
Tapioca,.....barrels	2,006	523	473	1,382	3,088
Tobacco,.....rolls	18,115	24,119	23,493	28,760	28,078
Rose Wood,....dozen planks	611	506	1,016	841	1,202
Oleo Wood,.....do.	.....	.....	.....	152	183

Navigation.—Commercial arrivals and departures, coastwise and foreign, during the year 1841, compared with those of four preceding years :—

Year.	Coastwise Arrivals.		Departures.		Foreign Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Vess.	Tonnage.	Vess.	Tonnage.	Vess.	Tonnage.	Vess.	Tonna.
1837.....	1820...	120,832	1932...	141,562	700...	143,909	667...	140,649
1838.....	1870...	136,353	1876...	148,427	789...	169,277	851...	185,808
1839.....	1864...	134,904	2007...	167,274	842...	181,855	845...	203,117
1840.....	1947...	135,360	1931...	144,153	842...	182,352	816...	215,752
1841.....	1815...	123,360	1929...	139,501	915...	206,160	867...	270,651

Revenue.—Revenues of the customs and consulado of Rio de Janeiro :—

Year.	Cust.	Ho.—reis.	Consula.—reis.	Year.	Cust.	Ho.—reis.	Consula.—reis.		
1837.....	4,066	305,251	1,247	063,215	1840.....	6,953	670,645	1,909	684,369
1838.....	5,155	000,341	1,610	318,527	1841.....	7,618	871,180	1,837	414,148
1839.....	5,952	233,031	1,795	344,299	1842				

Coffee exported from the port of Rio Janeiro :—1820, arobes, 487,500; 1825, arro., 912,550; 1830, arro., 1,958,925; 1835, arro., 3,135,825; 1840, arro., 5,319,005.

Revenues of the Customs and Consulados of the Empire of Brazil.

Year.	Cust. Ho.—reis.	Consula.—reis.	Year.	Cust. Ho.—reis.	Consula.—reis.
1836-37	8,010 : 317,000	2,757 : 571,000	1838-39	9,966 : 259,000	3,505 : 339,000
1837-38	7,245 : 203,000	2,871 : 160,000	1839-40	10,610 : 087,000	3,461 : 732,000

THE BOOK TRADE.

1.—*A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for Raising Water, Ancient and Modern*; with Observations on Various Subjects connected with the Mechanic Arts, including the Progressive Development of the Steam Engine, &c. &c. In five books; illustrated by nearly three hundred engravings. By THOMAS EW BANK. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 582. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1842.

This is, we believe, the only volume ever published, embracing an account of all the contrivances employed in different ages by different people for raising water, whether for domestic, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or other purposes. Mr. Ewbank, the author, has devoted several years to the collection of works and materials; and in the preparation of this volume has evinced a remarkable degree of industry, and the most patient and untiring research. "Every individual device has of course not been described, but every class or species is noticed, with such examples of each as will enable the general reader to comprehend the principle and action of all." The first book is devoted to primitive and ancient devices for raising water; the second to machines for raising water by the pressure of the atmosphere; the third to machines for raising water by compressure, independently of atmospheric influence; the fourth to machines, chiefly of modern invention, including early applications of steam for that purpose; the fifth and last book embraces a variety of novel devices, with an account of syphons, cocks, valves, &c. It is really one of the most remarkable publications connected with mechanical philosophy that has ever fallen under our observation, and cannot fail of interesting the ingenious mechanic or the miscellaneous reader who possesses a large and liberal curiosity for mechanical science or general information. The engravings, the letter-press, and indeed the work in its entire mechanical appearance, will not suffer by comparison with the handsomest works of this class emanating from the British press.

2.—*Johnsoniana; or, Supplement to Boswell*: being Anecdotes and Sayings of SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D. Edited by J. WILSON CROKER. 12mo. pp. 529 Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. 1842.

