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HUNT'S

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1855.

Art. I.—TRADE AND COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR 1855.

IN former volumes of this Magazine, under the heading of "COMMERCIAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES," we have given a complete history of the City of New York, with full tabular statements showing the rise and progress of her Trade and Commerce, from the earliest settlement on Manhattan Island to the date the articles were written. We do not propose now to recapitulate the facts then published, but simply to give the leading features of the trade and commerce of the city for the past year, in comparison with the same items for a few previous years, and thus to bring down our tabular statements to the opening of the current year.

The year 1854 has been in many aspects remarkable for commercial distress and embarrassments. It opened amid general doubt and uncertainty. A dark cloud hung over Europe, although there were many who did not believe in a general war. The speculations which had been carried on during the previous year were suspended, and thus, even while the surface of commercial affairs was unruffled, an under current of anxiety created a marked indisposition to engage in any new undertakings. The Railroad fever had passed its crisis, and a chill was felt in the management of all unfinished improvements. Still this species of property had not largely depreciated, and the prevailing tone of the market was negative rather than positive. The Panama Company issued \$1,478,000 of 7 per cent bonds, about the opening of the year, which were taken at \$92 96, but soon after rose to par, while the demand from Europe for first class stocks and bonds, although more discriminating in its selections, was steady and apparently increasing. In February the spring trade opened at very irregular prices; goods were crowded upon the market, both from

private hands and through the auction room, and the depression became general. The banks made an attempt to meet the increased demand for money, but found that each slight expansion resulted in a loss of specie. Nevertheless they continued their efforts down to the first week in March. Money was readily taken at 9 a 12 per cent outside of the banks, and borrowers looked grave, and showed signs of restlessness. From this point the banks continued their contraction, and new loans were effected with difficulty. The New York and Erie Railroad, however, succeeded in placing \$2,700,000 of their third mortgage bonds at 90 per cent, this sum having been divided among American, English, and German capitalists. In April the money pressure in the city became more severe. The interior cities were asking for money at 2 a 3 per cent a month, and in New York 10 a 12 per cent was readily paid in the street upon prime securities. Still the New York and Harlem Railroad Company awarded, on the 10th of May, \$1,700,000 of 7 per cent first mortgage bonds at an average of \$93 75, the accepted bids ranging from \$92 33 to \$95 66. Produce came forward to the seaboard very slowly, and the cloud in Europe grew darker and more threatening. Early in June an enormous fraud was discovered in the management of the Parker Vein Coal Company, the market having been flooded with an over-issue of stock to an amount exceeding many times the supposed limit of the capital. This was followed about the first of July by the discovery of the Schuyler fraud, which gave a tremendous shock to public confidence, from which it has not yet recovered. Robert Schuyler, President and Transfer Agent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, had issued certificates of the stock of that corporation, for 50,000 shares, or \$5,000,000, while the legal capital of the company was 30,000 shares, or \$3,000,000, thus making an over-issue of \$2,000,000! At the same time it was discovered that Alexander Kyle, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, had made an unauthorized issue of the stock of that company to the amount of \$300,000. Mr. Schuyler's course was the consequence of difficulties in which he had involved himself, in connection with the building of other railroads, and especially of the Vermont Valley, and the Washington and Saratoga, in which large sums had been sunk by the original subscribers. Kyle's fraud was the result of stock speculations and extravagance in living. From the moment of this discovery a wide-spread panic prevailed throughout the country, and contraction became the order of the day. Capitalists became shy of railroad securities, while large amounts, which had been loosely held as security for floating debts, were shifted from hand to hand, and finally hung as a dead weight upon the market, no one taking them who could avoid the responsibility. This was followed by a few failures, generally of little note, but sufficient to add to the alarm, while the severe drouth, which greatly injured the crop of Indian corn, gave serious uneasiness to many in regard to the future. In September this was partially alleviated by the large amount of specie in the banks, and the news of a good harvest throughout Europe. The Banks in the West, which had been greatly extended, however, were run upon, and many of them suspended, and the certainty of war in Europe increased the general gloom. Several banks suspended in this city, but they were new institutions, originated without much solid capital, and badly managed. Money became worth 12 a 18 per cent per annum, and throughout the closing months of the year, it was difficult to sell the best indorsed paper, outside of the banks below 15 per cent per annum. We annex a copy of the weekly averages of the

New York city banks, throughout the year, which will be found highly instructive:—

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS FOR 1854.

| Week ending | Capital. | Average amount of Loans and Discounts. | Average amount of Specie. | Average amount of Circulation. | Average amount of Deposits. |
|--------------|--------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jan. 7..... | \$47,454,400 | 90,133,887 | 11,506,124 | 9,075,926 | 60,835,362 |
| Jan. 14..... | 47,454,400 | 90,010,012 | 11,894,453 | 8,668,844 | 58,896,956 |
| Jan. 21..... | 47,454,400 | 90,068,738 | 11,445,156 | 8,605,235 | 59,071,252 |
| Jan. 28..... | 47,454,400 | 89,759,465 | 11,117,958 | 8,642,677 | 58,239,577 |
| Feb. 4..... | 47,454,400 | 90,549,577 | 11,634,653 | 8,996,657 | 61,208,466 |
| Feb. 11..... | 47,454,400 | 91,434,022 | 11,872,126 | 8,994,083 | 61,024,817 |
| Feb. 18..... | 47,454,400 | 92,698,085 | 11,742,384 | 8,954,464 | 61,826,669 |
| Feb. 25..... | 47,454,400 | 93,529,716 | 11,212,693 | 8,929,314 | 61,293,645 |
| March 4..... | 47,454,400 | 94,558,421 | 10,560,400 | 9,209,030 | 61,975,675 |
| March 11.... | 47,454,400 | 94,279,994 | 9,832,483 | 9,137,555 | 60,226,583 |
| March 18.... | 47,454,400 | 93,418,929 | 10,018,456 | 9,255,781 | 61,098,605 |
| March 25.... | 47,454,400 | 92,972,711 | 10,132,246 | 9,209,406 | 59,168,178 |
| April 1..... | 47,454,400 | 92,825,024 | 10,264,009 | 9,395,820 | 59,478,149 |
| April 8..... | 47,454,400 | 92,551,808 | 10,188,141 | 9,713,215 | 60,286,839 |
| April 15.... | 47,454,400 | 91,636,274 | 11,044,044 | 9,533,998 | 60,325,191 |
| April 22.... | 47,454,400 | 90,376,340 | 10,526,976 | 9,353,854 | 59,225,905 |
| April 29.... | 47,454,400 | 90,243,049 | 10,951,153 | 9,377,687 | 59,719,381 |
| May 6..... | 47,454,400 | 90,739,720 | 11,437,039 | 9,823,007 | 63,855,509 |
| May 13..... | 47,454,400 | 90,245,927 | 12,382,068 | 9,507,796 | 64,203,671 |
| May 20..... | 47,454,400 | 90,886,728 | 12,118,043 | 9,480,018 | 63,882,661 |
| May 27..... | 47,454,400 | 90,981,974 | 10,981,531 | 9,284,807 | 61,623,670 |
| June 3..... | 47,454,400 | 91,916,710 | 10,281,969 | 9,381,714 | *71,702,290 |
| June 10.... | 47,454,400 | 91,015,171 | 9,617,180 | 9,307,889 | 72,495,859 |
| June 17.... | 47,454,400 | 90,063,573 | 10,013,157 | 9,144,284 | 71,959,195 |
| June 24.... | 47,454,400 | 88,751,952 | 9,628,375 | 9,009,726 | 69,598,724 |
| July 1..... | 47,657,400 | 88,608,491 | 11,130,800 | 9,068,253 | 71,457,984 |
| July 8..... | 47,657,400 | 88,347,281 | 12,267,818 | 9,195,757 | 72,718,443 |
| July 15.... | 47,657,400 | 90,437,004 | 15,074,093 | 8,837,681 | 75,227,333 |
| July 22.... | 47,657,400 | 92,011,870 | 15,720,309 | 8,768,289 | 75,959,082 |
| July 29.... | 47,657,400 | 92,588,579 | 15,386,864 | 8,756,777 | 74,790,656 |
| August 5.... | 47,657,400 | 93,723,141 | 14,468,981 | 9,124,648 | 76,378,437 |
| August 12.. | 47,657,400 | 93,435,057 | 13,522,023 | 8,917,179 | 74,626,389 |
| August 19.. | 47,657,400 | 92,880,103 | 14,253,972 | 8,855,523 | 73,834,568 |
| August 26.. | 47,657,400 | 91,447,075 | 14,395,072 | 8,811,369 | 73,731,179 |
| Sept. 2..... | 47,657,400 | 91,391,188 | 14,714,618 | 8,934,632 | 72,856,727 |
| Sept. 9..... | 47,657,400 | 91,528,244 | 14,446,317 | 8,968,707 | 73,831,235 |
| Sept. 16.... | 47,657,400 | 91,639,782 | 14,484,259 | 8,820,609 | 74,467,701 |
| Sept. 23.... | 47,657,400 | 92,095,911 | 12,932,386 | 8,802,623 | 72,938,453 |
| Sept. 30.... | 47,657,400 | 92,102,013 | 12,042,244 | 8,712,136 | 71,795,423 |
| Oct. 7..... | 47,657,400 | 91,380,525 | 10,630,517 | 8,918,492 | 70,285,610 |
| Oct. 14.... | 47,657,400 | 88,618,936 | 11,130,377 | 8,534,188 | 69,141,597 |
| Oct. 21.... | 47,657,400 | 87,092,810 | 10,320,163 | 8,497,556 | 65,627,886 |
| Oct. 28.... | 47,657,400 | 84,709,236 | 9,826,763 | 8,131,933 | 62,792,637 |
| Nov. 4..... | 47,657,400 | 83,369,101 | 10,004,686 | 8,233,126 | 62,229,011 |
| Nov. 11.... | 48,163,400 | 82,717,052 | 10,472,538 | 8,197,444 | 61,662,387 |
| Nov. 18.... | 48,163,400 | 82,191,994 | 10,801,532 | 7,877,604 | 62,181,007 |
| Nov. 25.... | 48,163,400 | 81,699,705 | 10,200,983 | 7,718,158 | 60,334,199 |
| Dec. 2..... | 48,163,400 | 81,734,113 | 10,517,993 | 7,852,225 | 63,010,695 |
| Dec. 9..... | 48,163,400 | 80,593,637 | 10,483,501 | 7,480,833 | 60,278,866 |
| Dec. 16.... | 48,163,400 | 80,946,664 | 11,471,841 | 7,261,111 | 61,367,098 |
| Dec. 23.... | 48,163,400 | 80,860,591 | 11,486,880 | 6,924,667 | 58,958,028 |
| Dec. 30.... | 48,163,400 | 81,653,637 | 12,076,147 | 7,075,880 | 62,828,020 |

Defalcations to a considerable amount were discovered in several of the banks, from the dishonesty or recklessness of clerks, but a large portion

* After this the bank balances were included by order of the Bank Superintendent.

of the money was recovered, and the banks have been taught a lesson of caution, which they will do well to remember. Since the close of the year, the specie in the New York banks has rapidly increased, but we complete our statement with the last week of the year.

The imports into New York from foreign ports for the year 1854, were \$12,726,180 less than for the year 1853, although larger than for any other previous year since the first settlement of the city. The following brief comparison will give the comparative totals for the last five years:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

| | Entered for Consumption. | Entered for Warehousing. | Free Goods. | Specie. | Total. |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1850 | 95,834,012 | \$15,099,750 | \$8,645,240 | \$16,127,939 | \$135,706,942 |
| 1851 | 105,689,112 | 13,903,152 | 9,719,771 | 2,049,543 | 131,361,578 |
| 1852 | 106,670,411 | 8,665,641 | 12,105,342 | 2,408,225 | 129,849,619 |
| 1853 | 154,315,091 | 25,197,091 | 12,156,387 | 2,429,083 | 194,097,652 |
| 1854 | 131,578,729 | 31,916,255 | 15,768,916 | 2,167,572 | 181,371,472 |

The large amount of specie included in the year 1850 was mostly California gold, but was entered under the head of foreign imports because it cleared from Chagres, as from a foreign port. The arrangement ceased towards the close of that year, and all classed under that head since, has been received altogether from foreign ports. We now present a statement carefully prepared from official entries, showing the monthly imports at New York, in each of the last five years.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

DUTIABLE, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| January | \$10,543,531 | \$12,708,518 | \$8,584,311 | \$11,563,405 | \$15,651,415 |
| February | 6,867,804 | 9,442,007 | 7,024,952 | 14,578,018 | 9,426,206 |
| March | 7,588,168 | 10,651,142 | 9,302,024 | 15,099,249 | 12,911,744 |
| April | 8,725,401 | 8,546,184 | 8,410,448 | 11,746,904 | 11,978,281 |
| May | 7,492,958 | 8,942,711 | 6,096,996 | 10,255,071 | 12,004,338 |
| June | 5,445,180 | 8,097,631 | 7,626,181 | 13,590,517 | 8,475,330 |
| July | 16,591,446 | 12,374,701 | 11,453,117 | 16,725,643 | 14,253,797 |
| August | 9,034,284 | 11,279,004 | 13,711,421 | 16,788,352 | 17,479,992 |
| September | 8,192,762 | 8,384,172 | 11,095,827 | 14,791,030 | 10,582,731 |
| October | 6,748,965 | 5,790,795 | 7,775,614 | 9,637,601 | 7,645,071 |
| November | 5,375,651 | 4,399,085 | 7,167,851 | 9,232,007 | 5,746,538 |
| December | 3,227,863 | 5,073,162 | 8,421,669 | 10,307,294 | 5,423,286 |
| Total | \$95,834,013 | 105,689,112 | 106,670,411 | 154,315,091 | 131,578,729 |

DUTIABLE, ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| January | \$950,753 | \$1,611,847 | \$1,281,594 | \$642,279 | \$2,271,976 |
| February | 717,662 | 1,240,329 | 1,003,383 | 1,012,564 | 923,480 |
| March | 1,013,485 | 1,181,925 | 916,519 | 2,015,011 | 1,856,688 |
| April | 1,498,293 | 1,238,313 | 732,422 | 2,236,423 | 2,516,996 |
| May | 2,344,780 | 1,148,428 | 453,109 | 2,590,000 | 3,151,964 |
| June | 1,236,140 | 1,043,345 | 640,722 | 3,010,404 | 3,005,646 |
| July | 2,155,320 | 1,022,725 | 423,919 | 2,080,908 | 3,963,573 |
| August | 1,743,211 | 1,358,089 | 464,962 | 2,226,299 | 4,123,787 |
| September | 928,125 | 864,916 | 623,260 | 1,577,358 | 2,755,603 |
| October | 953,680 | 1,204,994 | 594,426 | 1,866,866 | 2,210,646 |
| November | 798,147 | 938,056 | 596,068 | 2,864,350 | 2,183,366 |
| December | 760,154 | 1,050,185 | 935,257 | 3,074,629 | 2,952,530 |
| Total | \$15,099,750 | \$13,903,152 | \$8,665,641 | \$25,197,091 | \$31,916,255 |

FREE GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| January..... | \$437,270 | \$937,650 | \$1,041,456 | \$1,202,238 | \$1,395,063 |
| February..... | 662,993 | 1,203,036 | 1,110,949 | 1,767,908 | 466,506 |
| March..... | 1,364,182 | 982,530 | 1,843,938 | 2,051,846 | 1,344,627 |
| April..... | 1,674,330 | 555,386 | 1,496,449 | 1,342,467 | 2,018,091 |
| May..... | 808,216 | 785,326 | 798,046 | 1,487,248 | 1,858,954 |
| June..... | 514,851 | 668,716 | 1,062,947 | 744,909 | 2,148,043 |
| July..... | 499,512 | 1,027,481 | 915,154 | 1,072,502 | 1,812,917 |
| August..... | 246,249 | 638,334 | 1,075,388 | 667,408 | 1,304,662 |
| September..... | 1,273,878 | 366,153 | 834,343 | 628,290 | 769,195 |
| October..... | 362,866 | 1,558,720 | 215,143 | 422,156 | 1,086,467 |
| November..... | 416,191 | 415,838 | 981,382 | 334,228 | 662,817 |
| December..... | 384,702 | 575,601 | 829,147 | 435,187 | 901,574 |
| Total..... | \$8,645,240 | \$9,719,771 | \$12,105,342 | \$12,156,387 | \$15,768,916 |

SPECIE.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$433,882 | \$210,455 | \$104,736 | \$33,048 | \$239,365 |
| February..... | 581,362 | 164,031 | 110,293 | 123,430 | 279,388 |
| March..... | 907,634 | 270,505 | 525,421 | 247,722 | 444,015 |
| April..... | 1,095,598 | 521,665 | 327,400 | 172,917 | 70,520 |
| May..... | 2,883,623 | 111,443 | 380,584 | 207,924 | 165,925 |
| June..... | 1,234,682 | 121,234 | 429,747 | 115,021 | 158,814 |
| July..... | 1,927,708 | 81,143 | 150,067 | 199,454 | 198,063 |
| August..... | 3,457,684 | 186,503 | 56,917 | 511,715 | 175,692 |
| September..... | 2,046,346 | 115,550 | 66,789 | 296,026 | 159,359 |
| October..... | 1,527,866 | 23,165 | 62,690 | 256,302 | 88,854 |
| November..... | 13,580 | 218,473 | 80,766 | 154,342 | 39,121 |
| December..... | 17,974 | 25,376 | 112,815 | 111,182 | 38,456 |
| Total..... | \$16,127,939 | \$2,049,543 | \$2,488,225 | \$2,429,083 | \$2,107,572 |

TOTAL.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| January..... | \$12,365,436 | \$15,468,470 | \$11,012,097 | \$13,440,970 | \$19,607,819 |
| February..... | 8,829,821 | 12,054,403 | 9,249,577 | 17,481,920 | 11,095,580 |
| March..... | 10,873,469 | 13,086,102 | 12,587,902 | 19,413,828 | 16,557,074 |
| April..... | 12,993,622 | 10,861,548 | 10,966,719 | 15,498,711 | 16,583,888 |
| May..... | 13,529,577 | 10,987,908 | 7,719,735 | 14,540,243 | 17,181,181 |
| June..... | 8,430,853 | 9,930,926 | 9,759,597 | 17,460,851 | 13,787,833 |
| July..... | 21,173,986 | 14,506,050 | 12,942,257 | 20,078,507 | 20,228,350 |
| August..... | 14,481,428 | 13,461,930 | 15,308,688 | 20,193,774 | 23,084,133 |
| September..... | 12,441,110 | 9,730,791 | 12,620,219 | 17,292,704 | 14,266,888 |
| October..... | 9,593,377 | 8,577,674 | 8,647,873 | 12,132,925 | 11,031,038 |
| November..... | 6,603,570 | 5,971,452 | 8,736,067 | 12,584,927 | 8,631,842 |
| December..... | 4,390,693 | 6,724,324 | 10,298,888 | 13,928,292 | 9,315,846 |
| Total..... | \$135,706,942 | 131,361,578 | 129,849,619 | 194,097,652 | 181,371,472 |

We also present the total withdrawn from warehouse during the same period. The goods embraced in this total have already been included in the statement of imports above given, when they were entered for warehousing; but they are not thrown upon the market until they are withdrawn:

| | WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
| January..... | \$902,965 | \$1,024,246 | \$1,584,652 | \$1,536,365 | \$2,889,516 |
| February..... | 856,157 | 899,438 | 1,788,997 | 880,522 | 1,954,010 |
| March..... | 561,653 | 1,068,437 | 1,605,849 | 697,113 | 1,701,203 |
| April..... | 586,260 | 1,144,068 | 1,255,429 | 1,229,708 | 1,151,991 |
| May..... | 742,914 | 858,519 | 1,380,371 | 1,049,550 | 1,588,652 |
| June..... | 784,025 | 717,633 | 911,479 | 1,181,396 | 1,422,672 |
| July..... | 944,127 | 1,167,644 | 1,095,800 | 1,702,448 | 636,832 |
| August..... | 1,716,055 | 1,252,245 | 1,329,991 | 1,745,864 | 3,088,056 |
| September..... | 1,117,262 | 1,669,304 | 1,254,358 | 1,709,052 | 3,181,316 |
| October..... | 1,115,072 | 1,602,436 | 1,256,570 | 1,188,983 | 2,070,544 |
| November..... | 905,006 | 1,377,100 | 1,047,972 | 1,333,068 | 1,481,775 |
| December..... | 691,450 | 1,117,456 | 903,841 | 1,488,986 | 901,828 |
| Total..... | \$10,922,946 | \$13,898,526 | \$15,415,309 | \$15,693,055 | \$21,968,395 |

Nearly half of the total imports at the port consisted of dry goods, and we have prepared a monthly statement showing the total value of each class of fabrics landed at the port. Those tables are in three parts. The first part exhibits the value of the manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and miscellaneous dry goods, entered directly for consumption. The second part includes the value of the manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and miscellaneous dry goods, withdrawn from warehouse, and the totals of this part are added to the footings of the first part, to show the total thrown upon the market. The third part includes the total entered for warehousing, and the totals of the first part added to the footings of this part, show the total value of the dry goods entered at the port. With this explanation we annex the tables without further introduction:—

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$1,585,186 | \$1,600,098 | \$1,306,322 | \$1,614,372 | \$1,671,251 |
| February..... | 1,266,968 | 1,273,619 | 990,291 | 2,367,171 | 1,491,198 |
| March..... | 802,202 | 1,134,479 | 1,132,921 | 2,065,217 | 1,743,565 |
| April..... | 1,321,310 | 918,530 | 762,030 | 1,421,906 | 1,696,666 |
| May..... | 768,810 | 586,350 | 397,305 | 1,026,451 | 1,023,867 |
| June..... | 596,179 | 1,068,752 | 688,785 | 2,320,855 | 1,122,306 |
| July..... | 3,552,120 | 2,354,643 | 2,187,187 | 4,097,250 | 3,154,898 |
| August..... | 2,254,069 | 1,736,232 | 2,528,842 | 3,605,759 | 3,354,380 |
| September..... | 1,380,248 | 1,293,205 | 2,085,397 | 3,200,641 | 1,372,654 |
| October..... | 576,580 | 416,738 | 1,077,608 | 1,270,014 | 578,508 |
| November..... | 379,399 | 285,308 | 633,451 | 1,012,335 | 320,267 |
| December..... | 225,717 | 690,489 | 1,023,500 | 1,181,083 | 332,947 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 14,708,779 | 13,358,493 | 14,813,639 | 25,183,054 | 17,862,507 |
| From warehouse..... | 1,856,237 | 1,893,535 | 1,637,376 | 2,174,496 | 4,123,879 |
| Total passed to consumpt'n | 16,565,016 | 15,252,028 | 16,451,015 | 27,357,550 | 21,986,386 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$1,774,838 | \$1,843,441 | \$1,308,452 | \$1,743,168 | \$2,626,816 |
| February..... | 1,106,145 | 1,452,882 | 938,177 | 1,977,027 | 1,390,078 |
| March..... | 946,597 | 1,123,009 | 1,002,385 | 1,696,977 | 2,093,792 |
| April..... | 1,148,299 | 698,757 | 768,902 | 921,810 | 1,098,746 |
| May..... | 556,829 | 237,394 | 277,351 | 380,308 | 738,932 |
| June..... | 389,551 | 428,923 | 330,785 | 903,011 | 540,761 |
| July..... | 1,607,775 | 1,193,817 | 1,089,736 | 1,847,216 | 1,751,517 |
| August..... | 943,925 | 870,116 | 1,240,071 | 1,548,745 | 1,508,019 |
| September..... | 546,523 | 600,073 | 950,820 | 1,199,298 | 553,577 |
| October..... | 314,028 | 229,166 | 387,454 | 505,223 | 256,956 |
| November..... | 267,516 | 264,439 | 370,677 | 654,878 | 204,445 |
| December..... | 306,972 | 676,453 | 1,357,605 | 1,163,892 | 305,236 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 9,908,938 | 9,618,425 | 10,022,415 | 14,541,153 | 13,068,875 |
| From warehouse..... | 1,229,457 | 1,409,519 | 1,416,341 | 1,128,742 | 2,542,868 |
| Total passed to consump'tn | 11,138,395 | 11,027,935 | 11,438,756 | 15,669,895 | 15,611,643 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1851. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$2,061,815 | \$4,032,002 | \$2,970,633 | \$3,383,165 | \$2,972,981 |
| February..... | 1,861,499 | 2,423,859 | 1,980,154 | 2,871,017 | 3,278,285 |
| March..... | 1,191,433 | 1,640,577 | 1,688,099 | 3,536,156 | 2,667,715 |
| April..... | 879,996 | 1,281,669 | 999,303 | 2,104,615 | 2,204,071 |
| May..... | 1,030,895 | 918,399 | 518,368 | 1,500,358 | 1,026,381 |
| June..... | 835,351 | 1,512,986 | 1,011,909 | 2,459,230 | 1,390,827 |
| July..... | 4,572,161 | 3,935,092 | 3,074,265 | 4,824,913 | 3,625,613 |
| August..... | 2,803,145 | 2,532,029 | 2,706,702 | 2,981,048 | 3,505,467 |
| September..... | 1,874,495 | 1,553,943 | 2,070,823 | 3,864,625 | 2,095,460 |
| October..... | 762,231 | 687,355 | 1,317,305 | 1,397,424 | 631,959 |
| November..... | 673,438 | 347,862 | 969,417 | 1,178,326 | 590,757 |
| December..... | 582,307 | 988,506 | 1,519,669 | 1,700,943 | 566,334 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 19,128,766 | 21,802,279 | 20,826,647 | 31,801,820 | 24,555,850 |
| From warehouse..... | 1,152,268 | 1,684,177 | 1,918,056 | 1,513,296 | 2,943,523 |
| Total passed to consump'tn | 20,281,034 | 23,486,456 | 22,744,703 | 33,315,116 | 27,499,373 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$1,055,755 | \$692,138 | \$569,161 | \$870,460 | \$972,844 |
| February..... | 685,157 | 887,394 | 504,550 | 909,457 | 610,903 |
| March..... | 754,261 | 873,251 | 701,572 | 1,052,245 | 826,485 |
| April..... | 1,348,491 | 569,399 | 604,499 | 609,780 | 666,177 |
| May..... | 367,677 | 268,986 | 263,607 | 357,649 | 360,087 |
| June..... | 215,398 | 244,949 | 292,015 | 399,969 | 276,511 |
| July..... | 741,095 | 611,250 | 488,586 | 719,307 | 590,664 |
| August..... | 619,777 | 536,816 | 614,686 | 712,342 | 755,333 |
| September..... | 483,040 | 477,742 | 742,596 | 767,925 | 520,167 |
| October..... | 451,455 | 278,065 | 413,464 | 436,059 | 342,655 |
| November..... | 323,704 | 321,715 | 459,882 | 512,680 | 234,050 |
| December..... | 216,914 | 365,301 | 650,087 | 716,307 | 212,995 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 7,262,724 | 6,122,006 | 6,304,705 | 8,064,180 | 6,868,871 |
| From warehouse..... | 468,963 | 627,812 | 799,132 | 382,028 | 889,156 |
| Total passed to consump'tn | 7,731,687 | 6,749,818 | 7,103,837 | 8,446,208 | 7,258,027 |

MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853 | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$270,898 | \$540,204 | \$451,243 | \$478,461 | \$631,872 |
| February..... | 270,504 | 419,240 | 349,486 | 597,320 | 656,785 |
| March..... | 174,563 | 399,983 | 519,964 | 699,879 | 653,556 |
| April..... | 165,117 | 259,456 | 291,033 | 522,563 | 467,340 |
| May..... | 52,528 | 124,013 | 246,796 | 241,651 | 129,218 |
| June..... | 72,100 | 176,673 | 103,338 | 246,876 | 260,198 |
| July..... | 380,693 | 453,476 | 530,595 | 569,761 | 637,207 |
| August..... | 383,468 | 382,831 | 536,684 | 516,007 | 648,620 |
| September..... | 342,998 | 331,601 | 446,681 | 585,535 | 601,476 |
| October..... | 202,295 | 195,475 | 168,379 | 292,485 | 245,993 |
| November..... | 240,445 | 138,685 | 203,849 | 217,279 | 253,712 |
| December..... | 123,195 | 201,299 | 412,660 | 371,679 | 193,060 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 2,678,809 | 3,622,938 | 4,260,708 | 5,339,496 | 5,379,037 |
| From warehouse..... | 203,628 | 487,225 | 393,277 | 402,517 | 427,152 |
| Total passed to consumpt'n | 2,882,437 | 4,110,163 | 4,653,985 | 5,742,013 | 5,806,189 |

TOTAL ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$6,748,492 | \$8,707,883 | \$6,605,811 | \$8,089,626 | \$8,875,764 |
| February..... | 5,190,273 | 6,456,994 | 4,762,658 | 8,721,992 | 7,427,249 |
| March..... | 3,869,056 | 5,171,304 | 5,044,941 | 9,050,474 | 7,985,113 |
| April..... | 4,863,153 | 3,727,861 | 3,425,767 | 5,580,174 | 6,133,000 |
| May..... | 2,776,739 | 2,135,097 | 1,703,427 | 3,506,417 | 3,278,485 |
| June..... | 2,108,570 | 3,432,280 | 2,426,832 | 6,329,941 | 3,590,603 |
| July..... | 10,853,849 | 8,546,278 | 7,370,369 | 12,058,447 | 9,759,899 |
| August..... | 7,004,384 | 6,058,024 | 7,626,985 | 9,363,901 | 9,771,819 |
| September..... | 4,627,304 | 4,256,564 | 6,296,317 | 9,618,024 | 5,143,334 |
| October..... | 2,306,589 | 1,801,799 | 3,364,210 | 3,901,305 | 2,056,071 |
| November..... | 1,884,502 | 1,358,009 | 2,637,276 | 3,575,498 | 1,603,231 |
| December..... | 1,455,105 | 2,872,048 | 4,963,521 | 5,133,904 | 1,610,571 |
| Entered for consumption.. | 53,688,016 | 54,524,141 | 56,228,114 | 84,929,703 | 67,235,140 |
| From warehouse..... | 4,910,553 | 6,102,259 | 6,164,182 | 5,601,079 | 10,926,578 |
| Total passed to consumpt'n | 58,598,569 | 60,626,400 | 62,392,296 | 90,530,782 | 78,161,718 |

VALUE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AT NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$94,513 | \$105,327 | \$214,102 | \$117,711 | \$281,406 |
| February..... | 114,056 | 90,176 | 201,935 | 107,751 | 281,252 |
| March..... | 57,061 | 84,552 | 143,427 | 93,278 | 280,999 |
| April..... | 53,112 | 117,031 | 149,562 | 96,484 | 157,963 |
| May..... | 28,095 | 76,800 | 70,584 | 83,567 | 153,521 |
| June..... | 62,594 | 103,444 | 62,094 | 134,613 | 118,471 |
| July..... | 314,619 | 318,717 | 237,434 | 531,250 | 631,958 |
| August..... | 453,417 | 297,124 | 221,498 | 345,553 | 788,165 |
| September..... | 361,100 | 494,484 | 166,667 | 287,924 | 848,882 |
| October..... | 151,313 | 78,782 | 49,936 | 114,578 | 336,435 |
| November..... | 54,997 | 52,948 | 43,336 | 116,951 | 167,102 |
| December..... | 111,360 | 73,650 | 76,301 | 144,836 | 77,725 |
| Total..... | 1,856,237 | 1,893,535 | 1,637,376 | 2,174,496 | 4,123,879 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$190,243 | \$254,224 | \$280,601 | \$165,387 | \$443,056 |
| February..... | 199,016 | 202,950 | 311,647 | 145,055 | 461,957 |
| March..... | 74,746 | 171,836 | 229,213 | 115,078 | 344,386 |
| April..... | 103,583 | 140,401 | 144,867 | 100,071 | 167,010 |
| May..... | 40,507 | 52,646 | 37,902 | 29,007 | 87,123 |
| June..... | 40,555 | 29,446 | 24,586 | 48,637 | 40,539 |
| July..... | 104,880 | 157,371 | 96,970 | 98,255 | 237,989 |
| August..... | 201,480 | 121,312 | 95,769 | 86,119 | 322,066 |
| September..... | 117,801 | 107,154 | 69,448 | 94,480 | 285,060 |
| October..... | 48,803 | 43,188 | 23,798 | 49,881 | 62,319 |
| November..... | 49,675 | 34,911 | 13,960 | 54,887 | 52,618 |
| December..... | 58,168 | 89,071 | 82,580 | 141,885 | 38,745 |
| Total..... | 1,229,457 | 1,409,510 | 1,416,341 | 1,128,742 | 2,542,868 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$149,029 | \$106,370 | \$291,886 | \$336,582 | \$506,488 |
| February..... | 129,579 | 140,724 | 384,198 | 96,755 | 331,118 |
| March..... | 56,075 | 119,483 | 193,600 | 58,471 | 222,472 |
| April..... | 132,750 | 104,735 | 155,249 | 100,671 | 148,412 |
| May..... | 46,720 | 49,343 | 138,717 | 79,177 | 100,182 |
| June..... | 50,284 | 72,562 | 88,132 | 103,650 | 137,371 |
| July..... | 124,574 | 265,709 | 149,394 | 233,066 | 352,623 |
| August..... | 146,737 | 121,689 | 140,142 | 101,271 | 394,493 |
| September..... | 126,316 | 245,100 | 97,148 | 53,968 | 420,330 |
| October..... | 65,932 | 144,646 | 141,266 | 53,824 | 166,019 |
| November..... | 57,088 | 184,560 | 64,497 | 123,471 | 102,254 |
| December..... | 67,184 | 129,256 | 73,826 | 172,390 | 61,266 |
| Total..... | 1,152,268 | 1,684,177 | 1,918,056 | 1,513,296 | 2,943,523 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$40,889 | \$109,935 | \$121,635 | \$29,965 | \$121,613 |
| February..... | 54,298 | 69,065 | 188,788 | 37,386 | 190,523 |
| March..... | 35,214 | 56,204 | 140,042 | 24,261 | 101,847 |
| April..... | 34,116 | 68,138 | 75,329 | 16,228 | 58,738 |
| May..... | 37,506 | 28,980 | 40,355 | 9,390 | 28,724 |
| June..... | 31,440 | 27,245 | 17,310 | 13,454 | 26,000 |
| July..... | 24,695 | 37,732 | 32,064 | 18,957 | 39,000 |
| August..... | 46,838 | 65,350 | 42,129 | 14,672 | 73,536 |
| September..... | 65,715 | 44,778 | 56,955 | 43,844 | 86,012 |
| October..... | 23,907 | 53,667 | 30,519 | 22,597 | 45,483 |
| November..... | 32,396 | 25,160 | 20,179 | 58,892 | 68,166 |
| December..... | 41,949 | 41,508 | 33,827 | 92,382 | 49,514 |
| Total..... | 468,963 | 627,812 | 799,132 | 382,028 | 889,156 |

MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| January | \$26,031 | \$53,950 | \$22,320 | \$75,096 | \$34,676 |
| February | 19,047 | 42,685 | 63,071 | 29,016 | 54,781 |
| March | 9,518 | 45,165 | 50,674 | 39,025 | 55,765 |
| April | 14,536 | 50,252 | 56,554 | 49,024 | 32,943 |
| May | 6,083 | 128,615 | 26,705 | 9,597 | 12,511 |
| June | 1,924 | 19,045 | 7,525 | 12,989 | 19,105 |
| July | 10,984 | 21,109 | 12,416 | 32,796 | 52,100 |
| August | 8,912 | 19,767 | 21,686 | 10,699 | 33,155 |
| September | 23,816 | 31,059 | 35,601 | 23,491 | 36,526 |
| October | 6,263 | 68,538 | 32,556 | 17,964 | 18,863 |
| November | 18,176 | 56,083 | 24,331 | 57,842 | 28,331 |
| December | 58,338 | 50,957 | 39,778 | 44,978 | 47,896 |
| Total | 203,628 | 487,225 | 393,277 | 402,517 | 427,152 |

TOTAL WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| January | \$500,705 | \$630,306 | \$930,544 | \$724,741 | \$1,387,234 |
| February | 515,996 | 545,600 | 1,149,639 | 415,963 | 1,319,631 |
| March | 232,614 | 477,240 | 756,956 | 330,113 | 1,005,469 |
| April | 338,097 | 480,557 | 581,561 | 362,478 | 565,066 |
| May | 158,911 | 236,384 | 314,263 | 210,788 | 382,061 |
| June | 186,797 | 251,742 | 199,647 | 313,343 | 341,486 |
| July | 579,752 | 800,688 | 528,278 | 914,324 | 1,313,670 |
| August | 857,384 | 625,242 | 521,225 | 558,314 | 1,611,415 |
| September | 694,748 | 922,575 | 425,819 | 503,707 | 1,677,310 |
| October | 296,218 | 393,821 | 283,075 | 258,844 | 629,119 |
| November | 212,332 | 353,662 | 166,863 | 412,043 | 418,971 |
| December | 336,999 | 384,442 | 306,312 | 596,471 | 275,146 |
| Total | 4,910,553 | 6,102,259 | 6,164,182 | 5,601,079 | 10,926,578 |

VALUE OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING AT NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | \$79,830 | \$139,656 | \$184,111 | \$72,951 | \$239,510 |
| February | 24,903 | 72,846 | 103,492 | 89,981 | 122,322 |
| March | 44,481 | 126,591 | 164,179 | 211,410 | 304,050 |
| April | 194,628 | 142,721 | 121,917 | 213,942 | 394,431 |
| May | 243,543 | 107,244 | 109,736 | 178,918 | 542,367 |
| June | 239,268 | 234,917 | 105,125 | 613,264 | 492,627 |
| July | 486,339 | 341,315 | 126,623 | 273,785 | 1,085,553 |
| August | 358,198 | 495,957 | 86,890 | 270,368 | 815,636 |
| September | 232,783 | 277,963 | 96,804 | 277,410 | 409,040 |
| October | 96,366 | 128,408 | 86,195 | 208,609 | 193,851 |
| November | 79,641 | 87,820 | 58,778 | 341,764 | 68,292 |
| December | 39,719 | 214,273 | 118,752 | 278,690 | 158,972 |
| Total for warehousing | 2,119,699 | 2,369,710 | 1,362,602 | 3,031,092 | 4,827,151 |
| Add ent'd for consumpt'n .. | 14,708,779 | 13,358,493 | 14,313,639 | 25,183,054 | 17,862,507 |
| Total entered at the port.. | 16,828,478 | 15,728,203 | 16,176,241 | 28,214,146 | 22,689,658 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | \$295,557 | \$222,412 | \$208,856 | \$103,491 | \$571,470 |
| February..... | 46,823 | 173,326 | 52,631 | 126,606 | 160,182 |
| March..... | 96,299 | 170,125 | 154,083 | 191,024 | 217,413 |
| April..... | 186,796 | 105,873 | 80,984 | 120,166 | 235,331 |
| May..... | 199,548 | 92,118 | 39,519 | 68,967 | 194,201 |
| June..... | 137,356 | 144,811 | 32,565 | 131,817 | 165,768 |
| July..... | 323,933 | 129,572 | 72,226 | 119,021 | 334,278 |
| August..... | 181,452 | 143,970 | 45,018 | 132,527 | 300,869 |
| September..... | 116,729 | 159,993 | 59,597 | 166,575 | 174,036 |
| October..... | 94,745 | 90,130 | 57,130 | 244,155 | 70,586 |
| November..... | 101,690 | 81,037 | 58,056 | 376,111 | 135,308 |
| December..... | 103,186 | 349,086 | 240,265 | 481,860 | 264,069 |
| Total for warehousing.... | 1,954,114 | 1,862,458 | 1,100,930 | 2,262,320 | 2,823,511 |
| Add entered for consum'n. | 9,908,938 | 9,618,425 | 10,022,415 | 14,541,153 | 13,068,875 |
| Total entered at the port.. | 11,863,052 | 11,480,883 | 11,123,345 | 16,803,473 | 15,892,386 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | \$116,006 | \$206,005 | \$837,357 | \$233,759 | \$382,693 |
| February..... | 61,112 | 196,362 | 150,177 | 86,220 | 265,427 |
| March..... | 112,051 | 211,348 | 132,333 | 254,792 | 194,159 |
| April..... | 157,772 | 135,904 | 203,334 | 144,313 | 365,606 |
| May..... | 49,368 | 111,418 | 111,309 | 107,694 | 311,391 |
| June..... | 76,091 | 109,085 | 86,984 | 143,979 | 335,560 |
| July..... | 222,142 | 268,318 | 130,624 | 144,791 | 483,477 |
| August..... | 181,543 | 371,652 | 72,579 | 99,273 | 479,160 |
| September..... | 232,520 | 184,289 | 88,150 | 120,857 | 429,549 |
| October..... | 63,977 | 494,462 | 19,718 | 278,991 | 111,091 |
| November..... | 57,224 | 172,607 | 76,603 | 316,871 | 196,909 |
| December..... | 54,953 | 145,876 | 218,074 | 396,218 | 417,304 |
| Total for warehousing.... | 1,383,859 | 2,607,327 | 2,127,242 | 2,327,758 | 3,972,256 |
| Add entered for consump'n. | 19,128,766 | 21,802,279 | 20,826,647 | 31,801,820 | 24,555,850 |
| Total entered at the port.. | 20,512,625 | 24,409,605 | 22,953,889 | 34,129,578 | 28,528,106 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | \$56,145 | \$54,355 | \$66,839 | \$11,516 | \$154,123 |
| February..... | 30,419 | 32,402 | 8,662 | 5,528 | 50,254 |
| March..... | 71,685 | 116,799 | 37,520 | 38,190 | 65,792 |
| April..... | 107,286 | 59,923 | 48,171 | 56,320 | 85,597 |
| May..... | 56,004 | 59,082 | 26,580 | 48,740 | 82,347 |
| June..... | 80,590 | 23,100 | 19,708 | 20,963 | 52,687 |
| July..... | 71,207 | 45,003 | 16,299 | 9,488 | 85,703 |
| August..... | 70,028 | 92,295 | 19,873 | 47,881 | 175,742 |
| September..... | 56,333 | 137,148 | 56,732 | 60,053 | 144,549 |
| October..... | 63,647 | 98,653 | 27,984 | 155,144 | 179,175 |
| November..... | 49,068 | 101,206 | 9,373 | 146,025 | 59,069 |
| December..... | 30,185 | 143,176 | 45,481 | 126,107 | 129,043 |
| Total for warehousing.... | 743,097 | 963,147 | 383,222 | 725,955 | 1,264,701 |
| Add enter'd for consump'n. | 7,262,724 | 6,122,006 | 6,304,705 | 8,064,180 | 6,368,871 |
| Total entered at the port. | 8,005,821 | 7,085,153 | 6,687,927 | 8,790,135 | 7,633,572 |

MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | \$8,012 | \$42,253 | \$24,402 | \$53,475 | \$8,820 |
| February | 12,559 | 70,171 | 45,685 | 24,375 | 29,555 |
| March | 1,594 | 43,392 | 52,762 | 39,421 | 32,634 |
| April | 23,438 | 24,487 | 45,301 | 60,929 | 35,951 |
| May | 4,926 | 9,777 | 19,817 | 26,459 | 46,222 |
| June | 4,521 | 12,345 | 13,022 | 37,132 | 51,188 |
| July | 12,313 | 27,465 | 21,556 | 21,121 | 79,701 |
| August | 7,526 | 38,693 | 23,536 | 12,436 | 45,862 |
| September | 25,521 | 90,092 | 61,718 | 39,185 | 102,266 |
| October | 20,912 | 73,081 | 53,776 | 22,624 | 98,088 |
| November | 45,597 | 66,542 | 41,123 | 27,448 | 157,203 |
| December | 50,671 | 21,651 | 44,336 | 62,778 | 32,687 |
| Total for warehousing.... | 217,590 | 519,949 | 452,034 | 427,383 | 720,177 |
| Add ent'd for consumpt'n. | 2,678,809 | 3,622,938 | 4,260,708 | 5,339,496 | 5,379,037 |
| Total entered at the port. | 2,896,399 | 4,142,887 | 4,712,742 | 5,766,879 | 6,099,214 |

TOTAL ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| January | \$555,550 | \$664,681 | \$1,321,565 | \$475,192 | \$1,356,706 |
| February | 175,816 | 545,107 | 360,647 | 332,710 | 627,740 |
| March | 326,110 | 668,255 | 540,877 | 734,837 | 814,048 |
| April | 669,920 | 468,908 | 499,707 | 595,670 | 1,116,816 |
| May | 553,389 | 379,639 | 306,961 | 430,778 | 1,177,028 |
| June | 537,826 | 524,257 | 257,404 | 947,155 | 1,097,830 |
| July | 1,185,934 | 811,673 | 367,328 | 568,206 | 2,068,712 |
| August | 798,747 | 1,142,567 | 252,896 | 562,485 | 1,817,269 |
| September | 664,386 | 349,490 | 363,001 | 654,080 | 1,259,470 |
| October | 339,647 | 884,739 | 244,803 | 909,523 | 653,321 |
| November | 333,220 | 509,212 | 243,933 | 1,208,219 | 616,781 |
| December | 277,814 | 874,062 | 666,908 | 1,345,653 | 1,002,075 |
| Total for warehousing.... | 6,418,359 | 8,322,590 | 5,426,030 | 8,774,508 | 13,607,796 |
| Add ent'd for consumpt'n. | 53,688,016 | 54,524,141 | 56,228,114 | 84,929,703 | 67,235,140 |
| Total entered at the port. | 60,106,375 | 62,846,731 | 61,654,144 | 93,704,211 | 80,842,936 |

From the above it will be seen that the total imports of foreign dry goods entered at the port of New York, during the year 1854, is \$12,861,275 less than for 1853, but \$19,188,792 greater than for 1852, \$17,996,205 greater than for the year 1851, and \$20,736,561 greater than for 1850. We annex a brief recapitulation of the total receipts, in each of the last five years:—

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Manuf's. of wool ... | \$16,828,478 | \$15,728,203 | \$16,176,241 | \$28,214,146 | \$22,689,658 |
| “ cotton.. | 11,863,052 | 11,480,883 | 11,123,345 | 16,803,473 | 15,892,386 |
| “ silk.... | 20,512,625 | 24,409,605 | 22,953,889 | 34,129,578 | 28,528,106 |
| “ flax.... | 8,005,821 | 7,085,153 | 6,687,927 | 8,790,135 | 7,653,572 |
| Misc. dry goods... | 2,896,399 | 4,142,887 | 5,712,742 | 5,766,879 | 6,099,214 |
| Total | \$60,106,375 | \$62,846,731 | \$61,654,144 | \$93,704,211 | \$80,842,936 |

A brief review of the course of this trade during the year, will not be devoid of interest. The month of January showed an increase, in the re-

ceipts of foreign dry goods, of \$1,667,652, as compared with the same month of 1853. The month of February, however, showed a comparative decline of \$999,713, and this was the more noticeable from the fact that it was the first month since July, 1852, during which there had not been recorded an increase, as compared with the same month of the preceding year. This increase, which had continued for eighteen months, was then partially stopped. The receipts of dry goods in March showed a further decline of \$986,150; in April they increased \$1,073,972; in May there was a further increase amounting to \$518,318, which was wholly in goods warehoused. In June occurred a very important decline, the total being \$2,588,663 less than for June of the previous year. July showed a further decline of \$798,042. August showed an increase of \$1,662,702; but from that time to the close of the year, there was a steady decline amounting to \$3,879,300 in September, \$2,101,436 in October, \$2,563,705 in November, and \$3,866,910 in December, the *decline* in the last two months being as great as the receipts.

