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# HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

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APRIL, 1859.  
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### Art. I.—ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

#### I. PRESENT STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE great national mind of the United States is heaving portentously with strong thoughts on the subject of reducing the island of Cuba to the jurisdiction of the Federal government.

Bold thinkers are industriously absorbed in marshaling reasons on the one side and on the other, for and against the proposition.

The statistics of population, of commerce, of agriculture, of all the existent and probable sources and agencies of industrial wealth, and of political power, are being earnestly canvassed in all their variable combinations and aspects, with an ingenuity whetted by partisan, sectional, political, moral, and fanatical impulses, and as well on the one side as on the other, as well at the South as at the North, so as to make each bear with the most potency on the result that is desired.

Amidst these contrarieties of argument and feeling the paradoxical exhibition is presented, of convictions established in many minds, in favor of the movement, by the very considerations that are urged by the other minds against it; and *vice versa*.

The division of sentiment that is taking hold of the South, in respect to the influence of the proposed acquisition of Cuba upon the institution of slavery in the United States, is producing an exactly opposite division at the North.

Thus, the conservative pro-slavery men of the South, who oppose the acquisition on the ground that it would enfeeble and endanger the existing institution of slavery, furnish arguments that persuade many of the abolitionists, and also of the conservative, State rights, anti-slavery men of the North to favor the proposition with increasing zeal.

The pro-slavery extensionists of the South, who advocate the acquisition on the ground that it will add a powerful slave State to the Union, and subserve the slave trade, furnish arguments that persuade others of the

abolitionists and anti-slavery extensionists of the North to oppose the proposition with invigorated energy.

The reasons that induce the sugar planters of Louisiana to oppose the acquisition, induce the sugar consumers of New England to subdue promptings of political partisanship, and of fanaticism even, and, listening to the teachings of political economy, they are wheeling by large platoons into the ranks of the advocates of the measure.

In fine, soldered and rivetted bands of party are melting and bursting beneath the alchemy of this growing subject, and both placemen and leaders are beginning to feel an approaching danger in it that summons them to lift their horoscopes anew, and seek new consultations and interpretations of the stars.

## II. UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT IN RESPECT TO THE ULTIMATE ACQUISITION.

But through all this haze of dissenting intellect—amid all this balancing of facts and of reasons, of probabilities and deductions—partisan, sectional, political, moral, economical, and fanatical—one significant, admonitory, overtowering conviction stands out everywhere alike to the comprehension of the whole country, as does the mountain top that peers high above all the mists of morning, all the clouds of noon-day, and all the obscured atmospheres of evening.

It is *the conviction* that CUBA is certainly destined, sooner or later, peaceably or forcibly, by strategy or by conventionalism, to become part and portion of these United States—wedded to their common interests, and subject to their common representative organism of government. This no man is so blind to the *future* as to *doubt*.

The heated Southerner, the fanatical Northerner, the stoical moralist, and the reckless fillibuster, the democrat and the republican, the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery advocate; in fact, all stripes and all shades of politicians and religionists preach, argue, and dispute as they may, own up alike to this *one*, over-ruling, and universal conviction, *that Cuba is destined, under the obvious working of human agencies, and of God's Providence, to become, for good or for evil, an integral portion of these United States!*

As early as in 1823, Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, as Secretary of State, with his prophetic statesmanship, thus wrote to our minister in Spain:—"Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short space of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself."

## III. THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBJECT CANNOT BE DEFERRED.

With the irreversible sentiment, just stated, fixedly before us, with all questions of expediency lost in a clear and unalterable destiny, we cannot, as a nation, longer defer a consideration of this subject. We must look it boldly in the face, and study, not simply the laws which govern the imputed cupidity of the United States, but those which enter into the affairs of nations under the guidance of Divine Providence, and which reconcile the event contemplated to the great teachings of that Providence.



## IV. FILLIBUSTERISM IS NOT TO BE COUNTENANCED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The writer does not hold that the lawless cupidity, and glory-seeking enthusiasm, of either individual or political fillibusterism, can ever find recognition in the counsels of a wise and just nation.

They cannot mount up to the dignity of either policy or expediency in a great nation.

The judgment of the world demands that nations, like individuals, should be right in their motives of conduct in dealing with others.

WASHINGTON, in his FAREWELL ADDRESS to the *People of the United States*, justly advises as follows:—"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it?"

"It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exultant justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it?"

"Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?"

These counsels are not to be departed from by the people of the United States, nor by their government. The best interests of the country now, and forever, will be most largely subserved by a rigid observance of them.

Moreover, it is safest to inculcate the doctrine, that a wrong perpetrated by the government becomes the wrong of every citizen who assumes to defend it. The most repulsive sentiment that disturbs the peace of a patriotic mind is that which places his own country in the wrong when confronting the resentments of another nation.

"Our country, right or wrong," may be the appropriate motto of the general and soldier; but it is not of the statesman and constituent. We have a right to look for the moralist in the judge, but not in the executioner.

The people of a nation, the source of political power, not the agencies through which results are wrought, ought always to feel responsible for the motives of public measure. Might cannot make right, though it may accomplish desirable ends. Good ends cannot furnish a vindication of wicked means.

A man may desire, and regard as acceptable, his neighbor's money or land; yet to rob him of either, or force him to abandon its possession, while *innocent of harm*, would be a violation of morality too obvious to be justified. Shall we "do evil that good may come?" Cuba must not be acquired unrighteously by the United States.

Nevertheless, if a neighbor makes use of his money or land to the acknowledged or obvious injury or molestation of another, that other would have just cause of complaint, and of resentment also, if persisted in by the first.

So a positive right of one person, in respect to himself, may become a relative wrong in respect to another. A man having his house in the

wilderness, and desiring the land on which it stands for other use, may rightfully consume it by fire, if in his judgment it be the most labor-saving method for its removal. But the man who has his house in a populous city has no such right of summary removal of it by fire, to devote the land on which it stands to other uses, because this process, *there*, might involve the houses of other persons in the conflagration.

In the one case, the act may be commendable; and in the other, reprehensible, and meriting punishment.

#### V. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW APPLICABLE TO THIS SUBJECT.

Nations, in respect to each other, have no positive, abstract rights founded in the law of nature. Their relative rights all spring from conventionality or acquiescence.