This is a very interesting collection of the sayings and doings of that giant of English literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson. The volume contains a great number of anecdotes, gathered from the writings of nearly one hundred of his contemporaries, embracing many of the most distinguished literary characters of the age in which he lived; which, together with Boswell's singularly minute biography, completes as it were the intellectual and moral portrait of Johnson. Taken by themselves alone, these "*ana*" claim a place with the best books of that popular description in our own or any other language. They form one of the richest collections of materials for thinking to be found in the wide range of British literature. The present edition, the first American, is embellished with several portraits, among which is a full-length of the "great observed of all observers." It is, in our judgment, one of the most amusing and agreeable works reproduced in this country for a long time.

3.—*Models of English Literature*; for the Use of Colleges and Academies. Baltimore: John Murphy. 1842.

The selections in prose and verse, narrative, descriptive, oratorical, moral and didactic, &c., embraced in this volume, are generally made in good taste; and the writer professes to have guarded against a sectarian spirit, which would tend to destroy the harmony that should ever be preserved among students. This is true, in the main; there is, however, in one of the articles the assumption of a doctrine, that one denomination of Christians, at least, do not consider either reasonable or scriptural. On the whole, however, we consider it one of the best compilations of English literature, for the purpose proposed in the title-page, extant.

- 4.—*A History of the Life of Edward the Black Prince, and of Various Events connected therewith, which occurred during the reign of Edward III. King of England.* By G. P. R. JAMES. From the second edition, complete in two volumes. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. 1842.

Not only is the trite saying that "truth is stranger than fiction" true, but it is equally true that it is frequently much more interesting than fiction, and excites more forcibly the imagination and the heart. It is especially so in reference to the book before us, in which Mr. James, while handling a subject purely historical, has succeeded in making a work possessing as much interest for the general reader as any of his much-admired novels. It is true that the author had great advantages in the subject and time he has chosen. The time embraces the culmination of chivalry—when the spirit was most brilliant and most refined—when, as if conscious of its coming decline, it flashed up with renewed ardor, and showered a blaze of glory around the system which should illuminate it after its decay. A subject could not of course be found more interesting in the long range of history. The Black Prince was the impersonation of all knightly qualities and accomplishments, and one of the best representatives that ever lived of that institution with which is associated all our ideas of the romance of the past. As might be expected, the character of the youthful hero of Cressy and Poitiers suffers none in the hands of Mr. James.

- 5.—*The History of the Reformation of the Church of England.* By GILBERT BURNET, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Salisbury. With the Collection of Records, and a Copious Index, revised and corrected, with Additional Notes and a Preface, by the Rev. E. NARES, D.D., late Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. With a frontispiece, and twenty-three engraved portraits. 4 vols. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The character of Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation as a standard work and valuable historical authority, is so well known that it would be a work of supererogation on our part to attempt to add any testimonial to its intrinsic and undisputed excellence. But, in justice to the publishers, we must say that it is got up in a manner so creditable to the typography of the American press, that the most prejudiced advocate of English editions of standard literature would be induced to give it the preference to any other copy of the work (so far as we know) extant. The corrections of Dr. Nares, whose distinct preface points out and explains to readers in general the particular character of the publication, renders it the most accurate, as it is the most beautiful edition ever published.

- 6.—*The Book of the Navy*; comprising a General History of the American Marine; of all the most celebrated Naval Battles, from the Declaration of Independence to the Present Time. Compiled from the best authorities. By JOHN FROST, A.M. Embellished with numerous engravings, from original drawings, by WILLIAM CROOME, etc. 8vo. pp. 344. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1842.

Mr. Frost has in this handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated volume brought together, in an agreeable manner, a sketch of the early history of our navy, the naval campaigns during the war of the American revolution, the French war of 1798, and the last war with England, which contributed so much to the fame and glory of our country. In recounting the events of that war, Mr. Frost has avoided a one-sided-self-glorifying view of the achievements of our navy and the brave spirits who commanded; and while justice is done to the valor and patriotism of the naval heroes of the Republic, the claims of the "enemy in war" to like qualities are not depreciated.

- 7.—*Introduction to the Science of Government*; and Compend of the Constitutional and Civil Jurisprudence of the United States; with a Brief Treatise on Political Economy. By ANDREW W. YOUNG. Rochester: William Alling. 1842.