The dry goods, as already stated, comprise about half the imports; the remainder embraces a great variety of general merchandise, most of the particulars of which we have carefully compiled in the following table. The quantity is a little indefinite, being given in packages when not otherwise specified, but this corresponds with the official record. During the last year many items of drugs, and occasionally other imports, have been entered among the non-specified, but the list is still very long, and embraces all the more important particulars:—

IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1853 AND 1854.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Alabaster ..... | ..... | ..... | 123 | \$932 |
| “ ornaments..... | 752 | \$5,327 | 322 | 3,203 |
| Anatomical models ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 953 |
| “ preparations..... | 1 | 120 | 5 | 550 |
| Animals..... | 91 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Cattle ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 500 |
| Cows | 1 | 200 | 1 | 100 |
| Donkeys, jennets, and gazelles... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 2,731 |
| Elephants..... | 3 | 1,099 | ..... | ..... |
| Giraffes..... | 2 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Horses..... | 16 | 2,390 | 2 | 500 |
| Rams..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 400 |
| Sheep | 76 | 1,350 | 66 | 3,300 |
| Stock for breeding..... | ..... | ..... | 156 | 13,728 |
| Apothecaries' apparatus..... | 3 | 694 | ..... | ..... |
| Artists' materials..... | 7 | 3,417 | 5 | 1,311 |
| Bags and mats..... | 100 | 1,125 | ..... | 29,153 |
| Barley..... | 473 | 224 | ..... | ..... |
| Barometers..... | 6 | 295 | ..... | ..... |
| Baskets..... | 1,241 | 110,454 | 2,400 | 144,268 |
| Bay water..... | 283 | 12,824 | 98 | 3,369 |
| Beads | 419 | 30,473 | 79 | 8,317 |
| Beans ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 219 |
| Beef..... | 50 | 319 | 25 | 250 |
| Beeswax..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 423 |
| Blacking..... | 36 | 655 | ..... | ..... |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bones ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 | \$470 |
| Books | 3,278 | \$689,372 | 3,282 | 562,951 |
| Bottles | 66,591 | 107,899 | ..... | 62,886 |
| Bricks | 588,000 | 9,808 | ..... | 10,150 |
| Bristles..... | 1,187 | 264,565 | 1,181 | 243,867 |
| British luster | 453 | 3,527 | 410 | 3,230 |
| Bronzes..... | 182 | 39,324 | 1,993 | 65,309 |
| Burr-stones..... | 32,629 | 38,482 | 14,728 | 21,051 |
| Burr blocks..... | 6,544 | 5,521 | 4,962 | 6,877 |
| Brushes..... | 1,063 | 265,580 | 653 | 170,167 |
| Buttons..... | 2,538 | 639,688 | 2,833 | 575,299 |
| Bunting..... | 3 | 157 | 4 | 827 |
| Butter..... | 5,353 | 63,440 | 6 | 150 |
| Camphor trunks..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 324 |
| Candles..... | 1,008 | 8,954 | 2 | 256 |
| Canes..... | 55 | 7,695 | ..... | 4,937 |
| Canvas..... | 32 | 3,710 | 22 | 5,542 |
| Carriages..... | 4 | 2,928 | 5 | 1,425 |
| Casings..... | 96 | 1,312 | ..... | ..... |
| Cement..... | 810 | 1,512 | 441 | 820 |
| Chairs..... | 59 | 646 | ..... | ..... |
| Chalk..... | 2,118 | 2,150 | 10,398 | 10,478 |
| Charts..... | 2 | 622 | ..... | ..... |
| Cheese..... | 5,184 | 68,416 | 4,212 | 76,204 |
| Chemical apparatus..... | 27 | 1,544 | ..... | ..... |
| " preparations..... | 19 | 2,344 | ..... | ..... |
| Chimney cans..... | 500 | 561 | ..... | ..... |
| China clay..... | 4,582 | 12,907 | 2,052 | 26,244 |
| Chinaware..... | 11,397 | 556,921 | 14,805 | 714,118 |
| Chocolate..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 219 |
| Chronometers..... | 7 | 5,102 | 6 | 686 |
| Church ornaments..... | 1 | 602 | 100 | 4,596 |
| Cigars..... | 12,487 | 2,015,956 | ..... | 2,048,044 |
| Clay..... | ..... | ..... | 4,243 | 16,985 |
| Clay, calcined..... | 648 | 3,221 | 975 | 1,858 |
| Clocks..... | 447 | 69,402 | 382 | 46,854 |
| Coal.....tons } Coal.....chaldrons } | 87,837 | 244,818 | 128,860 | 465,970 |
| Cocoa butter..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 100 |
| Codilla..... | 1,041 | 12,091 | 55 | 725 |
| Coffee..... | 459,363 | 4,466,467 | 460,732 | 4,907,835 |
| Cologne water..... | 216 | 7,945 | ..... | ..... |
| Combs..... | 12 | 3,577 | 23 | 4,375 |
| Corks..... | 7,829 | 157,826 | 8,197 | 149,627 |
| Colors..... | ..... | ..... | 1,208 | 43,360 |
| Cordage..... | 220 | 2,606 | 93 | 4,544 |
| Cornelian rings..... | 41 | 11,750 | ..... | ..... |
| Coir rope and yarn..... | 2,844 | 30,223 | 3,236 | 8,156 |
| " matting..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " junk..... | ..... | ..... | 1,854 | 340 |
| Confectionary..... | 37 | 3,620 | 8 | 1,274 |
| Corn..... | ..... | ..... | 767 | 1,338 |
| Cotton..... | 2,868 | 28,257 | 145 | 5,589 |
| " yarn..... | 323 | 3,004 | ..... | ..... |
| Crayons..... | 1 | 416 | ..... | ..... |
| Crucibles..... | 91 | 1,058 | 25 | 253 |
| Daguerrian apparatus..... | 1 | 705 | ..... | ..... |
| " frames..... | 1 | 491 | ..... | ..... |
| " plates..... | 325 | 87,446 | 177 | 41,295 |
| " chemicals..... | 32 | 8,403 | 9 | 1,548 |
| Demijohns..... | 19,984 | 4,104 | ..... | ..... |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Drugs not specified..... | 1,014 | \$27,714 | .... | \$205,823 |
| Aconite..... | .... | .... | 3 | 147 |
| Acetate of lime..... | 7 | 570 | .... | .... |
| Acetic acid..... | 226 | 4,445 | 65 | 1,737 |
| Acids not specified..... | 1 | 217 | .... | .... |
| Alkali..... | 703 | 16,408 | 20 | 440 |
| Alkanet root..... | 31 | 588 | .... | .... |
| Aloes..... | 95 | 661 | 10 | 198 |
| Ammonia..... | 148 | 5,780 | 527 | 15,938 |
| Anise seed..... | 365 | 6,172 | .... | .... |
| Annato..... | 339 | 2,453 | 1,127 | 10,409 |
| Antimony..... | 151 | 10,663 | 220 | 5,204 |
| Archil..... | 6 | 1,402 | .... | .... |
| Argols..... | 1,586 | 131,135 | 246 | 29,434 |
| Arrac..... | 12 | 723 | 4 | 242 |
| Arrow root..... | 1,479 | 11,995 | 1,140 | 9,093 |
| Arsenic..... | 737 | 4,947 | 1,156 | 4,393 |
| Assafredita..... | 58 | 2,372 | 43 | 3,469 |
| Asphaltum..... | 422 | 3,823 | 281 | 3,024 |
| Balsam not specified..... | .... | .... | 129 | 2,126 |
| " Capavi..... | 2,465 | 39,983 | 853 | 15,095 |
| " Peru..... | 28 | 2,430 | .... | .... |
| " Tolu..... | 458 | 6,789 | 46 | 2,235 |
| Bark not specified..... | 102 | 1,384 | 1,149 | 36,923 |
| Barilla..... | 43,107 | 40,710 | 17,276 | 12,900 |
| Barytes..... | 2,245 | 14,971 | 1,415 | 5,662 |
| Bicarb soda..... | 73,527 | 284,836 | 34,646 | 177,659 |
| " potash..... | 283 | 23,271 | .... | .... |
| Bismuth..... | 20 | 3,295 | 2 | 920 |
| Bitters..... | 50 | 167 | .... | .... |
| Black lead..... | 1,767 | 11,274 | 374 | 5,331 |
| Bleaching powders..... | 9,503 | 122,699 | 12,421 | 182,466 |
| Blue gall..... | 9 | 940 | .... | .... |
| " guimet..... | 188 | 15,501 | .... | .... |
| " vitriol..... | 164 | 13,469 | 19 | 1,912 |
| Borax..... | 3,336 | 88,343 | 1,201 | 79,295 |
| Brimstone..... | 42,316 | 89,073 | 51,442 | 87,306 |
| Bronze powders..... | 67 | 21,046 | 1 | 265 |
| Buchu leaves..... | 35 | 369 | .... | .... |
| Burgundy pitch..... | .... | .... | 25 | 118 |
| Calamus..... | .... | .... | 5 | 86 |
| Calomel..... | 38 | 2,243 | 21 | 857 |
| Camphor..... | 2,333 | 45,298 | 891 | 15,213 |
| Cantharides..... | 55 | 11,959 | 74 | 18,749 |
| Capers..... | .... | .... | 1,919 | 4,027 |
| Capsules of balsam..... | 1 | 78 | .... | .... |
| Carbonate of ammonia..... | 579 | 24,014 | 57 | 2,534 |
| Cardamons..... | 42 | 3,269 | .... | .... |
| Carmine..... | 24 | 1,476 | 11 | 1,025 |
| Cassia buds..... | 195 | 6,425 | 500 | 5,194 |
| Castor oil..... | 745 | 11,913 | 184 | 6,385 |
| Chamomile flowers..... | 134 | 3,303 | 75 | 2,287 |
| Chapapote..... | 25 | 195 | 504 | 2,729 |
| Chemicals..... | 1 | 552 | 23 | 1,810 |
| Chicory..... | 2,579 | 23,723 | 2,475 | 20,560 |
| " flour..... | .... | .... | 114 | 985 |
| Chinqua bark..... | 1,618 | 82,264 | 1,455 | 69,134 |
| Chlorite of potash..... | 132 | 6,353 | 20 | 240 |
| Citric acid..... | 43 | 16,727 | 24 | 6,216 |
| Cobalt..... | 35 | 389 | 60 | 396 |
| Cochineal..... | 1,414 | 322,827 | 1,228 | 210,315 |

| Drugs continued. | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Coculus indicus..... | 26 | \$100 | .... | .... |
| Colcotha..... | 30 | 200 | .... | .... |
| Colocynth..... | 25 | 371 | 10 | \$172 |
| Columbo root..... | 306 | 1,620 | 113 | 1,426 |
| Corvie Gum..... | .... | .... | 15 | 2,243 |
| Copperas..... | 100 | 220 | 90 | 848 |
| Cream of tartar..... | 2,286 | 377,672 | 769 | 209,936 |
| Crude..... | 107 | 2,254 | 80 | 1,484 |
| Croton oil..... | 5 | 499 | 3 | 311 |
| Cubebs..... | 318 | 3,297 | 20 | 393 |
| Cudbear..... | 190 | 5,400 | 220 | 7,630 |
| Cutch..... | 1,616 | 8,995 | 400 | 1,068 |
| Divi divi..... | 1,351 | 3,102 | 143 | 345 |
| Dragons' blood..... | 15 | 783 | 3 | 243 |
| Epsom salts..... | 1,176 | 4,468 | 204 | 1,263 |
| Ergot of rye..... | 22 | 856 | 11 | 948 |
| Essences not specified..... | 275 | 22,520 | 365 | 8,462 |
| Essence of bergamot..... | 159 | 10,169 | .... | .... |
| " lemon..... | 298 | 16,203 | 10 | 584 |
| " orange..... | 56 | 2,153 | .... | .... |
| Essential oils not specified..... | 566 | 38,155 | 100 | 11,740 |
| Ether..... | 1 | 920 | 299 | 12,061 |
| Extracts not specified..... | 49 | 5,881 | 10 | 2,074 |
| Do. of safflower..... | .... | .... | 8 | 1,142 |
| Flour of sulphur..... | 210 | 2,221 | .... | .... |
| Galls..... | 91 | 5,779 | 46 | 2,371 |
| Gambier..... | 3,843 | 24,960 | 5,154 | 64,610 |
| Garracine..... | 5 | 2,199 | .... | .... |
| Gamboge..... | 131 | 3,160 | 48 | 544 |
| Gelatine..... | 39 | 3,500 | 48 | 3,803 |
| Gentian root..... | 30 | 176 | .... | .... |
| Glue..... | 391 | 12,415 | 217 | 8,110 |
| Granilla..... | 1,124 | 1,876 | 17 | 152 |
| Gum not specified..... | 124 | 3,627 | 104 | 271 |
| Do. Almaziga..... | .... | .... | 362 | 4,208 |
| Do. Arabic..... | 3,227 | 185,836 | 2,465 | 74,086 |
| Do. Benzoin..... | 39 | 2,047 | .... | .... |
| Do. Copal..... | 6,369 | 97,346 | 32,276 | 78,618 |
| Do. Damar..... | 258 | 6,438 | .... | .... |
| Do. Jedda..... | 194 | 3,257 | .... | .... |
| Do. Myrrh..... | 48 | 2,849 | 5 | 300 |
| Do. Sandiac..... | 118 | 4,481 | 25 | 793 |
| Do. Senegal..... | 561 | 19,475 | 191 | 6,844 |
| Do. Substitute..... | 24 | 2,165 | .... | .... |
| Do. Tragacanth..... | 180 | 14,513 | 39 | 1,548 |
| Harlem oil..... | 309 | 1,160 | 14 | 688 |
| Hyd. of potash..... | 236 | 65,440 | 30 | 9,370 |
| Insect powder..... | .... | .... | 20 | 619 |
| Ipecac..... | 131 | 16,991 | 137 | 20,515 |
| Iodide of potash..... | 21 | 7,741 | 2 | 618 |
| Iodine..... | 18 | 6,938 | 40 | 7,719 |
| Irish moss..... | 5 | 237 | .... | .... |
| Isinglass..... | 22 | 1,516 | .... | .... |
| Jalap..... | 236 | 17,031 | 47 | 4,235 |
| Juniper berries..... | 120 | 267 | .... | .... |
| Kreosote..... | 8 | 687 | .... | .... |
| Lac dye..... | 718 | 22,466 | 15 | 867 |
| Lake..... | .... | .... | 26 | 599 |
| Lemon peel..... | 9 | 445 | 40 | 5,226 |
| Liquorice..... | 13,631 | 413,440 | 9,873 | 299,277 |
| Do. root..... | 7,406 | 21,076 | 5,102 | 17,166 |

| Drugs continued. | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Liquorice juice | 5 | \$149 | .... | .... |
| Litharge ..... | .... | .... | 420 | \$3,671 |
| Madder | 5,916 | 966,714 | 5,995 | 884,006 |
| Magnesia | 958 | 17,615 | 1,253 | 20,873 |
| Manna | 491 | 48,525 | 281 | 11,161 |
| Medical preparation..... | 1,691 | 85,534 | 1,491 | 60,907 |
| Do. root..... | 33 | 1,690 | .... | .... |
| Mineral blue..... | .... | .... | 75 | 294 |
| Morphine..... | 3 | 272 | 2 | 401 |
| Muriate of potash..... | 165 | 2,191 | .... | .... |
| Myrrh ..... | .... | .... | 64 | 2,555 |
| New Grenada bark | 100 | 2,824 | .... | .... |
| Nitrate of lead..... | .... | .... | 8 | 705 |
| Do. potash | 100 | 746 | .... | .... |
| Do. soda | 1,205 | 8,565 | 3,700 | 22,257 |
| Nutgalls..... | 33 | 2,907 | 148 | 9,946 |
| Nux vomica | 79 | 101 | .... | .... |
| Ochre..... | 50 | 202 | 697 | 4,381 |
| Oil of almonds | 33 | 1,646 | 30 | 1,798 |
| Do. anniseed..... | 226 | 20,079 | 74 | 800 |
| Do. bergamot..... | 120 | 10,904 | 5 | 1,320 |
| Do. cajaput | 23 | 766 | .... | .... |
| Do. caraway | 4 | 193 | .... | .... |
| Do. cassia | 141 | 19,977 | 114 | 11,532 |
| Do. citronella | 3 | 232 | .... | .... |
| Do. cocoanut | 40 | 1,504 | .... | .... |
| Do. cocos ..... | .... | .... | 16 | 907 |
| Do. cloves..... | 14 | 800 | 5 | 288 |
| Do. Cognac..... | .... | .... | 1 | 308 |
| Do. geranium ..... | .... | .... | 1 | 274 |
| Do. lavender | 7 | 582 | 8 | 452 |
| Do. lemon | 97 | 6,938 | 10 | 423 |
| Do. mace | 3 | 94 | .... | .... |
| Do. Marbara ..... | .... | .... | 1 | 68 |
| Do. orange ..... | .... | .... | 5 | 217 |
| Do. poppy..... | 7 | 717 | 21 | 1,137 |
| Do. rhodium | 1 | 90 | 1 | 663 |
| Do. rose | 1 | 528 | .... | .... |
| Do. rosemary | 23 | 569 | 1 | 137 |
| Do. sassafras..... | 7 | 525 | .... | .... |
| Do. vitriol | 7 | 109 | .... | .... |
| Ointments | 5 | 801 | .... | .... |
| Opium | 410 | 170,299 | 300 | 121,623 |
| Orchil ..... | .... | .... | 21 | 454 |
| Orris root..... | 3 | 192 | 9 | 435 |
| Ottar of rose..... | 6 | 2,416 | .... | 3,107 |
| Oxalic acid | 199 | 13,666 | 115 | 11,898 |
| Oxide of zinc..... | 912 | 14,129 | 40 | 4,778 |
| Paris white..... | .... | .... | 2,647 | 9,774 |
| Peruvian bark | 1,174 | 123,453 | 6,848 | 133,143 |
| Persian berries | 192 | 11,705 | 35 | 2,135 |
| Phosphorus..... | 187 | 10,592 | 240 | 13,507 |
| Pill ..... | .... | .... | 22 | 2,884 |
| Plaintain bark | 19,067 | 292,914 | 13,900 | 230,716 |
| Plumbago ..... | .... | .... | 948 | 6,689 |
| Potash | 55 | 6,170 | 124 | 43,401 |
| Prussian blue | 20 | 911 | .... | .... |
| Prus. of potash | 250 | 31,936 | 53 | 4,096 |
| Pumice-stone ..... | .... | .... | 164 | 610 |
| Quicksilver | 22 | 793 | 3,665 | 35,656 |
| Quinas | 277 | 1,187 | .... | .... |

| Drugs continued. | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Quinas bark ..... | .... | .... | 71 | \$1,037 |
| Quinine | 1,051 | \$251,827 | 627 | 113,211 |
| Ratsbane | 3,220 | 1,468 | .... | .... |
| Red lake | 32 | 642 | .... | 265 |
| Do. lead | 100 | 2,767 | 284 | 5,283 |
| Reina algarabo | 4 | 460 | .... | .... |
| Reg. of antimony | 622 | 42,184 | 147 | 9,189 |
| Rhubarb | 172 | 24,396 | 442 | 26,896 |
| Rose leaves | 7 | 692 | .... | .... |
| Safflower | 4 | 300 | .... | .... |
| Saffron | 15 | 1,718 | .... | .... |
| Sal acetosella | 16 | 1,831 | .... | .... |
| Sal ammoniac | 256 | 13,098 | 285 | 13,774 |
| Sal soda | 3,792 | 17,922 | 8,885 | 57,463 |
| Sarsaparilla | 2,419 | 39,018 | 795 | 20,160 |
| Scammony | 7 | 437 | .... | .... |
| Senna | 150 | 3,691 | 20 | 499 |
| Sesame oil | 10 | 445 | .... | .... |
| Shellac | 1,446 | 2,414 | 1,957 | 33,441 |
| Soda | 8,443 | 44,129 | 10,780 | 36,262 |
| Soda ash | 16,838 | 384,914 | 17,175 | 314,614 |
| Squills ..... | .... | .... | 137 | 400 |
| Succory | 658 | 11,564 | 1,067 | 12,796 |
| Sugar of lead | 514 | 30,901 | 486 | 28,615 |
| Sugar of milk | 29 | 1,498 | .... | .... |
| Sulphate of ammonia | 425 | 10,751 | 75 | 2,407 |
| Do. copper | 30 | 2,321 | 59 | 5,729 |
| Do. lime | 70 | 341 | 86 | 1,274 |
| Do. morphine | 2 | 356 | .... | .... |
| Do. zinc | 265 | 768 | 124 | 8,686 |
| Sulphur | 1,443 | 29,962 | 1,351 | 21,136 |
| Sumac | 32,526 | 128,290 | 37,319 | 145,343 |
| Tartaric acid | 143 | 20,364 | 98 | 22,176 |
| Terra alba | 50 | 411 | 25 | 194 |
| Do. japonica | 125 | 665 | .... | .... |
| Tonqua beans | 95 | 7,888 | 290 | 33,888 |
| Ultra marine | 180 | 9,893 | 377 | 15,869 |
| Valerian | 25 | 1,130 | 13 | 643 |
| Vanilla beans | 11 | 2,029 | 10 | 4,654 |
| Venetian red ..... | .... | .... | 500 | 1,411 |
| Vermillion | 370 | 29,521 | 603 | 37,506 |
| Verdigris | 186 | 35,212 | 47 | 12,586 |
| Whiting ..... | .... | .... | 5,911 | 10,701 |
| Yellow bark | 115 | 8,063 | .... | .... |
| Do. berries | 388 | 22,781 | 50 | 1,635 |
| <i>Dye-woods:—</i> | | | | |
| Brazil wood | 3,543 | 8,995 | .... | 2,562 |
| Camwood | 61 | 3,270 | 3,081 | 5,062 |
| Corkwood ..... | .... | .... | 1,070 | 11,838 |
| Fustic ..... | .... | 23,814 | 3,398 | 28,995 |
| Lima ..... | .... | .... | 1,386 | 2,288 |
| Logwood | 18,530 tons | 117,013 | 10,691 | 220,056 |
| Sapan | 2,767 | 6,358 | 450 | 1,459 |
| Earthenware | 41,348 pkgs. | 1,253,532 | 42,851 | 1,471,614 |
| Emery | 4,010 | 36,227 | 3,937 | 37,065 |
| Do. cloth | 5 | 481 | .... | .... |
| Do. stone | 33 | 1,754 | .... | .... |
| Engravings | 784 | 188,890 | 626 | 230,438 |
| Fancy articles | 92 | 14,060 | 2,324 | 398,781 |
| Fans | 8,374 | 135,139 | 2,783 | 77,159 |
| Farina ..... | .... | .... | 10 | 179 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Feathers | 2,926 | \$51,256 | 251 | \$11,855 |
| Felt ..... | ..... | ..... | 363 | 22,602 |
| Fire-crackers | 191,820 | 141,578 | 133,151 | 110,657 |
| Fireworks | 1 | 601 | ..... | ..... |
| Fish not specified | 1,461 | 5,029 | 2,715 | 211,270 |
| Alewives ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 651 |
| Anchovies | 50 | 152 | 47 | 470 |
| Cod | 26,696 | 96,808 | 3,696 | 21,057 |
| Haddock | 350 | 768 | ..... | ..... |
| Herring | 28,656 | 53,993 | 13,118 | 17,302 |
| Mackerel | 5,895 | 43,261 | 1,794 | 4,868 |
| Pickled | 68 | 772 | ..... | ..... |
| Salmon | 2,465 | 16,989 | ..... | ..... |
| Sardines | 5,257 | 81,038 | 3,112 | 35,506 |
| Shad | 188 | 658 | ..... | ..... |
| Fishing tackle | 8 | 3,054 | 2 | 480 |
| Flax | 1,402 | 46,870 | 3,121 | 90,650 |
| Flints | 57 | 1,896 | ..... | ..... |
| Flower roots | 8 | 413 | ..... | ..... |
| Fruit not specified ..... | ..... | 103 | ..... | ..... |
| Almonds | 13,664 | 145,126 | 6,154 | 61,610 |
| Bananas ..... | ..... | 8,008 | ..... | 6,161 |
| Brandied cherries ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 | 1,831 |
| Brazil nuts ..... | ..... | 12,075 | 203 | 1,067 |
| Candied fruits ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 940 |
| Chesnuts | 71 | 388 | 10 | 70 |
| Citron | 583 | 36,297 | 899 | 56,363 |
| Cocoa-nuts | 11,204 | 106,070 | ..... | 32,129 |
| Currants | 461 | 5,102 | ..... | 44,418 |
| Cocoa ..... | ..... | ..... | 810 | 8,259 |
| Dates | 92 | 165 | 374 | 3,856 |
| Figs | 69,061 | 48,127 | 9,463 | 10,184 |
| Filberts | 3,673 | 27,322 | 2,610 | 17,611 |
| Grapes | 3,560 | 8,416 | 516 | 3,324 |
| Lemon | 78,614 | 115,037 | ..... | 122,479 |
| Nuts not specified ..... | ..... | 14,286 | ..... | 99,878 |
| Olives ..... | ..... | ..... | 505 | 1,159 |
| Oranges ..... | ..... | 161,012 | ..... | 133,228 |
| Peanuts | 9,392 | 4,450 | ..... | ..... |
| Pineapples ..... | ..... | 59,102 | 294,090 | 51,028 |
| Plums | 10,881 | 54,574 | 6,984 | 28,294 |
| Preserved fruits | 5,047 | 55,271 | 7,145 | 21,777 |
| Prunes | 5,942 | 42,816 | 2,804 | 36,778 |
| Raisins | 485,600 | 576,872 | ..... | 1,052,784 |
| Tamarinds | 775 | 540 | 93 | 1,427 |
| Walnuts ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,960 | 15,182 |
| Fulters' earth | 240 | 979 | ..... | ..... |
| Furniture | 1,185 | 188,154 | 552 | 69,485 |
| Furs | 3,928 | 1,546,190 | 3,785 | 1,420,174 |
| Gas fixtures | 53 | 16,094 | 1,712 | 55,994 |
| Gas meters ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | 2,079 |
| Glass not specified | 250,065 | 464,024 | 206,539 | 663,612 |
| Colored | 279 | 3,049 | ..... | ..... |
| Cut | 894 | 21,768 | ..... | ..... |
| Cylinder ..... | ..... | ..... | 820 | 1,209 |
| Eye ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2,022 |
| Looking glass ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,981 | 214,035 |
| Plated | 6,657 | 67,192 | 7,019 | 598,322 |
| Polished | 357 | 35,438 | ..... | ..... |
| Watch | 35 | 7,876 | ..... | ..... |
| Ware | 2,646 | 123,229 | 3,493 | 127,702 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Grindstones | 2,655 | \$11,270 | 4,497 | \$9,355 |
| Guano tons | 28,940 | 53,587 | 94,066 | 188,056 |
| Gunny bags ..... | .... | 81,447 | 2,762 | 18,633 |
| Gunpowder | 16 | 1,146 | .... | .... |
| Gutta percha..... | 4,662 | 15,422 | .... | 34,930 |
| Gypsum..... | .... | .... | 300 | 270 |
| Hair | 2,780 | 238,487 | 2,133 | 1,022,446 |
| Hair, manufactures of..... | 369 | 192,241 | 363 | 206,746 |
| Hams | 338 | 1,246 | 823 | 2,518 |
| Hats not specified..... | 555 | 147,046 | 227 | 69,940 |
| Hatters' goods..... | 1,064 | 710,407 | 606 | 451,366 |
| Hemp..... | 56,606 | 967,925 | 27,796 | 389,432 |
| " yarn..... | 3,134 | 58,097 | 134 | 4,418 |
| " jute..... | 3,824 | 29,931 | 1,020 | 6,668 |
| Honey..... | 4,983 | 99,478 | 3,560 | 74,729 |
| Hops..... | 709 | 13,962 | 1,566 | 62,660 |
| Horns and hoofs ..... | .... | .... | 37,000 | 1,345 |
| Human hair..... | .... | .... | 18 | 9,162 |
| India rubber..... | .... | 723,382 | .... | 1,469,261 |
| " manufactures of | 32 | 2,922 | .... | .... |
| Indigo..... | 4,679 | 586,040 | 3,598 | 403,950 |
| Ink..... | 48 | 895 | .... | .... |
| Instruments not specified..... | .... | .... | 255 | 48,760 |
| Nautical..... | 41 | 11,590 | 59 | 21,510 |
| Mathematical..... | 85 | 28,894 | 81 | 30,410 |
| Musical..... | 2,524 | 380,835 | 2,800 | 439,903 |
| Optical..... | 169 | 67,809 | 193 | 272,158 |
| Philosophical..... | .... | .... | 10 | 741 |
| Surgical..... | 32 | 10,715 | 93 | 22,744 |
| Ivory..... | 429 | 34,940 | 395 | 20,115 |
| " nuts..... | 388 | 3,976 | .... | .... |
| " manufactures of..... | .... | .... | 435 | 54,894 |
| Japanned ware ..... | .... | .... | 10 | 1,266 |
| Jelly | 20 | 420 | .... | .... |
| Jewelry..... | 1,029 | 643,459 | 943 | 626,470 |
| Lampblack..... | .... | .... | 32 | 357 |
| Leather not specified | 833 | 180,629 | 504 | 134,105 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 229 | 54,383 | 127 | 29,000 |
| Dressed skins..... | 4,355 | 1,185,500 | 5,242 | 1,313,594 |
| Undressed skins..... | .... | 3,212,937 | .... | 5,385,434 |
| Patent leather | 309 | 131,202 | 290 | 115,256 |
| Leeches..... | 294 | 23,234 | 268 | 12,096 |
| Lemon juice..... | 91 | 13,624 | .... | .... |
| Lime juice..... | .... | .... | 52 | 88 |
| Lithographic stone..... | 1,532 | 15,382 | 13 | 704 |
| Liquors, ale, &c..... | 23,371 | 206,617 | 19,939 | 163,548 |
| Arrack..... | .... | .... | 20 | 84 |
| Beer..... | .... | .... | 728 | 7,186 |
| Brandy | 42,023 | 1,820,751 | 14,856 | 1,013,581 |
| Cordials..... | 1,270 | 9,499 | 746 | 10,650 |
| Gin | 5,389 | 280,190 | 5,432 | 312,152 |
| Rum | 1,858 | 63,800 | 1,128 | 67,270 |
| Porter..... | .... | .... | 5,802 | 57,826 |
| Whisky | 638 | 58,533 | 298 | 39,180 |
| Lumber ..... | .... | 1,726 | .... | 1,450 |
| Knees..... | .... | 7,763 | 1,700 | 1,046 |
| Lath ..... | .... | 2,102 | .... | .... |
| Ship-timber ..... | .... | .... | 330 | 708 |
| Machinery | 500 | 81,991 | 420 | 40,382 |
| Maccaroni..... | 5,855 | 9,586 | 677 | 1,187 |
| Marble | 4,446 | 109,521 | 6,416 | 167,761 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Marble, manufactures of..... | 26 | \$1,284 | .... | \$8,025 |
| " tiles ..... | .... | 1,798 | .... | .... |
| Mares grease | 1,321 | 38,582 | 445 | 19,028 |
| Matches | 65 | 3,350 | 17 | 737 |
| Mats | 18,309 | 41,132 | 7,650 | 45,514 |
| Metals..... | .... | .... | 1,043 | 201,428 |
| Antimony ore..... | 13 | 1,083 | .... | 600 |
| Anvils..... | .... | .... | 24 | 2,257 |
| Brass rods..... | 646 | 123,528 | 701 | 124,605 |
| " cannons..... | .... | .... | 51 | 30,000 |
| Copper..... | 3,420 | 269,276 | 10,805 | 338,371 |
| " coins.....bags | .... | .... | 2,000 | 19,411 |
| " ore..... | 740 | 12,109 | 517,763 | 65,346 |
| " felt..... | 54 | 1,520 | .... | .... |
| " percussion caps | 689 | 136,063 | 471 | 87,468 |
| " rollers..... | 8 | 1,617 | .... | .... |
| " sheathing..... | 7,655 | 1,040,058 | 12,359 | 1,025,646 |
| Nickel..... | 81 | 38,961 | 72 | 121,965 |
| Iron..... tons | 79,811 | 3,993,354 | 75,925 | 3,280,354 |
| " bars..... | .... | .... | 285,386 | 422,379 |
| " hoop..... | 106,540 | 197,135 | 63,985 | 138,430 |
| " Kentledge ..... | .... | .... | 146 | 1,374 |
| " pig..... tons | 82,131 | 1,280,415 | 63,908 | 793,276 |
| " railroad..... bars | 773,900 | 5,745,835 | 234,368 | 3,196,439 |
| " scrap..... | 3,057 | 60,583 | 3,131 | 76,631 |
| " bundles..... | .... | .... | 17,596 | 40,467 |
| " rods..... | .... | .... | 646 | 2,698 |
| " sheet..... | 199,406 | 853,969 | 117,744 | 487,955 |
| " tubes..... | 10,541 | 45,500 | 13,120 | 71,302 |
| Boiler plates | 707 | 5,102 | 1,629 | 7,763 |
| Car wheels | 52 | 734 | .... | .... |
| Iron wheels ..... | .... | .... | 130 | 5,834 |
| Chain cables and anchors | 5,343 | 281,205 | 4,275 | 328,757 |
| Cutlery..... | 3,551 | 1,523,285 | 9,243 | 1,477,330 |
| Guns and pistols..... | 2,932 | 413,000 | 5,220 | 672,127 |
| Hardware | 20,616 | 2,181,916 | 15,848 | 1,900,954 |
| Nails..... | 28,582 | 130,587 | 21,588 | 94,120 |
| Needles..... | 527 | 178,945 | 576 | 176,401 |
| Saddlery | 836 | 172,203 | 749 | 183,472 |
| Wire | 14,889 | 201,204 | 10,923 | 153,395 |
| Lead | 380,903 | 1,599,863 | 489,652 | 2,439,759 |
| Plated ware..... | 923 | 290,134 | 612 | 204,375 |
| Platina..... | 36 | 45,048 | 10 | 4,252 |
| Old metal..... | .... | 246,258 | .... | 337,293 |
| Spelter | 136,487 | 204,435 | 214,448 | 355,463 |
| Silverware ..... | .... | .... | 78 | 28,923 |
| Steel | 77,842 | 1,372,597 | 92,449 | 1,613,909 |
| Steel frames ..... | .... | .... | 22 | 3,597 |
| Tin..... | 550,121 | 4,821,167 | 373,812 | 3,100,885 |
| Tin plates..... | .... | .... | 26,026 | 191,058 |
| Tinware | 64 | 4,317 | .... | .... |
| Tin foil | 484 | 19,568 | 177 | 19,357 |
| Yellow metal..... | .... | .... | 3,118 | 40,394 |
| Zinc | 16,353 | 356,511 | 13,405 | 401,320 |
| Do. sheathing | 559 | 25,594 | .... | .... |
| Pins | 13 | 387 | .... | .... |
| Mill stones | 32 | 240 | 7,554 | 15,551 |
| Mineral water | 470 | 1,319 | .... | .... |
| Molasses | 58,767 | 949,643 | 35,751 | 644,658 |
| Mushrooms ..... | .... | .... | 20 | 586 |
| Oatmeal..... | 120 | 257 | 108 | 419 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Oats bush. | .... | \$8,501 | .... | .... |
| Oils not specified . . . . . | .... | .... | 2,797 | \$17,850 |
| Cod | 555 | 12,088 | 106 | 2,209 |
| Linseed | 15,458 | 1,020,623 | 11,883 | 596,962 |
| Cocanut | 110 | 4,042 | 20 | 1,022 |
| Olive | 74,634 | 169,057 | 60,412 | 265,307 |
| Palm | 327 | 20,541 | 2,498 | 47,446 |
| Rapeseed | 1,406 | 92,762 | 145 | 12,373 |
| Seal | 91 | 4,846 | .... | .... |
| Sperm | 180 | 36,546 | 368 | 103,732 |
| Whale | 4,922 | 248,461 | 4,839 | 376,374 |
| Onions . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ostriches | 10 | 432 | .... | .... |
| Paints | 28,644 | 329,151 | 33,472 | 441,429 |
| Paintings | 662 | 52,234 | 606 | 71,762 |
| Palm leaf | 2,137 | 2,022 | 150 | 185 |
| Paper | 4,482 | 340,824 | 3,418 | 251,557 |
| Paper hangings | 1,529 | 144,718 | 1,715 | 168,803 |
| Paper shavings . . . . . | .... | .... | 380 | 921 |
| Papier-machie | 100 | 19,058 | 1 | 165 |
| Parchment | 1 | 356 | 36 | 263 |
| Pearls . . . . . | .... | .... | 16 | 594 |
| Pearl sago | 9,949 | 11,949 | .... | .... |
| Peas | 13,652 | 8,127 | .... | .... |
| Perfumery | 1,508 | 146,576 | 1,193 | 11 0,200 |
| Pianos . . . . . | .... | .... | 3 | 483 |
| Pickles | 2,672 | 9,808 | 583 | 2,705 |
| Pink saucers . . . . . | .... | .... | 1 | 112 |
| Pipes | 122,975 | 69,261 | 79,085 | 76,954 |
| Pipeclay | 856 | 2,650 | 1,097 | 3,163 |
| Pitch | 75 | 353 | .... | .... |
| Plants . . . . . | .... | .... | 547 | 18,193 |
| Plaster | 29,180 | 28,709 | 19,176 | 21,537 |
| Polishing stones . . . . . | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Porcelain | 11 | 1,323 | .... | .... |
| Porcupine quills . . . . . | .... | .... | 1 | 203 |
| Pork | 280 | 3,624 | .... | .... |
| Port-monnaies | 806 | 283,865 | 325 | 123,960 |
| Potatoes bush. | 15,480 | 24,257 | 63,686 | 72,816 |
| Precious stones | 41 | 26,793 | .... | .... |
| Putty | 39 | 138 | .... | .... |
| Rags | 35,596 | 593,778 | 41,066 | 667,365 |
| Rattans | 112,061 | 55,828 | 32,185 | 46,592 |
| Rice | 5,204 | 6,772 | .... | .... |
| Rope | 4,893 | 74,883 | 255 | 2,652 |
| Sage flour | 1,376 | 4,739 | .... | .... |
| Sail-cloth . . . . . | .... | .... | 52 | 888 |
| Salt bushels, sacks, &c. | .... | 307,136 | .... | 400,209 |
| Saltpeter | 8,828 | 81,143 | 9,772 | 84,136 |
| Sauces | 350 | 14,956 | 2,672 | 35,894 |
| Seeds not specified | 401 | 6,067 | 3,607 | 122,453 |
| Canary | 11,887 | 37,131 | 875 | 5,335 |
| Cardamon . . . . . | .... | .... | 9 | 1,189 |
| Carraway | 128 | 1,764 | 57 | 1,609 |
| Clover | 445 | 6,510 | .... | .... |
| Do. garden | 137 | 3,214 | 159 | 7,069 |
| Do. hemp | 21,709 | 63,416 | 316 | 860 |
| Do. linseed | 150 | 948 | 23,980 | 83,294 |
| Do. mustard | 5,093 | 20,172 | 1,091 | 8,346 |
| Do. Russia | 968 | 55,479 | .... | .... |
| Shells | 3 | 918 | 1,896 | 35,206 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Sisal grass..... | 2,414 | \$51,698 | 2,428 | \$100,978 |
| Skins for gold-beaters..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 1,534 |
| St. Domingo do..... | ..... | ..... | 141 | 487 |
| Slates..... | 275 | 4,346 | ..... | ..... |
| Smalts..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 250 |
| Snuff..... | 24 | 158 | 100 | 1,073 |
| Soap..... | 35,065 | 98,970 | 37,022 | 124,540 |
| Spices not specified..... | ..... | ..... | 30,479 | 159,373 |
| Cassia..... | 160,009 | 171,163 | 355,542 | 773,460 |
| Cloves..... | 631 | 5,666 | ..... | ..... |
| Ginger..... | 10,393 | 30,991 | 3,755 | 13,841 |
| Mace..... | 142 | 8,444 | 29 | 3,352 |
| Mustard..... | 10,786 | 33,479 | 3,781 | 16,605 |
| Nutmegs..... | 1,353 | 86,159 | 427 | 57,476 |
| Pepper..... | 50,223 | 362,919 | 7,790 | 46,854 |
| Pimento..... | 10,962 | 92,803 | 13,453 | 86,929 |
| Sponge..... | 857 | 35,972 | 1,078 | 59,912 |
| Starch..... | 155 | 2,012 | ..... | ..... |
| Stationery..... | 2,204 | 343,514 | 3,153 | 517,114 |
| Statuary..... | 31 | 6,620 | 16 | 5,236 |
| Stereotype plates..... | 3 | 333 | 27 | 1,937 |
| Stone..... tons | 3,829 | 5,329 | ..... | ..... |
| Building, do..... | 1,614 | 1,178 | ..... | ..... |
| Sugar..... | 483,609 | 9,335,340 | 280,929 | 6,601,498 |
| Tallow..... | 515 | 8,532 | 59 | 1,774 |
| Tapioca..... | 318 | 1,249 | 280 | 6,174 |
| Tar..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 233 |
| Tea..... | 705,505 | 7,057,956 | 526,931 | 6,548,801 |
| Teazles..... | ..... | ..... | 111 | 5,753 |
| Tiles..... | 94,800 | 4,495 | 70 | 1,700 |
| Tobacco..... | 34,137 | 584,865 | 31,445 | 516,062 |
| Tomatoes..... | 2,473 | 761 | 1,193 | 536 |
| Tools..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 712 |
| Toys..... | 7,821 | 469,246 | 9,509 | 412,815 |
| Truffles..... | 10 | 1,280 | ..... | ..... |
| Twine..... | 1,977 | 13,583 | 555 | 18,293 |
| Umbrellas..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 10,221 |
| Umbrella sticks..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1,907 |
| Varnish..... | 37 | 2,514 | ..... | ..... |
| Vermicelli..... | 600 | 571 | ..... | ..... |
| Vinegar..... | 445 | 2,458 | 64 | 461 |
| Walrus teeth..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1,277 |
| Watches..... | 2,094 | 3,141,746 | 3,997 | 3,239,119 |
| Watchmakers' tools..... | 54 | 16,038 | ..... | ..... |
| Wax..... | 261 | 7,460 | 71 | 4,822 |
| Wax-matches..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,016 |
| Whalebone..... | ..... | 46,420 | 48,932 | 341,470 |
| Whetstones..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1,026 |
| White enamel..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 6,207 |
| Wines not specified..... | 165,722 | 1,167,439 | 140,904 | 1,102,172 |
| Champagne..... | 143,615 | 829,455 | 122,128 | 768,779 |
| Claret..... | 7,483 | 30,238 | 2,018 | 4,513 |
| Hock..... | 50 | 205 | ..... | ..... |
| Madeira..... | 1,299 | 24,043 | 146 | 3,873 |
| Malaga..... | 2,525 | 19,717 | 240 | 1,640 |
| Narsala..... | 116 | 1,276 | ..... | ..... |
| Port..... | 5,525 | 86,775 | 276 | 6,895 |
| Red..... | 1,079 | 7,070 | ..... | ..... |
| Sherry..... | 5,985 | 122,369 | 1,137 | 21,698 |
| White..... | 335 | 2,953 | ..... | ..... |
| Willow ware..... | ..... | ..... | 720 | 822 |

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Wooden ware..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | \$750 |
| Woods not specified..... | 1,008 | \$8,761 | ..... | 2,291 |
| Brazil..... | ..... | ..... | 789 | 5,335 |
| Box..... | 245 | 141 | ..... | 990 |
| Camwood..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 3,166 |
| Cedar..... | 3,338 | 19,908 | ..... | 3,799 |
| Ebony..... | 1,588 | 4,220 | ..... | 349 |
| Lignum vitæ.....pieces | 124 | 663 | ..... | 1,753 |
| “.....tons | ..... | ..... | 73 | 928 |
| Mahogany..... | 50,926 | 257,669 | ..... | 352,888 |
| Rose wood..... | 10,202 | 115,022 | ..... | 147,142 |
| Salmon wood..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 540 |
| Satin..... | 185 | 2,158 | ..... | 1,960 |
| Willows..... | 35,748 | 30,846 | 7,305 | 39,602 |
| Zebra wood..... | 579 | 4,534 | ..... | 1,172 |
| Wool..... | 23,743 | 1,170,776 | 14,322 | 910,164 |
| Flocks..... | 314 | 8,805 | 3,654 | 64,269 |
| Waste..... | 9,830 | 172,211 | 4,471 | 171,295 |
| Goods entered Crystal Palace..... | 3,042 | 889,390 | 402 | 43,059 |
| Imports not included in the foregoing list..... | 2,191 | 193,060 | ..... | 267,528 |
| Total value..... | | \$96,574,072 | | \$91,178,398 |

The receipts for cash duties at the port of New York for the year 1854, as might be supposed from the falling off in the imports, show a decline of \$4,991,337 75 as compared with 1853, but are larger than for any other previous year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January..... | \$3,511,610 04 | \$2,600,562 64 | \$3,311,127 37 | \$4,379,285 32 |
| February..... | 2,658,835 87 | 2,286,955 47 | 3,878,395 47 | 2,867,294 50 |
| March..... | 3,124,811 39 | 2,730,369 61 | 3,935,967 63 | 3,627,119 49 |
| April..... | 2,547,582 52 | 2,447,634 07 | 3,348,252 14 | 3,168,490 21 |
| May..... | 2,544,640 16 | 1,952,110 86 | 2,852,853 56 | 3,243,164 41 |
| June..... | 2,305,185 62 | 2,232,680 23 | 3,840,723 33 | 2,452,606 83 |
| July..... | 3,558,490 12 | 3,240,787 18 | 4,640,107 15 | 4,045,745 78 |
| August..... | 3,234,764 21 | 3,884,295 56 | 4,746,657 81 | 5,214,629 78 |
| September.... | 2,609,832 97 | 3,156,107 29 | 4,226,340 18 | 3,439,492 49 |
| October..... | 1,958,516 17 | 2,392,109 57 | 2,705,694 33 | 2,402,115 10 |
| November..... | 1,488,740 09 | 2,051,476 35 | 2,642,985 92 | 1,751,023 45 |
| December..... | 1,578,343 92 | 2,357,648 98 | 2,959,110 94 | 1,505,920 72 |
| Total..... | 31,081,263 08 | 31,332,737 81 | 43,088,225 83 | 38,096,888 08 |

The exports from New York to foreign ports, for the year 1854, are larger than ever before shipped in a single year, the total, \$101,377,087, or \$7,487,089 more than for 1853. Of this amount, however, \$37,169,406 consisted of specie. The exports of merchandise alone, (exclusive of specie,) are only \$2,928,961 less than for 1853, and \$17,780,327 greater than for 1852, and \$20,297,041 greater than for 1851, as will appear from the following quarterly comparison:—

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| First quarter..... | \$10,890,819 | \$11,344,412 | \$11,892,650 | \$17,840,161 |
| Second quarter..... | 13,919,107 | 13,772,203 | 16,268,097 | 16,774,773 |
| Third quarter..... | 10,136,156 | 9,655,796 | 16,810,526 | 13,826,852 |
| Fourth quarter..... | 8,964,558 | 11,884,943 | 22,165,369 | 16,065,895 |
| Total | 43,910,640 | 46,427,354 | 67,136,642 | 64,207,681 |

We now annex a complete monthly statement, showing all the shipments of domestic produce, foreign free, foreign dutiable, and specie:—

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January..... | \$2,715,320 | \$3,152,744 | \$2,419,296 | \$2,990,624 | \$5,304,203 |
| February..... | 2,607,584 | 2,585,786 | 3,352,943 | 3,325,005 | 5,400,924 |
| March..... | 2,865,634 | 3,976,198 | 4,313,245 | 4,705,007 | 5,562,810 |
| April..... | 3,146,151 | 4,561,770 | 4,244,044 | 5,178,471 | 4,578,693 |
| May..... | 3,610,977 | 4,402,052 | 4,249,924 | 4,165,954 | 5,824,427 |
| June..... | 3,971,207 | 3,778,289 | 3,566,369 | 5,057,229 | 4,526,383 |
| July..... | 3,574,260 | 3,188,027 | 2,965,542 | 4,882,957 | 3,768,661 |
| August..... | 4,937,393 | 3,259,594 | 2,340,820 | 4,540,333 | 4,487,619 |
| September..... | 4,844,574 | 2,593,986 | 3,289,479 | 5,579,088 | 3,772,124 |
| October..... | 4,561,742 | 2,702,382 | 3,497,874 | 5,459,401 | 4,672,017 |
| November..... | 3,677,657 | 2,451,511 | 3,529,447 | 7,489,937 | 4,660,007 |
| December..... | 3,444,513 | 2,512,436 | 2,947,848 | 7,166,832 | 4,904,554 |
| Total domest. prod. | 43,957,012 | 39,164,775 | 40,716,781 | 60,540,888 | 57,462,422 |

FOREIGN DUTIABLE GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$382,141 | \$422,395 | \$358,244 | \$265,730 | \$469,063 |
| February..... | 302,258 | 295,567 | 322,272 | 171,125 | 500,739 |
| March..... | 246,939 | 316,494 | 357,230 | 299,656 | 376,268 |
| April..... | 313,845 | 320,981 | 353,262 | 422,796 | 239,511 |
| May..... | 310,231 | 361,015 | 545,973 | 487,630 | 342,437 |
| June..... | 442,493 | 265,290 | 482,594 | 394,043 | 556,656 |
| July..... | 413,671 | 284,397 | 325,732 | 447,201 | 252,030 |
| August..... | 658,787 | 334,549 | 220,978 | 377,720 | 515,270 |
| September..... | 707,834 | 316,047 | 317,888 | 526,658 | 447,664 |
| October..... | 483,038 | 358,292 | 484,801 | 719,534 | 316,012 |
| November..... | 676,696 | 397,597 | 541,296 | 739,872 | 323,389 |
| December..... | 703,075 | 351,428 | 518,352 | 439,154 | 792,570 |
| Total dutiable.... | 5,641,008 | 4,024,052 | 4,828,622 | 5,291,119 | 5,031,614 |

FOREIGN FREE GOODS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | \$74,710 | \$51,584 | \$26,693 | \$42,574 | \$71,554 |
| February | 54,474 | 60,930 | 93,932 | 63,197 | 156,434 |
| March | 23,371 | 29,121 | 100,557 | 29,732 | 98,191 |
| April | 186,126 | 59,904 | 67,719 | 208,708 | 125,717 |
| May | 36,401 | 113,371 | 106,818 | 243,598 | 132,449 |
| June | 51,887 | 56,435 | 125,500 | 109,668 | 148,500 |
| July | 17,563 | 2,311 | 20,759 | 313,192 | 231,788 |
| August | 18,766 | 22,794 | 46,464 | 79,857 | 253,857 |
| September | 16,551 | 134,271 | 128,184 | 63,470 | 97,839 |
| October | 15,464 | 106,626 | 82,886 | 63,687 | 128,780 |
| November | 37,723 | 62,368 | 27,634 | 48,088 | 116,884 |
| December | 5,243 | 21,918 | 54,805 | 38,864 | 151,682 |
| Total free | 538,280 | 721,813 | 881,951 | 1,304,635 | 1,713,645 |

SPECIE.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| January | \$90,361 | \$1,266,281 | \$2,868,958 | \$747,679 | \$1,845,682 |
| February | 278,708 | 1,007,689 | 3,551,543 | 1,121,020 | 579,724 |
| March | 172,807 | 2,368,861 | 611,994 | 592,479 | 1,466,127 |
| April | 290,407 | 3,482,182 | 200,266 | 767,955 | 3,474,525 |
| May | 741,735 | 4,506,135 | 1,834,893 | 2,162,467 | 3,651,626 |
| June | 880,434 | 6,462,367 | 3,556,355 | 3,264,282 | 5,168,183 |
| July | 1,518,080 | 6,004,170 | 2,971,499 | 3,924,612 | 2,922,452 |
| August | 1,441,736 | 2,673,444 | 2,935,883 | 1,183,973 | 4,548,320 |
| September | 1,033,918 | 3,490,142 | 2,122,495 | 1,244,191 | 6,547,104 |
| October | 1,421,328 | 1,779,707 | 2,452,301 | 4,757,972 | 3,359,398 |
| November | 905,394 | 5,033,996 | 809,813 | 3,855,775 | 3,538,001 |
| December | 1,208,760 | 5,668,235 | 1,180,305 | 3,131,851 | 68,264 |
| Total specie | 9,982,948 | 43,743,209 | 25,096,255 | 26,753,356 | 37,169,406 |

TOTAL EXPORTS.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | \$3,262,532 | \$4,893,004 | \$5,673,191 | \$4,046,607 | \$7,690,477 |
| February | 3,243,025 | 3,949,972 | 7,320,690 | 4,680,347 | 6,537,821 |
| March | 3,308,031 | 6,690,674 | 5,383,026 | 5,626,874 | 7,503,396 |
| April | 3,936,529 | 8,424,837 | 4,865,291 | 6,577,030 | 8,418,446 |
| May | 4,699,344 | 9,382,573 | 6,737,608 | 7,059,649 | 9,950,939 |
| June | 5,346,021 | 10,562,381 | 7,730,818 | 8,825,222 | 10,399,722 |
| July | 5,523,574 | 9,478,905 | 6,283,532 | 9,567,962 | 7,174,931 |
| August | 7,056,682 | 6,290,561 | 5,544,095 | 6,181,933 | 9,805,066 |
| September | 6,602,877 | 6,534,446 | 5,857,996 | 7,413,407 | 10,864,731 |
| October | 6,481,572 | 4,947,007 | 6,517,862 | 11,009,594 | 8,476,207 |
| November | 5,297,470 | 7,945,472 | 4,908,190 | 12,133,672 | 8,638,281 |
| December | 5,361,591 | 8,554,017 | 4,701,310 | 10,776,701 | 5,917,070 |
| Total exports | \$60,119,248 | 87,653,849 | 71,523,609 | 93,889,998 | 101,377,087 |

It will be seen from the foregoing that the specie exports fell off towards the close of the year, and the total for the month of December is smaller than for any previous month for many years. The exports of domestic produce would have been much larger, but for the small amount of breadstuffs at the seaboard. The falling off in shipments in wheat and flour is very large; but the exports of provisions, and especially of pork, beef, cut meats, and lard, have largely increased. There has been a falling off in shipments of sperm oil, owing to the scarcity of stock, and the ship-

ments of whalebone have also greatly decreased. Indian corn has been taken very freely for export, the total shipments having increased 400 per cent. We annex a comparative table, showing the exports of the most prominent articles of produce:—

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS, IN THE YEAR—

| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ASHES—Pots | bbls. 24,628 | 16,790 | 11,077 | 9,652 |
| Pearls | 1,637 | 1,088 | 796 | 1,876 |
| BEEWAX | lbs. 280,820 | 412,732 | 224,268 | 218,177 |
| BREADSTUFFS—Wheat flour | bbls. 1,364,322 | 1,365,597 | 2,150,612 | 888,735 |
| Rye flour | 8,244 | 8,363 | 5,302 | 10,354 |
| Corn meal | 38,388 | 45,897 | 46,516 | 67,858 |
| Wheat | bush. 1,468,465 | 3,124,226 | 7,244,319 | 1,671,013 |
| Rye | 13,162 | 236,460 | 28,981 | 326,961 |
| Oats | 5,282 | 10,836 | 63,732 | 63,999 |
| Barley | 367 | 367 | 100 | 72 |
| Corn | 1,605,674 | 758,438 | 1,102,397 | 4,673,371 |
| CANDLES—Mould | boxes 37,932 | 59,802 | 47,563 | 51,247 |
| Sperm | 4,173 | 3,937 | 5,335 | 10,450 |
| COAL | tons 11,298 | 37,161 | 33,875 | 22,332 |
| COTTON | bales 289,645 | 336,679 | 375,733 | 308,663 |
| HAY | 5,775 | 7,520 | 4,775 | 3,886 |
| HOPS | 418 | 746 | 328 | 13,289 |
| NAVAL STORES | bbls. 367,240 | 539,651 | 476,521 | 656,473 |
| OILS—Whale | galls. 1,122,818 | 62,822 | 259,173 | 361,315 |
| Sperm | 543,555 | 795,651 | 956,256 | 680,537 |
| Lard | 210,492 | 28,011 | 52,709 | 33,194 |
| Linseed | 7,972 | 12,427 | 20,355 | 11,610 |
| PROVISIONS—Pork | bbls. 47,482 | 39,625 | 71,641 | 116,869 |
| Beef | 40,147 | 48,875 | 52,243 | 95,513 |
| Cut meats | lbs. 3,427,111 | 1,528,894 | 8,534,569 | 17,333,742 |
| Butter | 2,136,538 | 692,249 | 1,967,375 | 2,045,432 |
| Cheese | 7,487,139 | 1,249,021 | 7,184,890 | 3,817,407 |
| Lard | 5,686,857 | 4,545,041 | 6,915,393 | 15,785,363 |
| RICE | tierces 29,100 | 26,113 | 25,342 | 22,947 |
| FALLOW | lbs. 2,221,258 | 451,386 | 3,494,556 | 6,064,197 |
| TOBACCO—Crude | pkgs. 19,195 | 25,638 | 24,150 | 35,735 |
| Manufactured | lbs. 3,798,334 | 4,676,409 | 5,617,362 | 3,700,444 |
| WHALEBONE | 1,802,526 | 1,033,980 | 3,167,007 | 735,799 |

We annex a complete summary of the shipments of domestic cottons to foreign ports for the year 1854, compared with the total for former years, to show where the deficiency is chargeable:—

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTONS FROM PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

| Where to. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mexico | packages 2,863 | 820 | 1,479 | 8,765 | 1,713 |
| Dutch West Indies | 289 | 352 | 321 | 292 | 306 |
| Swedish West Indies | 16 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 3 |
| Danish West Indies | 56 | 261 | 70 | 82 | 147 |
| British West Indies | 131 | 131 | 131 | 89 | 903 |
| Spanish West Indies | 129 | 132 | 77 | 13 | 69 |
| St. Domingo | 1,308 | 1,895 | 736 | 282 | 208 |
| British North America | 47 | 195 | 108 | 56 | 54 |
| New Grenada | 206 | 153 | 643 | 398 | 112 |
| Brazil | 1,478 | 3,178 | 3,381 | 1,194 | 2,682 |
| Venezuela | 990 | 865 | 865 | 462 | 988 |
| Argentine Republic | 249 | 86 | 1,475 | 250 | 1,445 |
| Bolivia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Central America | 284 | 1,218 | 653 | 713 | 43 |
| West Coast of South America | 3,640 | 1,395 | 2,743 | 1,642 | 809 |
| Honduras | 101 | 150 | 246 | 179 | 276 |
| Africa | 538 | 1,772 | 3,405 | 1,239 | 1,007 |
| East India | 20,091 | 27,002 | 38,413 | 18,880 | 12,436 |
| Australia | 130 | 31 | 25 | 82 | 529 |
| All other ports ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total packages | 32,155 | 40,560 | 54,692 | 34,828 | 24,280 |
| Total from Boston | 34,307 | 46,589 | 59,395 | 54,729 | 35,438 |

The falling off is greatest to the East Indies, the disturbances in China having greatly interrupted that trade.