JUSTINIAN distinguishes *natural*, *civil*, and *the Law of Nations* as follows:—"The *Law of Nature* is that which nature teaches to all animals. The *Civil Law* is that which each nation has established for itself, and is proper to each State or civil society; and that law, which natural reason has established among all mankind, and is equally observed by all people, is called the *Law of Nations*, as being a law which all nations follow."

GROTIUS says:—"When several persons, in various times and places, maintain the same thing as certain, this ought to be referred to a general cause. Now, in questions of this kind, the cause can only be attributed to the one or the other of these two, either a just consequence drawn from natural principles, or an *universal consent*. The first discovers to us the Law of Nature, and the other the Law of Nations."

VATTEL, although in writing his Treatise on National Law had in view a modification of the doctrines of preceding authors, by abseribing *National Law to Natural Law*, was compelled to admit as follows:—"The generality of writers, and even celebrated authors, comprehend under the name of the Law of Nations only certain maxims and customs that have taken place between different nations, and *became obligatory, with respect to them, by their mutual consent*."

In studying, therefore, to determine what are our rights as a nation in respect to the acquisition of Cuba, consistently with the Law of Nations, we are to look solely into the artificial and conventional relations of the United States and Spain, specifically, and of Spain and all other nations, including the United States, collectively. If in these are to be found substantial necessities and justifications tested by the admitted and established law of nations, for the surrender by Spain, and the acquisition by the United States, of Cuba, then, whether it be effected by the consent of Spain, peacefully, or against her consent, forcibly, will not alter or lessen the justification of the act in the right judgment of the world, nor in the sight of the Great Ruler of nations and worlds.

In this view, the lawlessness of filibusterism is not to be advocated under any pretext. Even the justification, akin to filibusterism, formerly accorded to sovereigns by the Law of Nations of chastising, by force of arms and conquest, nations whose internal laws partook of barbarity—as those of the *Soldans*, which permitted parents to be treated with inhumanity; or those of the ancient *Gauls*, which recognized human flesh as food; or that justification which was accorded to Mahomet and his successors, in desolating Asia, to punish an indignity done to the Unity

of the God-head; or that accorded to ambitious Europeans, who subjugated portions of the aboriginals of America to the dominion of the former, under the pretext of installing a higher condition of civilization and of the arts; these, and their like justifications, are all to be laid aside as totally obsolete doctrines with the United States, and insufficient in this age to warrant the invasion by one nation of the possessions of another nation. One nation, not seriously prejudiced by the internal policy of another, has no justification for interfering with the latter. This is true even as between States of this Union.

If these olden principles of the Law of Nations were to be assorted by the United States, we should find ample justification for our people to make a forcible conquest of Cuba, in the dark and oppressive barbarity of the internal polity of that island.

An able representative of Mississippi, Mr. SINGLETON, a few sessions since, thus pictured upon the floor of Congress the social and political condition of Cuba—a picture full of justifications for her immediate conquest by either the British or American government, upon the principles which have been the warrant for many wars and many conquests in other days:—

“Socially and politically,” said Mr. Singleton, “Cuba is victimized by the cupidity and corruption of the *home* government. Her citizens pay on an average, upon each head, *seven times* the tax of our own. An American citizen pays *two dollars and forty cents*, while a Cuban pays *forty dollars* a head. The very fruits which nature in her bounty has made indigenous to the country, pay an export of *six* per centum. The productions of the soil, grown by the husbandman, are taxed *ten* per centum as soon as gathered. Upon every species of property *six* per cent is demanded upon the purchase price.

“Paper which is stamped is required by law to be used, and is taxed from six cents to eight dollars per sheet! The impost duties upon bread-stuffs are so onerous as to place bread beyond the reach of the poor.

“They are taxed to sustain a standing army of twenty-four thousand Spanish troops.

“Their personal privileges, too, are not less abused than their right of property. Only *one* child out of every *eighteen* of the Creole population is taught to read and write; and in 1849, an order was issued *prohibiting the education of their children in the United States!* They have no right of trial by jury; no liberty of speech, or of the press. They are not permitted to assemble themselves to the number of three without being dispersed. They are not allowed to carry even a fruit knife, under a penalty of imprisonment for six years in a chain gang in the penal colonies of Africa. They cannot entertain a friend, leave their home, or change their residence without a special permit, for which they pay *two dollars and fifty cents*. No affidavit is necessary to an arrest, and no office above that of a notary public can be held by a Creole.

“In a word, the road to fortune and to fame, which in our country is a great national highway, open to every aspirant who has the ability or the talents to tread it, is there hedged in by a thousand political restrictions and conventional prejudices. The United States rebelled against a duty on tea and an impost on paper, because they had no part of laying this tax; yet Cuba has to submit to all these predatory exactions, *with no voice in the councils of her mother country.*

"The Captain-General is invested with supreme power over the lives and fortunes of his subjects, and most despotically does he use that power. This, sir, is the summary of the social and political condition of Cuba, which I apprehend is entirely true."

An honorable senator of Louisiana, Mr. BENJAMIN, upon the floor of the Senate on one occasion, thus alluded to this same despotism which is exercised over the population of Cuba by Spain :—

"Now, sir, those of us who are aware of the system by which the island of Cuba is now governed—those of us who are aware of the fact that there is not a single inhabitant of that island who is allowed to have a pointed knife in his family—those of us who are aware of the system of espionage which now prevails in the island—those of us who are aware of the threats that have been repeatedly made by the Captain-General of the island, that at the first indication of an attempt on the part of the people to recover their freedom, their own slaves shall be armed against them—and those of us who have followed up these indications and these facts, and who are aware of the system by which the registry of slaves upon the island is conducted, and who have looked at the late proclamation of the Captain-General in relation to the registry, who can see the fact that that proclamation will produce a change in the *status* of the black population of that island, can by no possibility entertain a doubt of the scheme which has been deliberately formed, and which, I repeat, is now in progress of execution upon the island."

The "scheme" thus adverted to by Mr. BENJAMIN, was thus explained by Senator GWIN, of California, in the same debate :—

"For several years back, on my way to take my seat in the Senate, I stopped at Havana, and I was distinctly informed, and papers were shown to me in which the threat was held out to the inhabitants of that island by the authorities, that if they did attempt an insurrection, the negroes would be turned loose upon them. This was known to be the policy of that government, and it has deterred the inhabitants of the island from resisting the oppressions under which they have been groaning for years. They have been deterred by the apprehension that their negroes would be turned loose upon them, armed for the purpose of a servile insurrection, in the event of a revolution in the island. I have not a solitary doubt that there is, and has been for years, a power reposed in the authorities there by Spain, to free every negro on the island, and arm them, in case of a revolution."