This work has reached the eighth edition since 1839. It is designed for the use of families and schools. Briefly and clearly elucidating the principles of government, and explaining the nature and character of that of the United States, and our civil jurisprudence, it commends itself to a kingdom whose people are the sovereigns who make the laws which are to govern them. The treatise on political economy is intended rather to teach the elementary principles than to settle questions on which the most eminent statesmen and economists are divided. Hence the arguments for the protective and the free-trade principles are stated with fairness and candor; without an attempt to decide on the correctness of either policy.

- 8.—*The History of Fiction*. By JOHN DUNLOP. 2 vols. pp. 452, 453. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. 1842.

We should never allow ourselves, as Americans, to cherish the least ill feeling towards the publishers of this country for occasionally transplanting a flower from the ever-blooming garden of literature into our soil. Messrs. Carey & Hart much rather deserve our unlimited praise for the spirit they manifest in laying English works of merit open before the American public. The work before us evinces an immensity of research, as well as indefatigable care and attention. As far as we can possibly judge, with our limited knowledge, we should say that it is complete. The author enumerates in as easy and familiar a style as such a subject well admits of, all the works of fiction from the *beginning* up to the present time, that have outlived their birth. Of the most interesting, and of such as have had a decided influence upon the writings of later times, he gives faithful analyses, most of which contain all that is really worth remembering of the whole works, besides being so put together as to be very interesting. Special care is bestowed upon those works which serve to illustrate particular historical periods. The value of the work to *belles-lettres* men is inestimable; and we think it will not be long before every library that pretends to any completeness in that kind of works will be enriched by a copy.

- 9.—*Elements of Chemistry, including the most recent Discoveries and Applications of the Science to Medicine and Pharmacy, and to the Arts*. By ROBERT KANE, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, Member of the Society of Pharmacy of Paris, and of the German Pharmaceutical Society, &c. &c. &c. An American edition, with Additions and Corrections; and Arranged for the use of the Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Medical Schools of the United States, by JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of New York, formerly Professor of Physical Science and Physiology in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, Member of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 704. New York: Harper & Brothers.

One of the most important, and at the same time difficult, things in writing an elementary work, is to make it interesting to the young student. Such works are, for the most part, proverbially dry and tedious to beginners. If we have judged rightly, Dr. Kane's very able text book will not be found liable to this objection, but, on the contrary, full of interest; and this arises from his having so completely prepared the mind of the student for the details of the science by his introductory chapters, and the clear and forcible manner in which those details are afterwards presented. The greatest accuracy in such a work is extremely important, and this is insured by Professor Draper's revision. He has also made some valuable additions of his own.

- 10.—*The Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion*. Edited by NATHAN HALE, Jr. Vol. 1, January to July, 1842. 8vo. pp. 284. Boston and New York: Bradbury, Soden & Co.

This is certainly the most beautifully printed serial of the day, and among the various journals devoted to light and fashionable literature, we are not acquainted with one that can with any show of justice lay claim to precedence on the score of literary composition. The present volume contains original contributions from our Minister at the Court of St. James, Edward Everett, and his brother, Alexander Everett, Channing, Story, Hawthorn, Willis, and other eminent writers. The engravings (to say nothing of the fashion plates, the only item of bad taste in the work,) are on the whole the best we have seen connected with American periodical literature.

- 11.—*Breakfast Table Science; or the Philosophy of Common Things*. Written expressly for the amusement and instruction of young people. By J. H. WRIGHT. New York: Alexander V. Blake. 1842.

This little volume contains a variety of familiar dialogues, explaining in an agreeable and attractive manner, the philosophy of common every-day things; and there is little reason to apprehend that a child who opens this book, and runs his eye over the quaint and ingenious table of contents, will lay it aside before he is sufficiently interested to make him keep the book and read it through. It is admirably adapted to aid in that most important of all instruction—home education—and render it pleasant and delightful.

☞ A number of notices of new books are crowded out, but will appear in our next.