We also annex a comparison of the wholesale prices at the port of New York, on the opening of the New Year, of many leading articles of produce and merchandise, which will be found highly useful for all engaged in trade and commerce with that port:—

COMPARATIVE PRICES AT NEW YORK ON JANUARY 3D.

| | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| ASHES—Pois, 100 lbs.. | \$4 56½ | \$5 50 | \$6 50 | LIQUORS— | | | |
| Pearls | 4 7½ | 5 75 | 7 50 | Brandy, new Old'd gal. | \$2 60 | \$3 65 | \$4 50 |
| BREADSTUFFS— | | | | Domestic whisky.... | 25½ | 27½ | 37 |
| Wheat fl., State, bbls. | 5 56½ | 8 75 | 9 25 | MOLASSES—N. Orleans. | 30 | 28 | 27 |
| Do. best extra Gen.. | 6 50 | 8 50 | 12 00 | NAVAL STORES— | | | |
| Rye flour..... | 4 50 | 5 37½ | 7 25 | Crude turpentine, bl. | 4 25 | 4 75 | 4 00 |
| Corn meal, Jersey... | 3 8½ | 3 75 | 4 31½ | Spirits " gal. | 63 | 60 | 44 |
| Wheat—Wh. Gen., b. | 1 34 | 2 05 | 2 62½ | Com. rosin, N. C., bl. | 1 40 | 1 75 | 1 85 |
| White Michigan.... | 1 30 | 1 95 | 2 40 | OILS—Crude whale, gal. | 63 | 70 | 65 |
| White Ohio..... | 1 29 | 1 90 | 2 35 | Crude sperm.... | 1 20 | 1 30 | 1 70 |
| White Southern.... | 1 27 | 1 90 | 2 30 | Linsed..... | 67 | 63 | 81 |
| Red Western..... | 1 25 | 1 78 | 2 10 | PROVISIONS— | | | |
| Rye, Northern..... | 92 | 1 24 | 1 37½ | Pork, old mess, bbl.. | 19 00 | 13 50 | 12 50 |
| Oats, State..... | 52 | 50 | 55 | Pork, old prime.... | 16 00 | 11 25 | 12 25 |
| Corn, old Western.. | 75 | 82 | 1 02 | Beef, city mess.... | 12 75 | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| Corn, new Southern. | 69 | 79 | 1 02 | Beef, rep'k'd Chicago | 13 50 | 13 50 | 15 12½ |
| COTTON—Mid. Up'd. lb. | 9½ | 10½ | 7½ | Beef hams, extra.... | 15 50 | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Mid. N. Orleans.... | 9½ | 10½ | 8½ | Hams, pickled, lb.. | 10½ | 9 | 9 |
| FISH—Dry cod, qntl.. | 5 75 | 3 00 | 3 12½ | Shoulders, pickled.. | 8 | 8½ | 6½ |
| FRUIT—Bch. raisins, bx. | 2 30 | 2 75 | 2 65 | Lard | 12½ | 10 | 10½ |
| Currants, lb..... | 10 | 18 | 23 | Butter, Ohio..... | 18 | 12 | 17 |
| HAY—Shipping, 100 lbs. | 1 00 | 87½ | 1 00 | Butter, State..... | 22 | 18 | 22 |
| HEMP—Rough Am. ton | 142 00 | 185 00 | 170 00 | Butter, Orange co.. | 27 | 21 | 26 |
| HOPS—Per lb..... | 25 | 55 | 36 | Cheese | 8½ | 10 | 10½ |
| IRON—Scotch pig, ton. | 31 00 | 37 00 | 27 50 | RICE—Good, 100 lbs... 4 12½ | 4 37½ | 4 25 | |
| English bars.... | 65 00 | 70 00 | 56 00 | SALT— | | | |
| LATHS—Per M..... | 2 37½ | 2 00 | 1 50 | Liverpool ground, sk. | 1 18 | 1 17 | 1 05 |
| LEAD—Spanish, ton... 5 75 | 6 12½ | 5 25 | | Do. fine, Ashton's... 2 00 | 1 80 | 1 60 | |
| Galena | 6 00 | 6 75 | 6 25 | SEEDS—Clover, lb.... | 10 | 10½ | 11 |
| LEATHER— | | | | SUGAR—Cuba, good... 5 | 5½ | 5 | |
| Hemlock, sole, lt., lb. | 17 | 23 | 17 | TALLOW—Per lb..... 10½ | 10½ | 12½ | |
| Oak | 23 | 27 | 26 | WHALEBONE—Polar... 47 | 45 | 41 | |
| LIME—Com. Rokid. bl. | 1 12½ | 1 12½ | 85 | WOOL—Com. fleece, lb. | 40 | 40 | 27 |

The prices of breadstuffs show the most important variation. At this time last year, best extra Genessee flour, such as is used in good families, was selling at \$8 50, and the year before at \$6 50; now it is worth \$12. Cotton and iron are 25 per cent lower than last year. Pork is lower; good beef and butter are higher.

SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

A much larger number of ships have been finished in the ship-yards of New York during the year 1854 than in any former year, the total tonnage launched amounting to 80,130 tons, including 88 vessels of all descriptions, of which 26 were full-rigged ships, and 4 steamships. The following will show the comparative tonnage launched and on the stocks, at the close of the year, with the number of large ships and steamers finished in each year:—

SHIP-BUILDING AT NEW YORK.

| Years. | Large ships. | Steam-ships. | Tons. launched. | On stocks. | Total launched. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1849..... | 17 | 3 | 38,085 | 23,890 | 61,965 |
| 1850..... | 18 | 14 | 52,225 | 27,516 | 79,741 |
| 1851..... | 22 | 11 | 65,521 | 15,240 | 80,761 |
| 1852..... | 10 | 11 | 53,048 | 22,576 | 75,624 |
| 1853..... | 18 | 10 | 46,479 | 58,749 | 105,228 |
| 1854..... | 26 | 4 | 80,130 | 17,423 | 97,553 |

The trade has been, however, far from prosperous, and closes very much depressed in all its branches.

TOBACCO.

The following will show the inspections of domestic tobacco at New York for the last ten years, and the stock on hand at the close of the year:—

INSPECTIONS.

| Years. | Virginia and North Carolina. | | | | Total. Hhds. | Stock, Jan. 1. Hhds. |
|--------|------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | Kentucky. Hhds. | Hhds. | Ohio. Hhds. | Maryland. Hhds. | | |
| 1845 | 7,387 | 186 | 48 | 45 | 7,660 | 4,121 |
| 1846 | 5,701 | 1,785 | 102 | 81 | 7,669 | 3,355 |
| 1847 | 8,217 | 3,893 | 90 | 4 | 12,204 | 2,901 |
| 1848 | 9,983 | 975 | 55 | 9 | 11,022 | 5,200 |
| 1849 | 10,753 | 2,254 | 29 | 100 | 13,136 | 5,531 |
| 1850 | 12,207 | 1,437 | 28 | 122 | 13,794 | 6,064 |
| 1851 | 12,285 | 655 | 6 | 100 | 13,046 | 6,374 |
| 1852 | 20,107 | 361 | 1 | 3 | 20,472 | 5,096 |
| 1853 | 11,284 | 167 | 2 | 4 | 11,457 | 9,640 |
| 1854 | 9,295 | 295 | 21 | .. | 9,611 | 7,648 |
| 1855 | ..... | .... | .. | .. | ..... | 3,588 |

The following will show the importations and stock of foreign tobacco at New York:—

IMPORTS.

| Years. | Cuba. | Havana. | Yara. | All other. | Total. |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| 1852 | 28,475 | 9,546 | .... | 3,860 | 41,885 |
| 1853 | 18,666 | 11,512 | .... | 7,955 | 38,133 |
| 1854 | 20,045 | 13,467 | 2,069 | 4,243 | 39,824 |

STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1853 | 5,111 | 3,017 | .... | 1,788 | 9,916 |
| 1854 | 3,998 | 2,604 | 973 | .... | 7,575 |

The following will show the quantity of pot and pearl ashes inspected in New York in each of the last two years:—

| | Pots. | | Pearls. | | Total. | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. |
| First sorts..... | 13,227 | 11,532 | 6,709 | 4,308 | 19,936 | 15,840 |
| Second..... | 2,356 | 1,903 | 1,838 | 1,753 | 41,194 | 3,656 |
| Third..... | 502 | 530 | 332 | 244 | 834 | 774 |
| Condemned..... | .... | 125 | 11 | 9 | 174 | 134 |
| Total barrels..... | 16,248 | 14,090 | 8,890 | 6,314 | 25,138 | 20,404 |

The following will show the stock on hand in New York Inspection Warehouse, on the 31st December in each of the last five years:—

| Years. | POTS. | | | | | PEARLS. | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1st sorts. | 2d sorts. | 3d sorts. | Con- demned. | Total pots. | 1st sorts. | 2d sorts. | 3d sorts. | Con- dem'd. | Total pearls. |
| 1850 | 1,360 | 1,059 | 236 | 164 | 2,828 | 1,708 | 237 | 69 | 22 | 2,046 |
| 1851 | 1,330 | 96 | 90 | 37 | 1,553 | 351 | 49 | 27 | .. | 427 |
| 1852 | 1,264 | 471 | 119 | 85 | 1,939 | 1,084 | 353 | 58 | 8 | 1,503 |
| 1853 | 652 | 223 | 43 | 17 | 935 | 435 | 294 | 82 | 1 | 812 |
| 1854 | 133 | 58 | 63 | 20 | 274 | 68 | 14 | 15 | .. | 97 |

From the above it will be seen that the stock on hand is very trifling, and much smaller than for any previous year named in the comparison.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of aliens which arrived at the port shows an increase, but not as great a difference as in some former years, as will appear by the following comparison:—

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January..... | 13,154 | 14,709 | 11,592 | 4,901 | 15,514 |
| February..... | 3,206 | 8,170 | 5,342 | 11,958 | 4,446 |
| March..... | 5,569 | 16,055 | 21,726 | 9,685 | 3,758 |
| April..... | 14,627 | 27,779 | 28,193 | 23,283 | 31,148 |
| May..... | 42,846 | 33,847 | 33,372 | 30,212 | 54,078 |
| June..... | 11,762 | 34,402 | 49,225 | 45,578 | 25,807 |
| July..... | 34,446 | 27,612 | 29,403 | 22,898 | 35,247 |
| August..... | 18,092 | 30,251 | 34,513 | 33,632 | 29,416 |
| September..... | 21,054 | 33,586 | 36,777 | 30,288 | 25,759 |
| October..... | 23,260 | 21,497 | 17,765 | 23,201 | 38,378 |
| November..... | 17,947 | 29,565 | 16,573 | 31,485 | 20,276 |
| December..... | 6,833 | 12,117 | 16,511 | 17,824 | 23,812 |
| Total..... | 212,796 | 289,255 | 300,992 | 284,945 | 307,639 |

We also annex a summary to show the comparative immigration of Irish and Germans in each of the last eight years:—

TABLE OF GERMAN AND IRISH EMIGRATION.

| Years. | German. | Irish. | Years. | German. | Irish. |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1847..... | 53,180 | 52,946 | 1851..... | 60,883 | 163,256 |
| 1848..... | 51,973 | 98,061 | 1852..... | 118,011 | 118,131 |
| 1849..... | 55,705 | 112,691 | 1853..... | 110,644 | 113,161 |
| 1850..... | 45,535 | 117,038 | 1854..... | 168,723 | 80,200 |

The total for eight years shows 853,484 Irish against 684,654 Germans, but the latter are now on the increase.

We have already occupied so much space with our tables that we have no room for extended comments. The foregoing statistics tell their own story of the Trade and Commerce of the city, and are sufficiently intelligible, we trust, to need no further elucidation. The New Year dawns more brightly upon us, and in many respects will be more favorable to our commercial interests than the twelvemonths which are included in our Review. Confidence, which can be dissipated in a night, is ever of slow growth, but it is gradually returning. The banks having a more enlarged specie basis, are again extending their accommodations; business, although not yet very active, is reviving in nearly all branches, and the money pressure is no longer burdensome. The American people have more recuperative energy than all the rest of the world combined. No disaster seems to leave upon us any permanent record of its visit, and a very little sunshine in our horizon does away with every memento of the storm. The most painful record for the past year, although not peculiar to the history of New York, is the loss of life and property at sea. Something must be done to check this frightful calamity, or our insurance companies will themselves need insuring. We do not believe that these losses are a direct infliction from an Almighty hand, beyond the control of natural causes. Our ships have multiplied faster than experienced officers and seamen, and the whole system of naval discipline needs to be remodeled. There is no longer any method of enforcing obedience upon our merchant ships. The crew, shipping for short voyages, draw their wages in advance, and do not care for confinement; so that corporeal punishment has been abolished, with no substitute which is at all dreaded. The Apprentice system, if sanctioned by judicious legislation, will end in the supply of well-taught sailors, but a practical method of enforcing obedience outside of the lash, has not yet been devised. This subject is one of great importance to our Commerce, and amid the conflicting opinions entertained in regard to it, is one not easily settled.

Art. II.—PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER XII.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

In the most fortunate and best regulated community a portion will be found who are unable to earn a subsistence by their own efforts, and another portion who violate the rights of others; in other words, no country is exempt from poverty and crime. In considering these drawbacks from the benefits of civilization, our notice will at once show their amount and the means adopted by the laws for their correction.

The relief afforded to the destitute by individual contribution is too minute and irregular to be estimated by statistics. Our attention will, therefore, be confined to those who are relieved by public charities.

According to the returns of the seventh census, the number of paupers in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, was 50,353, which is equal to about 1 for every 40,000 of the free population. Somewhat more than a fourth of them are foreigners, and they are thus distributed among the several States:—

| States. | Natives. | Foreign. | Total. | States. | Natives. | Foreign. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------|------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Maine..... | 3,209 | 326 | 3,515 | Florida..... | 58 | 4 | 62 |
| New Hampshire.. | 1,998 | 186 | 2,184 | Alabama..... | 306 | 9 | 315 |
| Vermont..... | 1,565 | 314 | 1,879 | Mississippi..... | 245 | 12 | 257 |
| Massachusetts.... | 4,059 | 1,490 | 5,549 | Louisiana..... | 76 | 30 | 106 |
| Rhode Island | 492 | 204 | 696 | Texas..... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,463 | 281 | 1,744 | Arkansas..... | 67 | ... | 67 |
| New York..... | 5,755 | 7,078 | 12,833 | Tennessee..... | 577 | 14 | 591 |
| New Jersey..... | 1,339 | 239 | 1,578 | Missouri..... | 251 | 254 | 505 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,654 | 1,157 | 3,811 | Kentucky..... | 690 | 87 | 777 |
| Delaware..... | 240 | 33 | 273 | Ohio..... | 1,254 | 419 | 1,673 |
| Maryland..... | 1,681 | 320 | 2,001 | Indiana..... | 446 | 137 | 583 |
| Virginia..... | 4,356 | 102 | 4,458 | Illinois..... | 279 | 155 | 434 |
| North Carolina .. | 1,567 | 13 | 1,580 | Michigan..... | 248 | 181 | 429 |
| South Carolina .. | 1,113 | 180 | 1,293 | Wisconsin..... | 72 | 166 | 238 |
| Georgia..... | 825 | 29 | 854 | Iowa..... | 27 | 17 | 44 |
| Total..... | | | | | 36,916 | 13,437 | 50,353 |

The annual cost of supporting these paupers is \$2,954,806, equivalent to \$58 to each pauper.

Besides these public charities, in all the cities many of the poor are relieved by permanent charitable societies.

The information as yet derived from the seventh census respecting criminals is of a very limited character. The following table exhibits the number of convictions within the year preceding, the number imprisoned on June 1, 1850, distinguishing the foreigners from the natives:—

| States. | No. of convictions within the year. | | | No. in prison, June 1, 1850. | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Natives. | Foreign. | Total. | Natives. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Maine..... | 284 | 460 | 744 | 66 | 34 | 100 |
| New Hampshire .. | 66 | 24 | 90 | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| Vermont..... | 34 | 45 | 79 | 64 | 41 | 105 |
| Massachusetts.... | 3,366 | 3,884 | 7,250 | 653 | 583 | 1,236 |
| Rhode Island..... | 309 | 287 | 596 | 58 | 45 | 103 |
| Connecticut..... | 545 | 305 | 850 | 244 | 66 | 310 |
| New York..... | 3,962 | 6,317 | 10,279 | 649 | 639 | 1,288 |
| New Jersey..... | 346 | 257 | 603 | 198 | 92 | 290 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 564 | 293 | 857 | 296 | 115 | 411 |
| Delaware..... | 22 | .... | 22 | 14 | ... | 14 |

| States. | No. of convictions within the year. | | | No. in prison, June 1, 1850. | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Natives. | Foreign. | Total. | Native. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Maryland..... | 183 | 24 | 207 | 325 | 72 | 397 |
| District of Columbia..... | .... | .... | 132 | .... | .... | 46 |
| Virginia..... | 98 | 9 | 107 | 291 | 22 | 313 |
| North Carolina..... | 634 | 13 | 647 | 647 | 43 | 690 |
| South Carolina..... | 32 | 14 | 46 | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Georgia..... | 72 | 8 | 80 | 36 | 7 | 43 |
| Florida..... | 33 | 6 | 39 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Alabama..... | 117 | 5 | 122 | 69 | 1 | 70 |
| Mississippi..... | 49 | 2 | 51 | 45 | 1 | 46 |
| Louisiana..... | 197 | 100 | 297 | 240 | 183 | 423 |
| Texas..... | 15 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Arkansas..... | 24 | 1 | 25 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| Tennessee..... | 73 | 8 | 81 | 276 | 12 | 288 |
| Missouri..... | 242 | 666 | 908 | 55 | 125 | 180 |
| Kentucky..... | 126 | 34 | 160 | 41 | 11 | 52 |
| Ohio..... | 689 | 154 | 843 | 102 | 31 | 133 |
| Indiana..... | 150 | 25 | 175 | 41 | 18 | 59 |
| Illinois..... | 127 | 189 | 316 | 164 | 88 | 252 |
| Michigan..... | 273 | 386 | 659 | 139 | 102 | 241 |
| Wisconsin..... | 105 | 162 | 267 | 26 | 35 | 61 |
| Iowa..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| California..... | 1 | .... | 1 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico..... | 104 | 4 | 108 | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| Oregon..... | 5 | .... | 5 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| Utah..... | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Total..... | 12,856 | 13,691 | 26,679 | 4,925 | 2,457 | 7,428 |

The following table of persons in jails and penitentiaries, was made up at the Census Office from the population returns; and though not agreeing with the preceding,* it is here inserted, partly because it is more likely to be accurate, and partly because it distinguishes the sexes, and the white from the colored population:—

| States. | Whites. | | Colored. | | Total..... | G. total..... | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| | Males..... | Females.. | Males..... | Females.. | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 79 | .. | 62 | 17 | 79 | 79 | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | 89 | 2 | 77 | 14 | 91 | 91 | | | |
| Vermont..... | 69 | .. | 39 | 30 | 69 | 69 | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 389 | .. | 264 | 125 | 389 | 42 | 431 | | |
| Rhode Island..... | 35 | .. | 21 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 38 | | |
| Connecticut..... | 136 | 10 | 117 | 29 | 146 | 3 | 30 | 176 | |
| New York..... | 1,310 | 70 | 835 | 545 | 1,380 | 230 | 21 | 251 | 1,631 |
| New Jersey..... | 117 | 6 | 86 | 37 | 123 | 48 | 1 | 49 | 172 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 322 | 6 | 205 | 123 | 328 | 94 | 9 | 103 | 431 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Maryland..... | 110 | 5 | 81 | 34 | 115 | 99 | 21 | 120 | 235 |
| District of Columbia..... | 25 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 55 |
| Virginia..... | 123 | 2 | 119 | 11 | 130 | 65 | 4 | 69 | 199 |
| North Carolina..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | .... | 12 | 2 | .. | 2 | 14 |
| South Carolina..... | 31 | 1 | 19 | 13 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Georgia..... | 88 | 1 | 85 | 4 | 89 | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Florida..... | 12 | .. | 12 | .... | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

* Some of the discrepancy arises from the fact that the last table includes slaves, which were not comprehended in the first. Notwithstanding this, the proportion of crime is much less in the slave-holding States, even in the native population. According to Mr. Bow's statement (see compendium, page 16,) the number of criminals in those States is less than one-third of the whole, or 988 out of 3,259.

| States. | Whites. | | | | Colored. | | | G. total. | |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | Males. | Females. | Native. | Foreign. | Total. | Males. | Female. | | |
| Alabama..... | 116 | 1 | 21 | 97 | 117 | 2 | .. | 2 | 119 |
| Mississippi..... | 85 | .. | 80 | 5 | 85 | 1 | .. | 1 | 86 |
| Louisiana..... | 191 | 4 | 89 | 106 | 195 | 54 | 12 | 71 | 266 |
| Texas..... | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Arkansas..... | 37 | .. | 37 | .. | 37 | 1 | .. | 1 | 38 |
| Tennessee..... | 188 | 1 | 180 | 9 | 189 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 196 |
| Missouri..... | 165 | .. | 107 | 58 | 165 | 1 | .. | 1 | 166 |
| Kentucky..... | 147 | .. | 126 | 21 | 147 | 15 | .. | 15 | 162 |
| Ohio..... | 359 | 3 | 291 | 71 | 362 | 41 | 3 | 44 | 406 |
| Indiana..... | 131 | .. | 106 | 25 | 131 | 15 | .. | 15 | 146 |
| Illinois..... | 127 | .. | 85 | 42 | 127 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 136 |
| Michigan..... | 111 | .. | 73 | 38 | 111 | 16 | .. | 16 | 127 |
| Wisconsin..... | 27 | .. | 8 | 19 | 27 | 3 | .. | 3 | 30 |
| Iowa..... | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total..... | 4,643 | 115 | 3,259 | 1,499 | 4,758 | 801 | 87 | 888 | 5,646 |

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Of all the pursuits of human industry, that of agriculture, which so multiplies the fruits of the earth, is the most important in the eyes of the statesman and philosopher. It affords all the materials to manufactures; contributes largely to those of commerce, and, more than all, it furnishes food to man. It thus determines the numbers, wealth, and strength of all large communities, and constitutes the only solid and permanent basis for their prosperity.

Under the most improved system of husbandry, its products are greatly affected by the seasons, and a diminution of the crop produces, in much greater proportion, an enhancement of price. This evil is greatly mitigated in modern times by the extension and improvement of the commerce between nations, but it is not remedied; and though it very rarely happens that an individual in a civilized community dies of actual starvation, yet in seasons of scarcity members slowly perish from an insufficiency of wholesome food.

From this dire calamity the United States are now entirely exempt, and in future times, when their population becomes dense, they have a defense against it which few countries possess. They cultivate two kinds of grain—wheat and Indian corn—which are equally palatable and wholesome, and which, ripening at different times of the year, and requiring a difference of seasons, it rarely happens that they both fail in the same year; and thus the deficiency in some places is compensated by the abundance in others.

These products having been distributed under nearly the same heads by the census of 1850 as by that of 1840, they can be readily compared, and the progress of the country in most of the items can be seen. The number of live stock and the quantity of the principal agricultural products in 1850, may be seen in the following table:—

| States. | Horses. | Asses and mules. | Milch cows. | Working oxen. |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Maine..... | 41,721 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire..... | 34,233 | 55 | 138,566 | 83,893 |
| Vermont..... | 61,057 | 19 | 94,277 | 59,027 |
| Massachusetts..... | 42,216 | 218 | 146,128 | 48,577 |
| Rhode Island..... | 6,168 | J | 18,698 | 8,189 |
| Connecticut..... | 26,879 | 49 | 85,461 | 46,988 |
| New York..... | 447,014 | 963 | 931,324 | 173,909 |
| New Jersey..... | 63,955 | 4,089 | 118,736 | 12,070 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 350,398 | 2,259 | 530,224 | 61,527 |
| Delaware..... | 13,852 | 791 | 19,248 | 9,797 |
| Maryland..... | 75,684 | 5,644 | 86,856 | 34,135 |
| District of Columbia..... | 824 | 57 | 813 | 104 |
| Virginia..... | 272,403 | 21,483 | 317,619 | 89,513 |
| North Carolina..... | 148,693 | 25,259 | 221,799 | 37,309 |
| South Carolina..... | 97,171 | 37,483 | 193,244 | 20,507 |
| Georgia..... | 151,331 | 57,379 | 334,223 | 73,286 |
| Florida..... | 10,848 | 5,002 | 72,876 | 5,794 |
| Alabama..... | 128,001 | 59,895 | 227,791 | 66,961 |
| Mississippi..... | 115,460 | 54,547 | 214,231 | 83,485 |
| Louisiana..... | 89,514 | 44,849 | 105,576 | 54,968 |
| Texas..... | 76,760 | 12,463 | 217,811 | 51,285 |
| Arkansas..... | 60,197 | 11,559 | 93,151 | 34,239 |
| Tennessee..... | 270,636 | 75,303 | 250,456 | 86,255 |
| Missouri..... | 225,319 | 41,667 | 230,169 | 112,168 |
| Kentucky..... | 315,682 | 65,609 | 247,475 | 62,274 |
| Ohio..... | 463,397 | 3,423 | 544,499 | 65,381 |
| Indiana..... | 314,299 | 6,599 | 284,554 | 49,221 |
| Illinois..... | 267,653 | 10,573 | 294,671 | 76,156 |
| Michigan..... | 58,506 | 70 | 99,676 | 55,350 |
| Wisconsin..... | 30,179 | 156 | 64,339 | 42,801 |
| Iowa..... | 38,536 | 754 | 45,704 | 21,892 |
| California..... | 21,719 | 1,666 | 4,280 | 4,790 |
| Minnesota..... | 860 | 14 | 607 | 655 |
| New Mexico..... | 5,079 | 8,654 | 10,635 | 12,257 |
| Oregon..... | 8,046 | 420 | 9,427 | 8,114 |
| Utah..... | 2,429 | 325 | 4,861 | 5,266 |
| Total..... | 4,336,719 | 559,331 | 6,385,094 | 1,700,744 |

| States. | Other cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Maine..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire..... | 125,890 | 451,577 | 54,598 |
| Vermont..... | 114,606 | 384,756 | 63,487 |
| Massachusetts..... | 154,143 | 1,014,122 | 66,296 |
| Rhode Island..... | 9,375 | 44,296 | 19,509 |
| Connecticut..... | 80,226 | 174,181 | 76,472 |
| New York..... | 767,406 | 3,453,241 | 1,018,252 |
| New Jersey..... | 80,455 | 160,488 | 250,370 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 502,196 | 1,822,357 | 1,040,366 |
| Delaware..... | 24,166 | 27,503 | 56,261 |
| Maryland..... | 98,595 | 177,902 | 352,911 |
| District of Columbia..... | 123 | 150 | 1,635 |
| Virginia..... | 669,137 | 1,310,004 | 1,829,843 |
| North Carolina..... | 434,402 | 595,249 | 1,812,813 |
| South Carolina..... | 563,935 | 285,551 | 1,065,503 |
| Georgia..... | 690,019 | 560,435 | 2,168,617 |
| Florida..... | 182,415 | 23,311 | 209,453 |
| Alabama..... | 433,263 | 371,880 | 1,904,540 |
| Mississippi..... | 436,254 | 304,929 | 1,582,734 |
| Louisiana..... | 414,798 | 110,333 | 597,301 |
| Texas..... | 61,018 | 100,530 | 692,022 |
| Arkansas..... | 165,329 | 91,256 | 836,727 |
| Tennessee..... | 414,051 | 811,591 | 3,104,800 |

| States. | Other cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Missouri | 449,173 | 762,511 | 1,702,625 |
| Kentucky | 442,763 | 1,102,091 | 2,891,163 |
| Ohio | 749,067 | 3,942,929 | 1,964,770 |
| Indiana | 389,891 | 1,122,493 | 2,263,776 |
| Illinois | 541,209 | 894,043 | 1,915,907 |
| Michigan | 119,471 | 746,435 | 205,847 |
| Wisconsin | 76,293 | 124,896 | 159,276 |
| Iowa | 69,025 | 149,966 | 323,247 |
| California | 253,599 | 17,574 | 2,776 |
| Minnesota | 740 | 80 | 734 |
| New Mexico | 10,085 | 377,271 | 7,314 |
| Oregon | 24,188 | 15,382 | 30,235 |
| Utah | 2,489 | 3,262 | 914 |
| Total | 9,693,069 | 21,723,220 | 30,354,213 |

| States. | Value of live stock. | Value of slaughtered animals. | Bushels of wheat. | Bushelso rye. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Maine | \$9,705,726 | \$1,646,773 | 226,259 | 102,916 |
| New Hampshire | 8,871,901 | 1,522,873 | 185,658 | 183,117 |
| Vermont | 12,643,228 | 1,861,336 | 635,955 | 176,233 |
| Massachusetts | 9,647,710 | 2,500,924 | 31,211 | 481,021 |
| Rhode Island | 1,532,637 | 667,486 | 49 | 26,409 |
| Connecticut | 7,467,490 | 2,202,266 | 41,762 | 600,893 |
| New York | 73,570,409 | 13,573,883 | 13,121,498 | 4,148,182 |
| New Jersey | 10,679,291 | 2,638,552 | 1,601,190 | 1,255,578 |
| Pennsylvania | 41,500,053 | 8,219,848 | 15,367,691 | 4,816,169 |
| Delaware | 1,849,281 | 373,665 | 482,511 | 8,066 |
| Maryland | 7,997,634 | 1,954,809 | 4,494,689 | 226,014 |
| District of Columbia | 71,643 | 9,638 | 17,370 | 5,509 |
| Virginia | 33,656,659 | 7,502,986 | 11,212,616 | 468,930 |
| North Carolina | 17,717,647 | 5,767,866 | 2,130,102 | 239,563 |
| South Carolina | 15,060,015 | 3,502,637 | 1,066,277 | 43,790 |
| Georgia | 25,728,416 | 6,339,762 | 1,088,534 | 53,750 |
| Florida | 2,880,058 | 514,685 | 1,027 | 1,152 |
| Alabama | 21,690,112 | 4,823,485 | 294,044 | 17,261 |
| Mississippi | 19,403,662 | 3,636,582 | 137,990 | 9,606 |
| Louisiana | 11,152,275 | 1,458,990 | 417 | 475 |
| Texas | 10,412,927 | 1,116,137 | 41,729 | 3,108 |
| Arkansas | 6,647,960 | 1,163,313 | 169,639 | 8,047 |
| Tennessee | 29,978,016 | 6,401,765 | 1,619,386 | 89,137 |
| Kentucky | 29,661,436 | 6,462,598 | 2,142,822 | 415,073 |
| Missouri | 19,887,580 | 3,367,106 | 2,981,652 | 44,268 |
| Illinois | 24,209,258 | 4,972,286 | 9,414,575 | 83,364 |
| Indiana | 22,478,555 | 6,567,935 | 6,214,458 | 78,792 |
| Ohio | 44,121,741 | 7,439,243 | 14,487,351 | 425,918 |
| Michigan | 5,808,734 | 1,328,327 | 4,925,889 | 105,871 |
| Wisconsin | 4,897,385 | 920,178 | 4,286,831 | 81,253 |
| Iowa | 3,689,275 | 821,164 | 1,530,581 | 19,916 |
| California | 3,351,058 | 107,173 | 17,328 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 92,859 | 2,840 | 1,401 | 125 |
| New Mexico | 1,491,629 | 82,125 | 196,516 | ..... |
| Oregon | 1,876,189 | 164,530 | 211,913 | 106 |
| Utah | 546,968 | 67,985 | 107,702 | 210 |
| Total | \$544,180,516 | \$111,703,142 | 100,485,944 | 14,188,813 |

| States. | Bushels of Indian corn. | Bushels of oats. | Lbs. of rice. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Maine | 1,750,056 | 2,181,637 | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 1,573,670 | 973,381 | ..... |
| Vermont | 2,032,396 | 2,307,734 | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 2,345,490 | 1,165,146 | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 539,201 | 215,232 | ..... |

| States. | Bushels of Indian corn. | Bushels of oats. | Lbs. of rice. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Connecticut..... | 1,935,043 | 1,258,738 | ..... |
| New York..... | 17,858,400 | 26,552,844 | ..... |
| New Jersey | 8,759,704 | 3,378,663 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 19,835,214 | 21,538,156 | ..... |
| Delaware | 3,145,542 | 664,518 | ..... |
| Maryland | 10,749,858 | 1,242,151 | ..... |
| District of Columbia..... | 65,230 | 8,134 | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 35,254,319 | 10,179,144 | 17,154 |
| North Carolina..... | 27,941,051 | 4,052,078 | 5,465,868 |
| South Carolina..... | 16,271,454 | 2,322,155 | 159,930,613 |
| Georgia..... | 30,080,999 | 3,820,044 | 38,950,691 |
| Florida..... | 1,996,809 | 66,586 | 1,075,090 |
| Alabama..... | 28,754,048 | 2,965,696 | 2,312,252 |
| Mississippi..... | 22,446,552 | 1,503,288 | 2,719,856 |
| Louisiana..... | 10,266,373 | 89,637 | 4,425,349 |
| Texas..... | 6,028,876 | 199,017 | 88,203 |
| Arkansas..... | 8,893,939 | 656,183 | 63,179 |
| Tennessee..... | 52,276,223 | 7,703,086 | 258,854 |
| Kentucky..... | 58,672,591 | 8,201,311 | 5,688 |
| Missouri..... | 33,214,537 | 5,278,079 | 700 |
| Illinois..... | 57,646,984 | 10,087,241 | ..... |
| Indiana..... | 52,964,363 | 5,655,014 | ..... |
| Ohio..... | 59,078,695 | 13,472,742 | ..... |
| Michigan..... | 5,641,420 | 2,866,056 | ..... |
| Wisconsin..... | 1,988,979 | 3,414,672 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 8,656,799 | 1,524,345 | ..... |
| California..... | 12,236 | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | 16,725 | 30,582 | ..... |
| New Mexico..... | 365,411 | 5 | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 2,918 | 61,214 | ..... |
| Utah..... | 9,899 | 10,900 | ..... |
| Total..... | 592,071,104 | 146,584,179 | 215,313,497 |

| | Pounds tobacco. | Bales cotton of 400 lbs. each. | Pounds wool. | Bushels peas & beans. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Maine..... | ..... | ..... | 1,364,034 | 205,541 |
| New Hampshire..... | 50 | ..... | 1,108,476 | 70,856 |
| Vermont..... | ..... | ..... | 3,400,717 | 104,649 |
| Massachusetts..... | 138,246 | ..... | 585,136 | 43,709 |
| Rhode Island..... | ..... | ..... | 129,692 | 6,846 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,267,624 | ..... | 497,454 | 19,090 |
| New York..... | 83,189 | ..... | 10,071,301 | 741,546 |
| New Jersey..... | 310 | ..... | 375,396 | 14,174 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 912,651 | ..... | 4,481,570 | 55,231 |
| Delaware..... | ..... | ..... | 57,768 | 4,129 |
| Maryland..... | 21,407,497 | ..... | 477,438 | 12,816 |
| District of Columbia..... | 7,820 | ..... | 525 | 7,754 |
| Virginia..... | 56,803,227 | 3,947 | 2,860,765 | 521,579 |
| North Carolina..... | 11,984,786 | 73,345 | 970,738 | 1,584,252 |
| South Carolina..... | 74,285 | 300,901 | 487,233 | 1,026,900 |
| Georgia..... | 423,924 | 499,091 | 990,019 | 1,142,011 |
| Florida..... | 998,614 | 45,131 | 23,247 | 135,359 |
| Alabama..... | 164,990 | 564,429 | 657,118 | 892,701 |
| Mississippi..... | 49,960 | 484,292 | 559,619 | 1,072,757 |
| Louisiana..... | 26,878 | 178,737 | 109,897 | 161,732 |
| Texas..... | 66,897 | 58,072 | 131,917 | 179,350 |
| Arkansas..... | 218,936 | 65,344 | 182,595 | 235,738 |
| Tennessee..... | 20,148,932 | 194,532 | 1,364,378 | 369,321 |
| Kentucky..... | 55,501,196 | 758 | 2,297,433 | 202,574 |
| Missouri..... | 17,113,784 | ..... | 1,627,164 | 46,017 |
| Illinois..... | 841,394 | ..... | 2,150,113 | 82,814 |
| Indiana..... | 1,044,620 | 14 | 2,610,287 | 35,778 |

| | Pounds tobacco. | Bales cotton of 400 lbs. each. | Pounds wool. | Bushels peas & beans. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Ohio | 10,454,449 | ..... | 10,196,371 | 60,168 |
| Michigan | 1,245 | ..... | 2,013,283 | 74,254 |
| Wisconsin | 1,268 | ..... | 253,963 | 20,657 |
| Iowa | 6,041 | ..... | 373,898 | 4,775 |
| California | 1,000 | ..... | 5,320 | 2,292 |
| Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... | 85 | 10,002 |
| New Mexico | 8,467 | ..... | 32,901 | 15,688 |
| Oregon | 325 | ..... | 29,686 | 6,566 |
| Utah | 70 | ..... | 9,222 | 289 |
| Total | 199,752,655 | 2,409,093 | 52,516,959 | 9,219,901 |

| | Irish potatoes. | Sweet potatoes. | Bushels buckwheat. | Bushels barley. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Maine | 3,436,040 | ..... | 104,523 | 151,731 |
| New Hampshire | 4,304,919 | ..... | 65,265 | 70,256 |
| Vermont | 4,951,014 | ..... | 209,819 | 42,150 |
| Massachusetts | 3,585,384 | ..... | 105,895 | 112,385 |
| Rhode Island | 651,629 | ..... | 1,245 | 18,785 |
| Connecticut | 2,689,725 | 80 | 229,297 | 19,090 |
| New York | 15,398,368 | 5,629 | 3,183,955 | 3,585,059 |
| New Jersey | 2,207,236 | 508,015 | 878,934 | 6,492 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,980,732 | 52,172 | 2,193,692 | 165,584 |
| Delaware | 240,542 | 65,443 | 8,615 | 56 |
| Maryland | 764,939 | 208,993 | 103,671 | 745 |
| District of Columbia | 28,292 | 3,497 | 378 | 75 |
| Virginia | 1,316,933 | 1,813,634 | 214,898 | 25,437 |
| North Carolina | 620,318 | 5,095,709 | 16,704 | 2,733 |
| South Carolina | 136,494 | 4,337,460 | 283 | 4,583 |
| Georgia | 227,379 | 6,986,423 | 250 | 11,501 |
| Florida | 7,828 | 757,226 | 55 | ..... |
| Alabama | 246,001 | 5,475,204 | 348 | 3,958 |
| Mississippi | 261,482 | 4,741,795 | 1,121 | 228 |
| Louisiana | 95,632 | 1,428,453 | 3 | ..... |
| Texas | 94,645 | 1,332,158 | 59 | 4,776 |
| Arkansas | 193,832 | 788,149 | 175 | 177 |
| Tennessee | 1,067,844 | 2,777,716 | 19,427 | 2,737 |
| Kentucky | 1,492,487 | 998,179 | 16,097 | 95,343 |
| Missouri | 939,006 | 335,505 | 23,041 | 9,631 |
| Illinois | 2,514,862 | 157,433 | 184,504 | 110,795 |
| Indiana | 2,083,337 | 201,711 | 149,749 | 45,483 |
| Ohio | 5,057,769 | 187,991 | 638,069 | 354,358 |
| Michigan | 2,359,897 | 1,177 | 472,917 | 75,249 |
| Wisconsin | 1,402,077 | 879 | 79,876 | 209,692 |
| Iowa | 276,120 | 6,243 | 52,516 | 25,093 |
| California | 9,292 | 1,000 | ..... | 9,712 |
| Minnesota | 21,145 | 200 | 515 | 1,216 |
| New Mexico | 3 | ..... | 100 | 5 |
| Oregon | 91,326 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 43,963 | 60 | 332 | 1,799 |
| Total | 65,747,896 | 38,268,148 | 8,956,912 | 5,167,015 |

| | Value orchard produce. | Gallons wine. | Value produce of garden. | Pounds butter. |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Maine | \$342,865 | 724 | \$122,387 | 9,243,811 |
| New Hampshire | 248,543 | 344 | 56,810 | 6,977,056 |
| Vermont | 513,255 | 659 | 18,853 | 12,137,980 |
| Massachusetts | 463,995 | 4,688 | 600,020 | 8,071,370 |
| Rhode Island | 63,994 | 1,013 | 98,298 | 995,870 |
| Connecticut | 175,148 | 4,269 | 196,874 | 6,498,119 |
| New York | 1,761,950 | 9,172 | 912,047 | 79,766,094 |
| New Jersey | 607,268 | 1,811 | 475,242 | 9,487,213 |

| | Value orchard produce. | Gallons wine. | Value produce of garden. | Pounds butter. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Pennsylvania..... | \$723,389 | 25,580 | \$688,714 | 39,878,418 |
| Delaware..... | 46,574 | 145 | 12,714 | 1,055,308 |
| Maryland..... | 164,051 | 1,431 | 200,869 | 3,806,160 |
| District of Columbia..... | 14,843 | 863 | 67,222 | 14,872 |
| Virginia..... | 177,137 | 5,408 | 183,047 | 11,089,359 |
| North Carolina..... | 34,348 | 11,058 | 39,462 | 4,146,290 |
| South Carolina..... | 35,108 | 5,880 | 47,286 | 2,981,850 |
| Georgia..... | 92,776 | 796 | 76,500 | 4,640,559 |
| Florida..... | 1,280 | 10 | 8,721 | 371,498 |
| Alabama..... | 15,408 | 220 | 84,821 | 4,008,811 |
| Mississippi..... | 50,405 | 407 | 46,250 | 4,346,234 |
| Louisiana..... | 22,359 | 15 | 148,329 | 683,069 |
| Texas..... | 12,505 | 19 | 12,354 | 2,344,900 |
| Arkansas..... | 40,141 | 35 | 17,150 | 1,854,239 |
| Tennessee..... | 52,894 | 92 | 97,183 | 8,139,585 |
| Kentucky..... | 106,230 | 8,093 | 303,120 | 9,947,523 |
| Missouri..... | 514,711 | 10,563 | 99,454 | 7,834,359 |
| Illinois..... | 446,049 | 2,997 | 127,494 | 12,526,543 |
| Indiana..... | 324,940 | 14,055 | 72,864 | 12,881,535 |
| Ohio..... | 695,921 | 48,247 | 214,004 | 34,449,379 |
| Michigan..... | 132,650 | 1,654 | 14,738 | 8,065,878 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,823 | 113 | 32,142 | 3,633,750 |
| Iowa..... | 3,434 | 420 | 8,848 | 2,171,148 |
| California..... | 17,709 | 58,055 | 75,275 | 705 |
| Minnesota..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 1,100 |
| New Mexico..... | 8,231 | 2,363 | 6,679 | 111 |
| Oregon..... | 1,271 | ..... | 90,241 | 211,464 |
| Utah..... | ..... | ..... | 23,868 | 83,309 |
| Total..... | \$7,723,186 | 221,249 | \$5,280,030 | 313,345,306 |

| | Pounds cheese. | Tons hay. | Bushels clover. | Bush. other grasses. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Maine..... | 2,434,454 | 755,889 | 9,647 | 9,214 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3,196,563 | 598,854 | 829 | 8,072 |
| Vermont..... | 8,720,834 | 866,153 | 760 | 14,936 |
| Massachusetts..... | 7,088,142 | 651,807 | 1,002 | 5,083 |
| Rhode Island..... | 316,508 | 74,818 | 1,328 | 3,708 |
| Connecticut..... | 5,363,277 | 516,131 | 13,841 | 16,628 |
| New York..... | 49,741,413 | 3,723,797 | 88,223 | 96,493 |
| New Jersey..... | 365,756 | 435,970 | 28,280 | 63,051 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,505,034 | 1,842,970 | 125,050 | 53,913 |
| Delaware..... | 3,187 | 30,159 | 2,525 | 1,403 |
| Maryland..... | 3,975 | 157,956 | 15,217 | 2,561 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,500 | 2,279 | 3 | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 436,292 | 369,098 | 29,727 | 23,428 |
| North Carolina..... | 95,921 | 145,653 | 576 | 1,275 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,976 | 20,925 | 376 | 30 |
| Georgia..... | 46,976 | 23,449 | 132 | 428 |
| Florida..... | 18,015 | 2,510 | ..... | 2 |
| Alabama..... | 31,412 | 32,685 | 138 | 547 |
| Mississippi..... | 21,191 | 12,504 | 84 | 523 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,957 | 25,572 | 2 | 97 |
| Texas..... | 95,299 | 8,354 | 10 | ..... |
| Arkansas..... | 30,088 | 3,976 | 90 | 436 |
| Tennessee..... | 177,681 | 74,091 | 5,096 | 9,118 |
| Kentucky..... | 213,954 | 113,747 | 3,230 | 21,481 |
| Missouri..... | 203,572 | 116,925 | 619 | 4,346 |
| Illinois..... | 1,278,225 | 601,952 | 3,427 | 14,380 |
| Indiana..... | 634,564 | 403,230 | 13,320 | 11,951 |
| Ohio..... | 20,819,542 | 1,443,142 | 103,197 | 37,310 |
| Michigan..... | 1,011,492 | 404,934 | 16,989 | 9,285 |
| Wisconsin..... | 409,283 | 275,662 | 483 | 5,093 |

| | Pounds cheese. | Tons hay. | Bushels clover. | Bushels other grasses |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Iowa..... | 209,840 | 89,053 | 342 | 2,096 |
| California..... | 150 | 2,083 | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | ..... | 2,019 | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico..... | 5,848 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 36,980 | 373 | 4 | 22 |
| Utah..... | 30,998 | 4,805 | 2 | ..... |
| Total..... | 105,535,893 | 13,838,642 | 468,978 | 416,831 |

| | Pounds hops. | Tons hemp. | Pounds flax. | Bushels flaxseed. | Pounds silk cocoon. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Maine..... | 40,120 | ..... | 17,081 | 580 | 252 |
| New Hampshire..... | 257,174 | ..... | 7,652 | 189 | 191 |
| Vermont..... | 288,023 | ..... | 20,852 | 939 | 258 |
| Massachusetts..... | 121,595 | ..... | 1,162 | 72 | 7 |
| Rhode Island..... | 277 | ..... | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut..... | 554 | ..... | 17,928 | 763 | 328 |
| New York..... | 2,536,269 | 4 | 940,577 | 57,963 | 1,774 |
| New Jersey..... | 2,153 | ..... | 182,965 | 16,525 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 22,088 | 44 | 530,397 | 41,728 | 235 |
| Delaware..... | 348 | ..... | 11,174 | 904 | ..... |
| Maryland..... | 1,870 | 63 | 35,636 | 2,446 | 39 |
| District of Columbia..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 11,506 | 139 | 1,000,450 | 52,318 | 517 |
| North Carolina..... | 9,216 | 39 | 593,796 | 38,196 | 229 |
| South Carolina..... | 26 | ..... | 333 | 55 | 123 |
| Georgia..... | 261 | ..... | 5,337 | 622 | 813 |
| Florida..... | 14 | ..... | 50 | .. | 6 |
| Alabama..... | 276 | ..... | 3,921 | 69 | 167 |
| Mississippi..... | 473 | 7 | 665 | 26 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| Texas..... | 7 | ..... | 1,048 | 26 | 22 |
| Arkansas..... | 157 | 15 | 12,291 | 321 | 38 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,032 | 595 | 368,131 | 18,904 | 1,923 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,309 | 17,787 | 2,100,116 | 75,801 | 1,281 |
| Missouri..... | 4,130 | 16,028 | 527,160 | 13,696 | 185 |
| Illinois..... | 3,551 | 150 | 160,063 | 10,787 | 47 |
| Indiana..... | 92,796 | ..... | 584,469 | 36,888 | 337 |
| Ohio..... | 63,731 | ..... | 446,932 | 188,880 | 1,552 |
| Michigan..... | 10,653 | ..... | 7,152 | 519 | 108 |
| Wisconsin..... | 15,930 | ..... | 68,393 | 1,191 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 8,242 | ..... | 62,660 | 1,959 | 246 |
| California..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 8 | ..... | 640 | ..... | ..... |
| Utah..... | 50 | ..... | 550 | 5 | ..... |
| Total..... | 3,497,029 | 34,868 | 7,709,676 | 562,312 | 10,843 |

| | Pounds maple sugar. | Hogsheads cane sugar. | Gallons molasses. | Pounds beeswax & honey. | Value domestic manuf. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Maine..... | 93,542 | ..... | 3,167 | 189,618 | \$513,599 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,298,863 | ..... | 9,811 | 117,140 | 393,455 |
| Vermont..... | 6,349,357 | ..... | 5,997 | 249,422 | 267,710 |
| Massachusetts..... | 795,525 | ..... | 4,693 | 59,508 | 205,333 |
| Rhode Island..... | 28 | ..... | 4 | 6,347 | 26,495 |
| Connecticut..... | 50,796 | ..... | 665 | 93,304 | 192,252 |
| New York..... | 10,357,484 | ..... | 56,539 | 1,755,830 | 1,280,333 |
| New Jersey..... | 2,197 | ..... | 954 | 156,694 | 112,781 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,326,525 | ..... | 50,652 | 839,509 | 749,132 |

| | Pounds maple sugar. | Hogsheads cane sugar. | Gallons molasses. | Pounds beeswax & honey. | Value domestic manufac. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Delaware ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 41,248 | 38,121 |
| Maryland | 47,740 | ..... | 1,430 | 74,802 | 111,828 |
| District of Columbia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | 2,075 |
| Virginia | 1,227,665 | ..... | 40,322 | 880,767 | 2,156,312 |
| North Carolina | 27,932 | ..... | 704 | 512,289 | 2,086,522 |
| South Carolina | 200 | 671 | 15,904 | 216,281 | 909,525 |
| Georgia | 50 | 1,642 | 216,150 | 732,514 | 1,838,968 |
| Florida ..... | ..... | 2,750 | 352,893 | 18,971 | 75,582 |
| Alabama | 643 | 8,242 | 83,428 | 897,021 | 1,934,120 |
| Mississippi ..... | ..... | 388 | 18,318 | 397,460 | 1,164,020 |
| Louisiana | 255 | 226,001 | 10,931,177 | 96,701 | 139,232 |
| Texas ..... | ..... | 7,351 | 441,918 | 380,825 | 266,984 |
| Arkansas | 9,330 | ..... | 18 | 192,338 | 638,217 |
| Tennessee | 158,557 | 248 | 7,223 | 1,036,572 | 3,137,790 |
| Kentucky | 437,405 | 284 | 30,079 | 1,158,019 | 2,459,128 |
| Missouri | 178,910 | ..... | 5,636 | 1,328,972 | 1,674,705 |
| Illinois | 248,204 | ..... | 8,354 | 869,444 | 1,155,902 |
| Indiana | 2,921,192 | ..... | 180,325 | 935,329 | 1,631,039 |
| Ohio | 4,588,209 | ..... | 197,308 | 804,275 | 1,712,196 |
| Michigan | 2,439,784 | ..... | 19,823 | 359,232 | 340,947 |
| Wisconsin | 610,976 | ..... | 9,874 | 131,005 | 43,624 |
| Iowa | 78,407 | ..... | 3,162 | 321,711 | 221,292 |
| California ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,000 |
| Minnesota | 2,950 | ..... | ..... | 80 | ..... |
| New Mexico ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,236 | 2 | 6,033 |
| Oregon ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| Utah ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 10 | 1,392 |
| Total | 34,252,436 | 247,577 | 12,700,896 | 11,853,644 | 27,493,644 |

The proportion of the principal articles of food mentioned in the preceding tables which is consumed by a family of five persons, is nearly the same as it was in 1840, (see *ante*, 198,) though the year preceding 1850 was an unfavorable one for wheat.

THE QUANTITIES CONSUMED IN 1840 AND 1850 WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

| | 1840. | 1850. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Indian corn.....bushels | 85 | 100 |
| Oats..... | 28 | 29 |
| Wheat, rye, &c..... | 25 | 24 |
| Potatoes..... | 25 | 20 |

THE PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS TO EACH FAMILY WAS—

| | 1840. | 1850. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Horses and mules..... | 1.16 | 1.05 |
| Cattle..... | 4.00 | 3.09 |
| Sheep..... | 5.25 | 4.07 |
| Hogs..... | 7.00 | 6.05 |

From which it would appear that the proportion of vegetable food was greater in 1840 than in 1850, and that of animal food less, but in a smaller proportion.

CHAPTER XIV.

VALUE OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have not, as yet, as ample materials for estimating the annual income of the nation as were afforded by the census of 1840; but by taking the estimate for 1840 as a guide, with such aid as the late census affords, we may arrive at a result not remote from the truth.

We will estimate the products of industry for 1850 under the same six heads as those of 1840, in the following order:—1. Agriculture. 2. Mining. 3. Manufactures. 4. Commerce. 5. Fisheries. 6. The forest.

1. AGRICULTURE. Of this source of the national wealth, which exceeds all the rest united, we have full details of the quantities, and the only room for uncertainty is in the valuation. In that which is here made, we shall aim to give the value of each product at the place where it is produced. This is always below, and sometimes far below, the market price, which, in so extensive a country as the United States, is often greatly enhanced by the cost of transportation.