This policy of the Spanish government, of holding the Creole population of Cuba in subjection to such tyranny, by over-awing with threats of turning upon them the wretched slaves whom the home government has encouraged the importation of, in horrid violation of its own laws, has a parallel only in the threats and encouragements which entered into the policy of the king of Great Britain against our revolutionary fathers, as depicted and justly execrated in JEFFERSON's *original draft* of the Declaration of American Independence, which was in these words :—

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights, life, and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain.

"Determined to keep open a market where men shall be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce.

"And that this assemblage of honor might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise to arms among us, and purchase the liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

But it is not on such provocations, not such incentives, that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States need to be enforced, except inasmuch as this inhuman importation of slaves into the immediate vicinity of these American States, where domestic slavery alone is tolerated, and holding them for the dreadful alternatives described, renders the whole government of this island a most dangerous and insufferable neighbor.

#### VI. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE "OSTEND MANIFESTO" CONSIDERED.

The "Ostend Manifesto," in which Mr. BUCHANAN, the present executive of the United States, joined Messrs. MASON and SOULE, has been widely misconstrued and misunderstood by the people of the United States, at least by a large body of them.

On reverting to that document it will be found to rest upon a most indisputable principle of the Law of Nations. It was expressed in these words:—

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in possession of Spain, seriously endanger our *internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union?* Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power, and this upon the same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning houses of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

"Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us."

To test the fitness of the above positions, to every man's own feelings and judgment, independent of all authority from elementary writers of acknowledged repute, let each reader, apart from all the world, put to himself these questions—

1st. If satisfied that Spain, in possession of Cuba, is seriously endangering the internal peace of the United States, and the existence of the Union, *would not the people and government of the United States, by every human and every divine law, be justified in demanding a surrender of the island, or in wresting it from her by force if necessary?*

2d. "Under such circumstances, ought either the cost or odds against us to be counted by any patriotic citizen, to deter or delay the procedure?"

VATTEL says, "All men and all States have a perfect right to those things that are necessary for their preservation, since this right is equivalent to an indispensable obligation. All nations have then a right to repel by force what openly violates the laws of the society which nature has



established among them, or that directly attacks the welfare and safety of their society.

Chancellor KENT has reiterated this same doctrine.

Again; "A nation ought carefully to avoid, as much as possible, whatever may cause its destruction, or that of the State, which is the same thing.

"A nation or State has a right to everything that can secure it from such a threatening danger, and to keep at a distance whatever is capable of causing its ruin; and that from the very same reasons that establish its right to the things necessary to its preservation."

Such, and such only, are the doctrines and positions which render a supposed *state of facts* and circumstances, the Ostend Manifesto inculcated as just.

It only asserted the right of the United States to take possession of Cuba against all odds and all the world, when Cuba becomes necessary to their preservation, or when Cuba is made use of against the welfare and safety of the United States, or the society established here.

It asserts only the principle of the law of nations, that the United States have a right to keep at a distance from them any power, government, or political administration that uses, or permits to be used, the island of Cuba, in a manner hostile and dangerous to the settled policy, domestic institutions, or mutual relations of the United States.

He would not be esteemed a patriotic citizen of the United States who would not stand up to and by these positions, until the last gun at the command of his country had been fired.

That the *supposed state of facts*, or *required circumstances*, for adopting the forcible means suggested as justifiable, had occurred, the Ostend Manifesto did not assert or assume.

But if these principles of self-preservation and defence, under actual, or threatened, dangers to the external or internal peace and polity of the United States, needed vindication in the former acts of our government, and towards Spain in particular, and the world generally, we have only to consult the archives at Washington for the most direct, incontrovertible, and conclusive instances. Let them be briefly adverted to, for the better guidance of both statesmen and people at this juncture.

In the summer of 1817, *Amelia Island*, off the coast of East Florida, then under the legal jurisdiction of Spain, was made the depot of *enslaved Africans*, by a landed horde of slaves and pirates. It was during that same season that the Spanish government, incited by the united influences of Great Britain, France, and the United States, issued a decree against the slave trade, subjecting the vessel to confiscation and the slaves to ten years transportation.

Defiant to the laws of the United States, and taking advantage of the feebleness of Spain, this *Amelia Spanish Island* was made the stand point to and from which this inhuman traffic was conducted.

In the Annual Message of the President of the United States, of December 2d, 1817, this outrage, under the Spanish jurisdiction, was presented to the attention of Congress in emphatic terms, and measures for the forcible capture of the island were avowed. He said, "it had assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States—an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring States, and a port of smuggling of every kind." JAMES MONROE was the President.

On the 10th of January, 1818, the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom this part of the message was referred, reported most unequivocally on the *right* and *expediency* of the United States capturing the island, and breaking up the illicit traffic. The President had already given instructions to certain naval and military officers to do so. On the 13th of the same month, the President, by special message to Congress, said, "I have the satisfaction to inform Congress that the establishment at *Amelia Island* has been suppressed, and without the effusion of blood. \* \* \* For these injuries, especially those proceeding from *Amelia Island*, Spain would be responsible if it were not manifest that, although committed in the latter instance through her territory, she was utterly unable to prevent them. *Her territory, however, ought not to be instrumental, through her inability to defend it, to purposes so injurious to the United States. To a country over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, HER JURISDICTION FOR THE TIME NECESSARILY CEASES TO EXIST.*"

The above named committee, in their report, layed down this principle:—"The possession of *Amelia Island* as a port of refuge for such privateers, and of illicit traffic in the United States of their prizes, which were frequently, as before stated, *slave ships from Africa*, was a powerful encouragement and temptation to multiply these violations of our laws, and render it the duty of the government to use all the means in its power to restore the security of our own commerce and of that of friendly nations upon our coasts, which could in no other way more effectually be done than by taking from this piratical smuggling combination their place of refuge."

This was a special committee, consisting of Mr. Middleton, of South Carolina; James T. Smith, of North Carolina; Nathaniel Upham, of New Hampshire; Thomas Sawyer, of New York; William Lee Ball, of Virginia; George Mumford, of North Carolina; and Zadock Cook, of Georgia. The names and the constituencies of these gentlemen are significant vouchers of the right.

In this connection another historical fact, indicative of the deep-rooted convictions of Congress upon the principles of taking *forcible* possession of the Spanish *Amelia Island*, under precisely the endangering circumstances, constituting a legal necessity, as is contemplated in the Ostend Manifesto, may properly be touched upon here.

On the 11th of March, following the above capture, this record will be found in the journals of the House of Representatives:—"The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of *Vincente Paoz*, representing himself as the deputed agent of the authorities, acting in the name of the republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Mexico, representing the views with which the said authorities took possession of, and occupied, *Amelia Island*, in East Florida, complaining of the investment and capture thereof by the armies of the United States; the loss of property and other injuries sustained, in consequence of the occupation of the island by the United States, and his application to the President of the United States for redress in the premises, and his failure to obtain it, and praying relief from Congress, which, being read, Mr. Forsyth\* moved that the said memorial be not received.

\* Mr. John Forsyth, of Georgia, subsequently the accomplished and able Secretary of State of Presidents JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

"And the question being stated thereon, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved to lay said *motion* on the table, and the question being taken thereon, it was determined *in the negative*. The question then recurred on Mr. Forsyth's motion, and, being taken, it was *passed in the affirmative*—yeas, 127; nays, 28."

But there is another historical fact which, in this connection, should not be omitted, because it presents proof of the firm persistence of the Monroe administration, and of the no *party Congress* of that day, in maintaining against Spain the identical principle so asserted in the Ostend Manifesto. This fact is, that on the 6th of December, 1817, LOUIS DE ONIS, then Spanish minister, resident in the United States, in a letter to the Secretary of State, *protested* against the position taken in the President's Message of December 2d, cited above, and on the 8th of January, 1818, DE ONIS again renewed his *protest* against the occupation of Amelia Island by the United States, in as decided, and *almost* as offensive, terms as the Ostend Manifesto has been treated by those who dissent from it. In the last letter, DE ONIS said:—"In the *National Intelligencer* of the 6th of this month, I have seen published the official notice of the occupation of the Amelia Island by the troops of the United States.

"I had already anticipated this unpleasant event by the note which I had the honor to address you on the 6th of last month, in which I remonstrated, in the name of His Catholic Majesty, against the measure announced in that part of the President's Message to both Houses of Congress, which manifested an intention to invade, and forcibly seize on, places and territories belonging to the Crown of Spain. Having received no answer to that note, I now feel myself obliged to repeat its contents to you, and to *protest*, as *I now do strongly protest*, in the name of the king, my master, *against the occupation of Amelia Island*, effected by the naval and military forces of this republic, destined to operate against that island forming a part of East Florida, one of the possessions of the Spanish monarchy on this continent.

"Whatever may have been the motive on which the government of the United States have founded their adoption of this measure, it cannot but be considered by all nations as a violent invasion of the dominions of Spain, at the time of a profound peace, when His Catholic Majesty omits nothing to give the most generous proofs of his perfect friendship and high consideration of the United States."

On the 14th of March, 1818, President Monroe communicated, by special message to Congress, the complete documents relating to this subject, and the DE ONIS letters and protests, and therein said:—

"The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying, will give a full view of the whole subject, and *place the conduct of the United States*, in every stage and under every circumstance, *for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to these rights, on the high and honorable general which it has invariably sustained.*"

Time and space forbid the multiplication of our illustrations upon this position. We need not forget, however, that as early as in October, 1810, when President MADISON issued his proclamation of taking *forcible* possession of WEST FLORIDA against Spain and against the world, he enunciated the necessity and the principle of the proceeding on the ground that, through the feebleness of Spanish authority, the "tranquility and security of the adjoining territories are *endangered*, and new facilities

given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws, and of those prohibiting the introduction of slaves."

When the history of our government's foreign relations, written in both its executive and legislative archives, shall be justly stained with the stigma of wrong and injustice, because of the principles, doctrines, and measures thus heretofore advanced, enforced, and gloried in by it, then, and not until then, will the necessity contemplated by the Ostend Manifesto, fairly established by facts, fall short of a justification of the United States for doing what that paper foreshadowed.

Lest misconception of the writer of this approval of the principle of that Manifesto be indulged by any, by imputing to him political or partisan feeling in support of the present administration, it is proper to add, that he is not, and never has been, a supporter or adherent of Mr. Buchanan, nor of the propagation of slavery, or of an extension of the *area* of slavery, under any pretext. He is, however, and always has been, and hopes ever to be, in common with nine-tenths of the people of this Union, North, South, East, and West, regardless of all party considerations, an opponent to the slave trade in every form, and under all possible conditions of human wants.

We proceed to consider next—

VII. THE JUSTIFICATION THAT EXISTS FOR THE PEACEABLE, IF PRACTICAL, OTHERWISE FORCIBLE, ACQUISITION OF CUBA, BY THE UNITED STATES.

Having passed in review the principles which are alone worthy of observance by the United States, in respect to the acquisition of Cuba, and divested the subject, it is hoped, of all just ground of prejudice in the mind of the reader, so far as principles of the Law of Nations can be involved, the next inquiry, appropriately presented for consideration, would seem to be, is there such a necessity or justification, founded on facts, for the United States to demand of Spain a surrender of Cuba, as falls within the recognized principles of the Law of Nations, already stated?

The claims of the United States upon Spain are of a two-fold character, viz., *pecuniary* and *politically*.

In the Annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress in December last, he thus alluded to claims which are in their character *pecuniary*:—"With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition." \* \* \* \* \*

"Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims upon the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not yet arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

"Even what has been denominated the 'Cuban Claims,' in which more

than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we are satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal, offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor."

Upon this statement of our pecuniary claims upon Spain—claims thus authenticated, and not denied by any American citizen, certainly; nay more, claims which, to a specific amount, five years ago, (and when they *then* were *ten years old*.) Spain confessed as established and due, but still neglects and evades payment of; what is the clear, appropriate, and incontrovertible right and justification of the United States? The Law of Nations prescribe the doctrine of reprisals as the guide.

"Reprisals are used between nation and nation to do justice to themselves, when they cannot otherwise obtain it. If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another, *if it refuses to pay a debt*, to repair an injury, or to make a just satisfaction, the other may seize what belongs to it, and apply it to its own advantage, till it has obtained what is due for interest and damage, or keep it as a pledge till a full satisfaction has been made."—VATTEL.

Again: "It is not always necessary to have recourse to arms, in order to punish a nation. The offended party may take from it, by way of punishment, the privileges which it enjoys in his dominions; seize, if he has opportunity, on some of the things that belong to it, and detain them till it has given him a just satisfaction."—*Ibid*.