The value of this class of products will be found to exceed that of 1840 far more than the increase of the population, not so much from the increase in quantity, which in several important items has actually decreased, but from a general enhancement on the prices of 1840. The products of 1850 are thus valued:—

| | Production. | Price. | Value. |
|---|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| Indian corn.....bushels | 592,071,104 | \$0 50 | \$296 085,552 |
| Live stock, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the value (\$544,180,516) | ..... | ..... | 136,045,128 |
| Wheat.....bushels | 100,485,949 | 0 90 | 90,437,350 |
| Cotton.....bales | 2,469,093 | 32 00 | 79,010,976 |
| Hay.....tons | 13,838,642 | 10 00 | 138,386,420 |
| Oats.....bushels | 146,584,179 | 0 35 | 51,304,462 |
| Butter.....pounds | 313,345,893 | 0 18 | 56,402,154 |
| Irish potatoes.....bushels | 65,797,896 | 0 40 | 26,319,158 |
| Sweet potatoes..... | 38,268,148 | 0 50 | 19,134,074 |
| Wool.....pounds | 52,516,959 | 0 30 | 15,755,087 |
| Tobacco..... | 199,752,655 | 0 06 | 11,985,159 |
| Cane sugar..... | 247,577,000 | 0 04 | 9,913,080 |
| Rye.....bushels | 14,168,813 | 0 70 | 9,918,169 |
| Cheese.....pounds | 165,535,893 | 0 05 | 8,216,794 |
| Orchard products—value of by the census returns..... | ..... | ..... | 7,723,186 |
| Market gardens—value of..... | ..... | ..... | 5,280,560 |
| Buckwheat.....bushels | 8,956,912 | 0 60 | 5,741,804 |
| Hemp.....tons | 34,371 | 120 00 | 4,184,520 |
| Barley.....bushels | 5,167,015 | 0 75 | 3,875,250 |
| Peas and beans..... | 9,919,901 | 0 75 | 7,439,175 |
| Rice.....pounds | 215,313,497 | 0 02 | 4,306,270 |
| Molasses.....gallons | 12,700,991 | 0 20 | 2,540,179 |
| Maple sugar.....pounds | 34,253,346 | 0 05 | 1,712,674 |
| Clover and other grass seeds.....bushels | 925,589 | 3 00 | 2,776,767 |
| Beeswax and honey.....pounds | 14,853,790 | 0 15 | 2,228,061 |
| Hops, flax and flaxseed, wine, and silk cocoons, as estimated at the census office. | ..... | ..... | 3,293,314 |
| Total..... | ..... | ..... | \$1,000,005,116 |

To the preceding may be added—

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Milk and eggs, allowing two cents a day, or \$7 30 a year for the average consumption of a family..... | \$33,860,000 | |
| Fodder afforded by the blades of the Indian corn, at the moderate allowance of ten pounds of fodder to the bushel of corn, is 5,920,711,040 pounds, which at 50 cents per 100 pounds | 29,603,555 | |
| Wood sold, in proportion to that of 1840, 6,785,188 cords at \$2½..... | 16,962,965 | |
| Annual addition to the live stock, 3 per cent..... | 16,325,415 | |
| Home-made goods, deducting one-half for raw material | 13,746,122 | |
| Poultry, in the proportion of that of 1840..... | 12,458,876 | |
| Feathers, allowing a bed for every three persons of the annual addition to the population, 300,000, at \$10.. | 3,000,000 | |
| | | 125,956,927 |
| Total..... | \$1,125,962,043 | |

The preceding valuation of the products of agriculture shows an increase of 70 per cent on that of the products of 1840, which is about double of that of the population, and no one is likely to think it too high. It had, indeed, been easy to have swelled this estimate, on plausible grounds, from 10 to 20 per cent higher, but, besides that the writer wished to guard against that natural bias which, in estimates of national resources, so generally and sometimes so egregiously overrates them, the latter part of this little work would not have been congruous with the former, nor have shown the real progress of the country, unless the estimate of 1850 had been made with the same caution and moderation as had characterized that of 1840.

2. MINING. The materials which the seventh census have as yet furnished to the public, for estimating the products of mining and manufactures are—1. The number of males employed in mining and manufacturing. 2. The joint product of mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. 3. The number employed in manufacturing establishments in the years 1820, 1840, and 1850.

In the statement of the industrious classes the number of miners is 77,416. In the account of the joint product of mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, the whole number of hands employed is 948,991, and the whole annual product is \$1,013,336,463. Supposing the product of mining to be in proportion to the number of hands employed, it would be about \$80,000,000 annually. This is nearly double of that estimated for 1840, which was \$42,358,000, and is probably very short of the truth, considering how the mining of coal, iron, and lead have increased since 1840. The mining of California will make a vast alteration to this item.

3. MANUFACTURES. These, which have fallen off in some of the States, as has been mentioned, have continued to increase in others, and the whole number employed in manufacturing establishments has risen from 791,247 in 1840 to 944,991—showing an advance of less than 20 per cent in ten years. But the value produced would seem to be in a far larger proportion, since the product of mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts are together more than \$1,000,000,000; and if this amount be apportioned among the three, according to the number of operatives they severally employ, more than three-fourths seem to be occupied in manufactures; but the precise proportion cannot be ascertained, as, on this subject, one part of the census is not in accordance with another. There is, however,

abundant evidence to show a great proportional increase, as may be seen in the following comparison between some of the principal manufactures of 1840 and those of 1850:—

I. MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | 1840. | 1850. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital invested..... | \$51,102,359 | \$74,500,931 |
| Persons employed..... | 72,119 | 82,286 |
| Value produced..... | \$46,350,453 | \$61,869,184 |

II. MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital invested..... | \$15,765,124 | \$28,118,650 |
| Persons employed..... | 21,342 | 39,252 |
| Value produced..... | \$20,696,999 | \$43,207,545 |

III. MANUFACTURES OF PIG-IRON, IRON CASTINGS, AND BAR-IRON.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital invested..... | \$20,432,131 | \$51,796,055 |
| Persons employed..... | 30,497* | 60,285 |
| Tons of pig-iron produced..... | 286,903 | 563,755 |

There are no sufficient materials for comparing the separate products of iron castings and bar-iron. The whole sum produced from the three descriptions of iron manufacture in 1850 were as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pig-iron..... | \$12,748,727 | |
| Iron castings..... | 25,108,155 | |
| Wrought-iron..... | 22,629,271 | |
| | | \$60,476,153 |

From which must be deducted for the cost of the raw materials as follows:—

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Pig-iron..... | \$7,005,298 | |
| Iron castings..... | 10,346,265 | |
| Wrought-iron..... | 13,542,727 | |
| | | 30,876,340 |
| Total produce of iron manufactures..... | | \$29,600,813 |

For the want of details of other manufactures, we must be content to take the statement made at the census office of the united product of manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Which was..... | \$1,013,336,453 |
| From which we will deduct for raw materials one-third† as the cost | 337,778,817 |
| Product of mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts for 1850. | \$657,557,636 |
| The product of mining and manufactures in 1840 was..... | 282,000,000 |

4. COMMERCE. The materials for ascertaining the profits, or even extent of the Commerce of the United States, afforded by the last census, are yet more imperfect than those branches of industry that have been

* This includes men employed in mining.

† In the details of principal manufactures, given in Mr. De Bow's Compendium—180-182—the value of the raw materials is stated to be more than half that of the finished product. As this is at variance with the rule generally adopted both in England and this country, which allows only one-third, I have considered the larger allowance to be a mistake, occasioned probably by the census takers having included the raw materials *on hand* with those *worked up* in the manufactured articles, and have accordingly adopted the usual course of allowing one-third for the raw materials. It is true that in the progressive improvement of manufactures, the increased substitution of machinery, tends to lessen the proportion of human labor on manufactures, but their increased fineness and delicacy tends also to lessen the proportion of the raw material.

considered—(see De Bow's Compendium, page 183.) But we have indirect evidence that the increase from 1840 to 1850 has been greater than that of 1840.

In the first place, the whole domestic tonnage has increased in that time from 2,094,379 tons in 1840 to 3,535,454 tons in 1850—showing an increase of 75 per cent. The foreign tonnage *entered* in 1840 was 712,363 tons; in 1850 it was 1,775,623. The same tonnage *cleared* was 706,486 tons in 1840, and 1,758,214 tons in 1850. In the next place there has been a great increase of the steam tonnage, both in the foreign and coasting trade, in the same period; and generally speaking steam vessels make two voyages to one made by sail vessels. The great increase of railroads is a further evidence of the same increase of commerce; fourthly and lastly, the amount of imports retained for home consumption had risen from \$88,951,297 in 1840, to \$163,186,207 in 1850. From these facts, we seem warranted in putting down the profits of commerce to double the estimated amount in 1840, that is to \$159,442,000.

Even this sum may seem quite too little for the profits of more than 100,000 merchants, returned by the census, besides those of other occupations who belong to this class. It must, however, be recollected that merchants obey that well-known law in political philosophy, that wherever the profits of any branch of business are irregular and sometimes very great, the illusive influence of hope will tempt an over-proportion of persons to engage in it, by which its profits will be reduced below the average; and, in some cases, so far below that the whole loss from blanks will exceed the whole gain from prizes. The adventurers to California, both in mining and commerce, probably afford a striking illustration of the truth and force of this principle. The average profits of commerce are, therefore, inferior to those of less tempting occupations.

5. THE FISHERIES. These are stated in the returns of the seventh census at \$10,000,000, which is nearly \$2,000,000 less than the same source of wealth was estimated in 1840.

6. THE PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST. The unwonted increase of the cities, railroads, and shipping, justify us in doubling this source of wealth since 1840. It would then be \$33,670,000. The result of the preceding estimate would be as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Products of agriculture..... | \$1,125,162,000 |
| “ manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts..... | 657,557,000 |
| “ Commerce..... | 159,442,000 |
| “ the fisheries..... | 10,000,000 |
| “ the forest..... | 33,670,000 |
| Total..... | \$1,985,831,000 |

This is 74 per cent on the whole annual product in 1840. It is equal to \$87 to each individual of the whole population, and to \$100 to each one of the free population.

The following table is taken from Mr. De Bow's Compendium of the seventh census. The valuation of the real and personal estate is compiled from the returns of the census takers, to which he has added another valuation, exhibiting a juster estimate. The revenue, expenditures, and debts of the several States for 1852 are derived from other sources.—(See Compendium, page 190.)

TABLE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1850, AND OF THE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS OF THE STATES IN 1852.

| States and Territories. | Real estate. | Personal estate. | Total. | True valuation. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Maine | \$64,336,119 | \$32,463,434 | \$96,799,553 | \$122,777,571 |
| New Hampshire... | 67,839,108 | 27,412,488 | 95,251,596 | 103,652,325 |
| Vermont..... | 57,320,369 | 15,660,114 | 72,980,483 | 92,205,049 |
| Massachusetts..... | 349,129,932 | 201,976,892 | 551,106,824 | 573,342,286 |
| Rhode Island..... | 54,358,231 | 23,400,743 | 77,758,974 | 80,508,794 |
| Connecticut..... | 96,412,947 | 22,675,725 | 119,088,672 | 155,707,980 |
| New York..... | 564,649,649 | 150,719,379 | 715,369,028 | 1,080,302,216 |
| New Jersey..... | 153,151,619 | ..... | 153,151,619 | 153,151,619 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 427,865,660 | 72,410,191 | 500,275,851 | 729,144,998 |
| Delaware..... | 14,486,595 | 1,410,275 | 15,896,870 | 18,558,803 |
| Maryland..... | 139,026,601 | 69,536,956 | 208,563,556 | 219,217,364 |
| Dist. of Columbia .. | 14,409,413 | 1,774,342 | 16,183,765 | 16,723,619 |
| Virginia..... | 252,105,824 | 130,193,429 | 382,304,253 | 391,646,438 |
| North Carolina.... | 71,702,740 | 140,368,673 | 212,071,413 | 226,800,472 |
| South Carolina ... | 105,737,492 | 173,130,217 | 278,867,709 | 288,257,694 |
| Georgia..... | 121,619,739 | 213,490,486 | 335,110,225 | 335,425,714 |
| Florida..... | 7,924,588 | 15,274,146 | 23,198,734 | 23,198,734 |
| Alabama..... | 78,870,718 | 162,463,705 | 241,334,423 | 228,204,332 |
| Mississippi..... | 65,171,438 | 143,250,729 | 208,422,167 | 228,951,130 |
| Louisiana..... | 176,623,654 | 49,832,464 | 226,456,118 | 233,998,764 |
| Texas..... | 23,149,671 | 25,414,000 | 53,563,671 | 55,362,340 |
| Arkansas..... | 17,372,524 | 19,056,151 | 36,428,675 | 39,841,025 |
| Tennessee..... | 107,981,793 | 87,299,565 | 195,281,358 | 207,454,704 |
| Missouri..... | 66,802,223 | 31,793,240 | 98,595,463 | 137,247,707 |
| Kentucky..... | 177,013,407 | 114,374,147 | 291,387,554 | 301,628,456 |
| Ohio..... | 337,521,075 | 96,351,557 | 433,872,632 | 504,726,120 |
| Indiana..... | 112,947,740 | 39,922,659 | 152,870,399 | 202,650,264 |
| Illinois..... | 81,524,835 | 33,257,310 | 114,782,645 | 156,265,006 |
| Michigan..... | 25,580,374 | 5,296,852 | 30,877,223 | 59,787,255 |
| Wisconsin..... | 22,458,442 | 4,257,083 | 26,715,525 | 42,036,595 |
| Iowa..... | 15,672,332 | 6,018,310 | 21,690,642 | 23,714,638 |
| California..... | 16,347,442 | 5,575,731 | 21,923,173 | 22,161,872 |
| Minnesota..... | 97,363 | 164,725 | 262,088 | 262,088 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,679,486 | 2,494,985 | 5,174,471 | 5,274,867 |
| Oregon..... | 3,997,332 | 1,066,142 | 5,063,474 | 5,063,474 |
| Utah..... | 337,866 | 648,217 | 986,083 | 986,083 |
| Total..... | \$3,899,226,347 | \$2,125,440,562 | \$6,024,666,909 | \$7,066,562,966 |
| States and Territories. | Revenue. | Expenditures. | Debts. | |
| Maine..... | \$744,879 | \$624,101 | \$471,500 | |
| New Hampshire..... | 141,686 | 149,890 | 74,399 | |
| Vermont..... | 185,830 | 183,058 | 48,436 | |
| Massachusetts..... | 598,170 | 674,622 | 6,259,930 | |
| Rhode Island..... | 124,944 | 115,835 | ..... |  |
| Connecticut..... | 150,189 | 137,327 | 8,000 | |
| New York..... | 2,698,310 | 2,520,932 | 22,623,838 | |
| New Jersey..... | 139,166 | 180,614 | 71,346 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 7,716,552 | 6,876,480 | 41,524,875 | |
| Delaware..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | |
| Maryland..... | 1,279,953 | 1,360,458 | 15,260,667 | |
| District of Columbia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Virginia..... | 1,265,744 | 1,272,382 | 13,573,355 | |
| North Carolina..... | 219,000 | 228,173 | 977,000 | |
| South Carolina..... | 532,152 | 463,021 | 3,144,931 | |
| Georgia..... | 1,142,405 | 597,882 | 2,801,972 | |
| Florida..... | 60,619 | 55,234 | 2,800 | |
| Alabama..... | 658,976 | 513,559 | 3,983,616 | |
| Mississippi..... | 221,200 | 223,637 | 7,271,707 | |
| Louisiana..... | 1,146,568 | 1,980,911 | 11,492,566 | |
| Texas..... | 140,688 | 156,622 | 5,725,671 | |

| States and Territories. | Revenue. | Expenditures. | Debts. |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Arkansas..... | \$68,412 | \$74,076 | \$1,506,562 |
| Tennessee..... | 502,126 | 623,625 | 3,776,856 |
| Missouri..... | 326,579 | 207,656 | 857,000 |
| Kentucky..... | 779,293 | 674,697 | 5,726,307 |
| Ohio..... | 3,016,403 | 2,736,060 | 15,520,768 |
| Indiana..... | 1,283,064 | 1,061,605 | 6,712,880 |
| Illinois..... | 736,030 | 192,940 | 17,500,000 |
| Michigan..... | 548,326 | 431,918 | 2,307,850 |
| Wisconsin..... | 135,155 | 136,096 | 12,892 |
| Iowa..... | 139,681 | 131,631 | 81,795 |
| California..... | 366,825 | 925,625 | 2,159,403 |
| Minnesota..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$27,068,925 | \$24,628,666 | \$191,508,922 |

To the preceding table, which may be considered only an approximation to the truth, it may be added that the debt of the general government together with the debts of the several States were, in June, 1850, about \$150,000,000, equal to something more than \$10 to each individual of the whole population, or less than \$12 to each one of the free population; and that the whole annual expenditure of the Federal and State treasuries, is less than \$3 to each citizen of the Republic.

To conclude: we have seen in the preceding brief and imperfect sketch of the United States, as exhibited by the census of 1850, that they have increased in ten years from 17,000,000 to 23,000,000, and that their advancement in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in the means of education and religious instruction, and those of commercial and social intercourse, has been in a far greater ratio. The seventh census will enable us to see hereafter whether to the rapid development of our numbers, wealth, and power, we shall add the rarer praise of lessening our share of pauperism, crime, and the cost of civil government.

Art. III.—A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.*

CHAPTER III.

POPULATIONISTICS,† ETC.

THE population of the State of Illinois is composed of persons from almost every State and country, and has had no time to fuse and become homogeneous. This must necessarily be the work of ages. In 1850, the aggregate population was 851,476 souls, and was made up of 333,753 natives of the State, 402,396 persons born out of the State, but in the United States, 111,892 persons of foreign birth, and 3,947 persons of unknown nativity. The Anglo-Saxon element largely preponderates over all others combined. The population originated as follows:—

* The present number closes Mr. Peyton's interesting series of papers on the State of Illinois. We should be glad if some equally competent resident writer would furnish a similar view of other States in the Confederacy.—*Ed. Mer. Mag.*

† This word, conveying the idea of statistics of population, was "coined" by M. Bernouilli, a French writer.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| From the State of | Maine..... | 3,697 | Settled by the English. |
| " | New Hampshire... | 4,288 | " " |
| " | Vermont..... | 1,381 | " " |
| " | Massachusetts..... | 9,230 | " " |
| " | Rhode Island..... | 1,061 | " " |
| " | Connecticut..... | 6,899 | " " |
| " | Pennsylvania..... | 37,979 | " " |
| " | Maryland..... | 6,898 | " " |
| From the District of | Columbia..... | 226 | " " |
| From the State of | Virginia..... | 24,697 | " " |
| " | North Carolina..... | 13,851 | " " |
| " | South Carolina..... | 4,169 | " " |
| " | Georgia..... | 1,841 | " " |
| " | Kentucky..... | 49,308 | Settled by the Virginians. |
| " | Tennessee..... | 32,363 | " " |
| " | Ohio..... | 64,219 | " " |
| " | New York..... | 67,180 | Settled by the Dutch. |
| " | New Jersey..... | 6,848 | Settled by the Dutch and Danes. |
| " | Florida..... | 23 | Settled by the French. |
| " | Alabama..... | 1,335 | " " |
| " | Mississippi..... | 490 | " " |
| " | Louisiana..... | 480 | " " |
| " | Texas..... | 63 | Settled by the Spanish. |
| " | Arkansas..... | 727 | Settled by the French. |
| " | Michigan..... | 2,158 | " " |
| " | Indiana..... | 30,953 | " " |
| " | Delaware..... | 1,897 | Settled by the Swedes & Finns. |
| " | Missouri..... | 7,288 | Settled by the French. |
| " | Iowa..... | 1,511 | Settled by the New Englanders. |
| " | Wisconsin..... | 1,095 | " " |
| " | California..... | 3 | Settled by the Spanish. |
| " | Territories..... | 16 | |

The foreign population was derived as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| From England..... | 18,628 | From Ireland..... | 27,786 |
| Scotland..... | 4,661 | Wales..... | 572 |
| Germany..... | 38,168 | France..... | 3,896 |
| Spain..... | 70 | Portugal..... | 42 |
| Belgium..... | 33 | Holland..... | 220 |
| Italy..... | 43 | Austria..... | 65 |
| Switzerland..... | 1,635 | Russia..... | 27 |
| Denmark..... | 93 | Norway..... | 2,415 |
| Sweden..... | 1,123 | Prussia..... | 286 |
| Greece..... | 4 | China..... | 1 |
| Asia..... | 2 | Africa..... | 11 |
| British North America.. | 10,699 | Mexico..... | 30 |
| South America..... | 12 | West Indies..... | 75 |
| Sandwich Islands..... | 9 | Other countries..... | 495 |

The decennial progress of the population from the year 1810, is exhibited in the following table:—

| Years. | White. | Colored. | Total. | Decennial increase. | |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Numerical increase. | Per cent of increase. |
| 1810..... | 11,501 | 781 | 12,282 | ..... | ..... |
| 1820..... | 53,788 | 1,423 | 53,211 | 42,929 | 349.5 |
| 1830..... | 155,661 | 2,384 | 157,445 | 102,234 | 180.2 |
| 1840..... | 472,254 | 3,929 | 476,183 | 318,738 | 202.4 |
| 1850..... | 846,104 | 5,366 | 851,476 | 375,237 | 78.8 |

The population is distributed among the different counties of the State as follows:—

| Counties! | WHITES. | | | COLORED. | | | Aggregate. |
|-----------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Adams..... | 13,679 | 12,690 | 26,369 | 55 | 84 | 139 | 26,508 |
| Alexander..... | 1,330 | 1,134 | 2,464 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 2,484 |
| Bond..... | 3,215 | 2,921 | 6,136 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6,144 |
| Boone..... | 4,002 | 3,616 | 7,618 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7,624 |
| Brown..... | 3,802 | 3,380 | 7,182 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 7,198 |
| Bureau..... | 4,663 | 4,168 | 8,831 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8,840 |
| Calhoun..... | 1,834 | 1,396 | 3,230 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3,231 |
| Carroll..... | 2,496 | 2,087 | 4,583 | .. | 3 | 3 | 4,586 |
| Cass..... | 3,865 | 3,283 | 7,248 | 5 | .. | 5 | 7,253 |
| Champaign..... | 1,396 | 1,251 | 2,647 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2,649 |
| Christian..... | 1,669 | 1,534 | 3,203 | .. | .. | .. | 3,203 |
| Clark..... | 4,873 | 4,621 | 9,494 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 9,532 |
| Clay..... | 2,265 | 2,003 | 4,268 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 4,289 |
| Clinton..... | 2,703 | 2,299 | 5,002 | 75 | 62 | 137 | 5,139 |
| Coles..... | 4,752 | 4,547 | 9,299 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 9,335 |
| Cook..... | 23,485 | 19,522 | 43,007 | 209 | 169 | 378 | 43,385 |
| Crawford..... | 3,660 | 3,468 | 7,118 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 7,135 |
| Cumberland..... | 1,899 | 1,819 | 3,718 | .. | .. | .. | 3,718 |
| De Kalb..... | 3,958 | 3,581 | 7,539 | 1 | .. | 1 | 7,540 |
| De Witt..... | 2,554 | 2,447 | 5,001 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5,002 |
| Du Page..... | 4,940 | 4,347 | 9,287 | 3 | .. | 3 | 9,290 |
| Edgar..... | 5,504 | 5,136 | 10,640 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 10,692 |
| Edwards..... | 1,842 | 1,648 | 3,490 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 3,524 |
| Efingham..... | 1,978 | 1,814 | 3,792 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3,799 |
| Fayette..... | 4,109 | 3,918 | 8,027 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 8,075 |
| Franklin..... | 2,906 | 2,740 | 5,646 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 5,681 |
| Fulton..... | 11,592 | 10,900 | 22,492 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 22,508 |
| Gallatin..... | 2,618 | 2,477 | 5,093 | 153 | 200 | 353 | 5,448 |
| Green..... | 6,492 | 5,877 | 12,369 | 34 | 26 | 60 | 12,429 |
| Grundy..... | 1,645 | 1,376 | 3,021 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3,023 |
| Hamilton..... | 3,271 | 3,039 | 6,310 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 6,362 |
| Hancock..... | 7,723 | 6,910 | 14,633 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 14,652 |
| Hardin..... | 1,441 | 1,367 | 2,808 | 37 | 42 | 79 | 2,887 |
| Henderson..... | 2,453 | 2,158 | 4,610 | 2 | .. | 2 | 4,612 |
| Henry..... | 1,934 | 1,873 | 3,807 | .. | .. | .. | 3,807 |
| Iroquois..... | 2,152 | 1,918 | 4,070 | 41 | 38 | 79 | 4,149 |
| Jackson..... | 3,037 | 2,792 | 5,829 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 5,862 |
| Jasper..... | 1,725 | 1,481 | 3,206 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3,220 |
| Jefferson..... | 4,151 | 3,932 | 8,083 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 8,109 |
| Jersey..... | 3,941 | 3,359 | 7,300 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 7,354 |
| Joe Davies..... | 9,905 | 8,481 | 18,386 | 121 | 97 | 218 | 18,604 |
| Johnson..... | 2,107 | 1,990 | 4,097 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 4,114 |
| Kane..... | 8,658 | 8,039 | 16,697 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 16,703 |
| Kendal..... | 4,116 | 3,608 | 7,724 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7,730 |
| Knox..... | 6,874 | 6,323 | 13,197 | 35 | 47 | 82 | 13,279 |
| Lake..... | 7,533 | 6,654 | 14,187 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 14,226 |
| Lasalle..... | 9,512 | 8,287 | 17,799 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 17,815 |
| Lawrence..... | 3,005 | 2,838 | 5,843 | 144 | 134 | 278 | 6,121 |
| Lee..... | 2,804 | 2,484 | 5,288 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5,292 |
| Livingston..... | 827 | 725 | 1,552 | .. | .. | .. | 1,552 |
| Logan..... | 2,709 | 2,419 | 5,128 | .. | .. | .. | 5,128 |
| McDonough..... | 4,047 | 3,564 | 7,611 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7,616 |
| McHenry..... | 7,927 | 7,048 | 14,975 | .. | 3 | 3 | 14,978 |
| McLean..... | 5,252 | 4,869 | 10,121 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 10,163 |
| Macon..... | 2,039 | 1,896 | 3,935 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3,938 |
| Macoupin..... | 6,433 | 5,839 | 12,272 | 46 | 37 | 83 | 12,355 |
| Madison..... | 10,947 | 9,045 | 19,992 | 219 | 238 | 449 | 20,441 |
| Marion..... | 3,467 | 3,249 | 6,716 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6,720 |
| Marshall..... | 2,717 | 2,461 | 5,178 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5,180 |
| Mason..... | 3,161 | 2,737 | 5,898 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 5,921 |
| Massac..... | 2,113 | 1,957 | 4,070 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 4,092 |

| Counties. | WHITE. | | | COLORED. | | | Aggregate* |
|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Menard..... | 3,297 | 3,031 | 6,328 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 6,349 |
| Mercer..... | 2,796 | 2,448 | 5,244 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5,246 |
| Monroe..... | 4,166 | 3,467 | 7,633 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 7,679 |
| Montgomery... | 3,180 | 3,078 | 6,258 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 6,277 |
| Morgan..... | 8,337 | 7,602 | 15,939 | 67 | 58 | 125 | 16,064 |
| Moultrie..... | 1,680 | 1,545 | 3,225 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3,234 |
| Ogle..... | 5,360 | 4,630 | 9,990 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 10,020 |
| Peoria..... | 9,360 | 8,101 | 17,461 | 49 | 37 | 86 | 17,547 |
| Perry..... | 2,813 | 2,454 | 5,267 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5,278 |
| Piatt..... | 863 | 743 | 1,606 | .. | .. | .. | 1,606 |
| Pike..... | 9,670 | 9,106 | 18,776 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 18,819 |
| Pope..... | 2,049 | 1,822 | 3,871 | 53 | 51 | 104 | 3,975 |
| Pulaski..... | 1,181 | 1,076 | 2,257 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2,265 |
| Pu'tnam..... | 2,063 | 1,857 | 3,920 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3,924 |
| Randolph..... | 5,709 | 4,987 | 10,696 | 192 | 191 | 383 | 11,079 |
| Richland..... | 2,095 | 1,907 | 4,002 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4,012 |
| Rock Island... | 3,706 | 3,229 | 6,935 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,937 |
| Saint Clair.... | 10,480 | 9,119 | 19,599 | 306 | 275 | 581 | 20,180 |
| Saline..... | 2,811 | 2,684 | 5,495 | 50 | 43 | 93 | 5,588 |
| Sangamon..... | 9,911 | 9,064 | 18,975 | 112 | 141 | 253 | 19,228 |
| Schuyler..... | 5,514 | 5,033 | 10,547 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 10,573 |
| Scott..... | 4,044 | 3,858 | 7,902 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 7,914 |
| Shelby..... | 4,025 | 3,737 | 7,762 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 7,807 |
| Stark..... | 1,940 | 1,770 | 2,710 | .. | .. | .. | 3,710 |
| Stephenson.... | 6,267 | 5,391 | 11,658 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11,666 |
| Tazewell..... | 6,381 | 5,635 | 12,016 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 12,052 |
| Union..... | 3,852 | 3,718 | 7,570 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 7,615 |
| Vermillion.... | 5,904 | 5,577 | 11,481 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11,492 |
| Wabash..... | 2,338 | 2,302 | 4,640 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 4,690 |
| Warren..... | 4,339 | 3,823 | 8,162 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8,176 |
| Washington... | 3,611 | 3,318 | 6,929 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 6,933 |
| Wayne..... | 3,473 | 3,349 | 6,822 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6,825 |
| White..... | 4,578 | 4,238 | 8,816 | 58 | 51 | 109 | 8,925 |
| Whitesides.... | 2,861 | 2,498 | 5,359 | 2 | .. | 2 | 5,361 |
| Will..... | 8,850 | 7,820 | 16,670 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 16,703 |
| Williamson.... | 3,668 | 3,481 | 7,149 | 36 | 31 | 67 | 7,216 |
| Winnebago.... | 6,329 | 5,432 | 11,761 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 11,773 |
| Woodford..... | 2,287 | 2,128 | 4,415 | .. | .. | .. | 4,415 |
| Total..... | 445,544 | 400,490 | 846,034 | 2,777 | 2,659 | 5,436 | 851,470 |

Of the white population there were 13,546 males and 12,995 females under one year, 58,383 males and 56,436 females one year of age and under five, 66,302 males and 63,513 females five and under ten years of age, 58,559 males and 54,301 females ten and under fifteen years of age, 46,959 males and 45,739 females fifteen and under twenty years of age, 79,465 males and 70,579 females twenty and under thirty years of age, 57,178 males and 45,248 females thirty and under forty years of age, 34,389 males and 27,683 females forty and under fifty years of age, 19,119 males and 14,769 females fifty and under sixty years of age, and 7,969 males and 6,969 females sixty and under seventy years of age, 2,527 males and 2,050 females seventy and under eighty years of age, 504 males and 434 females eighty and under ninety years of age, 55 males and 54 females ninety and under a hundred years of age, 10 males and 5 females one hundred and upwards, and 489 males and 303 females whose ages were unknown.

Of the colored population there were 75 males and 65 females under

one year of age, 331 males and 329 females one and under five, 376 males and 371 females five and under ten, 312 males and 343 females ten and under fifteen, 285 males and 292 females fifteen and under twenty, 551 males and 533 females twenty and under thirty, 353 males and 277 females thirty and under forty, 216 males and 198 females forty and under fifty, 171 males and 124 females fifty and under sixty, 64 males and 74 females sixty and under seventy, 27 males and 34 females seventy and under eighty, 9 males and 11 females eighty and under ninety, 5 males and 4 females ninety and under one hundred, 1 male and 2 females one hundred and upwards, and 1 male and 2 females whose ages are unknown.

The proportion of females to males was—of those under five years of age as 96.52 to 100; of those five and under ten as 95.66; of those ten and under fifteen as 94.44; of those fifteen and under twenty as 97.40; of those twenty and under thirty as 88.82; of those thirty and under forty as 79.13; of those forty and under fifty as 80.50; of those fifty and under sixty as 76.93; of those sixty and under seventy as 80.82; of those seventy and under eighty as 81.12; of those eighty and under ninety as 86.11; of those ninety and under one hundred as 98.18; of those one hundred and upwards as 50 to 100.

The ratio of the whole population of the State to the total population of the United States was—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| In the year 1810 as | 0.17 | In the year 1840 as..... | 2.79 |
| “ 1820 as | 0.57 | “ 1850 as..... | 3.67 |
| “ 1830 as | 1.22 | | |

The colored population bore this ratio to the whole population of the States, that is to say—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| In the year 1810 as | 6.36 | In the year 1840 as..... | 0.82 |
| “ 1820 as | 2.58 | “ 1850 as..... | 0.64 |
| “ 1830 as | 1.51 | | |

There were, in the year 1850, 9,183 marriages—one marriage for every $94\frac{1}{2}$ persons. The proportion of marriages to the population in our State is not widely different. The following are the proportions in the principal European countries as ascertained by M. Frœnzl in a period of twenty-five years:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Great Britain..... | 1.95 | Norway..... | 1.130 |
| Russia and Prussia | 1.110 | France..... | 1.133 |
| Sweden..... | 1.115 | Belgium..... | 1.134 |
| Denmark..... | 1.118 | The Two Sicilies..... | 1.138 |
| Austria..... | 1.122 | Spain and Portugal | 1.141 |

There were, in 1850, 11,619 deaths, or one for every $73\frac{1}{3}$ persons. A comparison of the deaths in our States and European countries will establish very conclusively that there is nothing in our climate fatal to human life. According to M. Schnabel, the following is the proportion of mortality in the different countries enumerated:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sweden..... | 1 death for every 43 inhabitants. |
| Belgium..... | 1 “ “ 41 “ |
| Great Britain and France | 1 “ “ 40 “ |
| Portugal..... | 1 “ “ 39 “ |
| Russia and Denmark | 1 “ “ 38 “ |
| Prussia and Spain..... | 1 “ “ 36 “ |
| Two Sicilies and Wurtemberg | 1 “ “ 33 “ |
| Saxony..... | 1 “ “ 32 “ |
| Austria..... | 1 “ “ 31 “ |

In the year 1850, 26,681 children who survived were born, or 73 every day, and 3 every hour. This is one birth for every 32 inhabitants. The States in which there were a larger number of births are—

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| New York, where in 1850..... | 76,337 children who survived were born. |
| Pennsylvania, where in 1850..... | 64,331 " " " |
| Virginia, where in 1850..... | 36,308 " " " |
| Tennessee, where in 1850..... | 30,150 " " " |
| Kentucky, where in 1850..... | 30,073 " " " |
| Indiana, where in 1850..... | 32,296 " " " |
| Ohio, where in 1850..... | 56,884 " " " |

The following is the proportion of births to the population, as ascertained on a calculation for fifteen years, by M. Schnabel, in the principal countries of Europe:—

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Russia and Prussia..... | 1 birth for every 24 inhabitants. |
| Great Britain, (with Ireland,) Austria, Germany, Spain and Portugal, and the Netherlands..... | 1 " " 27 " |
| Belgium..... | 1 " " 28 " |
| Sweden..... | 1 " " 29 " |
| Denmark..... | 1 " " 30 " |
| France..... | 1 " " 32 " |

Of the white population of the State, 441 were deaf and dumb; of the colored, 2; of the whites, 259 were blind; of the colored population, 5; of the whites, 236, and of the colored, 2 were insane; and there were 361 white and 2 colored persons who were idiotic. This gives the following proportion:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| One deaf and dumb mute to every..... | 1,920 inhabitants. |
| One blind person to every..... | 3,225 " |
| One idiot to every..... | 2,345 " |
| One insane person to every..... | 3,583 " |

Of these unfortunates, 320 were born in the State, 680 out of the State, but in the United States, 110 in foreign countries, and 111 were of unknown nativity. One twenty-first part of the native population, and one twenty-second part of the foreign population, or together 41,283 adult persons, could neither read nor write. The States having a larger number of adult citizens who could neither read nor write were first the two Empire States—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| New York, having..... | 98,722 | Indiana, having..... | 72,710 |
| Virginia..... | 88,520 | Kentucky..... | 69,706 |
| North Carolina..... | 80,423 | Ohio..... | 66,020 |
| Tennessee..... | 78,619 | Maryland..... | 41,877 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 76,272 | Georgia..... | 41,667 |

In the colleges and academies there were 31 professors and 191 teachers. In the public schools, 4,252 teachers and 181,292 pupils; 172,403 belonging to the native population, and 8,889 to the foreign population, that is to say, over one-fourth of the native population, and above one-thirteenth of the foreign population, were in attendance upon the schools. The great disparity in the proportion of the two classes attending the schools is readily accounted for by the fact that much the larger part of the foreign emigrant population is adult.

The annual income of the colleges was \$13,300, that of the public schools, \$349,350, that of the academies and other schools, \$40,488. In the public libraries there were 35,982 volumes, and in the school libraries, 5,873 volumes. In the Sunday school libraries, 12,829, in the college li-

braries, 7,800, and 5,102,276 number of copies of newspapers were published annually.

The permanent fund applicable to the support of common schools in the State amounted, in 1850, to \$790,120; and the university fund to \$90,889; and the seminary fund to \$50,788. The whole of this sum was borrowed by the State at 6 per cent. The total amount of public moneys paid out for teachers' wages in 1850 was \$148,871; amount other than public moneys, \$81,841—total cost of teaching, exclusive of buildings, repairs, etc., \$230,712. The principal colleges in the State are—Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829, and in 1850 it had 7 professors, 93 alumni, 34 students, and 3,000 volumes in its library; Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution, at Upper Alton, founded in 1835, and in 1850 it had 6 professors, 3 alumni, and 13 students; McKendree College, under Methodist patronage, at Lebanon, founded in 1835, and in 1850 it had 4 professors, 33 alumni, and 57 students; Knox College, at Gatesburg, founded in 1837, and in 1850 had 5 professors, 16 alumni, 58 students, and a library of 3,000 volumes; Rush Medical College, at Chicago, founded in 1842, and in 1850 had 6 professors and 70 students. One university, St. Mary's of the Lake, at Chicago, and under auspices of the Catholics.

The principal benevolent institutions are an institution for the deaf and dumb and blind, and a lunatic asylum, all located at Indianapolis, in the county of Morgan.

THE CENSUS OF 1850 GIVES THE PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, AND TRADES OF THE MALE POPULATION AS FOLLOWS:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Actors..... | 2 | Carpenters..... | 6,592 |
| Agents..... | 79 | Carpet-makers..... | 3 |
| Agricultural implement makers..... | 4 | Carriers..... | 76 |
| Apothecaries..... | 167 | Carters..... | 123 |
| Architects..... | 12 | Cattle dealers..... | 14 |
| Artists..... | 26 | Caulkers..... | 22 |
| Auctioneers..... | 2 | Chandlers..... | 69 |
| Bakers..... | 216 | Chemists..... | 3 |
| Bankers..... | 3 | City, county, and town officers..... | 532 |
| Bank officers..... | 4 | Civil engineers..... | 21 |
| Barbers..... | 118 | Clergymen..... | 1,023 |
| Bar keepers..... | 126 | Clerks..... | 2,459 |
| Basket-makers..... | 59 | Clock-makers..... | 13 |
| Bell and brass founders..... | 5 | Clothiers..... | 77 |
| Bell-hangers..... | 22 | Cloth manufacturers..... | 10 |
| Black and white smiths..... | 3,918 | Coach-makers..... | 328 |
| Block and pump makers..... | 14 | Collectors..... | 12 |
| Boarding-house keepers..... | 85 | Colliers..... | 94 |
| Boat-builders..... | 14 | Comb-makers..... | 7 |
| Boatmen..... | 1,011 | Confectioners..... | 46 |
| Boiler-makers..... | 11 | Contractors..... | 19 |
| Bookbinders..... | 20 | Conveyancers..... | 4 |
| Stationers..... | 21 | Coopers..... | 2,855 |
| Brass workers..... | 4 | Coppersmiths..... | 4 |
| Brewers..... | 117 | Corders..... | 8 |
| Brick-makers..... | 548 | Cordwainers..... | 2,023 |
| Bridge-makers..... | 7 | Cutlers..... | 9 |
| Brokers..... | 31 | Daguerreotypists..... | 30 |
| Broom-makers..... | 108 | Dairy men..... | 8 |
| Brush-makers..... | 4 | Dealers..... | 68 |
| Builders..... | 11 | Dentists..... | 56 |
| Butchers..... | 452 | Distillers..... | 230 |
| Cabinet-makers..... | 1,099 | Drivers..... | 329 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Drovers | 49 | Pilots | 24 |
| Dyers and bleachers..... | 10 | Plow-makers | 29 |
| Editors | 89 | Plumbers | 2 |
| Engineers | 312 | Potters | 73 |
| Engravers | 19 | Printers | 213 |
| Farmers | 140,894 | Produce dealers..... | 34 |
| Farriers | 10 | Professors | 6 |
| Fishermen | 47 | Publishers | 12 |
| Foundrymen | 291 | Quarrymen | 9 |
| Fruiters | 12 | Railroad-men | 22 |
| Furriers | 4 | Refectory keepers..... | 84 |
| Gardeners | 134 | Refiners | 8 |
| Gas fitters | 6 | Roofers | 4 |
| Gas makers | 3 | Rope-makers | 33 |
| Gate-keepers | 10 | Saddle and harness makers... | 860 |
| Gilders | 6 | Sail-makers | 16 |
| Glass manufacturers | 3 | Salt-makers | 2 |
| Glovers | 12 | Sash-makers | 16 |
| Gold beaters | 3 | Sawyers | 125 |
| Gold and silver smiths..... | 44 | Scale-makers | 5 |
| Grocers | 723 | Sculptors | 2 |
| Gunsmiths | 156 | Servants | 376 |
| Hair workers | 5 | Sextons | 7 |
| Hardware manufacturers..... | 4 | Shingle-makers | 111 |
| Hat and cap manufacturers .. | 89 | Ship carpenters..... | 68 |
| Hemp dressers | 3 | Shot manufacturers..... | 12 |
| Horse dealers | 7 | Spinners | 5 |
| Hunters | 25 | Stock-makers | 5 |
| Inn-keepers | 574 | Stonecutters | 204 |
| Ironmongers | 8 | Store-keepers | 15 |
| Iron workers | 9 | Stove-makers | 2 |
| Jewelers | 30 | Students | 703 |
| Joiners | 422 | Surgeons | 3 |
| Laborers | 27,910 | Surveyors | 55 |
| Lawyers | 817 | Tailors | 948 |
| Lime burners | 32 | Tanners | 408 |
| Livery stable keepers..... | 98 | Teachers | 843 |
| Lumbermen | 260 | Teamsters | 567 |
| Machinists | 121 | Telegraph operators | 21 |
| Manufacturers not specified.... | 56 | Tinsmiths | 238 |
| Mariners | 562 | Tobacconists..... | 90 |
| Market men | 12 | Tool-makers | 2 |
| Masons and plasterers..... | 1,332 | Traders | 142 |
| Match makers | 4 | Trimmers | 9 |
| Mechanics not specified | 292 | Turners | 37 |
| Merchants | 2,558 | Type-cutters | 2 |
| Milkmen | 23 | Undertakers | 3 |
| Millers | 2,591 | U. States and State officers .. | 146 |
| Millwrights | 207 | Upholsterers | 19 |
| Miners | 1,174 | Veterinarians | 4 |
| Molders | 74 | Watchmen | 19 |
| Mold-makers | 4 | Weavers | 66 |
| Musicians, music sellers, etc.... | 48 | Wheelwrights | 998 |
| Nurserymen | 46 | Whip-makers | 3 |
| Occlusists | 2 | Whitewashers | 7 |
| Ostlers | 56 | Wholesale liquor dealers..... | 2 |
| Overseers | 17 | Wood corders, cutters, & dealers | 236 |
| Packers | 267 | Woodware manufacturers | 3 |
| Painters | 449 | Wool carders | 66 |
| Paper manufacturers | 13 | Wool dealers | 2 |
| Pattern makers | 12 | Woolen manufacturers | 152 |
| Peddlers | 194 | Other occupations..... | 146 |
| Physicians | 1,402 | | |
| Piano-forte makers | 8 | | |
| | | Total..... | 215,359 |

We have thought it advisable to give the entire list of professions, occupations, and trades, with the number of persons engaged in each, as it will form some basis, and it is the only one of tolerable accuracy, for an estimate of the number of inhabitants residing in the cities and the number in the country. It is to be regretted that no provision was made by the law providing for the taking of the census, for keeping separate the city (*urbaine*) and rural population.

There were 149,153 families in the State, and 146,544 dwellings, or for every $5\frac{3}{4}$ inhabitants a dwelling. The entire militia force consisted in 1851 of 30 general officers, 1,247 field officers, 99 general staff officers, 3,192 company officers, and 165,741 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates; that is, in the aggregate 170,359 men of all arms—of which 4,618 are commissioned officers. For every five inhabitants there is one militia-man between 18 and 45 years of age. In point of population, Illinois was at the date of the last census the eleventh State in the Union. The following were the States having a larger population:—

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| New York..... | 3,097,358 | Massachusetts..... | 994,514 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,311,786 | Indiana..... | 988,416 |
| Ohio..... | 1,980,427 | Kentucky..... | 982,404 |
| Virginia..... | 1,421,600 | Georgia..... | 906,101 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,002,625 | North Carolina..... | 868,903 |

Illinois has a population of 15 to the square mile. The States having a greater population to the square mile are—

| | Area square miles. | Total population. | Population to sq. mile. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Maine..... | 32,854 | 583,169 | 19 |
| Massachusetts..... | 7,800 | 994,514 | 126 |
| Vermont..... | 10,212 | 314,120 | 30 |
| New York..... | 47,000 | 3,097,358 | 65 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 46,000 | 2,311,786 | 50 |
| Maryland..... | 9,356 | 583,034 | 62 |
| South Carolina..... | 29,000 | 668,507 | 23 |
| Georgia..... | 58,000 | 906,101 | 16 |
| Kentucky..... | 37,680 | 982,405 | 26 |
| Indiana..... | 38,809 | 988,416 | 29 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,806 | 147,545 | 108 |
| Connecticut..... | 4,674 | 370,807 | 79 |
| New Jersey..... | 8,320 | 489,553 | 60 |
| Delaware..... | 2,120 | 91,532 | 44 |
| Virginia..... | 61,852 | 1,421,600 | 23 |
| North Carolina..... | 50,000 | 868,903 | 17 |
| Tennessee..... | 45,600 | 1,002,625 | 22 |
| Ohio..... | 39,968 | 1,981,427 | 50 |
| District of Columbia..... | 60 | 51,686 | 861 |

In other words, while the eighth State in extent and the eleventh in population, Illinois is but the twentieth State in the density of her population or in population to the square mile. She has more room, then, for future increase than two-thirds of the States.

In 1820 Illinois had but one representative in Congress; in 1830, three; in 1840, seven; and in 1850, nine. The States having a larger representation are—

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|---------------|----|
| New York..... | 33 | Ohio..... | 21 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 25 | Virginia..... | 13 |
| Massachusetts..... | 11 | Indiana..... | 11 |
| Tennessee..... | 10 | Kentucky..... | 10 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| The whole amount of real and personal estate subject to taxation in 1850, was | \$114,782,645 00 |
| The estimated value, according to the census | 156,595,006 00 |
| The public debt consisted on 1st January, 1851, (called the State debt proper) of | 8,784,481 48 |
| The Canal debt | 7,843,028 43 |
| Making together the sum of | 16,627,509 91 |
| The receipts in the public treasury for the two years ending 30th November, 1850, were | 402,179 27 |
| The expenditures for the same period amounted to | 326,126 27 |
| Of which, was for the ordinary expenses of the government | 137,196 16 |
| The receipts for a single year were | 201,089 63 |
| And the ordinary expenses of the government for a single year .. | 68,598 08 |

The expenses of the government are much greater during the years when the General Assembly is in session than at other times.

THE FOLLOWING WILL EXPLAIN THE STATE DEBT:—

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Principal debt funded under act of 1847 | \$5,599,565 36 |
| Interest on the same to date | 1,020,278 18 |
| Arrears of interest funded | 1,945,485 27 |
| Unfunded internal improvement bonds | \$180,000 00 |
| Other kinds of indebtedness | 144,680 00 |
| Interest on two last amounts | 173,261 40 |
| Principal and interest of Wiggins' loan | 142,000 00 |
| Liquidation bonds | 150,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 789,941 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$9,346,270 21 |
| From which deduct interest paid from mill-and-a-half tax, bonds surrendered, and sale of land, &c. | 561,788 73 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,784,481 48 |

The present condition of the State debt may be stated as follows, showing the amount paid during the past two years, and the amount due January 1st, 1855:—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Internal improvement debt, principal | \$5,771,959 74 |
| Interest to January 1, 1855 | 2,579,561 87 |
| Arrears of interest when debt was funded | 2,023,629 12 |
| Unfunded internal improvement scrip and bonds | \$397,480 00 |
| Interest to January 1, 1855 | 333,883 20 |
| Wiggins' loan, principal and interest | 184,000 00 |
| Liquidation bonds | 253,358 79 |
| Interest two years to January 1, 1855 | 30,403 05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,199,125 04 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,574,275 78 |
| Deduct amount of State indebtedness purchased to January 1, 1853, and interest on same to January 1, 1853 | 252,827 68 |
| Amount paid on principal and interest to January 1, 1853, and interest on principal taken up to January 1, 1855 | 1,223,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,475,827 68 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$10,099,448 10 |
| Principal canal debt | 4,886,522 83 |
| Interest on same January 1, 1855 | 2,959,681 96 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 7,346,204 79 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$17,944,652 89 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Less amount of the two mill tax State debt fund . . . | 702,152 26 | |
| Less amount interest fund received into the treasury from 1st Dec., 1852, to 1st Dec., 1854 | 500,645 56 | |
| Less amount from ordinary revenue to pay interest on liquidation bonds | 20,648 71 | |
| Less amount surplus revenue to purchase State in- debtedness | 187,053 82 | |
| Less amount of the fund received from sale of State land to purchase State indebtedness | 230,894 06 | |
| Less amount paid by board of trustees of the Illi- nois and Michigan Canal, to fully liquidate the \$1,600,000 loan | 526,008 79 | |
| Less amount that will be saved in purchasing State indebtedness at the market value, with surplus and land fund received to January 1, 1855 | 215,510 82 | |
| Less amount received for tolls on canal for the past two years, and for land and lots sold, as well as amount received for land previously sold and not paid for until within the past two years | 1,477,123 94 | |
| | | <u>3,950,037 96</u> |
| | | \$13,994,614 93 |

By the foregoing, it will be seen that besides paying enough to pay the entire interest upon the State debt each year for the past two years, there has been paid and applied upon the arrearages of interest and the principal of the debt the sum of \$2,750,037 96, being the sum of \$1,375,018 98 each year over and above the accruing interest—making in all, paid on principal and interest during the past two years, the sum of \$3,950,037 96.

CANAL DEBT.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Principal debt, exclusive of \$1,600,000 loan | \$7,079,117 08 |
| Balance due on canal loan of \$1,600,000 | 1,033,000 00 |
| | <u>\$8,112,117 08</u> |
| From which deduct interest paid from mill-and-a-half tax | \$255,818 51 |
| Bonds and scrip redeemed and interest | 18,270 14 |
| | <u>269,088 65</u> |
| Total canal debt | \$7,843,028 43 |

Aggregate debt, \$16,627,509 91, as stated; that is, \$19 of public debt for each inhabitant.

The ordinary expenses of the government are about 8 cents for each inhabitant. If to this be added the interest upon the public debt, it gives to each inhabitant about \$1 16; or the entire expense of the State government to each inhabitant is about \$1 25 per annum.

Upon those persons residing in cities there are additional taxes, and so in particular counties for specific purposes there are other taxes and assessments; but our estimate is simply as to the cost of the State government to each citizen.

At the date of the last census, there were 1,223 churches in the State, having accommodation for 486,576 persons, and property of the value of \$1,482,185. The following table exhibits the state of religious denominations in Illinois, with church accommodation, &c., somewhat different from the census returns, but it is thought to be generally correct:—

| Denominations. | Number of churches. | Church accommodation. | Value of church property. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Methodist..... | 389 | 176,474 | \$327,290 |
| 2. Baptist..... | 265 | 91,620 | 204,095 |
| 3. Christian..... | 67 | 30,754 | 42,950 |
| 4. Presbyterian..... | 198 | 81,529 | 895,130 |
| 5. Roman Catholic..... | 58 | 29,000 | 220,400 |
| 6. Congregationalist..... | 46 | 15,576 | 89,250 |
| 7. Lutheran..... | 40 | 16,440 | 40,120 |
| 8. Union..... | 31 | 8,875 | 32,050 |
| 9. Episcopal..... | 27 | 14,000 | 78,350 |
| 10. Friends..... | 6 | 1,550 | 2,340 |
| 11. Unitarian..... | 6 | 1,500 | 9,000 |
| 12. Tunker..... | 4 | 1,225 | 2,250 |
| 13. Universalist..... | 4 | 1,300 | 11,500 |
| 14. Dutch Reform..... | 2 | 875 | 2,700 |
| 15. Free..... | 2 | 750 | 6,400 |
| 16. German Reform..... | 2 | 180 | 310 |
| 17. Swedenborgian..... | 1 | 140 | 800 |
| 18. Moravian..... | 2 | 400 | 850 |

There were in June, 1850, 797 paupers, who had received support during the past year; of whom 376 were native, and 411 foreign born—that is to say, there was 1 pauper for every 1,069 inhabitants. There is no record of the state of crime for 1850, nor for any subsequent year.

The following are the statistics of the foreign Commerce of the State for the years mentioned:—

| | Exports. | | Imports. |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1847..... | \$52,100 | 1847..... | \$266 |
| 1848..... | 41,835 | 1848..... | 4,365 |
| 1849..... | 88,417 | 1849..... | 9,766 |
| 1850..... | 17,669 | 1850..... | 15,705 |

In 1850, 13 vessels were built, with a tonnage of 1,691. Though the Commerce of the State has greatly increased since 1850, it is yet in its infancy. That a correct idea may be formed of her future Lake trade, the following tabular statement is inserted, showing the great interest, &c., of these inland seas:—

| Names. | Mean length. Miles. | Mean breadth. Miles. | Area. Square miles. | Mean depth. Feet. | Elevation above sea. Feet. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Lake Superior..... | 400 | 80 | 32,000 | 900 | 596 |
| “ Michigan..... | 320 | 70 | 22,400 | 1,000 | 578 |
| “ Huron..... | 240 | 80 | 20,400 | 1,000 | 578 |
| “ Green Bay..... | 100 | 20 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 578 |
| “ Erie..... | 240 | 40 | 9,600 | 84 | 565 |
| “ Ontario..... | 180 | 35 | 6,300 | 500 | 232 |
| “ St. Clair..... | 20 | 14 | 360 | 20 | 570 |

There are no interesting or reliable statistics relating to the internal and coasting trade of the State.