Such, then, is the rightful, undeniable remedy of the United States upon Spain, upon their pecuniary claims above. Whatever property the Spanish nation possesses most desirable and available to the United States, they have an undoubted right, *at this moment*, under the established and universally recognized Law of Nations, to seize, and hold until ample satisfaction be made them by Spain for every just demand due, either to our government or its citizens. Should Spain thereupon resort to arms, or resist us by force of arms, again the same Law of Nations settles the position of the United States as follows:—

"Effects seized are preserved while there are any hopes of obtaining satisfaction or justice. As soon as this hope is lost, they are confiscated, and then the reprisals are accomplished. If the two nations, upon this quarrel, come to an open rupture, satisfaction is considered as refused from the moment of the declaration of war, or the first hostilities, and then also the effects seized may be confiscated."

Is any reader disposed to say that the seizure of Cuba, in satisfaction



of these money claims, of comparatively small amount, would be but a mere cover for satisfying a national cupidity for Cuba, which in itself is the true pretext of our differences with Spain?

*Far otherwise will stand the record when completed*; and, on the contrary, the least of all the justifications which demand the possession of Cuba by the United States are to be found in our adjudicated money claims. *These present none of the dangers to either the external or internal peace of the United States*, which Spain is constantly nurturing in and through her misused jurisdiction over Cuba. Ample and unanswerable justifications abound, independent of all mere money demands, for the United States to possess themselves of Cuba, and without unnecessary delay, and against the armies and navies of the world if need be, and at any cost of treasure, provided only that Spain shall yet again\* refuse our proffered payment of the full value of that island. And these justifications are not confined solely to the local relationship of Cuba to the territory of the United States, and its dangerous command of the mouth of the Mississippi River, great as it is; but they are to be found in the undeniable and persistent perfidy of the Spanish government for years and generations past, in her political relations and obligations to the United States.

Between governments and nations, and even rulers, and the people, delinquencies in pecuniary obligations are of little moment, compared with *political delinquencies*, which touch either the honor or safety of the offended party.

It was not the atomic tax upon tea, considered in a pecuniary view, that rushed the revolution of the American colonies to a crisis.

It was not for a few chests of opium, imported by British merchants into China, and seized by the Chinese for having been imported contrary to law, that was the cause of the former war of Great Britain upon the government of the Celestial Empire.

It was in each case an *offensive national polity*, which the one power essayed to enforce against the reasonable remonstrances of the other party.

In the same message of the President, already quoted, he says, of what are strictly political offences on the part of Spain towards the United States, as follows:—

“One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed

\* It is well understood that under President Polk's administration the United States offered to remove all antagonism between the United States and Spain, by paying the latter one hundred millions of dollars for a cession of Cuba. This sum would, at 6 per cent per annum, net Spain (\$8,000,000) six millions of dollars annually. By an article in the last month's number of this Magazine, (page 285,) it appears that the net income of the island to Spain, over expenses, is but \$1,404,000—the interest on only twenty-three millions four hundred thousand dollars, at 6 per cent, and less than one-quarter of the sum offered by the United States! Evidently, it is not interest, but an obstinate hostility, and the love of an irritating policy, towards the United States, that influences Spain in this matter.

to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain herself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba."

"The old man eloquent," JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in a memorable lecture delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1842, on the causes of the then pending war between Great Britain and China, regarded and treated the anti-commercial polity of China as an "enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature, and upon the first principles of the rights of nations," and as furnishing a just cause of war with China by any commercial people.

He describes, among these offensive features of the Chinese polity, its circuitous and dilatory process of answering the wrongs of foreigners when complained of, and in which will be found a striking parallel to that above described in the President's message respecting Spain's provision for the redress of Cuban wrongs. Mr. Adams, after stating the fact that all trade with the Chinese was required to be carried on without the city of Canton, and no European was ever admitted within the walls of that city, says:—

"The several trading nations were allowed to establish small factories, for counting-houses, on the banks of the river, *without the city*; but they were never suffered to enter within the gates; they were not permitted to introduce even a woman into the factory. All their intercourse with the subordinate government of the province was carried on through the medium of a dozen Chinese traders, denominated the *Hong merchants*. *All their remonstrances against wrong, or claims of right, must be transmitted, not directly to the government, but through the Hong merchants—all in the form of humble supplication, called by the Chinese a Pin; and all must be content to receive the answers of the viceroys in the form of edicts, in which they, their sovereigns, and their nations were invariably styled outside barbarians; and the highest compliment to their kings was to declare them reverently submissive to his imperial majesty, monarch of the Celestial Empire and father of the flowery land.*"

Let it here be remembered that it is one of the received Laws of Nations that the government of each shall "take the utmost care to make justice reign in the State; and to take proper measures that it be rendered to every one in the *safest*, the *MOST SPEEDY*, and the *LEAST BURDENSOME* manner. This obligation flows from the end and the very contract of civil society."—*Vattel*.

But has Spain, in respect to Cuban wrongs, paid proper respect to this Law of Nations, more than did the Chinese?

Is all Christendom, whose commerce extends to Cuba, to be treated as *outside barbarians*, and made to wait "outside the gates" the circuitous forms of Spanish redress, such as President BUCHANAN describes in his message above, and which his predecessor, years ago, complainingly described on another occasion to Congress as follows:—

"As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our consul at Havana and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be in the first place presented to this government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from these authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our consul, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. *Hitherto the government of Spain has declined to enter into any arrangement of this kind*, and the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruptions."

Certainly it is from no delicacy on the part of Spain of entrusting power to the Governor-General of Cuba, that this reasonable request for a direct adjustment of complaints originating there has been and still is denied. That functionary, in all appointments that subserve the exacting spirit of Spain, is a full-sized despot, and exercises his power with indignant haste, when the desire for it on his part exists. If the delays, by adherence to circuitous and insulting forms of justice, were just cause of offence to all civilized nations against China, how can Spain escape the like judgment of the world in her Cuban polity? The truth is, the forbearance of the United States toward Spain in these pecuniary matters of just offence has bordered upon effeminacy, although no doubt it has been influenced by a strong desire to entirely exhaust the patience of justice, and avoid premature jealousies on the part of Great Britain and France in respect to motives.