The condition of the banks, arising from an increase in their numbers and the enlargement of their capital, is so different from what it was in 1850, that it is thought advisable to omit any lengthy account of them at that date. In 1850 the assets of all the banks were:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Debts due..... | \$706,890 57 | Sundry stocks..... | \$9,674 99 |
| Real estate at cost..... | 747,575 05 | Due by other banks and bankers..... | 18,358 98 |
| Illinois State bonds..... | 17,501 54 | Broken bank-notes..... | 12,801 00 |
| Interest..... | 20,340 48 | Specie..... | 36,666 85 |
| Illinois State scrip..... | 14,555 20 | | |
| Coupons..... | 4,750 36 | | |
| Total..... | | | \$1,675,554 94 |
| And liabilities to the amount of..... | | | 445,190 90 |

The public improvements consist principally of railroads and a canal uniting the Chicago River with the Illinois. About a thousand miles of railroad are finished and in working condition. The principal of these are the Illinois Central Railroad, the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, the Galena Air Line, the St. Charles Air Line, the Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Chicago and Aurora Road, the Chicago and Rock Island Road, the Chicago and Mississippi Road, and the two Great Eastern roads terminating at Chicago, the Michigan Central, and the Michigan Southern railroads.

Many and great changes have occurred since the date of the figures which we have taken as the basis of our calculations. There has been a steady and rapid advance in all the industrial pursuits—in the price of property—a development of many new sources of wealth, and from emigration a large augmentation of the population. Capital has sought investment among us, manufactures have sprung up, and everywhere is heard the “according music of a well mixed State.” But we have preferred to give the actual condition of the State at the period of the last census, and her relative position among the States, rather than indulge in any speculations as to the changes which have occurred since then.

Considered, then, in every point of view, Illinois is one of the most favored and prosperous of States. Possessing every advantage of geographical position, a genial climate, fertile soil, and vast agricultural and mineral resources—a hardy, virtuous, enterprising, and industrious population, she has already outstripped a majority of the States, and is destined to rank still higher in the Confederacy.

J. L. P.

JOURNAL OF MERCANTILE LAW.

THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK AND THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

In the Supreme Court, (New York,) before Judge Roosevelt. *J. Hopper Mott vs. the Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution.* The decision of Judge Roosevelt, which we publish below, is a most righteous one; the plaintiff has not certainly derived his “notions of fair dealing” from the pages of the *Merchants' Magazine*.

Judge R. This is a controversy arising out of the incongruous alliance, and subsequent very natural bankruptcy, of the Knickerbocker Bank and the so-called Knickerbocker Savings Institution. It illustrates in a manner calculated to strike and even to shock, all notions of fair dealing, the tendency of the one to prey upon the vitals of the other, and then upon its own. The plaintiff, it appears, in his character of a member of the banking association, on the 21st of March, 1854, obtained from the funds of the Savings Institution—and it will be borne in mind that the chief managers of the former, as the published lists show, were trustees of the latter, and carried on their operations in the same vicinity—a loan, so called, of \$10,200, payable with interest on demand, substituting in the place of the money so withdrawn from the Savings Institution, his promissory note and certificate of 450 shares of the so-called stock of the Knickerbocker Bank. This loan he now says his friends in the Savings Institution had no legal right to make, and therefore, however much he was accommodated at the time, there is no legal obligation to repay it; and he accordingly files this

bill in equity. The conjunction can hardly fail to provoke a smile—very modestly praying that the Supreme Court, sitting in its character of Chancellor, and as such the guardian of charities, will order the Receiver, without payment, or any offer of payment, to deliver up the note and certificate on the pretended faith of which with the concurrence of the friendly managers of the charity,—unlawfully as he contends,—he had abstracted of the savings of the poor the large amount \$10,000 and upwards. The charter of the Savings Institution, as amended in 1853, provides that its funds shall be invested in, or loaned on public stocks or private mortgages; and that when loaned *on*, or invested *in*, such stocks or mortgages, a sufficient bond or other satisfactory personal security, in addition, shall be required of the borrower. A stock-note, therefore, like the one in question, being a personal security, itself was perfectly lawful; and had the stock accompanying it been that of a “town, city, country, or State,” no question could have been raised as to either. What then is the proposition advanced by the plaintiff? That if, as required by law, he had given good collateral security, his personal promise to pay, thus fortified, would have been binding; but having palmed off, as collateral security, a stock which was comparatively worthless, he cannot justly be called upon to pay anything, and is equitably entitled to be shielded from all possible prospective annoyance. And this, too, it is said, is the legitimate and even necessary construction of a legal provision made, as the Act expresses it, “for the interest and advantage of the depositors”—the poor and helpless confiding depositors—of an institution organized by the legislature to encourage, in the humbler walks of life, the virtues of sobriety, industry, economy, and integrity, and to provide for them a resource in seasons of want and distress. The bare statement of the proposition carries with it to my mind, its own refutation. It assumes as the law of a Christian people, a principle which would hardly be tolerated in a community of swindlers. The trustees of the Savings Institution—and Mott, the plaintiff, knew it—had undertaken an office of charity; they were not to receive, directly or indirectly, any pay or emolument for their services, nor directly nor indirectly to borrow its funds or deposits (s. 8 and 6;) and, like a board of guardians for minors, they were to invest these deposits with a single eye to the interest and perfect security of the depositors. The loan in question, therefore, under any interpretation of the charter, was a breach of trust, and Mott knew it, and corroborated in it, and may fairly be said to have instigated its perpetration. He took the fund, as a necessary consequence, charged with the trust; and so far from protecting him in his unlawful depredation, it is the duty of the Court, on the contrary, to compel him to disgorge, and to account for whatever gains he may or might have made, by the unlawful mixing of the trust funds with his own, and employing them in his private business. This is a familiar rule of equity jurisprudence, and it is an equally familiar rule that he who asks equity must do equity. Before, therefore, calling for any interposition in his favor, the plaintiff must at least bring into court the principal and interest of the moneys which he admits he took from the vault of the Savings Institution—took, I say, because, although the faithless trustees may have been the willing instruments, it was he that handled them, and made them subservient to his purpose; and it is he that would now, in more than one sense, take the benefit of the act. What I have thus far argued assumes, that the trustees were forbidden by their charter from making even a temporary disposition of the funds, except on the security of public stocks or real estate—an assumption, however, which it seems to me, the language used, when taken in connection with other provisions, does not call for. “To meet current payments,” the trustees were authorized “to keep on deposit, on interest, or otherwise, in such available form as they might direct, an available fund of not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, &c. Now a deposit, payable with interest, is neither more nor less than a loan; and a certificate of such deposit, stipulating to return the amount with interest, it has been repeatedly and correctly held, is neither more nor less than a promissory note, engaging to refund such loan. And if the note be payable on demand, and the maker be both able and honest, the deposit which it represents is obviously in the “available form,” (to draw interest, and

yet to be ready to meet current payments,) which the charter contemplated. Kept in the form of gold and silver, or bank-notes, in their own vault, it could certainly yield no interest, and deposited on interest with a banking association, it would have no security other than the stock of the bank. In the present case there is both the stock of a banking association and the note of a single individual. A bank, even if the charter confined the trustees to making their available deposits in banks—a bank, I say, under our laws, may be organized by a single individual. “An individual banker,” as he is denominated in the general banking law, may make himself president, cashier, clerks, and directors, and carry his “office of discount and deposit” about with his person. He may, in effect, as the law-books express it, consolidate himself a “corporation sole.” And even a “banking association,” it is provided, may be formed of “any number of persons,” as few even as two. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of the argument, to know that the charter, as to the fund referred to, imposes no express condition on the deposit, except that while it *may* be in a “form” to draw interest, it *shall* be in a form that is “available,” and no implied condition, except such as results from the very nature of the trust. With these objects attained, and reasonable caution and good faith observed, it may be deposited with an individual, or with an individual banker, or with a banking association, or with a body corporate, “as the trustees may direct.” In either “form,” it is their duty to see to the sufficiency of the security, and the careless, intentional, or inadequate taking of security would be contrary to their duty, and, as a consequence, contrary to their charter. But to say, that for that reason the security taken—insufficient as it may be—is to be wholly given up and canceled, and the money left, and even protected in the hands of the wrong-doer, and that by the active aid of a court of equity—is a proposition at variance, it seems to me, with every notion of common sense and common honesty. As well might it be said, that if the trustees made loans to themselves—which, as we have seen, they were prohibited from doing—the court, by way of redressing the injury, must release them from all obligation to pay. Or, taking the case of ordinary private trustees by deed or will—was it ever heard that a person, borrowing of them on note, or other mere personal security, was entitled to turn around immediately, and, without payment, ask a return of the securities? And yet all trustees, unless specially authorized, in the will or deed, to the contrary, are prohibited from making such loans. The wrong, in such cases, is a wrong done, not to the public, to be punished by making the act void, but to the particular *cestuy que trusts*, and to be redressed, as far as may be, by adding to the imperfect security, improperly taken, the individual liability of the trustees themselves, and by following, wherever it can be done, the very fund or subject of the trust in the hands of the knowing participator.

When this cause comes to a final hearing, therefore—it has now been discussed only on an informal motion—the plaintiff, instead of being entitled to the decree he asks for, will be adjudged by way of counterclaim to pay to the Receiver of the Savings Institution the whole \$10,200, with interest and costs. If, by his own showing, then, he is not entitled, on a final decree, to the relief he asks in his complaint, the rule is positive that he can have no claim to a preliminary injunction at the commencement of his action. The one is merely auxiliary to and falls with the other. Motion to continue injunction denied, with costs.

ACTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE—THE PRESENT STATE OF THE USURY LAWS
IN ENGLAND.

Loans of money on bills of exchange, and promissory notes payable not more than three months after date, or not having more than three months to run, although collaterally secured by a charge upon land, are lawful at any rate of interest.

The defendant, Clack, pleaded that the plaintiff, Sainsbury, had contracted for and taken usurious interest. The plaintiff relied on the 3d and 4th Will. IV., c. 98, s. 7.

The defendant contended that this act was impliedly repealed by the 2d and

3d Vic., c. 37. The Court of Common Pleas decided that the 3d and 4th Will. IV., c. 98, s. 7, was not impliedly repealed, and that the proviso in the 2d and 3d Vic., c. 37, affecting security on land, did not apply to cases protected by the 3d and 4th Will. IV., c. 98, s. 7.

There have been many decisions on this statute. Those that chiefly affect bankers are the following:—

An agreement that London bankers should accept and pay bills of exchange drawn in the country for a commission of 5s. per cent, being furnished with funds to pay the bills before they became due, is not usurious, no loan being contemplated. And where a customer applied to his bankers to lend him £4,000 at £5 per cent, which the bankers agreed to, he then asked the bankers what balance he was expected to keep with them. They answered he could not keep less than £1,000, upon which the customer said—"Very well, they might leave it to him," and the customer paid into and drew out from the banking-house in one year various sums, amounting to £108,000. It was held, that under the circumstances the loan was not usurious. (*Chitty on Contracts*, 702.)

Whether a commission on a banking account be usurious or not, is a question for a jury, depending upon whether it may be ascribed to a reasonable remuneration for trouble and expense, or whether it be a color for the payment of interest above 5 per cent upon a loan of money. (*Carstairs vs. Stein*, 4 Maule and Selwyn, 192.)

From the foregoing authorities, the following seems a brief summary of the existing law of usury:—

1. No person can legally take more than £5 per cent per annum interest on loans under £10, except pawnbrokers, and except on bills of exchange and promissory notes at less than three months' date, or having less than three months to run.

2. Any rate of interest may be taken on bills of exchange and promissory notes, although under £10, at three months' date, or not having more than three months to run; and there may also be collateral security on land for the payment of such bills or notes.

3. Any rate of interest may be taken for sums above £10 on bills of exchange and promissory notes of more than three and less than twelve months' date or time to run, and also on all other contracts of similar date, provided there be no landed security.

4. In all other instances the old usury laws are still in force.

SHIP BROKERS' CLAIM FOR COMMISSION.

Nisi Prius Court, London, 1854, before Mr. Justice Crowder, *Pearce vs. Roosen*.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. S. & W. Pearce, ship-brokers of this town, to recover from the defendant, the owner of the celebrated ship "Sovereign of the Seas," the sum of £278, the amount of commission for "laying on that vessel."

Mr. Knowles, Q. C., with Mr. Brown, were for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Hugh Hill for the defense.

From the statement of the learned counsel who opened the case (the Attorney-General) it appeared that in the course of last year, the "Sovereign of the Seas," the pioneer of that fleet of clipper-ships which have spread far and wide alike the fame of our trans-Atlantic cousins as ship builders, and of the merchants of Liverpool for enterprise, in developing the vast and daily expanding trade of their port, arrived in Liverpool. She was built in the United States for the Australian trade, and was sold either previous to her sailing from New York, or during her passage, to the defendant, Mr. Herman Roosen, a merchant of Hamburg. On her arrival in this country, Mr. Roosen came to Liverpool to secure for her a charter, or to make other arrangements for her voyage to Australia; and, being a stranger, he obtained from Messrs. Lindsey & Co., of London, a letter of introduction to their correspondents in Liverpool, the Messrs. S. & W. Pearce. The letter was as follows:—

July 13th, 1853.

Messrs. S. & W. PEARCE:—

DEAR SIRS:—We have much pleasure in introducing to you our respected friend, Herman Roosen, Esq., owner of the celebrated ship "Sovereign of the Seas." Should he fail in procuring the employment he desires for Australia or India, his wish will be to send her back to the States, and in such case I know you can obtain for her the higher rates (which she well deserves) which your market affords.

Faithfully yours,

LINDSEY & CO.

On the presentation of this letter, the plaintiffs introduced Mr. Roosen to Messrs. Miller & Thompson, and the result of the interview was, that those gentlemen agreed "to lay the ship on" for the plaintiff, securing him £11,500 for the voyage, and laying down immediately £4,000. It was also agreed that if freight above that amount was obtained, the next £500 should belong to Messrs. Miller & Thompson, and that any excess above £12,000 should be divided between them, the defendant and the plaintiffs. On this being arranged, the plaintiff proceeded to the Messrs. Pearce's office to arrange about their commission; and in an interview with Mr. Boyd, their manager, it was agreed, in consequence of the great amount involved, it being a larger transaction than had ever before been known in the case of a single ship, he should only pay 2½ per cent, being half the amount usually charged. This being arranged, the defendant said that he should go and tell Mr. James Baines, of the firm of Baines & Co., with whom it seemed he had previously been negotiating, that he could not have the ship. In the meantime, however, the Messrs. Baines & Co. offered £50 more than the sum offered by Messrs. Miller & Thompson, and this induced the defendant to break his agreement with those gentlemen, and to repudiate the claim for commission by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs immediately wrote to the defendant that they did not understand such conduct as he had been guilty of; and it was to vindicate the justice of their claim that they brought the present action.

Mr. George P. Miller deposed to the arrangement into which the defendant had in the first instance entered with them, and to his leaving the office to arrange the commission with the Messrs. Pearce. He also stated that in "laying on" ships, verbal agreements were the rule.

Mr. Boyd, manager to the plaintiffs, deposed to the agreement in reference to the payment of the 2½ per cent, and to the fact that parole agreements were those which were generally entered into in the case of "laying on" ships, inasmuch as the undertaking to "lay on" a ship was not binding in the nature of a charter, but an undertaking to freight the ship to the best possible advantage. In this instance the Messrs. Miller & Thompson had no hesitation, from the character of the "Sovereign of the Seas," to guaranty the freight, even though it were the large sum of £11,500.

Mr. Hill, Q. C., urged for the defense, that it was impossible to suppose that if such a freight had been secured the defendant would have been satisfied with a parole agreement. It was more reasonable to suppose that no such freight had been secured; and no arrangement having been effected with the Messrs. Miller & Thompson, the plaintiffs could not be considered as entitled to their commission.

No evidence was adduced for the defense.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed—£278 with costs.

SHIP'S LOG—CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

A ship's log, written by the mate, but read by the captain about a week after it was written, may be used on a trial by the captain to refresh his memory, where the mate is abroad, and it is shown that the matters to which the log referred were, on its being seen by the captain, fresh in his mind, and he at that time thought the narrative contained in it was correct. *Anderson vs. Whalley*.—19 *Law Times Rep.*, 365.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD—CONSIGNMENT.

Where A and Co. had induced B to make advances for the purpose of working some mines abroad, belonging to C, the produce of which was to be remitted to A and Co. as consignees, who were to account to B for the proceeds, it was held by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Truro) that A and B could not set up an antecedent title to the proceeds of the consignment. *Zulueta vs. Vincent.*—19 *Law Times Rep.*, 330.

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET—ACCUMULATION OF SPECIE—BANK EXPANSION—STATEMENT OF THE BANKS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS AND WISCONSIN—PLANS FOR THE ISSUE AND TRANSFER OF CAPITAL STOCK—RESUMPTION OF MESSRS. PAGE AND BACON—RECEIPTS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA—DEPOSITS AT NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE, AND DEPOSITS AND COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS MINTS—FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—CASH REVENUE AT NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA—IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR JANUARY—IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR JANUARY—CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK IN JANUARY—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE—DEMAND FOR AMERICAN PROVISIONS IN EUROPE.

The money market continued to show a gradual relaxation down to the middle of February, rates of interest having declined in all sections of the country, and capital being more freely offered. The banks continued their expansion, and much of the uneasiness which prevailed at the opening of the year had passed away. Since the middle of February there has been less buoyancy in the money market, the exports of specie having been resumed, although to a limited extent, and the demand for money having turned the rates of interest, in contracts on long time, in favor of the lender. This reaction is regarded as temporary, as the imports have fallen off so materially that the indebtedness of the country to Europe must have been largely diminished, while the exports have not fallen off by any means in the same ratio. If our cotton and breadstuffs are still wanted in Europe, as there is every reason to expect they will be, we see no cause for any shipments of specie during the current year, beyond the amount which it is our interest to spare. It can hardly be expected that we should retain all of our receipts of California gold, nor do we consider such an accumulation at all desirable. The addition to our metallic currency of one-half or one-third of the \$50,000,000 per annum which California furnishes will be all that can be safely left with us, without exciting reckless speculations, and other follies.

The bank expansion has been most marked in New York, where the loans and discounts as well as the specie rapidly augmented. The following will show the change from the lowest point, which was the 9th of December:—

| Date. | Capital. | Loans and Discounts. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dec. 9, 1854 | \$48,163,400 | \$80,593,637 | \$10,483,501 | \$7,480,833 | \$60,278,866 |
| Dec. 6 | 48,163,400 | 80,946,664 | 11,471,841 | 7,261,111 | 61,367,098 |
| Dec. 23 | 48,163,400 | 80,860,591 | 11,486,880 | 6,924,667 | 58,958,028 |
| Dec. 30 | 48,163,400 | 81,653,637 | 12,076,147 | 7,075,880 | 62,328,020 |
| Jan. 6, 1855 | 48,000,000 | 82,244,706 | 13,596,963 | 7,049,982 | 64,982,158 |
| Jan. 13 | 48,000,000 | 83,976,081 | 15,488,525 | 6,686,461 | 67,303,398 |
| Jan. 20 | 48,000,000 | 85,447,998 | 16,372,127 | 6,681,355 | 69,647,618 |
| Jan. 27 | 48,000,000 | 86,654,657 | 16,697,260 | 6,739,823 | 20,136,618 |
| Feb. 3 | 48,000,000 | 88,145,697 | 17,459,196 | 7,000,766 | 72,923,317 |
| Feb. 10 | 48,000,000 | 89,862,170 | 17,124,391 | 6,969,111 | 73,794,342 |
| Feb. 17 | 48,000,000 | 90,850,031 | 17,339,085 | 6,941,606 | 75,193,686 |

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This shows a change in loans and discounts of nearly \$10,000,000 in eight weeks, an average expansion of over one million per week. We also annex a comparative statement of the weekly average of the Boston banks:—

| | January 22. | January 29. | February 5. | February 12. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital..... | \$82,240,330 | \$82,244,625 | \$82,246,125 | \$82,247,125 |
| Loans and discounts... | 49,989,362 | 50,342,060 | 50,961,378 | 51,417,824 |
| Specie..... | 3,384,422 | 3,364,861 | 3,380,798 | 3,385,605 |
| Due from other banks.. | 7,927,535 | 7,504,725 | 7,470,701 | 7,206,645 |
| Due to other banks ... | 5,983,843 | 6,022,046 | 6,118,041 | 6,336,609 |
| Deposits..... | 12,842,131 | 12,830,032 | 13,207,450 | 13,119,752 |
| Circulation..... | 7,246,159 | 7,143,586 | 7,086,221 | 7,045,871 |

This also shows a steady expansion from the opening of the year.

The following is a statement of the condition of the banks of Massachusetts on the 3d February:—

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 37 City. | 131 Country. | Total. |
| Capital | \$82,246,125 | \$25,283,903 | \$57,530,028 |
| Net circulation..... | 5,733,561 | 10,639,831 | 16,373,392 |
| Deposits..... | 13,207,450 | 5,384,367 | 18,591,817 |
| Profits on demand..... | 3,808,906 | 2,193,503 | 6,007,409 |
| Total..... | \$54,996,042 | \$43,506,604 | \$98,502,646 |

| RESOURCES. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 37 City. | 131 Country. | Total. |
| Notes, bills of exchange, &c..... | \$50,961,378 | \$41,961,443 | \$92,922,821 |
| Specie..... | 3,380,798 | 1,012,517 | 4,393,315 |
| Real estate..... | 653,866 | 582,644 | 1,185,510 |
| Total..... | \$54,996,042 | \$43,506,604 | \$98,502,646 |

As compared with the statement for the 4th of Dec. last, this shows a falling off in "notes, &c.," of \$540,818, and an increase of specie of \$1,197,060.

The following is a summary of the liabilities and assets of the Wisconsin banks on the 1st January, 1855. Number of banks organized in Wisconsin, 22:—

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|----------------|
| Total loans and discounts, except to directors and brokers..... | \$1,673,629 75 |
| Due from directors | 74,087 68 |
| Due from brokers..... | 41,357 04 |
| Overdrafts | 1,389 16 |
| Stocks deposited at par value | 998,485 19 |
| Stocks not deposited with the State Treasurer | 45,536 04 |
| Promissory notes other than for loans and discounts..... | 70,580 14 |
| Specie | 320,914 61 |
| Cash items | 116,653 40 |
| Real estate..... | 24,320 57 |
| Loss and expense account..... | 25,658 27 |
| Bills of solvent banks on hand..... | 341,174 25 |
| Bills of suspended banks on hand | 8,791 25 |
| Due from banks..... | 306,982 50 |
| Total resources..... | \$4,079,557 74 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital..... | \$1,400,000 00 |
| Registered notes in circulation | 740,764 00 |
| Due to the State Treasurer..... | 187 50 |
| Due depositors on demand..... | 1,481,866 74 |
| Due to others..... | 455,737 50 |
| Total liabilities..... | \$4,079,557 74 |

Various plans have been suggested for the issue and transfer of the capital stock of corporate companies, in order to prevent fraud, but no scheme seems to have been devised which meets with general approval. The New York Central Railroad Company have brought forward a plan, providing for a separate register and transfer office, but it is cumbrous, and if adopted, must effectually prevent any considerable activity in the stock at the Board of Brokers. It has been suggested that every company issuing stock should provide a separate certificate for each share, which should be registered in a State office like a bank note, and pass from hand to hand without indorsement, possession being evidence of proprietorship. This plan has many things in its favor, but it is liable to one or two objections. In the first place, the documents for 500 or 1,000 shares of stock would be very voluminous, and being useful without indorsement would be liable to be stolen. In the next place, this plan would put it out of the power of the officers of the company to know their stockholders, as the stock would be constantly changing hands without any notice to the company; and it would render it impossible for the officers to notify them in case of necessity, except by general advertisement. It appears to us that a better plan would be to establish a general transfer office in each large city in which transfers are to be made, where the business for all the railroad and other corporate companies could be transacted. This would diminish the expense to each company, while there would be all the security to each that such general watchfulness would insure.

We noticed in our last the suspension of Messrs. Page & Bacon of St. Louis, a banking house which has enjoyed a credit almost unbounded. We are now happy to be able to add that this house again resumed payment on the 19th, paying interest and costs of protest on all suspended claims, and going on with their regular business to the satisfaction of a large circle of friends.

The receipts of gold from California continue large, and come forward with considerable regularity. The following will show the deposits at the New York Assay Office for the month ending January 31, 1855:—

DEPOSITS OF BULLION, ETC., AT THE ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

| | Deposits of gold. | Deposits of silver. |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Foreign coins | \$81,000 00 | \$1,122 00 |
| Foreign bullion | 24,000 00 | 695 73 |
| United States bullion | 4,243,929 86 | 30,011 97 |
| | \$4,348,729 86 | \$31,829 70 |
| | | 4,348,729 86 |
| Total deposits for January..... | | \$4,380,559 56 |
| Of the above, there were paid for in bars..... | | 551,021 21 |
| “ “ “ coins..... | | 3,829,538 35 |
| Amount sent over to Philadelphia mint for coinage.... | | 4,018,400 24 |

Of the above deposits, \$220,000 were in San Francisco mint bars.

The following will show the business at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints for the same time. The deposits at the Philadelphia mint include the \$4,018,400 sent over from the Assay Office, New York; so that the actual deposits were very small:—

DEPOSITS AND COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS MINTS.

DEPOSITS FOR JANUARY.

| | Gold from California. | Total Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Philadelphia Mint..... | \$4,260,800 | \$4,269,400 | \$170,000 | \$4,439,400 |
| New Orleans Mint..... | 65,419 | 71,826 | 105,638 | 177,464 |
| Total deposits..... | \$4,326,219 | \$4,341,226 | \$275,638 | \$4,616,864 |

GOLD COINAGE.

| | NEW ORLEANS. | | PHILADELPHIA. | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. |
| Double eagles..... | ..... | ..... | 198,309 | \$3,966,180 |
| Eagles..... | ..... | ..... | 47,710 | 477,100 |
| Half eagles..... | ..... | ..... | 16,596 | 82,980 |
| Quarter eagles..... | ..... | ..... | 47,594 | 118,985 |
| Gold dollars..... | 30,000 | \$30,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total gold coinage..... | 30,000 | \$30,000 | 310,209 | \$4,645,245 |

SILVER COINAGE.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Half dollars..... | 110,000 | \$55,000 | 24,000 | \$12,000 |
| Quarter dollars..... | ..... | ..... | 144,000 | 36,000 |
| Dimes..... | ..... | ..... | 1,420,000 | 142,000 |
| Half dimes..... | 300,000 | 15,000 | 780,000 | 39,000 |
| Total silver coinage..... | 410,000 | \$70,000 | 2,368,000 | \$229,000 |
| Total coinage .. | 440,000 | \$100,000 | 2,678,209 | \$4,874,245 |

The imports into the United States during the last six months show a very considerable decline, as compared with the corresponding total for the previous year. This decline may be seen in the following statement of the duties received at the six principal ports for the last six months in each of the last two years:—

CASH REVENUE RECEIVED AT

| | —BOSTON.— | | —NEW YORK.— | | —PHILADELPHIA.— | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. |
| July ... | \$632,165 | \$765,698 | \$4,648,922 | \$4,061,071 | \$530,091 | \$489,274 |
| August . | 855,471 | 921,542 | 4,653,898 | 5,221,711 | 541,236 | 609,196 |
| Sept. . . | 845,089 | 684,016 | 4,237,890 | 3,448,021 | 522,240 | 428,616 |
| Oct. . . . | 531,338 | 570,773 | 2,716,183 | 2,411,900 | 303,420 | 152,184 |
| Nov. . . . | 638,549 | 498,448 | 2,650,959 | 1,756,640 | 312,653 | 219,340 |
| Dec. . . . | 500,787 | 387,599 | 2,964,860 | 1,576,848 | 476,158 | 103,168 |
| Total . | 4,003,399 | 3,825,056 | 21,872,712 | 18,476,239 | 3,355,798 | 2,102,772 |

| | BALTIMORE. | | CHARLESTON. | | NEW ORLEANS. | |
|----------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. |
| July..... | \$47,157 | \$80,548 | \$21,401 | \$22,566 | \$141,560 | \$57,301 |
| August..... | 121,559 | 143,730 | 82,405 | 15,015 | 85,333 | 95,007 |
| September..... | 93,957 | 116,441 | 64,472 | 41,822 | 238,219 | 212,759 |
| October..... | 64,114 | 70,137 | 36,318 | 35,709 | 241,240 | 192,182 |
| November..... | 47,277 | 69,658 | 40,485 | 43,812 | 287,784 | 333,369 |
| December..... | 73,668 | 59,671 | 32,314 | 50,316 | 245,362 | 224,733 |
| Total..... | 467,736 | 460,184 | 217,399 | 209,240 | 1,289,498 | 1,116,251 |

The total at the above six ports for the last six months is \$26,189,742, against \$30,506,528 for the corresponding period of 1853—showing a decline of \$4,316,786 in cash revenue, which would make the falling off in the imports equal about \$17,247,000. This decline was chiefly towards the close of the year, and has continued in January in a much greater ratio.

The receipts for duties at the custom-house, in Philadelphia, for the month of January, show a falling off of \$200,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year, and an increase of \$70,000, as compared with the same month in 1853. Annexed are the figures:—

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| January, 1855..... | \$337,437 | 40 |
| “ 1854..... | 539,292 | 76 |
| “ 1853..... | 267,010 | 25 |
| Revenue collected in Boston for the month ending January 31, 1855.. | 678,185 | 23 |
| Collected for the month ending January 31, 1854..... | 832,580 | 62 |
| Decrease in Boston..... | \$154,395 | 39 |

The total imports at New York for January are \$6,661,972 less than for January, 1854; \$495,143 less than for the same month of 1853; and only \$1,933,730 more than for the same month of 1852, as will appear from the annexed statement:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN JANUARY.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Entered for consumption..... | \$8,584,311 | \$11,563,405 | \$15,651,415 | \$8,370,259 |
| Entered for warehousing..... | 1,281,594 | 642,279 | 2,271,956 | 3,254,654 |
| Free goods..... | 1,041,456 | 1,202,238 | 1,395,063 | 1,230,630 |
| Specie and bullion..... | 104,736 | 33,048 | 289,365 | 90,284 |
| Total entered at the port..... | \$11,012,097 | \$13,440,970 | \$19,607,799 | \$12,945,827 |
| Withdrawn from warehouse.. | 1,584,652 | 1,536,365 | 2,889,516 | 2,057,931 |

The total amount thrown upon the market at New York in January, shows a still greater decline than the total entered at the port, the entries for warehousing having largely increased, while the withdrawals materially declined. The greatest portion of the falling off in imports has been in dry goods, as will appear from the following comparative summary:—

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE, ENTERED AT NEW YORK IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dry goods..... | \$7,927,376 | \$8,564,818 | \$10,232,470 | \$5,630,393 |
| General merchandise..... | 2,979,985 | 4,843,104 | 9,085,964 | 7,225,150 |
| Total imports..... | \$10,907,361 | \$13,407,922 | \$19,318,434 | \$12,855,543 |

We have given above the classification of the entire imports; we now annex a statement showing the classification of the dry goods :—

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK IN JANUARY.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Manufactures of wool | \$1,306,322 | \$1,614,372 | \$1,671,251 | \$989,922 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 1,308,452 | 1,743,168 | 2,626,816 | 983,081 |
| Manufactures of silk | 2,970,633 | 3,883,165 | 2,972,981 | 1,012,621 |
| Manufactures of flax | 569,161 | 870,460 | 972,844 | 584,491 |
| Miscellaneous dry goods..... | 451,243 | 478,461 | 681,872 | 472,775 |
| Total..... | \$6,605,811 | \$8,089,626 | \$8,875,764 | \$4,042,890 |

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Manufactures of wool | \$214,102 | \$117,711 | \$281,406 | \$118,323 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 280,601 | 165,387 | 443,056 | 265,530 |
| Manufactures of silk | 291,886 | 336,582 | 506,483 | 269,437 |
| Manufactures of flax | 121,635 | 29,965 | 121,613 | 95,918 |
| Miscellaneous dry goods..... | 22,320 | 75,096 | 34,676 | 81,519 |
| Total | \$930,544 | \$724,741 | \$1,387,234 | \$900,727 |
| Add entered for consumption..... | 6,605,811 | 8,089,626 | 8,875,764 | 4,042,890 |
| Total thrown on the market... | \$7,536,355 | \$8,814,367 | \$10,262,998 | \$4,943,617 |

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Manufactures of wool | \$184,111 | \$72,951 | \$239,510 | \$307,316 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 208,856 | 103,491 | 571,470 | 547,935 |
| Manufactures of silk | 837,375 | 233,759 | 382,693 | 348,842 |
| Manufactures of flax..... | 66,839 | 11,516 | 154,213 | 227,871 |
| Miscellaneous dry goods | 24,402 | 53,475 | 8,820 | 155,539 |
| Total | \$1,321,565 | \$475,192 | \$1,356,706 | \$1,587,503 |
| Add entered for consumption..... | 6,605,811 | 8,089,626 | 8,875,764 | 4,042,890 |
| Total entered at the port | \$7,927,376 | \$8,564,318 | \$10,232,470 | \$5,630,393 |

The above shows that the total receipts of dry goods in the month of January were \$4,602,077 less than for the same month of last year; \$2,934,425 less than for January, 1853, and \$2,296,983 less than for the same month of 1852. This decline is greatest in silks, which have fallen off 60 per cent as compared with last year; cottons have declined over 50, and woollens and linens also show a material reduction. We annex a condensed summary which will show at a glance the comparative receipts of each class of goods :—

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Manufactures of wool | \$1,687,323 | \$1,910,761 | \$1,297,238 |
| Manufactures of cotton..... | 1,846,659 | 3,198,286 | 1,531,016 |
| Manufactures of silk..... | 3,616,924 | 3,355,674 | 1,361,463 |
| Manufactures of flax..... | 881,976 | 1,127,057 | 812,362 |
| Miscellaneous dry goods..... | 531,936 | 640,692 | 628,314 |
| Total | \$8,564,818 | \$10,232,470 | \$5,630,393 |

While the imports have thus fallen off, the exports continue unexpectedly large, corn and meat provisions having been largely shipped.

The exports of specie have declined, but the exports of merchandise have slightly increased, the total, exclusive of specie, being \$50,722 in excess of the large shipments for the same month of last year; \$2,596,589 greater than for the same month of 1853, and \$3,091,284 greater than for the same time in 1852. The following comparison embraces each of the items named:—

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Domestic produce..... | \$2,419,296 | \$2,990,624 | \$5,304,203 | \$4,996,787 |
| Foreign merchandise (free)..... | 26,693 | 42,574 | 71,524 | 458,091 |
| Foreign merchandise (dutiab.)... | 358,244 | 265,730 | 469,068 | 440,639 |
| Specie | 2,868,958 | 717,679 | 1,845,682 | 156,398 |
| Total exports | \$5,673,191 | \$4,046,607 | \$7,690,477 | \$6,051,915 |
| Total, exclusive of specie | 2,804,233 | 3,298,928 | 5,844,795 | 5,895,517 |

The cash revenue has of course declined, and the total is smaller than for any January since 1849, as will be seen from the annexed comparison:—

CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK IN JANUARY.

| Years. | Duties. | Years. | Duties. |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1846 | \$1,475,055 79 | 1851 | \$3,511,610 04 |
| 1847 | 1,422,554 67 | 1852 | 2,600,562 64 |
| 1848 | 2,282,638 52 | 1853 | 3,311,137 37 |
| 1849 | 1,898,024 12 | 1854 | 4,379,285 32 |
| 1850 | 2,948,925 25 | 1855 | 2,560,038 32 |

We also annex a comparative summary showing the shipments of certain leading articles of domestic produce from New York to foreign ports from January 1st to February 28th:—

| | 1854. | 1855. | | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ashes—pots.....bbls | 670 | 1,184 | Naval stores.....bbls | 59,778 | 74,614 |
| pearls | 175 | 158 | Oils—whale.....galls | 12,949 | 15,958 |
| Beeswax.....lbs | 39,806 | 25,600 | sperm | 87,033 | 55,468 |
| <i>Breadstuffs—</i> | | | lard | 2,515 | 2,562 |
| Wheat flour . . .bbls. | 277,282 | 83,233 | linseed | 317 | 304 |
| Rye flour | 2,091 | 7,605 | <i>Provisions—</i> | | |
| Corn meal..... | 14,405 | 8,605 | Pork.....bbls | 9,179 | 30,441 |
| Wheat <td>676,745</td> <td>26,160</td> <td> Beef.....</td> <td>10,243</td> <td>15,344</td> | 676,745 | 26,160 | Beef..... | 10,243 | 15,344 |
| Rye | 162,656 | 5,139 | Cut meats.....lbs. | 1,423,809 | 4,294,444 |
| Oats | 3,088 | 4,196 | Butter | 256,190 | 96,268 |
| Barley | | | Cheese..... | 478,591 | 663,479 |
| Corn | 610,825 | 575,233 | Lard..... | 1,334,675 | 2,249,413 |
| Candles—mold...boxes | 9,712 | 6,703 | Rice | 6,244 | 2,408 |
| sperm..... | 665 | 1,285 | Tallow.....lbs. | 223,977 | 407,489 |
| Coal.....tons | 3,498 | 1,686 | Tobacco, crude...pkgs | 5,792 | 5,894 |
| Cotton.....bales | 39,328 | 26,697 | Do., manufactured.lbs. | 214,565 | 370,430 |
| Hay..... | 1,153 | 1,592 | Whalebone..... | 128,205 | 29,105 |
| Hops | 103 | 2,471 | | | |

The above shows a very important change in many particulars. The shipments of flour have largely declined, owing to its scarcity at the sea-board. The exports of wheat have declined in a still greater proportion, the supply at New York not having been large enough for the home consumption. The shipments of Indian corn have been nearly as large. In provisions, however, the increase has been very great, and fully sufficient to balance the decline in cereals. This demand for our beef and pork in Europe will not be confined to the continuance of the present war. Hitherto there has been much prejudice to overcome, and our packers have not always understood the best method of hitting the foreign taste. There must eventually be a large consumption abroad of this description of American produce.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FOR MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 23.

PREPARED FOR THE MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE BY UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON, BROKERS, NEW YORK.

Since the close of our last monthly report, (January 19th,) an advance of nearly half a cent per pound on middling and grades beyond has been obtained, the market at this advance being quite steady with but little variation for some three weeks. Towards the end of the month, however, under less favorable foreign advices, the market became easier, and a portion, to the extent of a quarter of a cent of the above improvement, was lost. The sales from store during the month have been unusually small, and there has been, and continues to be, much difficulty in purchasing for spinners' requirements, and in executing continental orders. Our stock, although somewhat larger than last month, consists of a large portion of grades below middling, and is likewise very deficient in New Orleans and Mobile qualities. Such is the difficulty in procuring the necessary grades required for the above demands, that many orders, which have generally been filled here, have gone South. The *transitu* trade, during the month, has fallen off in importance, and one of its evils is observable in our present meager assortment of cottons on hand and for sale. That a correct and honorable course of trade may be carried on under what is termed "*transitu*" there is no doubt, but it must be surrounded by other and more comprehensive guaranties than it at present enjoys, before it obtains that confidence with the public which its magnitude demands.

Under favorable foreign advices, induced by the prospect of peace negotiations being resumed, an advance of from one-fourth to three-eighths per pound was obtained for the week ending January 26th. The sales were estimated at four thousand bales, the market closing quietly at the following quotations:—

PRICES ADOPTED JANUARY 26TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary..... | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 |
| Middling..... | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middling fair..... | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fair..... | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 |

With less on sale, and advices of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. advance in Liverpool, our market was $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. up at the close of the week ending February 2d. The sales, however, did not exceed 3,500 bales, and holders not pressing, owing to small arrivals, the demand was principally confined to our own trade, at the annexed rates:—

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 2D FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middling | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Middling fair | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fair | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 |

For the week ending February 9th there was more offering, but with less inclination to buy, prices declined $\frac{1}{8}$ c. per pound, with the exception of Mobile and New Orleans qualities, which the demand from our own spinners sustained, owing to their scarcity. The sales amounted to five thousand bales, one half to the trade, the balance for export and on speculation. Market closed quiet at the following:—

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 9TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middling | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Middling fair | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fair | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 |

The Asia's advices with the breaking up of the British ministry, together with a reduction in limits on foreign orders, and heavy failures, gave much irregularity to prices, and a decline of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, on all grades, was observable, for the week ending February 16th. There was likewise an almost total suspension of forwarding to the Eastward, on account of ice and snow, and, in consequence, our market felt the absence of the spinning demand—which the large business reported in *transitu* failed to relieve. The sales for the week we estimate at 3,500 bales, closing quiet at the following rates:—

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 16TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 |
| Middling | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middling fair | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fair | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

For the week ending February 23d the sales foot up six thousand bales. An active demand for the home trade and some little inquiry for export, caused a better feeling in the fore part of the week; but at the close the market exhibited less firmness, without any quotable decline. The Baltic's advices, which came to hand on the 21st seem to infer that a vigorous continuation of the war was decided upon, at least the prospects of an early peace are very much diminished under the ministry of Viscount Palmerston. The accounts otherwise tend to a material change in the price of the great staple. The decrease in receipts as compared with the last two years, and the probable ultimate yield, may, however, sustain prices until a more peaceful time. Our market closes quiet at the following rates:—

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 23D FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ordinary | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 |
| Middling | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middling fair | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fair | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE.

THE GOLD PRODUCTIONS OF THE MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

HINDRANCES TO MINING IN 1853—GOLD MANIFESTED BY STEAMERS IN 1853 AND 1854—DEPOSITS OF GOLD AT BRANCH MINT IN SAN FRANCISCO SINCE IT WENT INTO OPERATION—DEPOSITS OF GOLD AT THE MINT—TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF CALIFORNIA—QUARTZ MINING IN 1854—INVESTMENTS IN WORKS FOR ARTIFICIAL CONVEYANCE OF WATER, ETC.

The mining interests of California appear to have suffered much during the year 1854 from the scarcity of water. According to a carefully prepared statement published in the *Placer Times*, from which we derive the facts and figures below, it seems that at an early season the river diggings were abandoned, because of the sudden rise of the streams, and the appearance of the rainy season having commenced with the prospect of continuance. The work was not only suspended, but the works removed or disarranged to such an extent as to preclude a return to the rivers the present winter. But the rains were of short continuance, and the succeeding drought was greater than ever before known in the mines. So far did the rivers recede, that even much of the ditch property was found to be for the time useless. This state of things curtailed the amount of gold usually realized, and materially lessened the exports.

From the following comparative statement it will be seen that notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the mines have yielded well the present year, there being but a deficiency, when we consider the amount deposited at the mint for coinage, of about \$53,000 less than the product of 1853. For the last two months of the year 1854, the mint has been nearly inactive, owing to a deficiency of acids for refining, and this fact has not only lessened the amount which would otherwise have been deposited, but should be taken into consideration in an estimate of the amount of gold in the country. During those two months, the amount deposited for parted and unparted bars, and not included in the amount deposited for coinage, was about 65,262 ounces, equal in value to \$1,208,357. By adding this amount, therefore, to the gross amount manifested by steamers, and the amount deposited for coinage, we have a total of treasure produced during the year equal to \$57,715,992, or an excess over last year of \$1,155,423.

GOLD MANIFESTED AT SAN FRANCISCO BY STEAMERS FOR THE YEARS 1853 AND 1854.

| | | 1853. | | 1854. | | | | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|----------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------|--|-------|--|
| January | 16.... | \$1,744,399 | \$1,729,532 | August | 1.... | \$2,462,488 | \$2,159,318 | | | | |
| February | 1.... | 2,430,000 | 1,755,488 | " | 16.... | 2,243,094 | 2,155,898 | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,890,558 | 2,081,729 | September | 1.... | 2,416,709 | 2,383,551 | | | | |
| March | 1.... | 2,066,338 | 1,540,547 | " | 16.... | 2,193,864 | 1,951,456 | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,419,400 | 1,816,724 | October | 1.... | 2,559,636 | 2,301,738 | | | | |
| April | 1.... | 2,234,308 | 2,206,789 | " | 16.... | 2,553,515 | 1,868,381 | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,596,560 | 2,312,424 | November | 1.... | 2,755,064 | 2,469,408 | | | | |
| May | 1.... | 2,130,738 | 2,149,681 | " | 16.... | 2,603,394 | 2,548,598 | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,511,986 | 2,347,444 | December | 1.... | 2,423,789 | 2,707,128 | | | | |
| June | 1.... | 2,604,583 | 2,685,615 | " | 16.... | 2,371,373 | 2,031,001 | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,223,870 | 2,245,213 | January | 1.... | 1,992,702 | 1,800,000 | | | | |
| July | 1.... | 2,004,149 | 2,067,876 | | | | | | | | |
| " | 16.... | 2,128,052 | 1,966,953 | Total..... | | 56,560,529 | 51,282,595 | | | | |

The decrease according to the preceding statement amounts to \$5,277,974. The amount for December, 1854, is partly estimated.

To effect this deficiency we have the amount deposited at the Branch Mint at San Francisco for coinage, since that establishment went into operation (as before stated in the *Merchants' Magazine*) in April, 1854.

GOLD DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE AT MINT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

| | Gross weight. | Value. | | Gross weight. | Value. |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| April.....oz. | 36,393.09 | \$667,991 25 | September.oz. | 53,049.25 | \$1,124,938 42 |
| May..... | 43,388.22 | 776,322 60 | October..... | 25,829.36 | 456,087 53 |
| June..... | 23,853.76 | 437,629 02 | November... | 8,876.98 | 159,479 51 |
| July..... | 25,104.72 | 457,775 10 | December... | 5,530.00 | 102,305 00 |
| August..... | 56,580.62 | 1,042,511 95 | | | |
| Total..... | | |oz. | 278,605.99 | \$5,225,040 38 |

Add to this amount for bars, during November and December, 1854, 65,262.54 ounces, valued at \$1,208,357 00, and we have a total of 343,368.53 ounces, valued at \$6,433,397 38.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Gold manifested by steamers..... | \$51,282,595 |
| Deposited for coinage..... | 5,225,040 |
| Deposited November and December for bars, and yet unrefined..... | 1,208,357 |
| Total..... | \$57,715,992 |
| Gold manifested in 1853..... | 56,560,569 |
| Balance in favor of 1854..... | \$1,155,423 |

The operations of the Mint from the 3d April to the 30th November, were as follows:—

DEPOSITS.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Value deposited for unparted bars..... | \$5,263,623 29 |
| Value deposited for parted bars..... | 5,863 16 |
| Total deposits.....oz. | 564,734.38 |
| Value of same..... | \$10,334,101 33 |

COINAGE.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Double eagles..... | \$2,616,360 | Quarter eagles..... | \$615 |
| Eagles..... | 1,238,260 | One dollar pieces..... | 14,632 |
| Half eagles..... | 1,340 | | |
| Total..... | | | \$3,871.207 |

Within a few days of the close of December, 1854, the Mint resumed refining, and as ample supplies at that time were on their way to the Mint, it will be able to progress without interruption.

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF CALIFORNIA SINCE THEIR DISCOVERY.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Previous to 1851, assumed from statistics of the Philadelphia Mint... | \$63,915,376 |
| Manifested by steamers, 1851..... | 34,492,624 |
| “ “ 1852..... | 45,559,177 |
| “ “ 1853..... | 56,560,569 |
| “ “ 1854, to December 23d..... | 50,032,865 |
| “ “ probably since..... | 1,249,730 |
| Deposited for coinage at Branch Mint at San Francisco previous to November 30th, 1854..... | 5,122,535 |
| Deposited for coinage for month of December, 1854, about..... | 102,305 |
| Deposited for bars, November and December..... | 1,208,357 |
| Add probable amount in hands of passengers for 4 years at \$10,000,000 per annum..... | 40,000,000 |
| Total amount, probably..... | \$298,243,538 |

In the foregoing estimate no account is taken of the amount of uncoined gold in the hands of miners, or lying on general deposit with the various express agents and bankers. It is the opinion of those who have made inquiries on the subject, that the amount thus retained in the country is fully up to three millions of dollars. Nor is the amount shipped by sailing vessels included, an omission caused by our inability to

ascertain the proportion which dust bears to coin in such shipments. The shipments of treasure to China, Manilla, Calcutta, Valparaiso, and Honolulu, the present year, foot up about \$853,000.

According to the authority above quoted, the quartz mining during 1854 has been more successfully prosecuted than at any previous period. We quote from the review of the *Placer Times* as follows:—

“From Shasta, Nevada, El Dorado, and Amador, we have reliable data respecting the operations of fourteen mines—one in Shasta, five in Nevada, and four each in El Dorado and Amador. They present the following aggregates of investments, receipts, and expenditures:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Investments | \$793,000 |
| Receipts over and above expenditures..... | 1,483,001 |
| Expenditures | 507,509 |

“In addition to these there are thirty-one mines which have continued in active operation for the year ending December 1st, 1854, in the counties of Nevada, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Plumas, Sierra, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Klamath, which from the known investments of the year preceding, give an additional investment of \$334,000. There is good reason for the supposition that these mines have been doing a fair business, and we think it would not be unsafe to assume that their gross receipts have been fully 50 per cent on the capital invested, a calculation much below what would be warranted by the figures reported above. But assuming the per centage named, we would have, for the whole number of mines, (including those definitely heard from)—

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Investments. | Gross receipts. | Total capital and product. |
| \$1,127,000 | \$2,157,510 | \$3,284,510 |

“In still further addition, there had been in different parts of the State, up to December 1st, 1854, fifteen other quartz mines commenced and in active operation, with an aggregate capital of \$558,000, and of this number four had been in operation about six months. From some of these we have returns which present very flattering prospects, but as one full year is necessary to establish the character of a mine for permanency, we have omitted giving the figures in this place.

“In regard to the foregoing figures we would state that they rather represent the minimum than the maximum of investments and receipts, as it is an object with us to avoid those extravagant estimates that have heretofore been indulged in by others, in relation to this subject.

“One of the great avenues to wealth presented to the enterprising in California is afforded by investments in works designed for the artificial conveyance of water, for mining and other purposes. The following will give an idea of the extent and importance of some of those works. Our figures may be considered as close approximates, having been derived from the books of the companies, and representing, as they do, actual cash values. We confine ourselves to seven of the principal counties.

| Counties. | No. of companies. | No. of miles. | Valuation. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Amador | 15 | 129 | \$298,000 |
| Calaveras | 12 | 165 | 397,000 |
| El Dorado..... | 10 | 173 | 380,000 |
| Nevada..... | 27 | 210 | 412,000 |
| Placer..... | 11 | 160 | 367,000 |
| Sierra..... | 14 | 137 | 180,000 |
| Tuolumne | 20 | 185 | 446,000 |
| Total | 109 | 1,159 | \$2,480,000 |

STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET IN THE YEAR 1854.

TABLE SHOWING THE MARKET VALUE OF PROMINENT SHARES AT THE STOCK BOARD ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH. 1854.

| Names of Stocks or Bonds. | Jan. 9. | Feb. 1. | March 3. | April 1. | May 5. | June 2. | July 7. | Aug. 4. | Sept. 1. | Oct. 6. | Nov. 3. | Dec. 1. | Dec. 22. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| United States Six per Cents, 1867-8 | 121 | 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 122 | 122 | 123 | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 118 | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 120 |
| Panama Railroad shares | 97 | 99 | 111 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | 109 | 100 | 94 | 85 | 88 | 86 | 75 | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New York and Erie Railroad shares | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 56 | 49 | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 |
| New York Central Railroad shares | 114 | 109 | 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 108 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 86 | 91 | 85 | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Michigan Central Railroad shares | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 | 106 | 108 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 88 | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 | 84 | 82 | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Michigan Southern Railroad shares | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 115 | 115 | 118 | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 80 | 79 |
| Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co. | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 54 | 55 | 54 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | 45 | 40 | 33 | 34 |
| Hudson River Railroad shares | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 | 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | 45 | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Reading Railroad shares | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77 | 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 79 | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Long Island Railroad shares | 30 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 | 22 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Illinois Central Railroad shares | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 118 | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 | 124 | 118 | 111 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 | 90 |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 79 | 83 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 77 | 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 73 | 70 | 64 | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New York Central Railroad Bonds | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 85 | 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 82 | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Erie Railroad Sevens, 1859 | 106 | 105 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 93 | 90 | 95 | 93 | 93 |
| Erie Income Bonds, 1859 | 97 | 94 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 | 88 | 70 | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 |
| Erie Convertibles, 1871 | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 85 | 83 | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 58 | 70 | 75 | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 | 94 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co. | 110 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 | 104 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 | 100 | 93 | 100 | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 115 | 109 | 112 | 110 | 117 | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 |
| Cumberland Canal Co. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New Jersey Zinc Co. | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 8 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 4 |
| Canton Co. | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Nicaragua Transit | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 26 | 27 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 18 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hudson River Railroad, 1st mortgage | 108 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 104 | 103 | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 102 | 101 | 98 | 94 |
| New York and Harlem | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 54 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | ... | ... | 30 | 32 | 30 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Parker Vein Coal Co. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York and New Haven Railroad | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 103 | 99 | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crystal Palace | 35 | 21 | 38 | 34 | 40 | 30 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... |

Journal of Banking, Currency, and Finance.