The time, however, for this submissiveness is now at an end—let Great Britain, and let France, and let all the other powers of the earth say, think, and do as they shall please. If the United States cannot have, at the very door of the commerce of half the States of their Union, and immediately in the great highway of even a larger portion of their coastwise commerce, a neighborhood and an intercourse with Spain, founded in the accepted laws of comity with all other nations, and have it supported by, and supplied with, tribunals of redress against wrongs that may be complained of, invested with attributes of reasonably impartial investigation and prompt decision, the time has then come when they owe it to their dignity, to their safety, and alike to their external and internal peace, and to all their interests as a great and prosperous people, to blot out the foul spot upon their hitherto over-taxed forbearance, and abate the nuisance that annoys them. It is not the dollar consideration that moves them in their just resentments; it is not the love of territorial aggrandisement that can determine their proceedings in this matter; but self-respect, and the esteem which they have a right to have accorded by all the world to their dignity and power of self-vindication, should prompt the people of the United States and their government to act as an unit,

now, towards the Spanish government in respect to Cuba and Cuban government. *And they will so act.*

But, as intimated, we have not stated all, nor the chief cause of justification, for a peremptory demand of the surrender of Cuba by Spain to the jurisdiction of the United States. Her persistent infidelity, as well as hostility, towards the long known and widely-sanctioned policy of the United States upon the subject of the African slave trade, and towards the dangers of that trade to their internal and external peace, imperatively demands this surrender. The almost legal necessity of recognizing the offensive right of search, which is directly involved in this nefarious traffic, so stimulated by *Spanish-Cuban* facilities, has more than once endangered the relations of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and brought them to the verge of a most unnatural war—a war as much to be deprecated by the world, as would be a total eclipse from our people of the genial light and influence of the sun for half a season.

The products of this same inhuman traffic, so nurtured by Spanish Cuba, are constantly infusing into the reciprocal relations of the States of the Union the elements of disquietude and civil hatred, which cannot and must not longer be tolerated by the Federal Government, if just in the performance of its duty towards the States, and if the Union is to be peaceably preserved. Moreover, this offended policy, both in respect to its bearing upon the external and internal peace and interests of the United States, is not a local policy merely, and pertaining only to the peculiar locality, institutions, or interests of the United States. It is a policy that has been sanctioned by their solemn treaty stipulations with the government of Great Britain, and in the observance of which our government has expended millions upon millions of dollars; a policy to which Spain herself has been bound, by solemn treaty stipulations with Great Britain, founded not only in principles of humanity, but in a *price paid in money* by the British government, to observe and respect, and for the last forty years. It is in this most dangerous infidelity on the part of Spain to her highest political obligations and relations to the United States, in a matter vital to the external and internal peace and welfare of the Union; infidelity persistently practiced by Spain down to this hour, and against the faithful struggles of the United States under her treaty with Great Britain, and at the expense of her outward treasures yearly, that the United States have come to say, “such a dangerously hostile and perfidious influence, under cover of a colonial government, shall no longer nestle upon their immediate shores.”\*

Let but the facts of our government's policy, and that of United Christendom, be recapitulated:—

1st. The framers of the present Constitution of the Federal Government provided for the abolition of the slave trade after January 1st, 1808.

2d. In the year 1794, the American Congress passed an act prohibiting the citizens of the United States, or any person residing therein, from carrying on a trade or traffic in slaves to any foreign country, or from procuring the inhabitants of any foreign kingdom or country to be transported to any foreign country, &c., to be disposed of as slaves.

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\* In a speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in the United States House of Representatives, December 21, 1853, he says:—“We now maintain a maritime force on the African coast, at an annual expense of from two to three millions of dollars, with the avowed intention to destroy forever this nefarious traffic.”

3d. In the year 1798, a law was enacted forbidding, under severe penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi Territory, to which the constitutional provisions did not extend.

4th. In 1800, a law was enacted prohibiting citizens of the United States from holding any property in vessels used in transporting slaves from one foreign country to another, or serving either on board vessels of the United States or others engaged in such foreign trade, and United States armed ships were authorized to seize vessels and crews employed contrary to this act.

5th. In 1803, a law was enacted disallowing masters of vessels to bring into any port, where the State laws prohibited the importation, any person of color not a native, or citizen, or registered seaman of the United States.

6th. On the 31st of December, 1806, commissioners on the part of the United States, and also on the part of Great Britain, signed a treaty between the two governments at London, in which the following article was inserted:—

“24. The high contracting parties engaged to communicate to each other, without delay, all such laws as shall have been, or shall be hereafter, enacted by their respective Legislatures, as also all measures which shall have been taken, for the abolition or limitation of the African slave trade. And they further agree to use their best endeavors to procure the co-operation of other powers for the final and complete abolition of a trade so repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity.”

This treaty fell through before confirmation, in consequence of other exciting commercial questions arising between the two governments and the French government. The American commissioners who signed this treaty were James Monroe, of Virginia, and William Pinkney, of South Carolina. It was a solemn embodiment of the deep-rooted sentiment of the people of the United States against the slave trade.

7th. In 1807, a law was passed totally abolishing the slave trade within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take effect on the first day of the next year, (1808,) the earliest period at which such a law could be enforced, consistently with the constitutional restrictions. And the President was authorized to instruct the commanders of armed ships to bring in vessels found on the high seas contrary to this act.

8th. When the next treaty between these two nations was made at Ghent, concluding the war that had intervened, viz., on the 24th of December, 1814, the following article was introduced and made a part of the treaty:—

“Art. 10th. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.”

9th. In 1818, April 20th, Congress passed an act modifying the act of 1807, prohibiting the importation in any manner whatever of any person as a slave; making it penal to fit out vessels for the slave trade between any parts of the world; prohibiting the selling and the purchase of any such person when so imported; imposing heavy fines of money and imprisonment for violations of this act, and also providing forfeiture of the vessel so employed, and reversing the rules of evidence so far as to devolve upon the accused the proofs of his innocence when indicted, &c.



10th. In 1819, March 3d, Congress invested the President with plenary power to employ at his discretion any of the armed vessels to cruise on the coasts of the United States and of Africa, or elsewhere, to suppress the slave trade, and to seize and bring to condemnation all vessels of the United States, whenever found so engaged, and the crews thereof. The act also appropriated \$100,000 for the President's use in enforcing this law.

11th. In 1820, May 15th, Congress passed an act declaring kidnapping of negroes, and the slave trade in all its forms, to be PIRACY, and punishable with DEATH. In the orders subsequently given by the Secretary of the Navy to the commanders of American cruisers, they were strictly enjoined to enforce the provisions of this act.