OF THE CIRCULATION OF SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We publish below the several sections of "An act to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia." This act, which was passed early in December, 1854, and approved by the President of the United States on the 27th of that month, does not take effect until the 1st day of November, 1855:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, within the District of Columbia, shall make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw, or indorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of anything purporting to be a valuable thing, of a less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate concerned in or assenting to such making, emitting, issuing, uttering, signing, drawing, or indorsing as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writing so made, issued, emitted, uttered, signed, drawn, or indorsed—one-half to the use of any person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the county of Washington, District of Columbia. And on the trial of any such cause, if the promissory note, bank note, or other instrument in question, be in part or in the whole printed or engraven, it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of an intention to put the same in circulation in violation of this act, unless the contrary be shown.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, to pass, or offer to pass, within the District of Columbia, any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument in writing of a less denomination or amount than five dollars, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, and any other person or persons, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars for every such offense—one-half to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons, body politic or corporate, holding any such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing, may present the same for payment to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or indorsed the same, and if upon such presentment the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or indorsed the same, neglect or refuse to redeem the same in gold or silver, such party so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing so presented, and payment thereof neglected or refused as aforesaid, to the use of the person or persons, body politic or corporate holding and presenting the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That each and every forfeiture under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, in the name of any person who shall sue therefor; and jurisdiction is hereby expressly given to each and every justice of the peace in the District of Columbia to try and adjudicate each and every such case.

SEC. 5. That all contracts, whether written or verbal, hereafter made, to pay or deliver money or any valuable thing, or thing purporting to be a valuable thing, the consideration whereof may be either wholly or in part any paper currency or circulating medium under five dollars, or other paper or currency prohibited by this act, shall be deemed and held to be illegal and void; and the person or persons suing on such contract shall have no remedy in any court of law or equity, and in any suit brought on such contract, it shall be competent for the defendant, under the general issue, or any appropriate special plea, to offer evidence of the nature or of the consideration of the contract so sued on, and on the defendant's making oath that he or she has not evidence sufficient to prove the nature or consideration of such contract, it shall be the duty of the court before which such suit may be brought to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either or any of them, to be sworn to testify the truth in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not be present at the trial, to compel the attendance of such plaintiff or plaintiffs as a witness or witnesses,

and to postpone or continue the cause until such attendance can be procured; and if after the whole evidence shall have been heard, it shall appear that the consideration, either in whole or in part, of the contract was such paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant or defendants, and for costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

SEC. 6. That if any merchant, hotelkeeper, shopkeeper, grocer, commission merchant, or insurance agent, any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, omnibus, cart, wagon, or dray, any huckster, butcher, auctioneer, livery-stable keeper, any owner or keeper of a billiard-table or ten-pin alley, any pawnbroker, any manager or agent of theatrical or other amusements, any hawk or pedler transacting business under a license granted by the corporation of the city of Washington or of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or any other person or persons transacting business under such license, shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand, so prohibited as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to sue out process in the nature of a *scire facias*, or to institute other suitable proceedings in the circuit court of the District of Columbia against such offender or offenders, returnable to the said court immediately, if said court be then sitting, or to the next term of said court, if there be then a vacation of the terms of said court, requiring such offenders to show cause why his, her, or their license aforesaid shall not be forfeited; and on proof exhibited to said court of such receiving or paying out of such prohibited paper as aforesaid, said court shall forfeit, annul, and vacate such license, and no other license for any purpose shall be granted to such offender or offenders until one year thereafter shall have passed and expired.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of said District, to give information to some justice of the peace in said District, of every violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

SEC. 8. That on the trial of any cause other than a criminal prosecution under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such cause is pending to cause to be brought before said court and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesaid as is usual in other cases.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next, and that so much and such parts of all former acts as may be repugnant to this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITING.

Mr. Finlayne, of Cincinnati, a daguerreotypist, has recently made several photographic copies of bank-notes, which far surpass, in the perfection of their details, anything which has ever been done in the old way of counterfeiting; and when carefully taken on proper bank-note paper, we are informed they defy detection, either by the unaided eye or by microscopic inspection. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cincinnati, says:—

One of these photographs, from a \$10 bill, was deposited by Mr. S., with other bills, in the Life and Trust Company, and was received without suspicion. He then informed them that there was a bad bill among them; the money was reinspected, and he was positively assured that it was all good, and requested to point out the defective bill; he did so, and after a general examination by the officers present the bill was again pronounced good. Another trial was made by presenting a photographic copy of a bill at the principal banking houses. At the banks of Smead, Collard & Hughes, Gregory & Ingulsbee, and some others, the photograph was received, and, after careful inspection, pronounced a good bill. A still more rigid test was made by presenting photographs and genuine bills to Mr. Booth and other bank-note engravers. After the most careful inspection they were unable to detect the photographic counterfeit, for, as I have observed, the minutest details are perfect under microscopic scrutiny.

It is not only our currency that is assailed by this art, but everything depending on the human pen is liable to counterfeiting. One's autograph may be at any time affixed to a check, promissory note, will, deed, letter of credit, or recommendation, or any number of autographs may be affixed to any document the operator may please—the autographs being so perfect, that the writer himself could not detect an error.

It is needless for engravers to increase their skill, as every step they take in advance is followed with mathematical accuracy by photography, which copies the red or brown backs of the notes as easily as their faces. Possibly there may be some art of printing in colors in great variety, on rare paper, which photography will not be able to rival. I think banks should offer a premium for the discovery of some peculiar species of paper, the manufacture to be kept secret, and to be devoted exclusively to the issue of bank-notes.

Under present circumstances an immense amount of fraudulent money may be issued before the public are duly on their guard. Science and Art must give us new safeguards. There are but two methods of detection of which I have any knowledge at present; they are furnished by chemistry and by psychometry, neither of which would probably be brought to bear against bills so apparently perfect in all their details.

The chemical test is based on the fact that the black color of the photographic picture being derived from a preparation of silver, its ground is necessarily different from the inks used by the engraver and the writer; various tests may be devised by good chemists. I would merely mention one; the photographic picture is immediately destroyed or turned white by washing it with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF OHIO IN 1855.

We condense from the last official statement of the auditor of the condition of the banks of that State near the 1st of January, 1855:—

| | LIABILITIES. | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Independent Banks—9. | Branches State Bank—37. | Old Banks—1. | Free Banks—10. |
| Capital stock..... | \$706,840 | \$4,104,500 | \$511,000 | \$715,640 |
| Circulation..... | 870,025 | 6,619,922 | 3,630 | 580,555 |
| Safety fund..... | 757,924 | 38,467 | ..... | 332,218 |
| Due to banks..... | 92,217 | 350,755 | 459,868 | 46,867 |
| Due to depositors..... | 826,382 | 2,621,144 | 996,498 | 845,286 |
| Surplus fund..... | 88,960 | 620,330 | ..... | 20,247 |
| Bills payable..... | 25,508 | 80,355 | 740 | 331,538 |
| Discount, etc..... | 39,492 | 2,294 | ..... | 30,633 |
| Dividends..... | 15,389 | 126,416 | ..... | 18,448 |
| Other liabilities..... | 92,051 | 135,539 | 46,889 | ..... |
| Total..... | \$3,515,802 | \$14,676,726 | \$2,018,735 | \$2,623,354 |
| | RESOURCES. | | | |
| Bills discounted..... | \$1,598,400 | \$9,388,385 | \$1,298,645 | \$1,292,907 |
| Specie..... | 145,099 | 1,395,931 | 27,757 | 120,718 |
| Notes of other banks..... | 129,384 | 435,215 | 181,753 | 159,203 |
| Due by other banks..... | 109,576 | 690,149 | 103,235 | 122,998 |
| Eastern deposits..... | 226,862 | 1,284,859 | ..... | 513,637 |
| Cash items..... | 79,674 | 62,498 | 15,608 | 9,531 |
| State bonds..... | 882,790 | ..... | ..... | 658,347 |
| Safety fund..... | ..... | 822,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Real estate..... | 54,880 | 192,671 | 23,002 | 27,679 |
| Other resources..... | 194,536 | 424,908 | 368,734 | 18,348 |
| Total..... | \$3,515,802 | \$14,696,727 | \$2,018,735 | \$2,623,359 |

The Canal Bank of Cleveland has stopped payment as well on its notes as on its deposits, and has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The City Bank of Columbus has suspended payment on its deposits, but is redeeming its notes on presentation. The Savings Bank of Cincinnati, after retiring the principal portion of its circulation, has gone into insolvency, leaving in the hands of the State Auditor, a sufficient deposit of Ohio stocks to secure the redemption of the balance of its outstanding notes. Of the Miami Valley Bank at Dayton, nothing is officially known beyond the fact that the amount of Ohio State Stocks on deposit to its credit, is equal to the entire amount of its circulation.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIGURES INDICATE THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY LAST, OR AT A PERIOD JUST PRIOR THERETO.

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| | No. of banks, including branches | LIABILITIES. | | | | | RESOURCES. | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| | | Capital. | Circulation. | Deposits. | Profits. | Total. | Notes, bills of exchange, &c. | Specie. | Real estate. | Total. | |
| Maine..... | 71 | \$7,301,262 | \$3,562,963 | \$2,914,601 | \$549,825 | \$14,328,651 | \$13,190,753 | \$1,025,208 | \$112,695 | \$14,328,651 | |
| New Hampshire. | 35 | 3,626,000 | 2,322,241 | 775,411 | 396,748 | 7,120,400 | 6,891,622 | 176,435 | 54,343 | 7,120,400 | |
| Vermont..... | 40 | 3,323,856 | 972,173 | 841,877 | 1,320,678 | 6,458,584 | 6,157,237 | 196,669 | 104,678 | 6,458,584 | |
| Massachusetts.. | 168 | 57,314,603 | 16,319,568 | 16,608,631 | 5,367,991 | 95,603,793 | 90,689,771 | 3,727,512 | 1,186,610 | 95,603,793 | |
| Rhode Island.... | 87 | 19,945,397 | 5,108,952 | 3,749,267 | 995,707 | 29,799,823 | 29,017,166 | 429,699 | 352,958 | 29,799,823 | |
| Connecticut.... | 53 | 15,641,397 | 11,207,996 | 6,742,935 | 1,123,571 | 34,716,899 | 33,125,159 | 1,206,940 | 384,800 | 34,716,899 | |
| New York..... | 812 | 83,871,559 | 33,653,965 | 92,741,307 | 13,715,715 | 223,982,546 | 205,633,795 | 13,170,171 | 5,173,580 | 223,982,546 | |
| New Jersey..... | 83 | 5,147,741 | 4,423,910 | 3,151,556 | 240,949 | 12,969,156 | 11,895,819 | 805,533 | 267,804 | 12,969,156 | |
| Pennsylvania.... | 63 | 19,765,864 | 10,256,843 | 21,653,879 | 2,167,995 | 53,584,581 | 46,972,445 | 5,874,293 | 1,007,843 | 53,584,581 | |
| Delaware..... | 6 | 1,343,185 | 864,428 | 860,947 | 267,372 | 3,335,932 | 2,978,283 | 133,367 | 124,362 | 3,335,932 | |
| Maryland..... | 25 | 10,678,804 | 3,513,393 | 7,312,955 | 1,296,358 | 22,802,010 | 19,331,136 | 3,149,872 | 321,007 | 22,802,010 | |
| Virginia..... | 16 | 12,796,466 | 10,752,438 | 6,518,522 | 1,610,027 | 31,677,453 | 27,199,360 | 3,721,042 | 756,551 | 31,677,453 | |
| North Carolina.. | 9 | 4,818,565 | 4,947,846 | 1,859,600 | 793,613 | 12,424,624 | 10,430,422 | 1,857,048 | 137,154 | 12,424,624 | |
| South Carolina.. | 18 | 13,383,196 | 11,109,330 | 6,601,840 | 1,269,761 | 32,364,177 | 30,322,334 | 1,621,973 | 419,370 | 32,364,177 | |
| Georgia..... | 11 | 12,957,600 | 7,653,851 | 3,613,162 | 2,003,399 | 26,228,012 | 16,474,267 | 1,576,813 | 8,176,932 | 26,228,012 | |
| Alabama..... | 3 | 2,100,000 | 3,361,241 | 1,671,448 | 426,384 | 7,559,073 | 6,367,798 | 1,125,954 | 65,321 | 7,559,073 | |
| Mississippi..... | 1 | 240,165 | 137,386 | 33,393 | 7,546 | 418,490 | 402,851 | 5,669 | 9,970 | 418,490 | |
| Louisiana..... | 7 | 18,559,262 | 5,982,724 | 10,326,898 | 967,425 | 35,836,309 | 27,093,313 | 6,783,832 | 1,954,164 | 35,836,309 | |
| Texas..... | 1 | 332,000 | 148,657 | 63,230 | 32,876 | 531,763 | 569,283 | 7,183 | 5,297 | 531,763 | |
| Kentucky..... | 9 | 10,869,665 | 11,438,478 | 3,202,966 | 2,009,210 | 27,520,319 | 22,507,378 | 4,596,249 | 416,192 | 27,520,319 | |
| Tennessee..... | 9 | 6,599,872 | 4,908,299 | 2,648,347 | 796,495 | 14,953,013 | 12,452,243 | 1,983,790 | 516,980 | 14,953,013 | |
| Ohio..... | 65 | 6,037,970 | 5,355,851 | 6,579,178 | 1,066,639 | 19,039,538 | 17,051,211 | 1,690,105 | 298,222 | 19,039,538 | |
| Indiana..... | 27 | 3,404,445 | 3,079,025 | 1,035,236 | 337,452 | 7,856,158 | 7,377,904 | 442,957 | 35,297 | 7,856,158 | |
| Illinois..... | 29 | 2,513,790 | 1,313,608 | 946,680 | 46,912 | 4,820,990 | 4,224,680 | 565,152 | 31,158 | 4,820,990 | |
| Michigan..... | 6 | 1,084,718 | 497,419 | 1,514,094 | 318,427 | 3,414,658 | 2,911,988 | 357,672 | 144,998 | 3,414,658 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 12 | 1,250,000 | 233,990 | 1,746,240 | 21,728 | 3,251,958 | 3,002,587 | 240,910 | 8,461 | 3,251,958 | |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 1,215,405 | 1,924,769 | 1,326,536 | 335,485 | 4,802,195 | 3,563,885 | 1,139,820 | 98,490 | 4,802,195 | |
| Grand total... | 1,122 | \$326,123,287 | \$145,056,394 | \$207,045,736 | \$39,491,186 | \$737,721,105 | \$657,846,195 | \$57,611,868 | \$22,065,737 | \$737,721,105 | |

Journal of Banking, Currency, and Finance.

COST OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.

For the information of those persons who believe that the United States thus far have been benefited by the discovery of gold in California, we propose to submit a few remarks and calculations.

After the close of the Mexican war and the cession by treaty to us of Upper California, the world was astonished by the announcement, towards the close of 1848, or the beginning of 1849, that immense deposits of gold had been discovered in that country. As soon as the truth of this report was established, vast numbers of persons, young and old, flocked to that country. There was a perfect stampede of people from every State in the Union. Property was sacrificed to raise money with which to reach this Eldorado, where fortunes for all were supposed to be awaiting the mere effort to gather them. The first injurious effect upon the country was the sudden withdrawal of so much labor from the channels of production; it was mainly, too, that description needed here—that is, agricultural labor.

We are not in possession of the statistics requisite to determine with exactness the number of persons who have been taken from the old States and have gone to California. The population of that State now exceeds two hundred thousand. But as there is a constant stream of people always in transitu, either going to or leaving that country, the number of people withdrawn from the business of productive labor largely exceeds the population of that State. It is not our purpose to over-estimate the amount of labor that has been withdrawn from the old States, but we feel satisfied that it will be under rather than over the mark, to say that from 1849 to 1854, each year inclusive, there has been an average of 150,000 persons who have been during that time either in California or on their way going or returning. The time is six years for 150,000 persons, or one year for 900,000 persons.

Now, if we estimate the average value of this labor at \$25 per month each, or \$300 per year, we have (270,000,000) two hundred and seventy millions of dollars as the value of the labor taken from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains and placed on its western side. In addition to this, it cost, on an average, \$200 per head as the expenses of the removal from one country to the other. This makes (180,000,000) one hundred and eighty millions of dollars as the cost of removal. The sums together make the total sum of (450,000,000) four hundred and fifty millions of dollars drained from the eastern side of the United States. To ascertain the amount of gold obtained from that country, we propose to take the gold coinage of the mint. This coinage was in—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1849..... | \$9,007,761 | 1852..... | \$56,846,187 |
| 1850..... | 31,981,738 | 1853..... | 46,998,495 |
| 1851..... | 62,614,492 | 1854, estimated..... | 42,000,000 |
| Total coinage..... | | | \$249,849,123 |

As these figures make the sum total of all the gold coined at the mint, and a portion of it is known to have been obtained from other sources than California, the credit will rather be in excess than too small; but still we propose to add to this amount twenty millions more as an allowance for unminted gold sold to workers in jewelry and plate, and which has been consumed in the arts. The statement will then stand thus:—

CALIFORNIA DR.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| To labor and outfits..... | \$450,000,000 |
| Credit by product of gold coin and nature..... | 269,849,223 |
| Dr. balance..... | \$180,650,777 |

This shows that there is a balance due us in lost labor and capital of over one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

So far as California is concerned, it is probable that this deficiency is replaced there by the value of property, real or personal, which the labor taken from this region of country has produced there.

The injurious effect of this vast emigration has been felt in the undue stimulus it has given to the prices of produce, induced by diminished production and increased demand.

Another bad effect of this gold crop has been the influence it has exerted in stimulating excessive importations of foreign goods. In the last six years the imports will exceed the exports three hundred and three millions of dollars. Commencing in 1849 with an import trade of only seven millions of nominal balance against this country, it rapidly increased, until in each of the past two years, it has exceeded sixty millions of dollars.—*Louisville Journal*.

LAWS OF SEVERAL STATES IN RELATION TO INTEREST ON MONEY.

The following summary of the laws of the several States in relation to the legal interest on money, taken from the *Bankers' Magazine* for January, 1855, may be considered as reliable. It differs materially from the statements heretofore published and now in circulation:—

| | Legal rate of interest, per cent. | Penalty for violation of usury laws. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Maine..... | 6 | Excess not recoverable. |
| New Hampshire..... | 6 | Forfeit three times the interest. |
| Vermont..... | 6 | Excess may be recovered back. |
| Massachusetts..... | 6 | Forfeit three times the whole interest. |
| Rhode Island..... | 6 | Excess may be recovered by payers. |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | Forfeiture of all the interest. |
| New York..... | 7 | Forfeiture of contract. |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | Forfeiture of contract. |
| Pennsylvania..... | 6 | Forfeiture of contract. |
| Delaware..... | 6 | Forfeiture of contract. |
| Maryland..... | 6 | Excess recoverable by payer. |
| Virginia..... | 6 | Contract void. |
| North Carolina..... | 6 | Contract void. |
| South Carolina..... | 7 | Forfeiture of all the interest. |
| Georgia..... | 7 | Forfeiture of all the interest. |
| Alabama..... | 8 | Forfeiture of all the interest. |
| Arkansas..... | 6 | Contracts void. |
| Florida..... | 6 | Forfeit of all the interest. |
| Illinois..... | 6 | Defendant recovers his cost. |
| Indiana..... | 6 | Fine of five times the whole interest. |
| Iowa..... | 6 | Forfeit of excess of interest. |
| Kentucky..... | 6 | Contract for interest void. |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | Forfeit of all the interest. |
| Michigan..... | 7 | No penalty. |
| Mississippi..... | 6 | Forfeiture excess of interest. |
| Missouri..... | 6 | Forfeiture excess of interest. |
| Ohio..... | 6 | Forfeiture excess of interest. |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | Liable to indictment for misdemeanor. |
| Texas..... | 8 | Forfeit all the interest. |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | Special contracts, 12 per cent. |
| California..... | 10 | No penalty. |

There are various States that permit a higher rate of interest on special contracts, viz.:—In Vermont, 7 per cent may be charged upon railway bonds; in New Jersey, 7 per cent may be charged in Jersey City and the township of Hoboken; in Maryland, the penalty is a matter of some doubt, in consequence of a late decision of Judge Taney, which does not, however, meet the assent of the Bar of Baltimore; in Arkansas, 10 per cent may be charged on special contracts; in Illinois the banks may charge 7 per cent, and 10 per cent may be charged between individuals on special contracts; in Iowa, 10 per cent is allowed on special contracts; in Louisiana, 8 per cent may be so charged; in Michigan, contracts in writing are legal to charge 10 per cent; the same in Mississippi and Ohio; in Texas, 12 per cent may be charged on special contracts.

THE BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1854.

The following table gives the condition of the leading departments of the banks of the State of South Carolina, at each of their monthly statements:—

| | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Personal deposits. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| February..... | \$12,952,442 88 | \$1,655,853 95 | \$11,110,473 62 | \$3,429,707 99 |
| March..... | 14,258,488 26 | 1,649,115 57 | 10,809,661 04 | 3,323,819 72 |
| April..... | 12,565,143 09 | 1,565,390 10 | 8,818,060 13 | 3,153,104 61 |
| May..... | 12,397,216 52 | 1,669,696 81 | 7,853,026 12 | 3,196,550 03 |
| June..... | 12,153,218 58 | 1,439,080 30 | 7,343,587 46 | 2,969,925 44 |
| July..... | 12,729,679 73 | 1,361,593 63 | 6,907,648 12 | 3,114,375 48 |
| August..... | 13,045,897 66 | 1,232,284 19 | 6,583,411 88 | 2,645,292 78 |
| September..... | 13,091,785 50 | 1,255,974 34 | 6,727,810 83 | 2,482,245 50 |
| October..... | 12,820,686 67 | 1,192,008 65 | 6,794,592 12 | 2,507,851 70 |
| November..... | 12,911,923 56 | 1,197,652 14 | 7,317,937 04 | 2,522,194 73 |
| December..... | 12,292,641 25 | 1,013,381 72 | 6,862,414 12 | 2,732,787 87 |

The *Charleston Standard* correctly remarks:—

* The above table contains much matter for consideration on the part of the observing business man. The gradual rising and falling which is thus shown in each of these departments, will easily inform the reader of the difficulties under which our banks have had to labor; whilst their specie list has been gradually becoming smaller and their circulation more and more contracted, they have continued their loans at a point from which they have but slightly varied. For the last few months they have been reducing their exchange operations, without materially changing the amount of their loans. By this means they have greatly benefited our business men, and helped them much during the moneyed pressure which has existed for the last few months. In this matter they have shown a commendable spirit for the interest of those doing business near them.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

CANADIAN TARIFF OF DUTIES FOR 1855.

The following is the tariff of duties on imports into Canada, under the act of Victoria, cap. 1, and the acts amending same of April, 1853, and December 1854. This tariff takes effect on the 5th April, 1855:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Animals, specially imported for the improvement of stock | Free. |
| Anatomical preparations | Free. |
| Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda..... | Free. |
| Acids, nitric and oxalic..... | per cent. 2½ |
| Do. strong fluid—alum | 2½ |
| Biscuit..... | 12½ |
| Books, printed | Free. |
| Books, reprints of British copyright works..... | 12½ |
| Books, blank | 12½ |
| Books and drawings of an immoral or indecent character..... | Prohibited. |
| Boots and shoes..... | 12½ |
| Brandy..... | per gallon 3s. |
| Brooms—brushes | per cent. 12½ |
| Bulbs, roots, and trees..... | Free. |
| Burr-stones, wrought..... | 12½ |
| Busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris..... | Free. |
| Bleaching powder | 2½ |
| Blue, ultra-marine, and paste..... | 2½ |
| Borax—brick, fire | 2½ |
| Brimstone | 2½ |
| Cabinets of coins, medals, or gems, and other collections of antiquity ... | Free. |
| Candles | 12½ |
| Cassia, cinnamon, cloves | per lb. 3d. |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Castings | per cent | 12½ |
| Chains, iron of all sorts | | 2½ |
| Cider—clocks | | 12½ |
| Coffee, green | per lb. | ½d. |
| Coffee, other than green | | 3d. |
| Coin and bullion | | Free. |
| Coin, base or counterfeit | | Prohibited. |
| Cordials | per gallon | 4s. |
| Cotton-wool | | Free. |
| Cotton manufactures | per cent | 12½ |
| Cochineal—copperas | | 2½ |
| Cotton batting | | 12½ |
| Cotton warp and wick | | 2½ |
| Earthenware | | 12½ |
| Drugs | | 12½ |
| Engravings, etchings, and drawings | | Free. |
| Feathers | | 12½ |
| Fruits, dried | | 1d. |
| Furs—furniture | | 12½ |
| Felts, all kinds | | 2½ |
| Fisheries, the following articles for the use of—seines, fishing nets and hooks, twines and lines, boat sails and hawsers, fishermen's boots, tarred rope and rigging | | 2½ |
| Gin | per gallon | 2s. 6d. |
| Ginger | per lb. | 3d. |
| Glass, and manufactures of | per cent | 12½ |
| Glue | | 12½ |
| Hair, and manufactures of | | 12½ |
| Harness—hardware—hats | | 12½ |
| Honey | | 12½ |
| Indian corn | | Free. |
| India-rubber and manufactures | | 12½ |
| Ink | | 12½ |
| Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of locomotive engines | | 2½ |
| Bar and rod—sheet | | 2½ |
| Hoop, not over two inches broad | | 2½ |
| Hoop or tire for driving wheels, bent and welded | | 2½ |
| Connecting rods, in pieces | | 2½ |
| Frames and pedestals, rough from the forge | | 2½ |
| Brass or copper tubes | | 2½ |
| Boiler plates | | 2½ |
| Railroad bars—scrap | | 2½ |
| Rolled plate from ¼ to ½ inch thick.—Round and square, 4 inches and upwards | | 2½ |
| Iron cranks, wrought, 6 cwt. and upwards | | 2½ |
| Iron manufactures | | 12½ |
| Jewelry | | 12½ |
| Lead manufactures—lamps | | 12½ |
| Leather and manufactures of | | 12½ |
| Lemon sirup | | 12½ |
| Linen and manufactures of | | 12½ |
| Liqueurs | per gall. | 4s. |
| Maccaroni | per lb. | 1d. |
| Mace | | 7½d. |
| Machinery, all kinds | per cent | 12½ |
| Mahogany | | 12½ |
| Manures, all kinds—Maps | | Free. |
| Marble—Medicines | | 12½ |
| Models of machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the arts | | Free. |
| Molasses | per gall. | 2d. |
| Musical instruments | per cent | 12½ |
| Nails | | 12½ |
| Nutmegs | per lb. | 7½d. |
| Niter | per cent | 2½ |

| | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| Oil—Oysters..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under 12½ per cent.... | | 12½ |
| Packages, other, charged the same as the <i>ad valorem</i> rate on their contents. | | |
| Paints..... | | 12½ |
| Paintings..... | | Free. |
| Paper and paper manufactures..... | | 12½ |
| Perfumery..... | | 12½ |
| Philosophical instruments and apparatus..... | | Free. |
| Pickles and sauces..... | | 12½ |
| Pimento, pepper, and allspice..... | per lb. | 1d. |
| Pipes, smoking—Pork, mess..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Preserved fruits..... | | £12 10s. |
| Phosphorus..... | | 2½ |
| Potash, prussiate of..... | | 2½ |
| Quills..... | | 12½ |
| Quinces..... | | 30 |
| Raisins..... | per lb. | 1d. |
| Rice..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Rope, old..... | | 2½ |
| Rum, at proof by Sykes' hydrometer..... | per gall. | 1s. 8d. |
| Sail-cloth..... | per cent | 2½ |
| Salaratus..... | | 12½ |
| Salt—Seeds..... | | Free. |
| Segars..... | per lb. | 2s. |
| Snuff..... | | 4d. |
| Soap..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany..... | | Free. |
| Spices unenumerated..... | per lb. | 3d. |
| Spikes..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Spirits, except rum and whisky, at proof..... | per gall. | 2s. 6d. |
| Spirits or cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the hydrometer..... | per gall. | 4s. |
| Spirits of turpentine..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Steel..... | | 2½ |
| Steel manufactures..... | | 12½ |
| Sugar, refined, in loaves, crushed, or candy, or other sugars rendered equal thereto by any process..... | per cwt. | 12s. |
| White and brown, clayed or yellow bastard sugars, or other sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto..... | | 8s. 6d. |
| Sugar, raw, and other kinds not being equal to white or brown clayed or yellow bastard sugars..... | per cwt. | 6s. 6d. |
| Sirups..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Do. sugar..... | .2d. per gall. and | 12½ |
| Sal ammoniac—Seed, mustard..... | per cent | 2½ |
| Shellac—Slate..... | | 2½ |
| Straps for walking beams..... | | 2½ |
| Sulphur, roll..... | | 2½ |
| Sulphur flour..... | | 12½ |
| Tea..... | per lb. | 2d. |
| Tin..... | per cent | 2½ |
| Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, other than segars or snuff, lb. | | 2d. |
| Toys..... | per cent | 12½ |
| Telegraph wire..... | | 2½ |
| Varnish..... | | 12½ |
| Vermicelli..... | per lb. | 1d. |
| Vinegar..... | per gall. | 3d. |
| Vitriol..... | per cent | 2½ |
| Watches, wax, whalebone..... | | 12½ |
| Wheat..... | | Free. |
| Whisky at proof..... | per gall. | 5d. |
| Wine of all kinds, in wood or other vessels not being bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons..... | | 1s. |
| And if exceeding £15 the pipe in value..... | | 1s. 6d. |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Wine of all kinds, in bottles per dozen quarts | 7s. 6d. |
| Wine of all kinds, in bottles per dozen pints | 3s. 9d. |
| Woolen yarn | per cent 12½ |
| Wool manufactures | 12½ |
| All goods, wares, and merchandise not enumerated | 12½ |

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free," above, are now free, subject to the exception of the Governor of this province, shall at any time declare the suspension of the treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said act:—

Animals of all kinds, (except mess pork.) butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig-iron, green fruits, bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, burr-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk, and oakum, lard, lead, pig or sheet, marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoonut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipeclay, resin and rosin, saw logs, water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar, and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail-cloth, copper in bars, rods, or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, treenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools, presses, and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them by orders in council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent. Order of the 4th June, 1852.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers, and batteries, at 2½ per cent. Order of the 4th November, 1835.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free. Order of 13th January, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent. Order of 13th November, 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent. Order of 8th December, 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, clothing, cattle, provisions, and stores of every description, which any commissary or commissaries, contractor or contractors, shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or any other officer or officers of her Majesty's ordnance into the province for the use of her Majesty's army or navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this province.

Horses and carriages of travelers; and horses, cattle, and carriages, and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles, and harness of persons hawking goods, wares, and merchandise through the province, for the purposes of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially

imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing, and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following articles, in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz.: Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of her Majesty, and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such province respectively, viz.:-

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried, or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs, and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs, or tails, undressed. Woods, viz.: Boards, planks, staves, timber, and firewood.

And the following articles, when imported direct from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said provinces respectively, viz.:-

Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grind stones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum, ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz.: train oil, sperm-ceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS. Goods to be entered at the fair market value in the principal markets of the country from whence they are imported directly into this province; but the Governor, by a departmental order, may permit goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the province, to be valued for duty as if imported direct.

Goods, *bona fide* exported to this province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for duty as if such goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this province.

Importers of goods in every case allowed to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, charging all the duty on the market cash value.

The following packages are chargeable with duty, viz.:-

All packages containing spirits, wines, cordials, or liquids of any kind in wood, bottles, flasks, and all packages of glassware or earthenware, sugar, molasses, syrups, treacle, coffee, rice, tobacco, flour, provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string covering sugar, &c. All packages containing soap, candles, pipes, nails, chains, paints, spices, nuts, vermicelli, macaroni, glass, tin, Canada plates, tins, trunks, and jars containing merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

And the following packages are exempt from payment of duty, viz.: Bales, trusses, cases, covering casks of wines or brandy in wood, cases or casks containing dry goods, hardware, or cutlery, crates and casks containing glassware or earthenware, cases containing bottled wine or bottled spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do not necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

Spirits, and strong waters having the flavor of any kind of spirits, or strong waters subject to a higher duty than that imposed on whisky, liable to the duty imposed on the kinds of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared.

TARES ON MERCHANDISE.

A LIST OF TARES ALLOWED BY LAW AND CUSTOM.

| | By law. | By custom. |
|---|--------------|--|
| Almondscases | | 8 per cent. |
| "casks | | 15 per cent. |
| "double bales | | 8 lbs. each. |
| "bales | | 4 lbs. each. |
| "frails | | 10 per cent. |
| "ceroons | | 10 per cent. |
| "bags | | 4 per cent. |
| Alum | | 5 lbs. each. |
| "casks | | 10 per cent. |
| Anvils | | 90 lbs. each. |
| Bristles | | 10 per cent. |
| Butter, weighing 80 to 100 lbs.kegs | | 18 lbs. each. |
| Black plateboxes | | 8 lbs. each. |
| Candles | 8 per cent. | |
| Candy, sugar | 10 per cent. | |
| Cheesehampers | 10 per cent. | |
| "baskets | 10 per cent. | |
| "boxes | 20 per cent. | |
| "casks or tubs | | 15 per cent. |
| Cassiaboxes | | actual. |
| "mats | | 9 per cent, or 1½ lbs. for 4 mats. |
| Chocolateboxes | 10 per cent. | |
| Coffeebags | 2 per cent. | |
| "bales | 3 per cent. | |
| "casks | 12 per cent. | |
| "ceroons | | 6 per cent. |
| "boxes | | 15 per cent. |
| Cinnamon | | actual. |
| "bales | | 6 per cent. |
| Cocoabags | 1 per cent. | |
| "casks | 10 per cent. | |
| "ceroons | | 8 per cent. |
| "baskets | | 2 lbs. each. |
| Clovescasks | | 12 lbs. each. |
| "bags | | 4 lbs. each. |
| Cottonbales | 2 per cent. | |
| "ceroons | 6 per cent. | |
| Composition spikes or nailscasks | 8 per cent. | |
| Copper | 8 per cent. | |
| Copperas | | 10 per cent. |
| Corkssmall bales | | 5 lbs. each. |
| "large bales | | 8 lbs. each. |
| "double bales | | 16 lbs. each. |
| Cordage, twineboxes | | 15 per cent. |
| "casks | 12 per cent. | |
| "bales | 3 per cent. | |
| Currantscasks | | 12 per cent. |
| "boxes | | 10 per cent. |
| Figs | | 10 per cent. |
| "mats | | 4 per cent. |
| "frails | | 4 per cent. |
| "drums | | 8 per cent. |
| "casks | | 12 per cent. |
| Fish, dry | | 12 per cent. |
| "boxes | | 12 per cent. |
| Flaxbobbins | | 3 to 3½ lbs. e. |
| Gunpowdercasks | | 23 lbs. each. |
| "half-casks | | 9 lbs. each. |
| "quarter-casks | | 5 lbs. each. |

| | By law. | By custom. |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Glue.....boxes | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| “.....casks | ..... | 20 per cent. |
| “ from Canton.....boxes | ..... | 11 per cent. |
| Hemp, Manila.....bales | ..... | 6 lbs. each. |
| “ Hamburg, Leghorn, Trieste..... | ..... | 7½ lbs. each. |
| Indigo.....cases | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| “.....barrels | 12 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....other casks | 15 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....ceroons | 10 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....bags | 3 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....mats | 3 per cent. | ..... |
| Iron, sheet.....boxes | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “ hoop..... | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “ Russian sheet.....packs | ..... | 14 to 28 lbs. |
| Jalap.....yellow mats | ..... | 12 lbs. each. |
| Lead, pigs, bars, sheets.....casks | ..... | 3 per cent. |
| “ white, in oil.....kegs | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “ white, in oil.....hogsheads | ..... | 100 lbs. ea.* |
| “ white, dry.....casks | ..... | 6 per cent. |
| “ red, dry..... | ..... | 6 per cent. |
| “ red, in oil..... | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| “ shot..... | ..... | 3 per cent. |
| Nails..... | 8 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....bags | ..... | 3 per cent. |
| Ochre, dry.....casks | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| “ in oil..... | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| Paris white..... | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| Pepper..... | 12 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....bales | 5 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....bags | 2 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....double bags | ..... | 4 lbs. each. |
| Pimento.....casks | 16 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....bags | 3 per cent. | ..... |
| Plums.....boxes | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....casks | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| Prunes.....boxes | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| Paper.....bales | ..... | { 5, 6, 7, and 8 lbs. each. |
| Raisins.....jars | ..... | 18 lbs. each. |
| “.....boxes | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| “.....casks | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| “.....frails | ..... | 4 per cent. |
| “.....drums | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| Rice.....casks | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| Salts, Glauber..... | 8 per cent. | ..... |
| “ Epsom..... | ..... | 11 per cent. |
| Segars.....boxes | 18 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....casks | 18 per cent. | ..... |
| Shot..... | 3 per cent. | ..... |
| Snuff..... | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| “.....boxes | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| Soap..... | 10 per cent. | ..... |
| Spanish brown, dry.....casks | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| “ in oil..... | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| Spikes..... | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....bags | ..... | 3 per cent. |
| Steel.....casks | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....cases | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....bundles | ..... | 3 per cent. |
| “ from Trieste, in large size boxes..... | ..... | 11 lbs. each. |
| “ “ in second size boxes..... | ..... | 10¼ lbs. each. |

* Extra allowance for hogsheads.

| | By law. | By custom. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Sheet iron.....casks | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| Sugar, candy.....boxes | 10 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....tubs | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| Sugar.....bags | 5 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....boxes | 15 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....casks | 12 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....mats | 5 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....ceroons | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....canisters | ..... | 40 lbs. each. |
| Starch, from Bremen, weighing 62 lbs. each...boxes | ..... | 13 lbs. each. |
| Tallow.....bales | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....casks | ..... | 12 per cent. |
| “.....ceroons | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| “.....tubs | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| Tea, Bohea..... chests | ..... | 22 lbs. each. |
| “ green, 70 lbs. and over..... boxes | 20 lbs. each. | ..... |
| “ other, between 50 and 70 lbs..... | 18 lbs. each. | ..... |
| “ other, of 80 lbs..... | 20 lbs. each. | ..... |
| “ other, over 80 lbs..... | 22 lbs. each. | ..... |
| Tobacco, leaf..... bales | ..... | 8 lbs. each. |
| “ leaf, with extra cover..... | ..... | 10 lbs. each. |
| “ leaf.....boxes | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| Twine.....casks | 12 per cent. | ..... |
| “.....boxes | ..... | 15 per cent. |
| “.....bales | 3 per cent. | ..... |
| Whiting.....casks | ..... | 10 per cent. |
| Wire..... | ..... | 8 per cent. |
| Wool.....bales | ..... | 3 per cent. |

JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AND LOSS BY FIRES IN BOSTON AND BALTIMORE.

The *Evening Gazette* of Boston, and the *American* of Baltimore, have obtained official statements of the fires in the two cities. The former for fifteen years, and the latter for each month during the year 1854. From a document prepared for the *Gazette*, we compile the following figures and facts, showing the number of fires alarms, whether false, caused by incendiary or otherwise, loss, insurance, &c., for the past fifteen years, ending on the 30th ultimo:—

| | Whole No. of alarms. | False alarms. | Supposed incendiary. | Alarms originating out of the city. | Estimated amount of loss. | Estimated amount of insurance. |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1840..... | 119 | 8 | 15 | 43 | \$108,128 | \$43,629 |
| 1841..... | 137 | 15 | 5 | 38 | 38,715 | 25,109 |
| 1842..... | 211 | 23 | 21 | 67 | 123,948 | 63,179 |
| 1843..... | 266 | 51 | 25 | 100 | 144,976 | 88,151 |
| 1844..... | 201 | 19 | 37 | 52 | 233,114 | 148,232 |
| 1845..... | 260 | 24 | 51 | 49 | 219,776 | 152,232 |
| 1846..... | 288 | 38 | 23 | 52 | 187,656 | 114,816 |
| 1847..... | 273 | 49 | 24 | 64 | 155,541 | 84,308 |
| 1848..... | 325 | 64 | 40 | 76 | 363,758 | 252,767 |
| 1849..... | 288 | 44 | 34 | 51 | 172,492 | 129,282 |
| 1850..... | 310 | 55 | 30 | 43 | 299,260 | 128,194 |
| 1851..... | 260 | 40 | 29 | 24 | 262,822 | 163,050 |
| 1852..... | 168 | 7 | .. | 8 | 727,783 | 322,465 |
| 1853..... | 202 | 4 | .. | 7 | 268,621 | 204,173 |
| 1854..... | 202 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 219,000 | 148,000 |
| Total..... | 3,510 | 445 | 371 | 682 | \$3,525,490 | \$2,067,587 |

From the statement in the *American*, we compile the following table of the number of fires, amount of damage, and amount of insurance on the same in each month of the calendar year of 1854:—

| | Fires. | False alarms. | Damage. | Insurance. |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| January | 17 | 12 | \$15,960 | \$13,365 |
| February | 18 | 9 | 20,475 | 16,165 |
| March | 30 | 29 | 27,520 | 18,180 |
| April | 19 | 20 | 73,180 | 43,770 |
| May | 12 | 9 | 44,690 | 26,830 |
| June | 13 | 13 | 24,745 | 14,920 |
| July | 14 | 12 | 6,745 | 5,350 |
| August | 14 | 14 | 55,140 | 44,650 |
| September | 13 | 11 | 20,880 | 9,763 |
| October | 11 | 10 | 148,423 | 73,540 |
| November | 18 | 10 | 46,155 | 28,395 |
| December | 17 | 17 | 50,400 | 29,580 |
| Total | 196 | 156 | \$534,373 | \$334,518 |

This return shows a larger aggregate damage by fire than has occurred in the city during the same period of time for many years past. During the year just passed there were one hundred and ninety-six, by which property to the amount of \$534,373 was destroyed. Against this there was insurance to the amount of \$334,518, being a total loss of \$199,855. During the same time there were one hundred and fifty-six false alarms, so that the fire department were called out three hundred and fifty-two times.

During the year 1853 there were two hundred and fifty-eight fires, by which property to the amount of \$227,591 was destroyed, showing that while there were fifty fires more than in 1854, the destruction of property was less by \$306,782. The increase in the amount of property destroyed was caused by the several large fires which occurred during the past year.

INSURANCE CASE.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Commercial* that a case involving the construction of a policy of insurance has been decided in that city by Judge Cholson. The names of the parties to the suit were Duffield and Barclay vs. the Merchants & Manufacturers' Insurance Company and others. The property insured was a steamboat, which was wrecked and abandoned. The amount insured was \$15,000 in four companies, leaving \$5,000 uninsured; and, as the law stands, (independent of the policy,) in an adjust of partial losses, which are without abandonment, the insured would be entitled to claim one-fourth of what was saved from the wreck. Several principles governing contracts of insurance were collaterally referred to by the court, but the main question at issue was whether a clause in the policy, requiring that in all cases of abandonment the insured should assign and transfer all interest in the steamboat free of all claims and charges, extended the effect of the abandonment, so as to embrace not only the interest covered by the policy, but also any other interest the insured may have owned at the time of taking out the policy.

The judge decided in a lengthened opinion, in the course of which several authorities were cited, that the clause in question referred more to the form of abandonment than to its effect, and was intended rather to secure an effectual evidence of transfer, than to extend the effect of abandonment. A verdict was accordingly directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of one-fourth of the \$5,000—the recovery being confined to an interest in the boat. It was intimated that the case would be taken up on error to the court above.

FRAUDS IN FIRE INSURANCE.

We find the following indispensable precautionary measures in regard to fire insurance in a late number of the *New York Insurance Reporter*:—

There appears to us something radically wrong in the blind and indiscriminate and unquestioning manner in which many insurance companies take fire risks. It is true that a man is employed to examine the building and its surroundings and make a report, and upon this report the amount of premium is fixed. This examination fails to accomplish an essential condition of insurance. It is the heart and character of the man, as well as the house he occupies, that needs examination. There are very few fires which occur, that are not the work of carelessness or design—and in this the character of the insured is directly involved. Let us say to the presidents of insurance companies, when you insure a man for ten thousand dollars, you in effect intrust him with that amount of money. If his building burns down, you lose your money, and probably involve many other companies in a like loss. Is it not of the utmost importance, that you know the character of the man, in whose hands you intrust such immense interests? You are acting not alone for yourself, but for other insurers and, for the whole community. That term "hazardous" which is sometimes applied to buildings, and for which three or four per cent premium is charged, should also apply to the character. The rates of insurance depend upon the average annual loss, and those from whom the greatest losses are suffered, should pay the largest premium. Is it right to class all men alike, the honest and dishonest, the careful and the heedless, and to consider only the nature of the building? According to the most correct published statistics, there is paid in the United States annually about twenty millions of dollars for fire insurances. Seventeen millions, or thereabouts, of this is paid back to cover losses by fire. Now it is our deliberate opinion that at least twelve millions, (out of seventeen) is paid on fires caused by criminal carelessness or premeditated design.

If this is so, is it not time that the character of the applicants for insurance, should become a subject of investigation? The twenty millions must be paid—should it be paid equally by the man who is honest and careful, and in whose premises a fire almost never occurs with one whose character is the very reverse? Let this subject be brought up for discussion by the Insurance Companies. When a man asks credit for a bill of goods, or if he wishes to hire a house, the first inquiry is, "what is the character; is he honest; will he pay?" These are pertinent questions, and apply as much to insurance as to any other business transactions. There are some insurance companies, so anxious for business, that they take risk almost at random, and with very little precautionary inquiry. Eventually they are involved in losses, and perhaps ruin; and at the same time seriously cripple other companies who have taken risks on adjoining premises. The result is, that these heavy losses, compel the companies to raise the rates of insurance.

By a rigid inquiry into the character of every applicant for insurance, and by graduating the amount of premium accordingly, the burden would be mainly borne by those who ought to bear it. Just in proportion as the tax is increased upon the doubtful class, can it be diminished upon those against whom no doubts exist. No one, surely, can question the justice of such a course. When a man applies for insurance whose character is not known, let reference be required, just as we would if he wished to hire a house, or get credit for five thousand dollars. If his character is in any respects doubtful, his application should be rejected altogether, or he should be put down as a "hazardous risk," and charged accordingly. No honest man would take offence at such investigation and inquiry—but on the contrary, it would increase his confidence in the safety of the company. If the man is dishonest, the company should know it.

Now, is not the plan indicated practicable? Such a step could not perhaps be taken by one company alone; but let all unite, and the end is easily accomplished. We hear that the Lorillard and a few other good companies have adopted the plan here suggested; but we fear it is done with so much timidity and hesitation as to result in very little benefit. The fact cannot be denied, that every man gets insured, whatever his character. There must be fault somewhere. We believe that a combination of all the companies might be effected, and until that is done, the efforts of one individual will effect but little good. There is another subject upon which we would say a few words. Very few people realize the fact, though it is none the less true, that every fire that occurs, takes something from the pocket of every individual in the community. The loss to an individual may not be felt, but in the long run it is

large. Every article of food or clothing we purchase, has added to its price the cost of insurance on the premises where we purchase. The price we pay for weekly board, is necessarily increased by the cost of insurance on the building. So that every individual either directly or indirectly pays the losses by fire. These facts should be blazoned before the community by the press, until they are felt.

TRIAL OF A LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

A very interesting case of life insurance was recently tried in one of the Cincinnati courts. A gentleman, as we gather from the *Gazette*, being on the point of leaving that city for St Louis, made arrangements for taking out a policy on his life for the benefit of his wife, in the sum of \$2,500. Having been duly examined by the physician of the company, he left for St. Louis. For some cause the health certificate obtained by the applicant did not prove satisfactory to the company; another examination, therefore, took place in St. Louis, the result of which having been transmitted to the company, the officers notified the agent of the applicant that they would take the risk, and handed him a form of application to be signed by his wife, the plaintiff. The signature of the plaintiff was obtained on the 18th September, and the application returned to the office on the same day. Thereupon the policy was duly made out for the plaintiff, dated September 20, and taken to the agent, who, however, before the delivery of the policy, was requested to sign a guaranty, dated September 20, of the purport that the plaintiff's husband was then in as good health as he was at the time of his examination at St. Louis, which guaranty was signed by the agent without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff. On Sept. 17th the husband was taken sick at St. Louis, and was under treatment until the 21st, when he died.

The court having charged the jury "that the guaranty did not bind Mrs. Strang, unless made by her agent; also, that the representation in Mrs. Strang's application that *Col. Strang is now in good health*, was a warranty, but that it was a question for the jury, whether the parties, in making and receiving that warranty, did not refer to the time when they had the latest intelligence from St. Louis," a verdict for the plaintiff was found for \$2,925.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE LAW.

SECTION 22. An agent of foreign insurance companies shall, upon the acceptance of such agencies, signify the same in writing, to the clerk of the county commissioners' court of their respective counties, which notice shall be filed with the clerk in his office, which shall entitle the agent to grant policies of insurance, according to the laws governing the company of such agency.

SE. 23. The said agent or agents shall be required to pay over to the clerk of the county commissioners' court three per cent on the amount of premiums charged by him on all policies by him issued; and the said clerk shall give to the agent duplicate receipts, one of which the clerk shall retain; and the said clerk shall enter the amount so received in a book kept by him for that purpose, designating the time when and from what agent the same was received; and the said clerk shall on the first day of January and the first day of July annually, (if he has in his hands any funds so received,) make out an abstract of the same, and shall forward said abstract, together with the money on hand, to the treasurer of the State of Illinois, who shall receive the same, and enter the amount so received in a book kept by him for that purpose, with the time when and from what clerk and county the same was received; and the moneys so received shall be considered as revenue to the State, and by the treasurer paid in as such.

SEC. 24. Any agent failing to pay over to the clerk of the county commissioners' court, the per cent as directed in this chapter, shall subject himself to be fined double the amount of the premium upon which he failed to pay over the per cent, as directed in this chapter; one half to the informer, and the other half to be paid over to the clerk of the county commissioners' court, and paid over by him to the State treasurer, in like manner as the per cent in this chapter is directed to be paid.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

NAVIGATION AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1853 AND 1854.

The statements below of the arrival of vessels at the port of San Francisco, California, in 1853 and 1854, presents a slight falling off in the whole number arriving during the last-mentioned year, but an increase during the same period of coast vessels, illustrating that as the supplies from foreign ports decline, those derived nearer home increase:—

| Arrivals from | 1853. | 1854. | Arrivals from | 1853. | 1854. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| Domestic Atlantic ports. | 375 | 172 | Ports in Chili..... | 130 | 27 |
| Northern and home coast ports..... | 1,032 | 1,460 | Sandwich and Society Isl- and ports..... | 71 | 55 |
| Ports in France..... | 31 | 11 | South American ports... | 15 | 10 |
| British ports..... | 93 | 41 | Australian ports..... | 7 | 16 |
| German ports..... | 20 | 14 | Mexican ports..... | 55 | 24 |
| East India ports..... | 73 | 63 | | | |
| Total..... | | | | 1,902 | 1,893 |

It will thus be perceived from what sources San Francisco received her heaviest and most costly supplies. The falling off in 1854 is large—from Atlantic and British ports more than one-half; from France nearly two-thirds; from Germany one-fourth; from Chili nearly four-fifths; and from the East Indies about one-seventh. It should be remarked, however, that a large proportion of the latter were immigrant vessels, which brought little more than live stock. Australian arrivals have doubled those of last year, owing to the inability of vessels to find a market for certain articles of American merchandise in that quarter.

In the meantime, our exports to Australia and other foreign ports, principally in the Pacific, have been considerable, including of breadstuffs and domestic produce, 31,072 barrels and whole sacks of flour; 4,717 sacks wheat; 9,041 sacks barley; and 25,543 sacks potatoes. The value of quicksilver exported during the year amounts to about \$755,000.

We also give the statistics of the vessels entered at San Francisco from American and foreign ports for the last six years, as follows:—

| | FROM AMERICAN PORTS. | | FROM FOREIGN PORTS. | | TOTAL. | |
|------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1854..... | 266 | 216,785 | 361 | 192,245 | 627 | 409,030 |
| 1853..... | 349 | 260,110 | 513 | 153,765 | 862 | 413,875 |
| 1852..... | 161 | 122,611 | 582 | 172,341 | 743 | 294,952 |
| 1851..... | 241 | 115,725 | 736 | 193,449 | 977 | 309,174 |
| 1850..... | 695 | 204,749 | 826 | 195,427 | 1,521 | 400,176 |
| 1849..... | 254 | 75,316 | 396 | 85,573 | 650 | 160,894 |
| Total..... | 1,966 | 995,296 | 3,414 | 992,805 | 5,380 | 1,988,101 |

The following table shows the number of vessels and tons cleared during the years 1853 and 1854:—

| | 1854. | | 1853. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| For China..... | 114 | 91,684 | 95 | 58,207 |
| For Callao..... | 119 | 79,843 | 269 | 169,022 |
| United States ports on Atlantic..... | 14 | 8,630 | 25 | 30,580 |
| Other ports..... | 916 | 311,188 | 1,364 | 382,263 |
| Total..... | 1,163 | 491,345 | 1,653 | 640,072 |

TRADE BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Quebec *Chronicle* furnishes the following figures in relation to the course of trade between the Upper and Lower British Provinces. The clearances at the port of Quebec for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Labrador, from 1849 to 1854, inclusive, has been as follows:—

| | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Number of vessels. | 153 | 165 | 169 | 156 | 196 | 148 |
| Tons..... | 8,723 | 10,119 | 12,863 | 10,490 | 12,797 | 9,832 |

These vessels were employed in the transport of flour and provisions to the above Provinces; and in return brought back coal, fish, and West India produce.

The number of vessels that have cleared at this port for each of the above Provinces in the years 1853 and 1854, were as follows:—

| | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| New Brunswick..... | 104 | 5,617 | 76 | 4,179 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 46 | 2,778 | 27 | 1,989 |
| Newfoundland..... | 34 | 3,575 | 24 | 2,336 |
| Cape Breton..... | 5 | 304 | 10 | 683 |
| Labrador..... | 7 | 244 | 9 | 535 |
| Prince Edward's Island..... | 4 | 176 | 2 | 110 |
| Total..... | 188 | 12,694 | 148 | 9,832 |

It will be seen by the above, that there has been a very considerable falling off in the exports to these Provinces in 1854. Two causes have operated to produce it. The first is that the high price of flour has no doubt had the effect of curtailing its consumption. And the second is that the exports from Montreal to these Provinces very much increased in 1854.

The trade of Montreal with the Lower Provinces has been by the way of Portland, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The harbors of Portland, Maine, and St. Johns, New Brunswick, being open at all seasons of the year, it is believed that the flour and other western produce, consumed in New Brunswick, and a very large portion of that taken by the other Lower Provinces will hereafter take the route from Montreal, rather than follow down the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.

We give below a summary statement of the quantity and value of various products and merchandise left at tide-water on the Erie and Champlain canals in the years 1853 and 1854:—

| | QUANTITIES. | | VALUES. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1853. | 1854. | 1853. | 1854. |
| Fur and peltry.....lbs. | 183,206 | 67,340 | \$229,006 | \$88,337 |
| The forest.....tons | 1,340,261 | 1,132,921 | 13,615,634 | 11,513,509 |
| Products of animals..... | 59,187 | 53,968 | 9,850,388 | 7,620,628 |
| Vegetable food..... | 869,110 | 790,168 | 36,992,139 | 35,947,854 |
| All other agricultural products.. | 3,942 | 5,813 | 1,296,240 | 1,828,093 |
| Total agriculture..... | ..... | 723,540 | 48,138,767 | 44,626,405 |
| Manufactures..... | 52,817 | 48,129 | 3,281,508 | 4,031,003 |
| Merchandise..... | 12,933 | 15,774 | 5,127,590 | 5,316,528 |
| Other articles..... | 167,897 | 274,782 | 3,522,545 | 6,238,820 |
| Total..... | 2,505,797 | 2,465,886 | 73,688,044 | 73,797,064 |

These single avenues of commercial transportation strikingly illustrate the extent of the internal trade and Commerce of the country.

COMMERCE OF BELFAST, IRELAND.

The following tables of the tonnage registered, and entered the port of Belfast, Ireland, in each year from 1837 to 1853 inclusive, exhibit the increasing importance of that port in a favorable light:—

TONNAGE REGISTERED AT THE PORT, FROM THE YEAR 1837 TO 1853, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

| | Vessels. | | Tons. | | Incr's. | Decr's. | | Vessels. | | Tons. | | Incr's. | Decr's. |
|----------|----------|--------|-------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | Tons. | Tons. | | | | | | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1837.... | 295 | 31,475 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1846.... | 426 | 62,094 | 7,323 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1838.... | 298 | 32,228 | 573 | .... | .... | .... | 1847.... | 464 | 68,659 | 6,565 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1839.... | 335 | 41,336 | 9,108 | .... | .... | .... | 1848.... | 475 | 71,556 | 2,897 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1840.... | 355 | 45,632 | 4,296 | .... | .... | .... | 1849.... | 467 | 75,441 | 3,885 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1841.... | 375 | 49,626 | 3,994 | .... | .... | .... | 1850.... | 463 | 74,770 | .... | 671 | .... | .... |
| 1842.... | 375 | 51,278 | 1,652 | .... | .... | .... | 1851.... | 461 | 76,940 | 2,170 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1843.... | 359 | 49,402 | .... | 1876 | .... | .... | 1852.... | 464 | 78,373 | 1,433 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1844.... | 365 | 50,391 | 989 | .... | .... | .... | 1853.... | 493 | 83,128 | 4,755 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1845.... | 394 | 54,771 | 4,380 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TONNAGE WHICH ENTERED THE PORT, FROM THE YEAR 1837 TO 1853, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | | Vessels. | Tons. |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1837..... | 2,724 | 288,143 | 1846..... | 4,168 | 543,862 |
| 1838..... | 2,955 | 298,278 | 1847..... | 4,213 | 538,523 |
| 1839..... | 3,350 | 354,542 | 1848..... | 3,905 | 506,953 |
| 1840..... | 3,323 | 361,473 | 1849..... | 4,080 | 555,021 |
| 1841..... | 3,378 | 357,902 | 1850..... | 4,490 | 624,113 |
| 1842..... | 3,549 | 337,505 | 1851..... | 5,016 | 650,938 |
| 1843..... | 3,370 | 363,038 | 1852..... | 5,221 | 684,156 |
| 1844..... | 3,655 | 445,537 | 1853..... | 5,711 | 768,505 |
| 1845..... | 3,888 | 492,560 | | | |

It appears by the preceding statements that the tonnage registered in 1843 amounted to.....tons 49,402
 Against in 1853..... 83,128

Or equal to an increase of 68 per cent!

And that the tonnage which entered the port in 1843 was..... 363,038
 Against in 1853..... 768,128

Or equal to an increase of nearly 112 per cent in ten years!

THE TOBACCO TRADE IN LIVERPOOL.

In Liverpool the trade is in the hands of half-a-dozen importers, and just the same number of brokers. There are 22 manufacturers, and 160 tobacconists, or retailers. The deliveries last year were equivalent to 8,380 tons gross in weight, and, at an average of 4d. per lb., or £25 per hogshead, ex duty, £365,000 in value. The stock, 7,912 tons, value £344,000. If we analyse the distribution of the deliveries, we find them last year thus:—Home use, 5,243 hogsheads; Ireland, 3,591; coastwise, 3,133; exported, 2,602; total, 14,574 hogsheads. Those recorded for home use comprise the deliveries to the trade in Liverpool, and all sent into the country, as to Leeds, Halifax, York, Manchester, Birmingham, Bewdley, &c. In addition to these hogsheads of American tobacco, we received the following imports into Liverpool, namely 2,800 boxes and kegs, manufactured; 2,129 bales, 139 chests, leaf tobacco, and 178 cases cigars; the weight of which amounted to nearly 400 tons, and the value £40,000. The 22 manufacturers of tobacco in Liverpool cut the leaf into what is termed shag, bird-eye, roll, cavendish, negro, and pigtail, to the extent of about 1,200 hogsheads, equivalent to 660 tons nett per annum, which manufacture is afterwards distributed in the town and country in smaller casks of 2 to 5 cwt., to all parts of Great Britain. Very few cigars are imported into Liverpool, only 178 cases, the principal portion being sent to London. There are about half-a-dozen persons who manufacture cigars

in the town of Liverpool, to the extent altogether of nearly 100 tons a year, who, with the manufacturers of cut tobacco, afford employment to upwards of 400 individuals. These cigars are smoked in the town, or forwarded into the country for sale in small boxes, inclosed in chests of 1 to 2 cwt. This trade has much increased of late years; but the manufacture of snuff is still very inconsiderable. Tobacco pipes are made in Liverpool by 9 makers, working 15 kilns, and employing nearly 150 individuals, one moiety being females, who pack the pipes in boxes containing 3 to 12 gross, weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cwt. each, for exportation to Africa, the East Indies, and China. The quantity so exported last year from Liverpool amounted to 700 tons in weight, and £15,000 in value. About 600 tons pipeclay, brought coastwise from Teignmouth, in Devonshire, is consumed annually in the manufacture. Thus we find the entire trade of tobacco, &c., in this port amounts to 9,480 tons in weight, and £420,000 in value, ex duty per annum.

ALBANY LUMBER TRADE.

We condense from the *Evening Journal* the subjoined review of the lumber market of Albany, for the year 1854, with figures for the four preceding years:—

The lumber business for the year 1854 has presented some peculiar features. The receipts show a decrease on those of the previous season, amounting to 82,154,922 feet of boards and scantling. Another marked feature is, that prices, notwithstanding the money pressure and consequent stagnation in business, have ruled higher than 1853—commencing at an advance of full 5 per cent, and closing at about the same figures as that year.

The receipts at Albany for the last five years, as reported by the Canal Department, are as follows:—

| | Boards and Scantling. feet. | Shingles. M. | Timber. c. feet. | Staves. lbs. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1850..... | 216,791,890 | 34,226 | 28,832 | 150,515,289 |
| 1851..... | 260,298,003 | 34,136 | 110,200 | 115,087,290 |
| 1852..... | 317,135,620 | 31,636 | 291,714 | 107,961,289 |
| 1853..... | 393,726,073 | 27,586 | 19,916 | 118,666,750 |
| 1854..... | 311,571,151 | 24,003 | 28,909 | 135,805,091 |

The estimated value of the receipts of 1854 is \$6,200,000.

The quantity left in market to be wintered is large, though not well assorted. It is estimated at 50,000,000 feet, consisting principally of tally boards and plank, but with a small proportion of box, pine, spruce, or hard woods, and scarcely any clear pine or hemlock. Of staves the quantity now in market is much greater than usual. Albany is finding a spirited rival springing up in Chicago, whose papers claim a superiority.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO RUSSIA AND TURKEY COMPARED.

The following quinquennial averages show that, while the British exports to Turkey have much more than doubled in the course of twenty years, those to Russia have remained nearly stationary:—

| | Exports to Turkey. | Exports to Russia. |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1831-35 | £1,072,639 | £1,438,978 |
| 1836-40 | 1,541,085 | 1,765,887 |
| 1841-45 | 2,301,838 | 1,934,213 |
| 1846-50 | 2,872,967 | 1,703,173 |
| 1850 | 3,762,580 | 1,464,771 |
| 1851..... | 2,581,230 | 1,289,704 |

In 1831 Turkey took about 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions yards cotton manufactures, entered by the yard; and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions pounds cotton twist and yarn.

In 1850, 141 millions yards cotton manufactures, entered by the yard; and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions pounds cotton twist and ya .

IMPORTS OF HEMP AND FLAX INTO ENGLAND.

The following table derived from recent Parliamentary returns, gives the imports of flax and hemp into the United Kingdom during the ten years, from 1844 to 1853 inclusive:—

IMPORTS OF FLAX AND HEMP INTO ENGLAND.

| | Russia. | Prussia. | Holland. | Belgium. | Egypt. |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1844.....cwts. | 1,112,024 | 249,404 | 106,658 | 44,967 | 30,266 |
| 1845..... | 859,627 | 185,019 | 107,592 | 80,168 | 124,144 |
| 1846..... | 740,396 | 86,858 | 122,604 | 60,679 | 74,907 |
| 1847..... | 681,167 | 141,845 | 73,603 | 39,960 | 57,355 |
| 1848..... | 1,085,732 | 119,777 | 101,959 | 54,149 | 62,094 |
| 1849..... | 1,352,275 | 180,747 | 113,786 | 75,769 | 50,492 |
| 1850..... | 1,240,766 | 260,271 | 133,240 | 107,336 | 46,505 |
| 1851..... | 818,676 | 135,825 | 83,121 | 79,973 | 48,038 |
| 1852..... | 949,907 | 165,300 | 105,465 | 106,972 | 53,063 |
| 1853..... | 1,294,817 | 229,407 | 123,691 | 99,558 | 85,105 |
| Average..... | 1,013,538 | 176,745 | 107,371 | 75,053 | 63,196 |

IMPORTS OF HEMP—FROM 1844 TO 1853 INCLUSIVE.

| | Russia. | India. | Austria. | Philippine Islands. | United States. |
|----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1844.....cwts. | 649,673 | 211,392 | 15,431 | 14,122 | 7,592 |
| 1845..... | 603,286 | 273,964 | 15,517 | 3,856 | 31,070 |
| 1846..... | 620,656 | 190,669 | 19,635 | 13,606 | 30,894 |
| 1847..... | 542,857 | 185,788 | 24,337 | 17,532 | 26,176 |
| 1848..... | 536,400 | 258,238 | 6,475 | 33,564 | 5,418 |
| 1849..... | 636,938 | 360,163 | 20,753 | 35,611 | 4 |
| 1850..... | 600,519 | 399,345 | 14,571 | 15,637 | 7,623 |
| 1851..... | 664,572 | 590,623 | 9,009 | 22,335 | 1,309 |
| 1852..... | 537,129 | 465,550 | 20,905 | 25,207 | 63 |
| 1853..... | 806,354 | 320,672 | 20,286 | 19,550 | 5,966 |
| Average..... | 609,838 | 325,640 | 17,696 | 20,152 | 11,651 |

FLAX AND LINEN TRADE OF HOLLAND.

According to a late linen trade circular, next to Belgium, Holland is of the greatest importance to us, among continental States, as respects our supply to the finer qualities of flax. The cultivation of the plant spread from Flanders into Holland, and fixed itself in all the provinces of that kingdom. The most important flax-growing districts are now South Holland, Friesland, Zeeland, North Brabant, Guelderland, Utrecht, Oberyssel, and Drenthe. The cultivation is different from that in Belgium, in so far that the flax is steeped green, and that the fields are much more extensive. As much as 400 acres has been sown by one cultivator. The quality seldom approaches the finer Belgian sorts, but is equal to the medium and lower, and the fiber generally gives an excellent yield on the hackle, and is much esteemed for threads. By far the greater portion of Dutch flax is exported. It is estimated that not more than a twentieth part is consumed at home. The only manufacture of fine linens is at Bortel and Amelo. Sackings are made in the houses of correction and the poor-houses. The Dutch canvas is of excellent quality; but, in spite of all the efforts made by the Dutch Government, towards the end of the 17th century, when a great number of Flemings were induced to settle in Holland, their linen manufacture has not reached any great extension or excellence.

In a part of South Holland, West Brabant, and Guelderland, the best blue flax is grown. Zeeland, Brielle, and Dutch Flanders furnish white flax of less value. Friesland yields a yellowish fiber of a still lower quality. Almost the whole flax trade of Holland is centered at Rotterdam, from whence the article is exported.

Having obtained the trade statistics, published by the Department of Finance, a the Hague, we shall publish the exports and imports of four years (1849 to 1852) in the articles of flax, yarn, and linen fabrics, and in our present number we give the imports and exports of flax :—

IMPORTS OF FLAX INTO HOLLAND IN THE YEARS 1849 TO 1852, INCLUSIVE.

| | | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Scutched and tow... | From Zollverein..... tons | 58 | 349 | 222 | 145 |
| | Hanover..... | 34 | 28 | 28 | 24 |
| | Russia..... | 77 | 48 | 13 | 94 |
| | All other places..... | 27 | 22 | 85 | 22 |
| Hackled | Belgium..... | 3 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | G. Britain & Ireland .. | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | All other places..... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total..... | | 318 | 450 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 362 | 291 |

EXPORTS OF FLAX FROM HOLLAND IN THE YEARS 1849 TO 1852, INCLUSIVE.

| | | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Scutched and tow... | To Great Britain & Ireland. | 5,069 | 5,993 | 3,729 | 5,254 |
| | Belgium..... | 1,735 | 2,283 | 2,985 | 5,044 |
| | Zollverein | 311 | 403 | 374 | 384 |
| | France..... | 27 | 27 | 317 | 358 |
| | United States..... | 106 | 78 | 100 | 149 |
| | All other places..... | 83 | 19 | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hackled..... | Belgium..... | 13 | 28 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | France..... | 2 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Great Britain & Ireland . | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | All other places..... | 10 | 32 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 |
| Total..... | | 7,359 | 8,864 | 7,543 | 11,209 |

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAILING DIRECTIONS TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, gives notice that the attention of the underwriters has recently been called to a most valuable "General Chart of the Coast from Gay Head to Cape Henlopen, from a survey under the direction of E. B. Hassler and A. D. Bache, Superintendents of the Survey of the Coasts of the United States," which was published in 1852. Mr. Walter, under date December 9th, 1854, says:—

"It is the judgment of the board that this chart should be in the possession of every shipmaster trading to and from the port of New York, and it is confidently believed that if its directions are carefully observed, and the lead and line properly used by competent hands, no vessel would be stranded on the shores of Long Island or New Jersey, unless driven by a hurricane.

"It is earnestly hoped that every navigator who regards, not merely the safety of property, but his own reputation and the interests of humanity, will avail himself of the means by which shipwreck and disaster on our coast may be avoided, except in those very rare cases in which human skill and vigilance are overruled by the elements.

"The board deem it proper to publish herewith, the following extracts from the sailing directions which accompany the chart above referred to."

GENERAL SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS FROM SEA.

The Gulf Stream, by its high temperature, gives the first warning of an approach to the coast. In latitude 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg., it is nearly 360 nautical miles from the

land, measuring on a parallel of latitude. After passing through it, the temperature begins to fall. There is also a fall of temperature on striking soundings, which shows the time to use the deep sea lead.

The color of the water changes with the depth. From 150 to 580 fathoms, it changes from dark blue to light blue, and from 50 to 30 fathoms and less, from a light blue to light green.

Seven curve lines are drawn on the map, showing the depths of 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 80, and 100 fathoms. Up to the 20 fathoms curve, they follow the general form of the shore; and between the 30 and 100 fathoms curve, the water suddenly deepens. The 20 fathoms curve is 31 miles from Cape May in an E. by S. direction, but less than 7 miles from Montauk Point. A depth of 20 fathoms off the East end of Long Island is therefore too near the land unless with a commanding wind, while 20 fathoms off Cape May is at a safe distance from the shore.

The latitude of a ship's place is usually better known than the longitude, but the latter is most important on approaching this coast, and can be determined approximately from the latitude in connection with the distance between the curves of depth.

To show the slope of the bottom and the sudden change in the depth on approaching soundings, sections of the bottom along five lines, which are drawn on the map, are added. The rise of the outer bank slope is so steep, that if uncertain of position, from want of observations, the careful use of the lead will preserve from danger.

BOTTOM.—In 100 fathoms, East of the entrance of Delaware Bay, the bottom is mostly dark grey sand, mixed with broken shells. To the North of this parallel, it is mostly green and blue mud, mixed with sand.

In less than one hundred fathoms, East of Delaware Bay, the bottom between 100 and 40 fathoms, is most frequently sand and broken shells—inside of 40 fathoms, grey or yellow sand, with black specks. North of this parallel the bottom is as often mud as sand, the mud being more frequent going north-east, until off Block Island, where the bottom, from 100 to 20 fathoms, is mostly green mud or ooze, known as the Block Island soundings. Green mud or ooze cannot be found within fifteen miles of Block Island, and seldom to the west of the meridian of Montauk Point, in less than 30 fathoms water.

Between 40 and 10 fathoms off the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, the character of the bottom changes so often between these depths, that constant reference must be made to the descriptions on the chart.

VESSELS BOUND TO NEW YORK.

COURSE.—From the eastward, striking soundings in more than 35 fathoms, green mud, steer direct for Sandy Hook, making Nevesink or the Light Boat. Striking soundings in less than 30 fathoms, green mud, steer to the northward of West, shoaling the water very gradually on that course. If beating against a westerly wind in the night or thick weather, do not stand into less than 18 fathoms on the northwardly tack till nearly up with Fire Island Inlet. The chart shows that after passing inside of 25 fathoms the soundings decrease very slowly, going west, and very rapidly going north, or on Long Island shore. This distinction should be carefully borne in mind.

NOTE.—If vessels from the east, bound to New York, fall in sight of Sankaty Light, they are too near to Davis's South Shoal, and will keep to the southward till they pass it.

From the southward and eastward, shape the course from the Nevesink Lights, observing the precautions with the lead given in the general directions.

From the Southward, bound to New York from the southward, nothing is gained by running into less than 15 fathoms water. To the north of Barnegat less than 15 fathoms is unsafe, 10 or 12 fathoms being found within a mile and a quarter of the beach. If in 15 fathoms in the night or thick weather, the lead should be kept in hand and the bottom examined. Gravelly bottom indicates too near an approach to land.

The run from New York Harbor from the Light Boat, when up with the Light Boat, if without pilot, steer N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and after shoaling the water to eight fathoms take up the range for the channel to be entered according to the directions on the chart of New York Bay and Harbor.

BOTTOM NEAR THE COAST.—From Sandy Hook towards the south, the bottom changes from fine sand to coarse grey sand. On approaching Barnegat it becomes gravelly; and off the mouth of that inlet, it is gravel pebbles, and in some places shells. The soundings also change from 10 to 7 fathoms at the same distance from

the shore. After passing Barnegat, the bottom changes from gravel to yellow and gray sand, with yellow specks, found off Old Inlet, Little Egg Harbor. Off Great Egg Harbor, the bottom, in from 8 to 10 fathoms, is fine gray sand; to the south of this yellow, and is again met and is carried up to Hereford Inlet. South of this Inlet and abreast of Cape May, the bottom is white or gray sand.

DANGERS.—On the Lee shore, to the westward of Fire Island Inlet, the shoal ground, forming the bars of the Inlet, extends from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the shore.

On the Jersey shore, there are shoals off Barnegat and the inlets to the south of it, extending from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore. They are to be avoided by using the lead.

KATTEGAT—LIGHT ON THE KOBBER GROUND.

Official information has been received at this office, that the Danish government has given notice that the temporary light ship stationed on the Kobber Ground, at the distance of 11 miles S. by E. from the easternmost part of the Læso Island, has been removed, and a three-masted vessel, carrying a fixed light on each mast, has been moored in her place. Each of the three masts is surmounted by a ball.

The new vessel is painted red, with a white cross on her side, marked "Kobber Grunden."

The light on her mainmast is 41 feet, and the two others 29 feet above the surface of the sea.

The position of the vessel is $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables lengths S. E. by S. from the South Beacon (Ny Vager) of the Kobber Ground, in four fathoms, and in $57^{\circ} 8' 30''$ north, and $11^{\circ} 20' 30''$ east.

The upper light is visible at the distance of 8 miles; but masters of vessels are reminded that the three lights will not be opened out clear of each other, unless seen above a point-and-a-half on either side of her fore and aft line.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts:—Baltic, No. 2,262; Kattegat, No. 2,114; also Danish Pilot, p. 115, and Kattegat Lighthouse List, No. 89.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, January 6, 1855.

BALTIC—KIEL FIORD—RED LIGHT AT DUSTERNBROOK.

Official information has been received at this office, that notice has been given by the Danish government, that in the course of the present month a red light will be established at Dusterbrook, in Kiel Fiord.

The light will be exhibited on a small iron tower at the bathing establishment in Dusterbrook, and will be visible on the starboard hand to ships approaching Kiel, at the distance of six miles.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts:—Baltic, No. 2,292; Kiel Bay 2,117; also the Danish Pilot, p. 342, and Kattegat Lighthouse List, No. 105 a.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, January 6, 1855.

BEACON ON LUSNAC SHOAL.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY, }
LONDON, January 8th, 1855. }

Her Majesty's government has been officially informed that on the middle of the Lusnac Shoal, which lies between the rock of that name and the Island of Badia, in the eastern entrance of the channel between the islands of Curzola and Sabioncello, a floating beacon has been placed in five feet water. It is of a four-sided pyramidal form, the upper part of which is painted red, and the lower part white; and, to avoid this shoal, vessels must keep twenty fathoms distant from the beacon.

Admiralty Charts affected by this notice will be:—No. 2,158, Mediterranean Sea; No. 1,440, Adriatic Sea; No. 204, Adriatic Sea, sheet 5; and No. 1,616, Curzola Channel.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

POTATOES.

The common or Irish potato, so extensively cultivated throughout most of the temperate countries of the civilized globe, contributing, as it does, to the necessities of a large portion of the human race, as well as to the nourishment and fattening of stock, is regarded as of little less importance in our national economy than wheat, rice, or maize. It has been found in an indigenous state in Chili, on the mountains near Valparaiso and Mendoza; also near Monte Video, Lima, Quito, as well as in Santa Fe de Bogota, and more recently in Mexico, on the banks of the Orizaba; but some of these, if cultivated, doubtless would prove to belong to other species than that of the common potato, of the numerous genus to which it belongs.

The history of this plant, in connection with that of the sweet potato, is involved in obscurity, as the accounts of their introduction into Europe are somewhat conflicting, and often they appear to be confounded with one another. The common kind was doubtless introduced into Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century, from the neighborhood of Quito, where, as well as in all Spanish countries, the tubers are known as *papas*. The first published account of it we find on record is in *La Cronica del Peru*, by Pedro de Ciega, printed at Seville in 1553, in which it is described and illustrated by an engraving. From Spain it appears to have found its way into Italy, where it assumed the same name as the truffle. It was received by Clusius, at Vienna, in 1598, in whose time it spread rapidly in the South of Europe, and even into Germany. To England it is said to have found its way by a different route, having been brought from Virginia by Raleigh's colonists, in 1586, which would seem improbable, as it was unknown in North America at that time, either wild or cultivated; and, besides, Gough, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, says it was first planted by Sir Walter Raleigh on his estate at Youghall, near Cork, and that it was cultivated in Ireland before its value was known in England. Gerard, in his *Herbal*, published in 1597, gives a figure of this plant, under the name of *Batata Virginiana*, to distinguish it from the sweet potato, *Batata Edulis*, and recommends the roots to be eaten as a "delicate dish," but not as common food. "The sweet potato," says Sir Joseph Banks, "was used in England as a delicacy long before the introduction of our potatoes; it was imported in considerable quantities from Spain and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigor." It is related that the common potato was accidentally introduced into England from Ireland at a period somewhat earlier than that noticed by Gerard, in consequence of the wrecking of a vessel on the coast of Lancashire, which had a quantity on board. In 1663, the Royal Society of England took measures for encouraging the cultivation of this vegetable, with the view of preventing famine. Notwithstanding its utility as a food became better known, no high character was attached to it; and the writers on gardening, towards the end of the seventeenth century, a hundred years or more after its introduction, treated it rather indifferently. "They are much used in Ireland and America as bread," says one author, "and may be propagated with advantage to poor people." The famous nurserymen, London and Wise, did not consider it worthy of notice in their *Complete Gardener*, published in 1719. But its use gradually spread as its excellencies became better understood. It was near the middle of the last century before it was generally known either in Britain or North America, since which it has been most extensively cultivated.

The period of the introduction of the common potato into the British North Amer-

ican Colonies is not precisely known. It is mentioned among the products of Carolina and Virginia in 1749, and among those growing in New York and New England the same year. They were much cultivated in the latter in 1750, where they produced well and were of good use. The varieties at that time were the "rough-coats," "red-coats," and the "flat-whites." The red-coats were considered the best. In 1770, are mentioned the "reddish," the "blueish," the "white," and the "French" potatoes" the latter of which were flattened in their shape, and of a good flavor.

The famous "Mercer" or "Meshanock" potato of the present day originated on Meshanock Creek, by Joseph Gilkey, of Mercer County, Pa., in about the year 1812.

The sweet potato (*Batatas Edulis*) is indigenous to the East Indies and inter-tropical America, and was the "potato" of the old English writers in the early part of the fourteenth century. It was, doubtless, introduced into Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, soon after their settlements by Europeans, being mentioned as one of the cultivated products of those colonies as early as the year 1648.

Among numerous other products ordered to be imported by the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," in 1629, was the potato. Sweet or Spanish potatoes were introduced into New England in 1764, and proved to be more prolific than the common sort, and were brought into general use.

The amount of potatoes exported from South Carolina in 1747-48 was 700 bushels; from Philadelphia in 1796, 9,004 bushels.

The quantity and valuation of potatoes exported from the United States within the last thirty-three years are indicated in the following table:—

| Years. | Bushels. | Value. | Years. | Bushels. | Value. |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1820-21 | 90,889 | \$30,500 | 1837-38 | 118,627 | \$56,898 |
| 1821-22 | 129,814 | 45,758 | 1838-39 | 96,569 | 57,536 |
| 1822-23 | 104,187 | 37,241 | 1839-40 | 123,549 | 54,524 |
| 1823-24 | 131,194 | 44,042 | 1840-41 | 136,095 | 64,402 |
| 1824-25 | 106,954 | 37,588 | 1841-42 | 194,946 | 85,844 |
| 1825-26 | 87,734 | 41,583 | 1842-43 | 144,991 | 47,757 |
| 1826-27 | 95,748 | 39,174 | 1843-44 | 182,238 | 74,108 |
| 1827-28 | 94,898 | 35,371 | 1844-45 | 274,216 | 122,926 |
| 1828-29 | 77,226 | 30,079 | 1845-46 | 125,150 | 69,934 |
| 1829-30 | 105,620 | 39,057 | 1846-47 | 164,365 | 109,062 |
| 1830-31 | 112,875 | 41,147 | 1847-48 | 133,170 | 86,277 |
| 1831-32 | 106,517 | 42,077 | 1848-49 | 109,665 | 83,313 |
| 1832-33 | 136,127 | 52,052 | 1849-50 | 155,595 | 99,333 |
| 1833-34 | 97,427 | 38,567 | 1850-51 | 106,342 | 79,314 |
| 1834-35 | 83,823 | 41,543 | 1851-52 | 148,916 | 115,121 |
| 1835-36 | 91,581 | 43,630 | 1852-53 | 225,905 | 152,562 |
| 1836-37 | 100,703 | 53,630 | | | |

According to the census of 1840, the amount of potatoes of all sorts raised in the United States was 108,298,060 bushels; of 1850, 104,056,044 bushels, of which 38,268,148 bushels were sweet; showing a decrease of 4,232,016 bushels. This deficiency in the crop of 1849, as compared with that of 1839, is attributed to the discouragement caused by the "potato disease" which has prevailed in most parts of the globe for the last ten or twelve years. The amount of potatoes of all sorts cultivated in the Union in 1853 may be estimated at 106,000,000 bushels; which, at 40 cents would be worth \$42,400,000.

THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

Wheat and flour, until within a comparatively short period, were almost solely objects of importation from the Northern and Southern States of the Union, and from Chili. California, it would seem, is destined to become a great agricultural as well as gold mining State.

In illustration of this we extract from the carefully prepared annual review of the commercial editor of the *Times and Transcript*, (San Francisco), the following statement:—

Much uncertainty has existed, and still exists, on this subject, (the production of wheat.) About the close of seed time, various statements relating to the extent of the crop sown, gained publicity. These differed very widely, but there is reason to believe that nearly all were excessive—that they greatly overrated the number of acres placed under cultivation. During the month of April, a gentleman who enjoyed unusual opportunities for observation, and in whose reliability we place implicit confidence, we allude to Dr. John B. Trask, visited the principal wheat growing sections, and took pains to ascertain the extent of the plant. By correspondence he also obtained like information from a few localities not visited by him in person. His opinion then was, that the number of acres sown scarcely exceeded sixty thousand, which, it may be remarked, fell far short of all previous estimates. Since the close of harvest, the same gentleman has prosecuted his inquiries, both as to the number of acres under cultivation and the yield per acre. In some sections he found that his first figures had been too high, and in others that they were slightly too low, but that the total was very nearly the same. We subjoin the last estimates referred to, remarking that where the rate of product per acre is placed below 30 bushels, it is in consideration of the failure of crop on a portion of the whole number of acres sown. Thus, in Yolo, Shasta Valley, and Trinity, the average rate per acre is reduced.

| Districts. | Averaging per acre, bush. | Total bushels. | Districts. | Averaging per acre, bush. | Total bushels. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----|-----------|
| Alameda..... | 4,000 | 30 | 120,000 | Santa Clara..... | 17,000 | 30 | 510,000 |
| Butte..... | 1,500 | 30 | 45,000 | Santa Cruz..... | 3,000 | 30 | 90,000 |
| Contra Costa..... | 1,800 | 30 | 54,000 | Sacramento..... | 2,000 | 30 | 60,000 |
| El Dorado..... | .... | 30 | 4,000 | Shasta Valley.... | 1,400 | 15 | 21,000 |
| Humboldt..... | 800 | 30 | 24,000 | Solano..... | 1,000 | 30 | 30,000 |
| Los Angeles, saved | 200 | 30 | 6,000 | Sonoma..... | 1,500 | 30 | 45,000 |
| Monterey..... | 500 | 30 | 15,000 | Stanislaus..... | 1,000 | 30 | 30,000 |
| Marin..... | 700 | 30 | 21,000 | Sutter..... | 1,100 | 30 | 33,000 |
| Napa..... | 2,500 | 30 | 75,000 | Trinity..... | 360 | 25 | 9,000 |
| Nevada..... | .... | 30 | 2,000 | Tulare..... | 5,000 | 30 | 150,000 |
| Placer..... | .... | 30 | 3,000 | Yolo..... | 7,000 | 22½ | 157,500 |
| San Joaquin..... | 4,000 | 30 | 120,000 | Yuba..... | 3,000 | 30 | 90,000 |
| San Bernardino... | 6,000 | 30 | 180,000 | | | | |
| San Francisco..... | 1,500 | 30 | 45,000 | Total..... | 66,860 | | 1,939,500 |

The foregoing figures we submit as approximates, but deem them sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

Now, if we deduct for seed, say 139,500 bushels, we shall have of the crop of the present year, since harvest, for milling purposes, 1,800,000 bushels, or an equivalent to 360,000 barrels of flour.

The stock of wheat and flour in the country on the 1st of January last, was estimated at 279,000 barrels. We have then—

| | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| Stock, January 1st, 1854..... | bbls. | 279,000 |
| Flour imported during 1854..... | | 223,526 |
| Wheat imported during 1854, equal to..... | | 9,882 |
| Wheat, domestic crop, 1854, equal to..... | | 360,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 872,408 |
| Deduct exports of flour and wheat during 1854..... | bbls. | 32,644 |
| Deduct consumption, at the rate of 40,000 bbls per month... | | 480,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 512,644 |
| Balance of flour and wheat, equal to..... | | <hr/> |
| | | 359,764 |

Of this balance, it would be difficult to ascertain the proportion borne by the wheat to the flour. It is the opinion of many that the quantity of milling wheat now in the country does not exceed an equivalent to 100,000 barrels of flour; but this would leave a stock of flour in this city and throughout the State, of 259,764 barrels, which

is probably too large. In this city the supply of flour may be estimated in round numbers at 120,000 barrels, divided as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Gallego and Haxall..... | bbls. | 30,000 |
| Chili | | 45,000 |
| Suffolk, Hecker's, and outside..... | | 11,000 |
| Domestic ground | | 34,000 |
| Total..... | | 120,000 |

RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA IN CATTLE.

A leading feature of the resources of California in former times, was its herds of cattle, but soon after the commencement of the settlement of the country by the Anglo-American race, these herds began rapidly to diminish, till in 1850 a shrewd writer conjectured that, without the annual importation of 100,000 head, the supply for beef purposes must in a few years run short. During the succeeding two years the prophecy of the writer seemed about to be realized, and prices ruled enormously high. The introduction of large numbers of sheep, however, and the raising of swine, poultry, &c., together with accessions of American cattle across the plains, arrested the rapid diminution, till at present the stock is thought to be largely on the increase. To Dr. John B. Trask, State Geologist, who has taken much pains to arrive at correct conclusions in the premises, the *Placer Times* is indebted for the figures on which the following estimate is based. The respective grazing counties are enumerated as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Alameda | 10,000 | Monterey | 38,900 | San Luis Obispo . | 13,900 |
| Butte | 12,000 | Plumas | 1,900 | Santa Barbara.... | 40,050 |
| Colusa | 6,000 | Sbasta | 3,000 | Sutter..... | 11,585 |
| Contra Costa | 4,000 | San Bernardino .. | 27,000 | Yolo | 11,645 |
| Los Angeles..... | 104,800 | San Diego..... | 8,100 | Yuba | 3,327 |
| Total cattle.... | | | | | 286,307 |

The foregoing includes branded stock only, and excludes the natural increase of the year, and immigrant cattle. The natural increase, over and above sales, has been about 31,000, so that the available stock, independent of supplies from across the plains, may be set down at 317,307 head.

The number of immigrant cattle which have passed the mountains and reached the western slope, may be set down at 60,000, to which add home stock of 1854, 317,307, and we have a total of beef cattle for 1855 of 377,707.

CANADIAN HEMP.

The following extract from the article "Canada," in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, possesses great interest at the present moment, and we therefore beg to direct particular attention to it:—

"It may, perhaps, not be generally known that hemp grows spontaneously in Canada, particularly in all the lower or eastern districts of the country. And it is stated upon respectable authority, that, under good cultivation, the quality is equal to Russian hemp. The soil and climate of Canada are believed to be eminently adapted to the growth both of hemp and flax. Very many years ago, the culture of hemp in Canada was commenced, with all the earnestness and vigor which a well grounded confidence in the capabilities of the country for such production warranted; but, owing solely, it is believed, to the want of efficient modes of converting the raw produce into a prepared state, and thus securing an immediately profitable market, the culture of hemp in Canada, upon any extensive scale, was then abandoned. As memorials of the comparative success of the cultivation of hemp in Canada at that period, there at least were, not many years ago, and there may be still, farmers in Lower Canada holding medals from the British Society of Arts and Sciences for samples of hemp produced

upon their farms. The elaborate work of the late Colonel Bonchette on British America, affords a good deal of information in regard to the capabilities of Canada for the growth of hemp, and explains the causes of the comparative failure of these efforts, made many years ago, to introduce the cultivation of this important staple upon an extensive scale into Canada. Colonel Bonchette was surveyor-general of Lower Canada, and a corresponding member of the Society of Arts in London, and he was therefore enabled, both from his official position and general acquirements, to furnish facts and opinions, of unquestionable value, bearing upon the subject in question. According to calculations of Colonel Bonchette, the cost of one ton of merchantable hemp, landed in England, would not be quite £21 sterling. The mean price of Russian hemp in the English market at that time, was £40 15s. sterling. It is at least highly probable, from what has been stated, that an important national staple of our manufactures may be procured to any extent, of equal value, and quite as cheaply, if not more so, in one of our own colonies, as the same article for which we are now dependent for our supply upon an inimical foreign power, which may, to the utmost of its resources, as has been now proved, place our interests in jeopardy to an inconvenient extent, for some time, commercially as well as politically. The American navy use at present large quantities of native-grown hemp. The quantity of hemp and flax produced in Canada, taken together, as officially returned, amounted in 1852 to 1,917,666 pounds. The value placed upon this by the government board of registration and statistics in Canada, is 3d. currency on £28 currency per ton, which, reduced to sterling, is £23 3s. The total value of the hemp and flax grown in Canada in 1852, was, therefore, according to this official valuation, £23,971 provincial currency; and very nearly the whole was the growth of Lower Canada."

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND STEAMBOAT STATISTICS.

NOTES IN REGARD TO SAFETY ON STEAMERS AT SEA.

The following notes are appended to a letter from Commodore PERRY. They are of great importance, and entitled to the highest consideration:—

There should be in each vessel carrying passengers two printed station bills—one for occasions of fire, and the other to be put in operation in case of disasters, when it may become necessary to take to the boats.

These should be printed in blank, and contain as many numbers as there would probably be souls on board, say from 1 to 400, to be filled up anew at the commencement of each passage.

First. The officers and crews should have their stations assigned to them, which should only be changed by changes in the crew, growing out of discharges, new enlistments, &c. The remaining numbers should be filled, as far as practicable, by inserting the names of passengers.

To each number, or series of numbers, certain specific duties are to be assigned; and to make those duties falling upon passengers more appropriate to their habits and calling, they should themselves be allowed to select their own numbers, to be arranged on the first day of the passage, and it should be the duty of each person immediately to make himself acquainted with the duties and responsibilities he has thus assumed.

The nautical portion of the crew of the Baltic consists exclusively of purser and surgeon, of one captain, six mates, four quartermasters, twenty seamen, and two boys. The remainder of her complement is made up of those composing the departments of the engineer and steward.

She ought not to carry less than ten large boats, six of which at the davits. Hence, it is plain that to man all these boats the services of men from these two departments, as also the most active of the passengers, would be required. Thus, the latter would be employed in aiding to save themselves, and the women and children; and hence the expediency of a previous understanding of their respective stations.

Supposing that this ship should have ten boats. These would safely carry 300 persons, with ten days' provision of bread and water, oars, mast, sails, &c. On some of the passages of the Baltic she has had on board as many as 385 persons; it is evident, therefore, that so large a number could not be accommodated in the boats, but those excluded might find room and equal safety on the proposed rafts.

Now let us speak of the requisite equipment of the boats, and in what manner they are to be provisioned.

Each boat should be numbered, and provided with the following articles:—

Rudders, oars, boat-hooks, double painters, (one long,) mast, yard and sail, two buckets, two lanterns with a supply of candles and matches, one compass, a quadrant, and a brief epitome containing the simplest rules and tables for obtaining the latitude by altitudes of the sun and north star; a small canvas bag, containing hatchet, hammer, and nails, a yard of canvas, ten fathoms of ratlin stuff, palm and needles, some twine and spun yarn, two pliable tarpaulins, as also a piece of white muslin for a signal.

It would probably be better that no other food than bread and water be put in the boats. All the bread, and at least half the water, to be contained in air and water tight tin cases; those for water holding each a pint, and for bread one pound—the biscuit to be made of a size to suit the diameter of the cases. These cases, together with the quadrant, compass, lantern and candles, and canvas bag with its contents, might be conveniently kept, at all times, at sea, in the air-boxes at the after or both ends of the boat—these boxes being fitted with a water-tight screw-plate at the top, about eight inches in diameter, and made in a similar manner to the magazine tanks used in the navy. The remainder of the water might be carried in eight-gallon kegs or breakers—the most convenient size for stowing under the thwarts.

For each person there should be provided five pounds of biscuit in tin cases, and two gallons of water. These quantities, if properly husbanded and regularly served, would sustain life, without any very extraordinary suffering, for ten days or more.

The arrangements for those resorting to the rafts should be made in similar manner.

Cost of providing the above-mentioned supplies for ten boats and three hundred persons:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| 40 breakers, at \$1 50 each..... | \$60 00 |
| 10 compasses, at \$3 00 each..... | 30 00 |
| 10 quadrants, at \$4 00 each..... | 40 00 |
| 10 epitomes, at..... | 1 00 |
| 1,500 pounds biscuits, at 6 cents, and cases..... | 95 00 |
| Water cases, and other small articles..... | 60 00 |
| Total cost..... | \$286 00 |

HOW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.

A practice obtains upon some of the English railroads, which might well be imitated here. When the passenger buys his ticket, he can also buy a card *insuring* him against accident. Between London and Liverpool *threepence* insures his life for £1,500; *twopence* for £1,000; and a *penny* for £500; and for proportionate damages in case of injury. The insurance is effected by the company under act of Parliament; and its effect is to render them more careful in running the road, by *increasing the expensiveness* of an accident. There is no reason, indeed, why every railroad company should not be compelled to insure the life of every passenger, and to be responsible in heavy damages for whatever injury may be sustained. Carriers of all sorts are held thus responsible for the safety of goods committed to their care; why should the lives and limbs entrusted to their charge be deemed deserving of less protection?

But this would be only an indirect means of inducing greater care in the management of railroads—and indirect agencies are no longer sufficient. The law must prescribe certain regulations in regard to their conduct—and every violation of them should be severely punished. No road between important points should be permitted to convey passengers *without a double track*; and upon every single track road, the most definite and precise provisions should be exacted to prevent collisions. The time-table should be specific, and a violation of its directions should be made, in every case, a criminal offense. Until public sentiment compels our legislators thus to provide for the public safety, we shall be compelled day after day to chronicle these wholesale slaughters upon our railroad lines.

TUNNEL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Since the opening of the long tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the Alleghany Mountains, some notes of its dimensions, cost, etc., gathered from the report of the chief engineer, may be interesting.

The principal dimensions of the tunnel are as follows: length, 3,612 feet, width, 24 feet, height, 22 feet above grade, or 21½ feet above the rails; distance below the summit of the mountain 202.7 feet, depth of Eastern shaft 149.8 feet, of middle shaft 195.7 feet, of western shaft 184.4 feet; sections of first shafts 6 by 10 feet, of new shaft 8 by 13 feet; depth of new shaft 194.1 feet.

Much of the material excavated is fire clay, which, when exposed to the air and moisture, swells, cracks, and falls in large masses. Nearly the whole work will require arching. Owing to the character of the material a larger quantity required removal than if it had been of a solid and permanent kind. In the middle shaft from 120 to 175 gallons of water per minute were pumped and discharged at the top of the shaft; and as the small size of the shafts first constructed did not afford facilities for the removal of material as fast as it was excavated a new shaft was sunk, and a large and powerful engine substituted for the small one at the west shaft.

The excavation of the tunnel was finished on the 21st of January, 1854, having been nearly two years in progress. During the year ending in March, 1853, the average quantity of material removed per month was 2,768 cubic yards; but since that time by increased exertion the average monthly quantity has been 4,555 cubic yards. There are about 18 cubic yards in each lineal foot of the tunnel, so that previous to March, 1853, the daily progress was less than six feet on all faces, and since that time less than ten feet. The entire number of working faces afforded by all the shafts and at the end is ten. The entire cost of the tunnel will be about \$450,000, or \$125 per lineal foot, or nearly \$7 per yard.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

This road extends from Sandusky to Dayton, a distance of 153 miles. The cost of the road, according to the annual report just published, is \$4,424,681. The debt of the company is \$2,120,000. The earnings of the road for the year ending February 1, 1854, were:—

| | Passengers. | Freight. | Mails and incidentals. | Total. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| February | \$10,901 61 | \$14,053 77 | \$2,390 | \$27,345 38 |
| March..... | 17,523 97 | 18,642 46 | 2,435 | 38,601 43 |
| April..... | 17,306 66 | 22,248 60 | 2,420 | 41,955 26 |
| May..... | 17,599 63 | 43,566 41 | 7,940 | 69,106 04 |
| June..... | 20,996 11 | 33,422 63 | 1,790 | 56,208 74 |
| July..... | 22,105 08 | 31,712 78 | 2,790 | 56,607 86 |
| August..... | 26,113 41 | 44,393 92 | 2,805 | 73,312 33 |
| September..... | 32,589 92 | 60,042 58 | 2,790 | 95,422 50 |
| October..... | 28,787 25 | 53,471 69 | 2,790 | 85,048 94 |
| November..... | 21,660 92 | 41,878 27 | 2,790 | 66,329 19 |
| December..... | 19,491 63 | 19,128 18 | 2,790 | 41,404 81 |
| January..... | 17,105 00 | 15,863 35 | 2,290 | 35,258 35 |
| Total..... | \$251,181 19 | \$398,399 64 | \$36,020 | \$686,600 83 |

The net earnings were \$209,197, after the payment of interest and taxes, or about 9 per cent. The following table gives the gross income since the road was opened:—

| Years. | Income. | Years. | Income. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1848..... | \$269,621 83 | 1851..... | \$393,571 75 |
| 1849..... | 343,734 85 | 1852..... | 508,751 71 |
| 1850..... | 434,961 92 | 1853..... | 681,074 24 |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

Few persons fully appreciate the quantity of land that is contained in the grant in aid of the Illinois Railroad. The quantity is 2,600,000 acres. How much is two million six hundred thousand acres? Neither more nor less than the dimensions of the whole State of Connecticut! as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Official return of Connecticut.....acres | 2,733,879 |
| Lands patented Illinois Central Railroad..... | 2,572,060 |

A person or company that should own the whole State of Connecticut in fee, free of debt, with all its rocks, rivers, swamps, bays, hills, dales, and valleys, would be possessed of a good farm, notwithstanding that a very large proportion of it would be unremunerative, being unsusceptible of cultivation, and ineligible for occupation. The State of Connecticut contains 369,000 inhabitants, 60,378 dwellings, 547 miles of railroad, and a taxable valuation of \$300,000,000.

This is what has grown up upon a *patch* of land equal to the quantity owned by the Illinois Railroad, but far beneath it in value. The land owned by the road is all selected for its fertile qualities and eligible location. There is none of it waste or unprofitable. There is no portion of it remote from railroad conveyance to the best markets North and South. It is all accessible to the most abundant supplies of bituminous coal—the whose quantity of coal in the whole Union is 133,000 miles, one-third of which is in Illinois. The supply of timber by railroad from the North is limitless. Here are all the elements for the support of an immense population.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

These companies have declared a four per cent dividend in cash on their construction stock, a five per cent in stock upon the common stocks, both payable January 10th. Below we give the comparative earnings of these roads for two years:—

| | 1853. | | | 1854. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Passengers and mail. | Freight and miscellan'us. | Total. | Passengers and mail. | Freight and miscellan'us. | Total. |
| January | \$34,040 | \$16,159 | \$50,200 | \$58,254 | \$30,070 | \$88,325 |
| February..... | 42,752 | 16,137 | 58,890 | 65,006 | 28,790 | 93,797 |
| March..... | 66,975 | 20,168 | 87,144 | 107,779 | 41,807 | 149,586 |
| April..... | 77,815 | 34,079 | 111,894 | 125,347 | 44,486 | 169,833 |
| May..... | 86,547 | 61,777 | 148,325 | 153,107 | 74,312 | 227,420 |
| June..... | 96,560 | 52,385 | 148,946 | 150,151 | 64,096 | 214,248 |
| July..... | 79,730 | 35,552 | 115,282 | 97,369 | 47,123 | 144,492 |
| August..... | 95,173 | 60,225 | 155,398 | 104,160 | 63,704 | 167,865 |
| September... | 126,874 | 70,646 | 197,520 | 158,662 | 65,287 | 223,950 |
| October..... | 144,836 | 78,739 | 223,575 | 225,124 | 65,130 | 290,254 |
| November.... | 111,710 | 53,914 | 165,625 | 168,472 | 62,978 | 231,450 |
| December.... | 82,048 | 28,327 | 110,376 | (Estimated.) | ..... | 150,000 |
| Total..... | 1,045,067 | 528,113 | 1,573,181 | 1,413,435 | 587,788 | 2,151,234 |
| Increase in 1854 over 1853..... | | | | | | 87 per cent. |

THE LARGEST STEAMBOAT IN THE WORLD.

A new steamboat named the *Metropolis*, has been launched from the ship-yard of S. Sneden, Greenpoint, near this city. She is three hundred and fifty feet in length, forty-five feet beam, and fifteen feet depth of hold. Her floor timbers are of white oak twenty inches thick; she has deep, double frames, sided eight inches—making her frames sixteen by twenty inches, and four inches apart. Besides being heavily timbered, she is diagonally braced from keelson up to top of timbers with iron braces

five inches wide, three-quarters of an inch thick, and thirty feet long, crossing each other transversely about three feet apart. These braces are secured to the frames with iron bolts riveted to the timbers, and also riveted where they cross between the timbers. She has seven kelsons made of white-oak timber, fourteen inches wide and three-and-a-half feet high. The bed timbers of her engine are of white-oak four or five feet wide, and six feet high. Over fifty tons of the best Ulster iron are used in her bracing.

This steamer is intended for the Fall River route, and will run in connection with the *Bay State* and *Empire State*. Her engine, which is to be put in by the Novelty Iron Works, is of nearly double the power of any steam-engine now in use. The cylinder is one hundred and five inches diameter by twelve feet stroke.

JOURNAL OF MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

THE IRON RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

It would be singular indeed, after all which has been said of the miserable condition in which the most unparalleled emigration from Ireland has left that country, if the very depopulation of the island should, by turning the attention of capitalists to its truest and most permanent resources, cause it to take a prominent position among the commercial and manufacturing countries of the world. And yet such a result is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. From an interesting article which recently appeared in an English scientific periodical, we learn that Ireland combines within itself all the necessary attributes for the successful manufacture of a better quality of iron than that of England. All of the three different kinds of iron ore which are actually employed as sources of metal, exist in inexhaustible quantities among the hills, valleys and bogs of the Emerald Isle.

After the ore itself, the first requisite to the manufacture of iron is an abundance of fuel, and the 2,880,000 acres of peat bogs in Ireland are a magazine of wealth, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. By aid of the new invention for solidifying peat, a fuel is produced which is much better for smelting metal than the pit coal of England. It will produce iron of a finer and purer character. Even in England, common cut turf is often mixed in the coal when iron of a superior quality is to be made. The great superiority of the Swedish and Russian iron to that of the English, is caused by the circumstance that wood, or "vegetable fuel" is used in its manufacture, instead of "mineral fuel."

One English writer advances the following facts in proof of the value of vegetable fuel; and if not affording conclusive argument of its superiority, they will at least convey an idea of the results to which its superiority is supposed to conduce:—

"In Ireland, and also in the Highlands of Scotland, where peat is the only available fuel amongst the peasantry, it is a rare occurrence to meet with a cracked 'pratiet-pot' in the former, or a leaky 'porridge pot,' in the latter country; and although these sole cooking utensils are in daily use, they are frequently handed down from generation to generation, not only unimpaired but improved, instead of, as happens where coal is used, the worse for wear. With the vegetable peat the metal appears to soften and refine, while with the mineral peat it becomes brittle, and deteriorates. Another point I would remark is, the purity of the steel in many of the old swords which were manufactured in Scotland centuries ago, with peat charred in a very primitive and rude manner, the remains of which cooking apparatus are still to be found in some portions of the west Highlands; but charcoal so produced is of too loose a nature to admit of its profitable transit."

Ireland possesses still another important advantage, in the abundance of water power throughout the country. This would obviate the necessity of having steam-engines for the purpose of producing the blast in the smelting furnace. A large proportion of the water power, too, is unfailing, which is a matter of the greatest consequence, as instances have been known where the whole contents of a furnace have become a solid mass, from having been cooled by the accidental stoppage of the blast for a few hours. In the iron districts of South Wales and Staffordshire, steam, generated at great cost, is the chief resource of the manufacturer. Ireland, possesses, in lieu of this expensive article, an available water power the year round, equal to the force of more than three million horses.

THE PERILS OF MINING IN ENGLAND.

A petition has been addressed to the House of Commons from the "pitmen," or miners, working in the collieries of Durham and Northumberland. Upwards of 3,000 of these poor people subscribed their names or their marks to its contents. The leading allegation of the memorial is sufficient to establish its character. "About one thousand persons," it is said, "are killed annually in the mines of this country." "What," says the *London Times*, "would be said or thought if, once in every twelve-month, an entire regiment, with all its officers, such as we now see it marching out for embarkation, were to be totally destroyed by some frightful catastrophe? Or what conclusions should we have formed if, while we were admiring the splendid exhibition at Chobham last summer, we had been assured on statistical proof that every man of the 10,000—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, guards, rifles, and Highlanders—would come to a violent death in his own country by the year 1863? Yet this is actually the rate at which we kill our miners—10,000 in ten years. A good deal used to be said, and with great reason, about the terrible mortality in our squadrons on the African station. Now, the total mean force of men employed on that duty for a period of twenty-one years was 20,604, and the total amount of deaths in that number, during that period from all causes, disease and accidents included, was 1,338; so that one year and a half destroys more lives in our coal mines than were destroyed in twenty-one years by the climate of Africa and the casualties of sea service. Nor is this all; for, as the petitioners declare, they are suffering also such continuous and perpetual injury from the standing condition of the mines that many of them are brought prematurely to their graves."