The committee on the part of the House, in their report of the last named bill, testify to the originality, uniformity, and pertinacity of the United States government against the slave trade. They say:—

"Congress have heretofore marked, with decided reprobation, the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce, in every form which it assumes, from the inception of the unrighteous purposes in America, through all the subsequent stages of its progress to its final consummation—the outward voyage, the cruel seizure and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer of the property thus acquired."

12th. On the 28th of February, 1823, the United States House of Representatives, by a vote of 131 to 9, passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized world."

13th. At the request of the United States, England subsequently declared any of her subjects, found engaged in the slave trade, to be guilty of the crime, and subject to the punishment, of piracy.

14th. In the Webster and Ashburton treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed August 9, 1842, the following articles of further concert between the two countries evinced anew the settled policy of the United States on the slave trade:—

"Art. 8. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, *on the coast of Africa*, a sufficient and adequate squadron of naval force, of vessels of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article. Copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

"Art. 9. Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent

use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, that the desired result may be long delayed, *unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes*, the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers, within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and forever."

The terms of these articles have been scrupulously maintained since their date by both governments, and at enormous expense to each.

15th. The British Parliament, as early as 1807, passed a law for the abolition of the African slave trade throughout the British dominions.

16th. The general abolition of the trade was afterwards made the subject of negotiation and treaty by that government with the different European nations.

17th. A letter from Prince Talleyrand to the British minister, dated 30th of July, 1815, states that the king of France, in consequence of communications received from the British minister, had issued directions that, on the part of France, the traffic in slaves should cease from the present time everywhere, and forever. This was followed by an additional article to the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 20th of November following, between France and the allied powers, by which these powers engaged to renew, conjointly, their efforts, with a view of securing final success to those principles, which they proclaimed in 1815, and of concerting without loss of time the most effectual measures for certain and definite abolition of a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the law of religion and nature.

18th. By a decree of the Spanish monarch, dated December, 1817, the subjects of his government were prohibited from that day forward from going to buy negroes on the coast of Africa north of the line; and the like prohibition applies from May, 1820, to places south of the equator.

The slaves bought in violation of this decree are declared free, the ship confiscated, and the purchaser, captain, master, and pilot condemned to ten years transportation to the Philippines.

19th. By a law, dated 1818, the subjects of Portugal are prohibited from carrying on the slave trade in any part of the African coast, north of the line. Slaves bought north of the line are declared free, the vessel and cargo confiscated, and captain, pilot, and supercargo banished to Mozambique, and subject to a fine equal to the expected profit of the adventure.

20th. A law, dated November, 1818, ostensibly designed to prevent the slave trade, was promulgated by the government of the Netherlands.

21st. A treaty was concluded between England and Denmark in 1814, prohibiting the subjects of the latter kingdom from carrying on the slave trade. In 1817, September 23d, by treaty with Great Britain, Spain received \$2,000,000 of the British government for *agreeing to abolish the slave trade throughout the Spanish dominions*, from 30th of May, 1820. The ordinance of the king of Spain, in December, 1817, before cited, was to conform to this treaty. In June, 1835, Spain again entered into treaty with Great Britain, for "rendering the means for abolishing the traffic in slaves more effectual."

With these established historical data before the world, the early, uni-

form, earnest, and determined policy of the United States upon the slave trade cannot be doubted.

Spain, in common with the other powers of Christendom, became, *and is still*, a party on record, and in promise, to that policy. No people, of all Christendom, has a more direct interest or character in the rigid and religious maintenance of that policy than the United States.

The internal peace, and even the existence of the Union, and its external peace likewise, are vibrating upon the consummation of that policy.

The United States have devoted their naval resources and their treasure, and exposed the health and safety of their seamen upon the coast of Africa and elsewhere, in attempts, through nearly a half century past, for its consummation.

Spain, moreover, has been paid, forty years since, by the first and early associate of the United States in that policy, Great Britain, *two millions of dollars*, as an indemnity and price for desisting from giving countenance to the slave trade, and pledged herself to the world, from 1820, to do so.

Nevertheless, what are the undeniable facts? They stamp her with a persistent infidelity and treachery to all these solemn stipulations on her part, and, year in and year out, for forty years past, has permitted the *island of Cuba* to be made the fattening gormandizer of imported slaves, the receptacle of a piratical commerce in human flesh, and the depot from which to send forth the victimized sufferers of her wickedness to the shores of the United States, violating in this, also, as well their local as their treaty laws.

"The eight hundred thousand slaves of Cuba," said Mr. GIDDINGS, on the floor of Congress, "were mostly born in Africa, and imported to that island." \* \* \* "That island now imports," he continued, "some *thirty thousand African slaves annually*."

In a speech made in the Senate of the United States, in 1854, by the late Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, that distinguished gentleman said—"Since the year 1852, the slave trade has fearfully increased in the island of Cuba. Thousands of African negroes have been brought from the coast of Africa during the last sixteen months, and smuggled into this island, and the fact has attracted the attention of the good men throughout the civilized world."

In the same debate, Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, said—"According to the most reliable Cuban statistics, *five per cent* of her slaves die annually! It follows, that slavery would have been extinct in Cuba *seventeen years ago* had Spain redeemed her plighted faith.

"It must be remembered that the number of males imported from Africa greatly exceeds that of females, and births among them are not in the usual proportion to population.

"Now, sir, here we have the startling fact, that, in the face of Spanish pledges to abolish the slave trade, *it has been carried on steadily throughout this entire period of thirty-seven years, and that the number now on the island is nearly five hundred thousand*.

"Nor, sir, has there been much concealment about it. The commercial houses engaged in it, and their vessels, have, in years gone by, been as well known in Havana as the Captain-General's palace! And the poll tax upon the slaves, fluctuating with the avarice of succeeding Captain-

Generals, is known to have varied from three to five ounces. It has, in fact, been a source of vast revenue to them.

"These proceedings have not been unknown to Great Britain. She has publicly and indignantly denounced them, and has obtained, from time to time, the promises, the decrees, and the action of the colonial authorities, apparently conceived in good faith, to remedy the evil. Yet, sir, there it stands—a monument of Spain's treaty pledges!

"What, sir, can we do to suppress this trade so long as this state of things exists in Cuba?"

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, in his before cited speech, says:—

"By annexing Cuba to the United States, this foreign slave trade will be cut off."