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURE OF FRANCE.

France is the largest producer of beet sugar in the world. A favorable soil and climate, and a rural and industrious population, contribute to the successful prosecution of the beet sugar manufacture. This manufacture originated during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. His continental system raised colonial produce to an almost fabulous price. The high rate of sugars induced many to look around for the means of producing sugar at home, and an impetus was given to the search, by the offer of a magnificent premium by the emperor to the successful discoverer of a permanent home source of supply. Of all the plants tried, the beet proved the most promising, but 40 years elapsed before the manufacturer of beet sugar was enabled to cope successfully with colonial sugars. From France the culture spread through Belgium, Germany and far into the interior of Russia, and now there is produced of this kind of sugar on the continent of Europe three hundred and sixty millions of pounds, nearly one half of which is manufactured in France, in three hundred and thirty-four manufactories. In the vicinity of Lille the average yield of the sugar beet is sixteen tons to the acre, and at Valenciennes nineteen tons. In some localities twenty-five tons are produced.

SALT MINES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA.

We are indebted to our correspondent, that intelligent and indefatigable gatherer of facts connected with almost every material, commercial, and industrial interest in the United States, for the subjoined account of the great salt mines in the mountains of Virginia:—

The State of Virginia is moving in the great work of internal improvement, and is making a railroad that will reach the great salt mines of its mountains, and in a few years that salt will be distributed over the whole of the Eastern States—its superior quality will insure for it a ready sale everywhere; for it is better worth one dollar per bushel for table use than any other salt that ever came to our market is worth twenty-five cents. It is a pure *chloride of sodium*, and will remain as dry as flour in any latitude from the equator to the pole.

This great salt mine is in a trough between two mountains, at an elevation of 1,882 feet above the level of the sea, and near the waters of the north fork of Holston River, a tributary of the River Tennessee, and near the rivers of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, where these border on a southwestern point of the State of Virginia.

The fossil salt lies about 220 feet below the surface of the ground, and is incased in a vast deposit of gypsum.

About ten years since, two boxes of geological specimens were sent to me from these mines and from the surrounding country. In repacking these into other boxes, some pieces of the fossil were put in a box with specimens of iron ore from the great iron ore beds of Northern New York, and remained in that connection until the present year. On being opened, the specimens were all in good order, the salt not having in the least corroded the iron, or produced any rust.

I have no doubt that this deposit of salt resulted from volcanic action. New River, the head of one of the tributaries of the great Kanawha River, is near this salt mine, and is undoubtedly the source of the saline supplies of the deep wells of Kanawha; but in its course thither it undergoes a change, and when raised from the deep wells is found there to contain *bromine* in great abundance.

The Kanawha salines are among the wonders of the world; the salt water comes to the surface from a depth of 2,000 feet, and is as cold as a northern blast in winter—thus exploding the theory that the heat increases in the earth *everywhere* as progress is made downward.

The gas which is issued from these deep wells is in abundance sufficient to illuminate the entire Northern Hemisphere, and rises with a force that is sufficient to throw a cannon ball a considerable distance.

In the excavations made in the neighborhood of the salt mines of Virginia, the bones of the behemoth are found of a size indicating as large as the hull of a ship of the line.

I have no doubt the table salt of our market will, in three years, be supplied by the Virginia salt mines, and even now our grocers cannot do better than to send to the salt mines of Virginia for pure table salt for the supply of their customers who want a good article.

E. MERIAM.

THE SPERMACEI WORKS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

A reliable correspondent of the Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal* has collected and embodied some historical notices of the manufacture of spermaceti oil and candles, which it may be well to place on record in the pages of the *Merchants' Magazine*,

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as a slight contribution to the early commercial and industrial history of the country:—

During the middle of the last century, and up to the time when the leading men of Rhode Island were driven from their homes and business by the near approach of a common enemy, Newport was famous for the extent and excellence of its spermaceti works. And when we reflect that those who settled in the southern portion of this island followed, in open boats, the lead of a few hardy fishermen of Nantucket, in the pursuit and capture of whales seen on the coast, and that the first vessel fitted to push the whaling business as far as the Falkland Islands was owned by a Newport merchant—Aaron Lopez—we may reasonably expect to find that a large amount of capital was invested in a traffic that promised quick and ample returns.

The manufacture of spermaceti oil and candles, introduced from Portugal by Jacob Rod Rivera, contributed greatly to the prosperity of this town. No less than seventeen manufactories were in operation at the same time, and up to the Revolution, Newport enjoyed almost a monopoly of the trade. The number of vessels employed in the whale fishery at that date is unfortunately lost to the present generation; but we can form some estimate of the extent of this branch of Commerce from the fact that seventeen whalers returned to Newport during the months of June and July, 1774, evidently called home in anticipation of war.

The leading houses in America engaged in the manufacture of sperm oil and candles, between 1760 and 1770, and also the names of the several members, are comprised in the following list:—

Providence: Obadiah Brown & Co.*—Obadiah, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses Brown. Boston: Joseph Palmer & Co.†—Thomas Flucker, Nath. Gorham, Joseph Palmer, Richard Cranch, and William Belcher. Newport: Thomas Robinson & Co.—William, Thomas, and Joseph Robinson, and William Richardson. Rivera & Co.—Henry Collins and Jacob Rod Rivera. Isaac Stelle & Co.—John Marodsley, Isaac Stelle, and John Slocum. Naphtali Hart & Co.—Naphtali, Samuel, Abraham, and Isaac Hart. Aaron Lopez. Moses Lopez. Edward Langdon & Son‡—Edward Langdon & Son.

There was also a large manufactory in Philadelphia, but the name of the house is lost to us.

In 1761, it was proposed by Richard Cranch & Co. to all the manufacturers of spermaceti in New England to unite and adopt some general rules to regulate their business, under the belief that such a course would be advantageous to all concerned. For this purpose, articles of agreement were drawn up and signed on the 5th of November by all the above-named houses, with the exception of Moses Lopez and the Philadelphians. The original document is in our hands, and from it we gather the following interesting items:—

The signers were united into one general body, by the name of the "United Company of Spermaceti Chandlers," by which name they were to own and acknowledge each other as members on all occasions.

The several houses were to send positive orders to their respective buyers or factors, not to give for head-matter more than £6 sterling per ton above the price of "common merchantable spermaceti body brown oil." The price of the body oil was, in all cases, to be determined by the current price paid by Boston merchants, for the London market, the day the purchaser receives any head-matter; and in case the current price was not established that day, then the next following current price governed the sale. Members were not at any time, directly, indirectly, by presents, promises, or otherwise, to give more than the above rate for head-matter; nor were they to receive any head-matter acknowledged by the seller to be pre-engaged, and the commission paid to buyers was, at no time, to be more than 2½ per cent. If the price of head-matter still ranged above the rates offered by the united company, the members agreed to fit out at least twelve vessels to be employed in the whale fishery; each house to furnish and receive an equal proportion in and from each vessel; the number of vessels to be increased from time to time as occasion required.§

No house was allowed to manufacture head-matter for and on account of any per-

* Name of the firm in 1761; in 1763 it was changed to Nicholas Brown & Co.

† At one time (1761) Richard Cranch & Co.

‡ We cannot give the locality of this house.

§ The price of head-matter appears to have been very fluctuating. In 1763 it was £34 sterling per ton of eight barrels, and the following year it fell to £29.

son not concerned in the united company, upon any terms; and new partners could not be taken into any one house without the consent of the whole.

Candles were not to be sold within the limits of New England for less than one shilling ten-and-a-half pence sterling per pound, and an additional shilling to be charged for the box, made to contain about twenty-five pounds.

As it was found that the number of manufactories already in operation was more than sufficient to exhaust all the head-matter brought into New England, the members engaged to do all in their power, by fair and honorable means, to prevent the setting up of any new spermaceti works; and if it was found necessary in such a case to use the influence of the whole body, Obadiah Brown & Co., with one or two others, were empowered to call a special meeting at Taunton.

Two general meetings were ordered; one on the first Tuesday in November, 1762, and the other on the first Tuesday in March, 1763. The expenses of the general meetings were to be paid in just proportions, and at least one member from each house to be present, under a penalty of eight dollars. Absentees were to be bound by the acts of the company, passed by an unanimous vote. The united company was to be dissolved on the evidence of one credible person, under his hand, that one or more members had failed to comply with the plain spirit and intention of the articles subscribed.

On the 13th of April, 1763, the members of the united company held a meeting in Providence, when slight alterations were made in the articles of agreement. Ten pounds sterling was fixed as the paying price for head-matter, the current price to be established as above; and the members engaged to receive head-matter only from the following named merchants, the only buyers and factors of the company:—John and William Rotch, Sylvanus Hussey & Co., Folger & Gardner, Robert and Josiah Barker, Obed Hussey, Richard Mitchell, and Jonathan Burnell, all of Nantucket; Benjamin Mason, of Newport; George Jackson, of Providence; and Henry Lloyd, of Boston.

All the head-matter brought into the market after the date of the revised articles, would be considered a common stock or dividend, (whether the vessels were owned by the members of the company or not,) to be divided by the factors in the following proportions:—

Nicholas Brown & Co., 20 barrels; Joseph Palmer & Co., 14 barrels; Thomas Robinson & Co., 13 barrels; Aaron Lopez, 11 barrels; Rivera & Co., 11 barrels; Isaac Stelle & Co., 9 barrels; Naphtali Hart & Co., 9 barrels; the Philadelphians, 7 barrels; Edwards Langdon & Son, 4 barrels; Moses Lopez, 2 barrels—out of every 100.

The factors were directed to divide every cargo by the above rule, and if a member should be convicted at any time of dishonorable conduct in obtaining a proportion of head-matter, the house with which he was connected forfeited its whole share. The factors were to keep an account of all the head-matter brought into port, when and how disposed of, furnishing a statement of their doings from time to time, and presenting a full report at the end of the year.

Messrs. John Slocum, Jacob Rod Rivera, Thomas Robinson, and Moses Brown were appointed a committee to treat with the factors at Newport and Nantucket; John Brown to treat with the factors at Providence; and Joseph Palmer was the committee for Boston. These committees were to send their reports to Nicholas Brown & Co., to be communicated to the other manufacturers.

We have at present no means of arriving at the quantity of head-matter annually manufactured by the several establishments in this State. Those referred to were the leading ones, doing a large business; there were many others in Newport in the same line, and in the aggregate the capital so employed must have amounted to a large sum. Nor can we arrive at the profits of the business. From an account current of one of the lesser Newport houses, we find that an outlay of £1,800 is credited in returns to the amount of £2,202; but this is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the time consumed in bringing about the result is not given.

The expense of setting up spermaceti works was, at that date, a small figure. A building of wood, sixty feet in length by thirty in width, one-half of it with fourteen feet posts for a work-room, and one half with eight feet posts, (used as a shed,) and utensils, costing about one thousand dollars, constituted all that was required to work up six hundred barrels of head-matter a year.

According to the last census there are but twenty-two chandlers in the whole State; this, of course, includes employers and employees, and we are not aware that there is one manufactory of spermaceti in the State extensive enough to merit notice.

PRINTING ON CLOTH BY DAGUERRETYPE.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* quotes from the Scientific Bulletin of *La Presse*, a Paris paper, the following account of the success of the experiments of photographic printing on cloth:—

Any vegetable or animal cloth, no matter which, is at first plunged into a chemical solution, and then dried in the dark: it thus becomes sensible to the action of the light. It is then exposed to the light, in the presence of the object to be reproduced, and when it has been submitted to the action of the solar rays, it is subjected to a solution which develops the colors and renders them permanent. This is the operation for fixing the colors, after which the material is washed.

The printing machine is composed of a simple rectangular frame, mounted on four feet. The frame has on one side a flexible bar, and on this bar is rolled the cloth which is to be printed, properly prepared. From thence the cloth goes over the table and passes under a pane of glass, on which, by means of a combination of opaque or transparent objects, pieces of paper for example, any design which is to be produced is figured. All the part of the cloth which is to be covered by the square remains under it the time necessary to subject it to the chemical action of the light, and it will be understood that this action is only exercised on those parts of the cloth which remain exposed to the solar rays. Those which are shaded are of course preserved. While this exposure lasts, the cloth remains in contact with the under side of the glass. This contact is procured in the following manner. The portion of the cloth exposed rests on a cushion composed of a pine board and several thicknesses of flannel, and two springs, one on each side, press the cushion against the glass.

As soon as the chemical action has been effected, which is discovered by the exposed surface becoming white or brown, according to the preparation which has been used, the workmen lower the cushion by aid of a lever, the cloth becomes free, and a new portion of it takes the place of the square of the one which was previously there, the first going on to be subjected to the fixing operation. For this purpose the last is carried by two rollers (*rouleaux de guides*) under the same table, where there is a trough containing the solution which is to develop the impression. The piece is drawn through by a couple of cylinders forming a roller, which are turned with a crank by a man, as soon as he has lowered the cushion which has just been mentioned. The setting the color is now done, and the cloth must be washed. This takes place immediately. The cylinders forming a roller, and depositing them in a tub filled with water.

The principal colors obtained by this wonderful process are red, yellow, purple, blue, white and green. To produce a pale blue design on a white ground, or white on a deep blue, they employ solutions of citrate or tartrate of iron, and ferrocyanide of potassium. The cloth is afterwards plunged into a solution of sulphuric acid. Brown or chamois shades are obtained with a solution of bichromate of potash. The salt which impregnates the portions on which the light has not reacted, being removed by washing, these portions remain white, or are decomposed by salts of lead, to form a yellow chromate of that metal. By combining the two processes, and employing in addition madder, campeachy, &c., an infinite variety of shades may be obtained.

The exposure to the light varies from two to twenty minutes, according to the method employed, and the pattern used. Numerous experiments have shown that the light of a short winter day has all the power necessary—very beautiful specimens have been produced as late as four in the afternoon in the month of January. Several machines arranged side by side can be worked by a single operative. The experiments have been made on the largest scale which can be used in the manufacture. Articles of upholstery and others for the toilet have been printed with the most perfect success.

QUARTZ MINING IN CALAVERAS.

Quartz mining is now carried on in this county to a considerable extent, and of late has been remunerative. The Rancheria Mill has lately produced in eighteen days, \$3,775—the expense of running could not have exceeded 1,200; the Spring Mill over \$3,000 in fifteen days, at an expense of probably \$700; the Keystone Mill \$3,000 in twelve days, at an expense of probably 1,000. These mills all use stamps and shaking tables with quicksilver. The Phoenix Mill, on the South Fork of the Mokelumne, one of the best mills in the county, has lately been running with an average profit equal to the above, but is now inoperative.—*Calaveras Chronicle*.

MERCANTILE MISCELLANIES.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WESTERN BUSINESS MEN.

"If such expurgations were more frequent, in connection with such delinquencies throughout the West, they would redound greatly to the benefit of our merchants generally, in their business intercourse with the East, and the existence of good faith and common honesty, in connection with the mercantile community of the West, would no longer be ranked among the things fabulous."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* one of the best and most reliable journals of its class, published in the United States, copies the above extract from a letter written from Cincinnati to the New York *Tribune*—(the quotation refers to the expulsion of a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce)—and thus nobly vindicates the character of Western merchants and business men:—

"The writer is, we presume, an Eastern gentleman, and he has the same idea with regard to the general character of Western merchants, that seems to cling to a large number of Eastern business men and journalists, and the expression of which is nothing short of a gross libel on the sterling integrity of the majority of the mercantile classes of the Western country. We have among us undoubtedly a number of disreputable characters—men whose fair external appearances cannot conceal their inward deficiencies, when a favorable opportunity offers for exercising their peculiar propensities; but taking the business community as a whole, we are far above the Eastern cities. Where can anything in the whole Western country be found, approaching in enormity the frauds that have been practiced within the last six months on the Eastern seaboard? As to the standing of our business men in point of credit, it is quite as good if not better than that of Eastern merchants. The former are pressed by the hard times—the latter are more so. Look at the records of bankruptcy, and it will be found that, both as regards amount and numbers, the East, in proportion to business and population, is in advance of the West.

"The fact that the expulsion referred to was carried by an almost unanimous vote of the chamber, that this was not the first expulsion, that our Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead in this work of reform, that its example has not been followed by similar associations in other cities, though there is no scarcity of subjects for such action—all go to prove the truth of our remarks."

THE LOSS AND GAIN OF DRUMMING FOR CUSTOM.

The Philadelphia *Merchant*, a very cleverly conducted advertising journal, under the inquiry of "What is lost by it?" reads the following brief but comprehensive lecture, which some of our traders would do well to heed:—

In judging of systems for obtaining customers, we should not only count the known gains, but the probable losses. Every cautious man does this when he removes from one location to another; he thinks not only of what increase may come to him in the way of his business, but also of what he may lose, what customers may be turned from his counter and enter into trading elsewhere, and he keeps in view these probable losses when counting up the real amount of gains. So in systems of obtaining customers, it is of great importance that we consider what may be repelled, as well as what may be attracted; and we are confident that this opens a good idea for those merchants and traders who favor "drumming."

Do they ever think of what are their probable losses by adopting this system? It does really work, sometimes, as bad as the poison meat which the Irishman found had been put into his yard for his dog—he was glad he had found it, because it enabled him to save his dog; but he wanted to save the meat, and so he threw it into the swill pail and it killed his hog. The use of the drummers many times saves the less, but loses the greater. We have an instance in point. We received a letter from a professional gentleman at the East, who had retired from public life on account of deafness, desiring us to make inquiries respecting the abilities of a certain physician to whom he had been recommended—the gentleman not wishing to leave home with-

out some reliable information. We called on responsible parties for information, and a gentleman was present who had tried all the prominent physicians in the particular line specified, and we begged his opinion of the physician in question. "I know only one thing of him, and that settled my mind against trying him—he has drummers working for him."

The decision thus formed is but a single specimen of the opinion of multitudes. They shun places of business to which drummers would attract them as the true Quaker turns away from the roll of the empty drum. When merchants tell us of what they have gained by this system, and there stop, we are always reminded of the traveler, who, on being shown by the priest in the cathedral the votive offerings of those who had been saved from shipwreck, asked the good father where the tablets were of those who were drowned?

But there is one form of loss which is very easily understood. Certain merchants pay their clerks a per centage on what they sell, rather than any stipulated salary, and this induces said clerks to do all they can at drumming. The easiest persons to be drummed are those who have nothing to lose, like the recruits who follow the sergeant's drum when everything else deserts them, and thus bad customers are introduced to these employers, bad accounts are opened, and a sudden failure finds here its explanation. Sad facts might be cited, but it softens no indignation consequent on a large failure to discover that said house was drummed to pieces. The sticks should not have been used.

THE COMMERCIAL DELUSION OF THE TULIP MANIA.

Examples of the fatal effects of an inordinate love of speculation are unfortunately too numerous. The earliest recorded instances of this hurtful speculative spirit occurred in Holland in 1634, and is known under the name of the Tulip Mania. In that year the principal cities of the Netherlands were seized with a desire to possess certain descriptions of tulips; and this engaged them in a traffic which encouraged gambling to a ruinous extent. The avarice of the rich was inflamed by the prospect of boundless wealth, and the poor imagined their troubles at an end, and fortunes within their grasp. The value of a flower rose to more than its weight in gold. And this period, like all others of a similar character, ended in enriching a few by the impoverishment of the many. Tulips were not more highly prized nor sought after more eagerly in 1634 than railway scrip in 1845. A similar principle, or rather the want of all principle, was as noticeable in the one case as in the other. Contracts were entered into for the delivery of certain roots, which were never seen by broker, by buyer, or by seller. At first all appeared to flow smoothly. Congratulations and revelings were general. Bargains were confirmed at costly banquets; and a man one day pinched with poverty, astonished his neighbors the next by the display of boundless magnificence. The desire to trade in flowers took hold of all ranks; and the drowsy Hollander, with little of the romantic in his character, believed that a veritable golden age was approaching. This feeling was not confined to one class or profession of the people, it spread to all. To obtain cash, property of every description was sold at ruinous prices. When, too, it became known that London and Paris were seized with this tulipomania, it was thought that the wealth and commerce of both hemispheres would centre in Holland, and that want and wretchedness would become a tale of the past. Perhaps there are no greater instances of human folly on record than the prices given for these bulbs. Goods to the value of two thousand five hundred florins were given for one root. Another kind usually sold for two thousand florins; and a third was valued at a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete harness; and twelve acres of land were given for a fourth. But this unnatural state of things could not last. The panic came, confidence was destroyed, agreements, no matter how solemnly entered into, were broken, and every city in the Netherlands had its bankrupts. The gay visions of wealth which had dazzled thousands dissolved, and left not a rack behind. The possessors of a few tulips, which a few days before were valued at many thousands of pounds, were astounded when the truth appeared that they were worth absolutely nothing. The law would not regard the contracts entered into as legitimate trade, but looked at them as gambling transactions. Actions for breach of contract were therefore void. So extensive was the evil, that it occupied the attention of the Deliberative Council of the Hague, who were, however, quite unable to find a remedy. Its effects were seen for many years in a depressed commerce abroad and a wide spread distress at home.—*Business: As it is and As It Might Be.*

THE MAN OF BUSINESS AND THE BUSINESS MAN.

The distinction made between these two classes, by our cotemporary of the *Merchant*, (a weekly sheet published at Philadelphia,) is a good one—a distinction with a difference too palpable to be gainsayed or denied:—

It is a great mistake to confound these two characters as is frequently done by the thoughtless and unreflecting. The difference between them is the difference between the man who ascends the ladder of fortune with a quick, lithe, and easy step, and he who is always attempting to climb and never gets beyond the first round or two of the ascent.

And how many of this latter class do we see—the men of business who are always standing at the bottom looking upward, yet never put their hands and feet to the work. They don't exercise the business talent and energies which they possess, but fold their hands and stand spell-bound, while the man of quick, lively, and venture-some parts, takes hold and mounts up, securing a firm grasp upon each round of the ladder as he fearlessly and rapidly advances in the upward way of fortune. But we will endeavor to give a more definite explanation of the difference between these two classes.

The man of business and the *business man* both have business to do; but the *business man* is the one who does it. The business man thinks, moves, acts, and makes himself felt in the world. If a thought comes into his head, it is one of breadth and compass—it don't center on self and its narrow world. It reaches away and embraces others. It has a wide range, and does not stop till it touches and affects for good the interests of all. Nor are the thoughts of such men immobile. They become acting, living realities in the wide and busy world. The authors of them make of these business thoughts actualities—give them "local habitation and a name," and steamboats are built, an ocean is navigated, and distant climes and nations brought together; an electric telegraph springs into being as by enchantment, and lightning becomes garrulous and voluble, and thought out-travels the winged winds; and in a twinkling the bands and shackles of trade are loosened. Such are the *workings* produced by the *business man*. He awakens the drowsy and helpless multitudes, puts life and thought, energy and action into them, and makes the world leap rejoicing along the path of ages. Where its step before was but a single year, now it strides by scores and fifties.

"Men of thought, men of action,
Clear the way."

And they *do clear the way*—their thoughts become tangible, moving, demolishing forces, that break down and crush all opposing barriers, opening a pathway of progress, into which the more sluggish and timid portion of humanity may securely travel.

But the *man of business* is emphatically what the name indicates. His business is always on his hands. He don't do it. He don't know how to go to work in the right way. His thoughts are all measured and slow. He weighs self-made doubts and supposed contingencies, and before he moves the *business man* gets up and runs away from him and wins the race. The man of business won't go ahead, he only eddies round and round—he don't "progress"—his path is a circle. He don't find himself at night many miles on his journey's way, but like the hour hand of a clock just where he started. He is not clear and decided in what he does, but often stands hesitating and puzzled. He ventures and falls back; has a stout heart in *fancy*, but none in *fact*.

Such a man may get a living—he may even help others to live, but the throbbing heart of the great world will not be accelerated by his presence nor his work. Thus you will perceive that a man of business is not necessarily a business man.

"Act—act in the living present,
Man within, and God o'er head."

LIBERALITY IN BUSINESS.

There is no greater mistake, says a cotemporary, that a business man can make than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent, and never returning a cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soul only gets ten when he might have got fifteen bushels of grain.

Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interest can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers.

As a general thing, it will be found—other things being equal—that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that, in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.

We know of instances where traders have enjoyed the profits of hundreds of dollars' worth of trade, and yet have exhibited not the slightest disposition to reciprocate even to the smallest amount. Now, what must necessarily follow from such a course? Why, simply the loss of large profits per annum, in the loss of trade, which, under a more liberal system, might have been retained.

The practice of some men seems to be, to make as little show in the way of business as possible. Such a one, if a trader, takes no pains with the appearance of his store. Everything around him is in a worn-out, dilapidated, dirty condition. To have it otherwise it would cost a dollar for whitewash, and perhaps five for painting, and a few dollars besides for cleaning up and putting things in order. And so he plods on and loses hundreds of dollars' worth of custom for the want of attention to these matters, while his more sagacious neighbor, keeping up with the times, and having an eye to appearances, does a prosperous business.

Another will spend no money in any way to make business for fear he shall not get it back again. Consequently he sends out no circulars, distributes no handbills, publishes no advertisements; but sits down croaking about the hard times—moaning over the future prospect of notes to pay, no money, and no trade; and comes out, just where he might expect to come—short, while his neighbor, following in a different track, doing all that is necessary to be done to make business, has business; isn't short, but has money to loan; and it would be just like him to get twelve per cent, perhaps more, for the use of it; and we should not blame him for so doing.

The fact is, times have changed. The manner of doing business is different now, from what it used to be. It would be just as foolish to insist upon doing business now, in the old-fashioned way, as it would be to insist upon traveling with an ox-team instead of by railroad; to get news by old-fashioned stages instead of having it brought by the lightning telegraph. The times demand men of enlarged, liberal, energetic souls—men who will keep up with the world as it goes; men of hearts too, who not only desire to go ahead themselves, but take pleasure in seeing others succeed; and who have public spirit enough to do something for, and rejoice in the prosperity of the people.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another.

"A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." Good manners insure success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor.

"He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot."

And, above all things, "*Nil desperandum*," for "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

If you implicitly follow those precepts, nothing can hinder you from accumulating.

COD FISHING ON THE BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A correspondent, an "eye-witness" of the Cod Fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, gives the following graphic sketch of the *modus operandi* :—

Fish here are all caught with hooks, and are taken from the bottom. Each fisherman has a strong line, of from sixty to seventy fathoms in length, to which is attached a lead of a cylindrical shape, weighing about five pounds. This of course is the sinker. From this proceeds the "pennant," which is a cord about twice the size of the line, and is about three feet in length. To the lower end of the pennant, and attached to it by a small copper swivel, is the "craft," which is a small stout cord about two-and-a-half feet in length, having three strips of whalebone laid around it at the middle, where it is attached to the swivel of the pennant. The whole is then serried or wound round with tarred twine. On each end of the craft is a smaller swivel, into which the gauging of the hooks is attached. The whalebone serves to keep the hooks about a foot apart, so there is little danger of their becoming entangled with each other.

The men arrange themselves on the windward side of the deck, throw over their leads, and unreel their lines, till the lead rests on the bottom. It is then drawn up so that the hook will be on the bottom with the down pitch of the vessel, and with nippers drawn on their fingers to keep the line from cutting them, they lean over the bulwarks, patiently awaiting a bite, which is known by a slight jerk on the line. They then give a sudden pull, in order to hook him, stand back and haul in the long line, hand over hand, until the fish is hauled up to the surface, when he is taken in on deck, unhooked, and thrown into a square box, which each man has fastened by his side, called a "kid." The hooks are then baited and hove over again, and the fisherman, while the line is running, picks up the fish caught and cuts out his tongue.

Towards night, the fish are counted out from the kids, each one separately, and thrown into a large kid near the main hatch, called the "dressing kid." They are counted aloud as they are thrown along, and each man is required to keep his own account and report to skipper at night, who keeps a separate account for each man on the log-book. The dressing-gang, consisting of a "throater," a "header," a "splitter," and a "salter," now commence dressing down. After passing through the hands of the first three, they assume somewhat the shape seen in market. They are then passed down between decks to the salter, who puts them up in kenches, or layers, laying the first tier on the bottom of the hold, and building up with alternate layers of salt and fish till the kench reaches the desired height. The decks are then washed down, sails taken in and the vessel anchored for the night.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF A GOOD MERCHANT—THE LATE JAMES McBRIDE.

We copy from the *Evening Post* the subjoined notice of JAMES McBRIDE, whose death has been noticed in the New York papers :—

He was born at Armagh (Ireland) on the 30th day of Sept., 1770. He was a member of a highly respectable family, and belonged to that class of Irish Protestants commonly denominated in this country the "Scotch Irish," and noted for their good citizenship and loyal attachment to the country of their adoption. Being of an enterprising spirit, Mr. McBride emigrated to this city in the year 1795, embarked in commercial pursuits, carried on a very extensive business between this and his fatherland, and was the medium of communication for thousands. Two of the ships which were owned and employed by him are still, doubtless, well remembered by many—the *Erin* and the old *Dublin Packet*. He was one of the most successful merchants of his day. Cautious in his undertakings, if he ever missed what others gained in bold speculation, he preserved what they might have lost. He was distinguished here among a class of merchants noted for the strictest integrity, and who contributed much to elevate and ennoble, with true moral greatness, the early mercantile character of New York. He was universally respected, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of all by whom he was known. At one time he and a fellow-countryman, still living, and a survivor of the class above alluded to, (Thomas Suffern, Esq.,) had nearly the whole of the Irish trade of this city. He was also the last New York merchant who carried on a direct trade with Dublin. Mr. McBride retired from business about twenty-six years ago. He retained his physical strength till very lately; and until the very last moment his intellectual faculties were perfectly unimpaired. The seat of his disease was the heart. Much beloved, respected and deplored, he died in the evening of January 10th, in the 85th year of his age.

In his will Mr. McBride testified his deep interest in the benevolent and religious institutions of this metropolis by appropriating to the following the sum of \$6,500 in sums of \$500 to each.

The American Bible Society; the American Tract Society; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females in the city of New York; the Society for the relief of Widows with Small Children; the Managers of the New York Asylum for Lying-in Women; The New York Magdalen Female Benevolent Society; the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1849; the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; the Managers of the New York Institution for the Blind; the Orphan Asylum in the city of New York; the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, established in New York December 16, 1835; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New York.

HERRING FISHERY IN THE CAROLINAS.

A correspondent of the *New Haven Register* gives an interesting account of the herring fishery, as practiced in the eastern Carolinas. The herrings which are taken there, he says, are of a different species from those which are used in New England—being larger and less savory. They make their appearance shortly after the run of shad commences, although their grand run, as it is termed, does not take place until considerably later in the season. They always go in shoals, and unlike the shad, do not confine themselves to the deep water of the river, but enter the shallowest branches of sluices emptying into it. The fact of the herring taking to the branches, where they may be easily caught, induces the inhabitants to watch the waters pretty carefully throughout the fishing season, and when a shoal enters a branch or inlet, the news is soon spread from house to house, and a motley assemblage of all ages and colors soon assembles on the banks, each individual being armed with his deep hand-net. As soon as the main body of the shoal appears to have entered, they fall to work and fill up the mouth of the branch with brush, or throw logs across the more shallow places, to keep them from returning; and the poor fish have no alternative but to submit gracefully to their unenviable fate, death in the present and a frying-pan in the prospective. Sometimes several thousand fish are captured thus in the course of a single hour.

FUEL FROM THE REFUSE COAL DUST OF THE MINES.

A new business has recently sprung up in England which has grown to some importance in the manufacture of a fuel for steam and other purposes, for which a company with a large capital was organized some time since. The company now have works in operation in Wales which turn out several hundred tons a week, and are erecting other works of larger capacity in other places. This patent fuel is simply the refuse slack or coal dust of the mines, which lies in immense quantities around all the collieries, nearly valueless. The process adopted is merely heating and pressing this dust into molds or bricks, when the fuel thus produced is found quite equal in all respects to the coal from which it is produced, besides possessing advantages in compactness of stowage, etc., etc., which forms a recommendation for marine steam purposes. In tropical climates, also, coal is found to lose a large per centage of its bulk by the evaporation which is continually taking place, and it is during this period that the danger of spontaneous combustion, which has occurred frequently, exists. The patent fuel, on the contrary, avoids this and retains its weight and strength in any climate. There ought to be a good field for the operations of a company for the same purpose on this side of the Atlantic.

THE BOOK TRADE.

- 1.—*History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States*; with Notices of its Principal Framers. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. In two volumes. 8vo., pp. 518. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is the first special history of the origin of the Constitution of the United States that has been published; and it is fortunate that the task of preparing it has been undertaken by a gentleman with so many of the qualifications necessary to its faithful and successful performance. The plan of Mr. Curtis' work is simply this—the first volume embraces the constitutional history of the United States, from the commencement of the Revolution to the assembling of the convention of 1787, together with some notices of the members of that body. This is published. The second, which is not yet completed, will be devoted to the description of the process of framing the constitution, in which Mr. Curtis has, of course, followed the ample record of the debates preserved by Mr. Madison, and the official journal of the proceedings. Mr. Curtis was a personal and political friend of Daniel Webster, and until the death of that distinguished statesman, enjoyed his countenance and encouragement in the great work he has nearly brought to its completion. The first volume affords abundant evidence of fine scholarship and potent investigation, and is written in a clear and vigorous style.

- 2.—*Ruth Hall*: A Domestic Tale of the Present Time. By FANNY FERN. 12mo., pp. 400. New York: Mason & Brother.

We have not read this story—but several of our female friends who have, speak rather disparagingly of the spirit in which it is written. One of them, in whose womanly taste and judgment we place great reliance, writes—"I have purchased 'Ruth Hall' and can't help liking it, though she is a naughty, determined, high-spirited, unforgiving spirit, with all her apparent sweetness and gentleness of character, which she has delineated for herself, (if it is the real life of Fanny Fern.)—but setting aside that matter, some of the chapters are beautifully written. Ruth's dream when the fire broke out, is very fine. I like her descriptions of natural scenery. She is a true lover of nature, and of children, and of the beautiful; and I pity her if she has an unfortunate temper. I like her, but would not be a sister of her's for the world." Our fair correspondent will no doubt be surprised to see her criticism in print, but it is an honest and truthful one.

- 3.—*Memoirs of Napoleon*: His Court and Family. By the Duchess D'ABRANTES, (Madame Junot). In two volumes, with Numerous Portraits Engraved on Steel.

Any faithful memoir of Napoleon, his court, family, and times, cannot well be otherwise than deeply interesting. The relations of Madam Junot were such as to afford her the best opportunities and facilities for acquiring the information requisite for the performance of the task she undertook, and has so successfully accomplished. Napoleon was in many respects the greatest general and monarch the world has ever known; and in our judgment a wiser and better man than most, if not all, the crowned heads of his time, in Christendom or Heathendom. This may not be saying much in his favor; but we have ever regarded him in God's providence as a most extraordinary man.

- 4.—*Merric England*. Travels, Descriptions, Tales, and Historical Sketches. By GRACE GREENWOOD. 18mo., pp. 261. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Grace Greenwood is a charming writer; and this is of course a charming book. It is not, however, a particular description of all her travels in England, but it gives some interesting sketches of the principal places she visited, and of the distinguished men and women who live, or have lived, in them.

- 5.—*Thoughts to Help and Cheer*. Second Series. 18mo., pp. 229. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

These thoughts, chiefly from the Bible, are arranged under each day of every month, from July to December inclusive. The first series, which we have not seen, we take it, embraced the days in the months from January to June. The thoughts have a moral and religious, but not sectarian bearing.

6.—*The British Poets*: a complete Collection of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth; embracing the whole works of the most distinguished authors, with selections from the minor poets, accompanied with biographical, historical, and critical notices. Edited by F. J. CHILD, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. New York: Evans & Dickerson.

We have before us the "Poetical and Dramatical Works of S. T. Coleridge," in three volumes; the "Poetical Works of John Keats," in one volume; and the "Horæ Lyrica and Divine Songs of Isaac Watts," of psalm-book memory. To each of which we have a finely engraved portrait, and a memoir. The memoir of Watts is from the pen of the Poet Southey. In addition to the above, there has been already published of this series the works of Akenside, Beattie, Butler, Campbell, Churchill, Collins, Cowper, Dryden, Falconer, Gay, Goldsmith, Gray, Hood, Milton, Parnell, Tukell, Pope, Prior, Thompson, Surrey, Swift, White, Wyatt, and Young, in all forty-eight volumes. The productions of these poets have been criticized again and again by the reviewers from the times of Chaucer to Wordsworth, and most of them will stand the tests of time and criticism. Of the material merits of this collection of the British poets we cannot speak so highly, and in repeating what we have before said with slight variations, we merely give the universal expression of the press, and that is, "no other edition contains so many excellences."

7.—*The Complete Poetical Works of William Collins, Thomas Gray, and Oliver Goldsmith*. With Biographical Sketches and Notes. Edited by EPES SARGENT. 12mo. pp. 300. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New York: J. C. Derby.

8.—*The Poetical Works of Thomas Hood*. With a Biographical Sketch. Edited by EPES SARGENT. 12mo., pp. 490. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New York: J. C. Derby.

Of this collection of the British Poets, there has previously been published the poetical works of Milton and Rogers, in style uniform with the present volumes. Printed on a fine, firm, snow-white paper, and a large, beautiful type, and handsomely bound, these volumes possess rare attractions for the lovers of good poetry in beautiful volumes. The fact that two editions of the poets of England are in course of successful publication in this country, speaks *volumes* in favor of refinement, and we add humanity, of our cis-Atlantic countrymen and women. The present edition of Hood contains all the poems included in the volumes published by Moxon, besides a number excluded from that by outstanding copyrights. This may, therefore, be regarded as the most complete collection of Hood's poetical works yet published.

9.—*The Home in the Valley*. By EMILY F. CARLEN, Author of the "Year in Wedlock," "The Whimsical Woman," "Gustavus Leudeni," &c. From the original Swedish, by ELBERT PEARCE. 12mo., pp. 199. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Mrs. Carlen is but little known in this country; unlike Miss Bremer, she had no Mary Howitt to translate her conceptions into English, until Mr. Pearce re-produced her "One Year in Wedlock." Her writings exhibit a remarkable degree of versatility. The "Home of the Valley" is a domestic tale—a continued description of the delights of home, occasionally obscured by grief, and in some instances by folly.

10.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. vol. ix. 8vo., pp, 864. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The number for November, 1854, completed the ninth semi-annual volume of this popular miscellany. In its selections, and in its original articles, it is equal to any subsequent volume; and the illustrations exceed both in number and expense those heretofore published. This monthly and Putnam's together, afford an amount and variety of reading which can scarcely be obtained so cheaply in any other form. Harpers' contains original contributions, and selections from English works. Putnam's is made up entirely of original papers.

11.—*The Cold Grapery*; from Direct American Practice: being a Concise and Detailed Treatise on the Cultivation of the Exotic Grape-Vine under Glass, without Artificial Heat. By WILLIAM CHARLTON, Gardener to J. C. Green, Esq., Staten Island. 12mo., pp. 95. New York: C. M. Saxton.

The object of this manual is clearly stated in the title, as above quoted, and we have no doubt of its value to all whose circumstances render the information it contains available.

- 12.—*My Courtship, and its Consequences.* By HENRY WIKOFF. 12mo., pp. 430. New York: J. C. Derby. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This purports to be a veritable account of the author's courtship, some of the "consequences" of which, as his arraignment at Genoa, and his imprisonment for the abduction of Miss Jane C. Gamble, a coquetist heiress, are familiar to many on both sides of the Atlantic. As publications appeared before and after his trial, distorting the incidents of the courtship, and accusing him not only of unmanly violence, but of criminal acts during his surreptitious interview with Miss Gamble at Genoa, he seems to have had but two resources left, that is, either to have remained silent, or to come out with a defense in the form of a narrative, which we may say is quite as interesting as a work of fiction. The last course will undoubtedly prove the most profitable in a pecuniary point of view, as every body who knows or has heard of either party, will read the book, besides thousands who take an interest in such affairs. As an evidence of the success of the work, we understand that the publisher, with all his dispatch and enterprise, found it difficult to supply the demand.

- 13.—*Autobiography of the Rev. Abel C. Thomas:* including Recollections of Persons, Incidents, and Places. 12mo., pp. 408. Boston: J. M. Usher.

Mr. Thomas is a "self-made man," and a preacher among the sect of Christians denominated "Universalists." His controversy with Dr. Ely, a Presbyterian preacher of Philadelphia, attracted considerable notice at the time. The "orthodox" party of course thought the Doctor of Divinity had the best of it, while the Universalists were fully persuaded that our autobiographer triumphed. Mr. Thomas has been in seventeen States, and traveled and preached in fifteen of them. He has a vigorous mind, and a frank, off-hand mode of expression, and his book contains sections in a merrier vein than may be agreeable to some—especially to such persons as expect "a clergyman to be a locomotive Creed or Psalm."

- 14.—*The Mothers of the Bible.* By Mrs. S. G. ASHTON. With an Introductory Essay. By Rev. A. L. STONE. 12mo., pp. 335. Boston: John P. Jewett.

The word "mother" naturally touches the chords of sympathy, affection, and love in almost every human heart. The design of these sketches is to awaken in the mind of the reader, by touching that chord, a new relish for the Bible, and "a fresh purpose to commune more intimately with its celestial voices." We have in this volume sketches of all the mothers, in the collection of books, from Eve to Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the grandmother and mother of Timothy. The volume is published in a very handsome style.

- 15.—*The Physiology of Taste:* or, Transcendental Gastronomy. Illustrated by Anecdotes of Distinguished Artists and Statesmen of both Continents. By BRILLAT SAVARIN. Translated from the last Paris edition by FAYETTE ROBINSON. 12mo., pp. 347. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston.

In the form of "Meditations," twenty-eight in number, together with a great number of aphorisms, Professor Savarin discusses, philosophically, the pleasures of the table, and indeed the whole art of "transcendental gastronomy." It is a curious, interesting, philosophical, and instructive book.

- 16.—*Sermons.* By Rev. JOSEPH HARRINGTON, of San Francisco, California. With a Memoir. By WILLIAM WHITING. 12mo., pp. 272. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

Seventeen sermons selected since the preacher's death, from the author's ordinary Sunday discourses. Mr. Harrington was a Congregationalist of the Unitarian faith, and the collection here made is much above the ordinary pulpit efforts of the day. They are mostly of a practical character, and written in a scholarly style. Introductory to the discourses, Mr. Whiting has furnished a sincere and affectionate tribute, in the form of a brief and beautiful memoir of his classmate and friend.

- 17.—*The Elements of Character.* By MARY G. CHANDLER. 18mo., pp. 234. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

This volume contains a series of essays on the elements of character. The subjects are—character; the human trinity; imagination, affection, life, conversation, manners, and companionship. The views of the writer will commend themselves to minds comprehensive enough to take in more than one idea. Character is regarded by the author as the only permanent possession he can have, all other mental possessions are to the spiritual body only what clothing is to the mind.

18.—*The Principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology: a Popular Treatise on the Functions and Phenomena of Organic Life.* To which is prefixed a General View of the great Departments of Human Knowledge. By J. STEVENSON BUSHMAN, M. D., Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, etc. With one hundred and two illustrations on wood. 12mo., pp. 234. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea.

The name of the author of this treatise is a guaranty, at least it will be so regarded, that its facts are strictly in accordance with the latest scientific investigations. It is divided into two parts—the first treats of the nature, connection, and uses of the great departments of human knowledge; and the second relates to the physiology of animal and vegetable life. It will interest readers who are not specially trained in science.

19.—*The Lord of the Forum and the Vatican; or, Thoughts and Sketches During an Eastern Pilgrimage.* By NEWMAN HALL, A. B., Author of "Come to Jesus," "It is I," "The Sinners' Friend." 18mo., pp. 462. New York: Carter & Brothers.

This volume contains some record of an excursion in Italy during the year 1853. Though not particularly controversial, the subject of Romanism is an essential element of the author, as every account by a Protestant must necessarily be. Aside from the religious aspect of the work, it contains many things which, if not new, will be interesting to readers of books of travel.

20.—*Discourses on Truth.* Delivered in the Chapel of the South Carolina College. By JAMES H. THORNWELL, D. D., President and Chaplain. 12mo., pp. 328. New York: Carter & Brothers.

The author of these discourses holds the double office, in the college over which he presides, of a preacher of Christianity, and a teacher of moral philosophy. The volume contains eight discourses, one on the ethical system of the Bible, two on the love of truth; one each on sincerity, faithfulness, vows, and controversy—with the injunction of Paul to his brethren—the Philippians, to think on whatsoever things are true, for their motto.

21.—*Struggles for Life; or the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister.* 12mo., pp. 384. Philadelphia: Lindsey & Blackiston.

If we have a penchant for one class of works more than any other, it is for the well written biography or autobiography of men and women who have succeeded, or struggled to succeed, in life. This is a work of that class. It is the autobiography of a Dissenting Minister in London, and the only fiction there is about it, if the author speaks the truth, (and why should we doubt it,) is in the names of the places, and in the persons mentioned in the book.

22.—*Substance and Shadows: or, Phases of Everyday Life.* By EMMA WILMOTT, Author of "Uncle Sam's Palace;" "House-Keeping, and Keeping House," etc. 12mo., pp. 320. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

Without any preliminary preface or harangue, we have in this volume a great number of short essays, abounding in common sense views of everyday life, with some fine touches of sarcasm at the "shadows," and faithful pictures of the real and substantial. It is overflowing with "pith and point."

23.—*The Youth of Jefferson; or a Chronicle of College Scrapes, at Williamsburg, in Virginia, A. D., 1764.* 12mo., pp. New York: J. S. Redfield.

This tale relates back to the times of Jefferson, whom we are led to infer is one of the principal personages figuring in the "College Scrapes." Its "grotesque incidents" will doubtless serve to "beguile an otherwise heavy hour with innocent laughter," which is all the writer's ambition desires.

24.—*The Bible Prayer Book: for Family Worship, and for Private and Public Occasions.* By W. W. EVART, Author of "Bible Manual," "Pastors' Hand Book," &c. 12mo., pp. 224. New York: Iveson & Phinney.

This manual of devotion is highly commended by a number of well-known Baptist and other well-known Trinitarian clergymen of different denominations; and by several professors in our colleges.

25.—*The Sun Beam.* 18mo., pp. 136. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

A pretty and a pleasant collection of sketches and poems, designed to awaken bright and cheerful thoughts in the minds of children.

- 26.—*The American Cattle Doctor*. By G. M. DADD, M. D., Veterinary Practitioner, Author of the *Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse*. 12mo., pp. 354. New York: C. M. Saxton.

Dr. Dadd has devoted much time in the investigation and practice of veterinary matters, and has furnished in this volume all the necessary information for preserving the health and curing the diseases of domestic animals, together with a great variety of recipes and information touching farm and dairy management. The principles of Dr. Dadd, as taught in this work, are, that all medication should be subservient to nature, all medicinal agents sanative in their operation, and administered with a view of aiding the vital powers, instead of depressing as heretofore, with the lancet and poison.

- 27.—*Discoveries in Chinese*; or the Symbolism of the Primitive Characters of the Chinese System of Writing, as a Contribution to Philology and Ethnology, and a Practical Aid to the Acquisition of the Chinese Language. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. 12mo., pp. 151. New York: Charles B. Norton.

The Chinese language is not much studied in this country, and we confess our entire ignorance of it as of many other languages—so many that we have not time or space even to name them. We have given the title, which will be all that those who desire to study the language will require. We may add, that Mr. Andrews understands whatever subject he attempts to elucidate.

- 28.—*Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. By DUGALD STEWART. Revised and Abridged, with Critical Notes, for the Use of Colleges and Schools. By FRANCIS BOWEN ADFORD, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in Harvard College. 12mo., pp. 490. Boston: James Munro & Co.

If Dugald Stewart has not added many new truths to the philosophy of the human mind, or attempted to solve its more abstruse and intricate problems, he has undoubtedly done much to render it intelligible and popular. He is regarded as a great master of clear, harmonious and ornate diction. The part performed by Professor. Bowen is briefly stated in the title page.

- 29.—*Paley's Evidences of Christianity*. With Notes and Additions by CHARLES MURRAY NARINE, M. A. 12mo., pp. 501. New York: Robert Lester & Brothers.

Paley's treatise on the historical and external evidences has, we believe, ever been regarded as the best on the subject. It is certainly written in a remarkably clear and concise manner. The theological tenets of Mr. Narine, may be inferred from the statement he makes in his introductory letter to the Chancellor of the University of New York. He says:—"The case of Dr. Paley is one that strikingly illustrates the possibility of a man's being mighty in stating the *credentials* of Revelation, and most feeble in interpreting the *contents* of Revelation."

- 30.—*Literary Fables*; or, Yriarte. Translated from the Spanish. By GEORGE H. DEVEREUX. 18mo., pp. 145. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The fables contained in this collection are not to be found among those with which the English reader is familiar. They were designed for a special purpose; but the maxims and criticisms they enforce will approve themselves to the mind both of the professed scholar and general reader.

- 31.—*The Forest Exiles*; or the Perils of a Peruvian Family amid the Wilds of the Amazon. By Captain MAYNE REID. 18mo., pp. 360. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The narratives of Captain Reid are received with marked favor by our "Young American boys," and one scarcely need say more to those who have read "The Boy Hunter," "The Young Voyagers," "The Desert Home," &c., by the same author, that the present narrative of adventure has all the elements that imparted a charm and gave an interest to preceding volumes from the same pen.

- 32.—*Short and Familiar Answers to the most Common Objections Urged Against Religion*. From the French of L'ABBE DE SEGUR, Formerly Chaplain of the Military Prison of Paris. Edited by J. V. Huntington. 18mo., pp. 195. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This little manual of religion is published (and of course recommended) under the approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick. It will doubtless commend itself to our brethren of the Catholic faith.

- 33.—*Lingard's History of England Abridged*. With a continuation from 1688 to 1854. By JAMES BURKE, Esq., A. B. To which are prefixed a memoir of Dr. Lingard and marginal notes, by M. J. Kerney, A. M. 8vo., pp. 662. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This abridgement of Lingard's England appears to have been carefully prepared from the latest edition of the larger work, published under the supervision of its distinguished author. It contains all the important and most interesting portion of the original, and it embodies the spirit and retains the language of the original. The continuation has been compiled by a Catholic author long and favorably known in literature. Of the impartiality of Lingard's history, we believe but one opinion exists among either Catholics or liberal Protestants. *The Dublin Review*, in reviewing this history says: "When Hume shall have fairly taken his place among the classical writers of our tongue, and Macaulay shall have been transferred to the shelves of romances and poets, and each shall thus have received his true meed of praise, then Lingard will be still more conspicuous as the only impartial historian of our country." The brief and beautiful biography of the historian will add much to the value and interest of this handsomely published abridgement.

- 34.—*The Spirit-Rapper. An Autobiography*. By O. A. BROWNSON, author of "Charles Elwood." 12mo., pp. 402. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The author of this work has entertained, at different periods of his life, a variety of opinions on philosophical and religious topics, all of which he has supported with marked skill and ability. The book before us, he says, is not a novel, a romance, a biography of a real individual, a dissertation, an essay, or a treatise, but has some of the elements of them all. He "wanted to write a book (and he has, we think, done so) not hard to read, on the new superstition, or old superstition under a new name." The design of Mr. Brownson, we take it, is to show the connection of spirit-rapping, or the spiritratt manifestations, with modern philosophy, reforms, socialism, and revolutionism, all of which, as a good Roman Catholic, the author of course ignores. Whatever Mr. Brownson writes may be read with profit, even by those who cannot accept his clever sophistries.

- 35.—*Ida May; a Story of Things Actual and Possible*. By MARY LANGDON. 12mo., pp. 478. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New York: J. C. Derby.

This story was probably suggested by Mrs. Beecher's Stowe's "Uncle Tom." The writer professes to embody the ideas and impressions she received during a residence in the South, and gives them to the public, in the hope that it will be recognized and accepted as a true picture of the phase of public life which it represents. It is scarcely inferior in style and dramatic effect to its popular prototype. It is of course read with a greater degree of admiration by the anti than the pro-slavery partisans. At all events it has been, and continues to be, in great demand.

- 36.—*Totemwell*. By GEORGE PAYSON, Author of "Romance of California." 12mo., pp. 519. New York: Riker, Thorn & Co.

Totemwell, where the scene of this story commences, is described as a "large city in the interior of New England," the inhabitants of which have fallen into such habits of thought and speech as to regard New York as a little village at the mouth of the Hudson. The story is well told, and not devoid of wit. The author thinks, with Goldsmith, that he who cannot read it, must be a very odd kind of a fellow, and he desires "no more of his acquaintance."

- 37.—*An Offering of Sympathy to the Afflicted: Especially to Bereaved Parents*. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, D. D. 18mo., pp. 260. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

The death of a child who was buried in her crib, many years ago, suggested to the compiler the preparation of this volume. The editor of the present edition (the Rev. F. A. Farley,) has added a few pieces of select poetry, so that the volume now contains some sixty pieces, mostly from the best writers among the Unitarian clergy, and all of a consolatory character. Mr. Farley has also appended a brief memoir of the late Dr. Parkman.

- 38.—*The Plum Women; or the Child with Three Mothers*. A tale of High Life and Low Life. By GUSTAVE MERITZ. Translated from the German, by Mrs. H. C. CONANT. 18mo., pp. 201. New York: Charles Scribner.

This is one of those grotesque German stories, in readable English, which generally please children very much.