Mr. BORCE, of South Carolina, an opponent of acquisition, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, January 5th, 1855, and recently reproduced in the *National Intelligencer* by request, after alluding to the \$2,000,000 paid by Great Britain in 1817, to secure Spain's treaty to abolish the slave trade, and to the treaty between the same parties in 1835, for "rendering the means for abolishing the traffic more effectually," says:—

"In spite of the treaties and ordinances of the king of Spain, Africans in vast numbers have been imported into Cuba. One writer, whom I have consulted, puts down the number of these Africans, who are called Bozal negroes, now in the island, at two-thirds of the entire number of slaves. He says they abound in the rural districts, and may be easily recognized by their language, and the marks of the tattoo.

"One intelligent Cuban has lately informed me that nearly all the slaves are Africans, imported since 1820, and their descendants; that until recently it was estimated the entire slave population died out every ten years."

The United States, in common with most commercial nations in former years, entered into treaty with the Barbary Powers, and for a stipend, payable annually, the latter engaged to abolish their asserted right of pirating upon the merchant ships of the United States, and subjecting the captive crews to slavery. But repeated violations of that treaty stipulations having occurred, the United States at length resolved to make open war upon these enemies to mankind, and no longer to pay tribute for the exemption of her citizens from slavery by the Barbary Powers, nor for commercial rights which, by the Law of Nations, their merchants were entitled to at the hands of the Algerines and associated States.

With suitable preparation, DECATUR executed this just resolution of our government through the cannon's mouth, and, in a single month, both piracy and the enslaving of Americans ceased by the Algerine States. But for like offences, by the same Algerine Powers, France has subsequently found it necessary to take possession of the enemy's country, and banish their rulers from its limits. So Spain has been paid, as the inhuman Algerines were previously paid, *her price in money*, for ceasing to countenance the African slave trade. And yet, through cupidity or weakness, she has on every day for forty years, and to this day, permitted her flag, and her ships, and the ships of other nations under her flag, and her Cuban territory to be made the active agents of this wretched traffic, until forbearance on the part of the United States becomes participation in the same criminality, and their protests, and their treaties,

and their laws, and their expended treasures to the contrary, are wasted mockeries in the sight of justice, humanity, and of God.

The alternative of the United States is imperative and absolute, in order to accomplish what Spain has promised in vain to accomplish, the abolition of the slave trade in her Cuban jurisdiction, from and through which not only is the slave institutions of the United States already existing foully polluted, but the moral sense of American freemen is demoralized by the temptations of lucrative hazards which this contraband and piratical traffic holds out to them. This demoralization of our own countrymen by these Spanish Cuban facilities to the slave trade, demands an absolute redress, which nothing but the possession of Cuba by the United States can secure. The experience of forty years of broken promises by Spain, demonstrates this necessity beyond cavil. The millions of dollars which the United States have expended to counteract the influence of these broken promises of Spain, demonstrates this necessity beyond cavil. The years of inquietude, and oftentimes threatened dissolution of the Union, springing mainly from the ill-blood generated between the States from the fostering agencies of the African slave trade, conducted through Cuban facilities to the domestic slavery of some of the States, also demonstrates, in tones of thunder, the absolute necessity of the possession of Cuba by the United States as the sole indemnity against the repetition of their exposure to this fearful calamity to human liberty—a dissolution of the Union.

When causes so indisputable exist, and so urgent in their influences, to justify the United States in a measure of such controlling safety to themselves, and such wide interest to mankind, it is indeed cowardice to hesitate over its execution. Spain, in this matter of the African slave trade, has become an *outlaw* among nations. Her soil and her jurisdiction alone, in all the civilized world, are the fulcrum which is to uphold the continuance of this trade, or drop it into remediless destruction. We have demonstrated that with that soil and that jurisdiction transferred to the United States, *the African slave trade will come to an end*. As we treated Spain in the matter of West Florida, in view of the same weakness, not to say bad faith, of Spain upon the slave trade question—as we treated Spain in the matter of Amelia Island, in view of her same weakness, not to say bad faith, on the slave trade question—as we treated the Algerines for their bad faith in respect to the enslaving of white men, against the rights of humanity—as the French have since treated these Barbary Powers, for like offences; so now, upon a just warning by our government, and upon a refusal of a fair recompense for the property involved, so let Spain be now treated by the United States, regardless of every sentiment of both divine and human justice, if it be permitted to be done peaceably, and regardless of every cost of treasure and every hazard of odds, if driven to consummate it forcibly.

In treating this great subject, the writer has purposely abstained from a discussion of all local, all party, and all speculative, commercial, and industrial advantages, or advantages which the proposition advocated may involve, deeming these to be arguments of expediency, not of absolute right and duty.

The pages of this Magazine, moreover, are not regarded as the proper medium of questions of mere party politics, or personal aggrandizement. We desire this subject to be treated in such manner only as the world at



large may look upon calmly and approvingly; and above, and beyond, and paramount to all this, we desire it to be so directed through the administration of the Federal government—now so able to engrave its impulses upon any element and every interest of the Christian universe—as will merit the approval of Him who alone has power to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm.

## Art. II.—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE official returns of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year 1858,\* possesses more interest than usual, since they embrace a year not only of great dullness in trade, but also of the operation of the amended tariff, which was supposed to have been one cause of the panic of 1857, by inducing large imports. As compared with the year 1857, the business of 1858 shows an immense reduction, but larger by far in the imports than in the exports. The following table shows the exports to, and imports from, each country, comparing the aggregates with the year 1857:—

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, EXHIBITING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS TO, AND IMPORTS FROM, EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1858.

Countries.	Value of exports.			Value of imports.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	
Russia on the Baltic & N. Seas	\$4,263,554	\$72,390	\$4,335,944	\$2,061,660
Russia on the Black Sea.....	.....	.....	.....	2,205
Asiatic Russia.....	25,519	26,521	52,040	19,611
Russian poss'ns in N. America	47,608	2,226	49,834	54,007
Prussia.....	5,100	.....	5,100	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	496,121	6,881	503,002	625,210
Swedish West Indies .....	82,533	106	82,639	33,882
Denmark.....	36,179	.....	36,179	9,023
Danish West Indies .....	748,363	46,461	794,824	325,895
Hamburg .....	2,279,330	1,257,373	3,536,703	3,712,292
Bremen.....	8,617,457	1,058,461	9,675,918	10,452,194
Other German ports .....	54,614	.....	54,614	50
Holland.....	3,033,454	338,053	3,371,507	2,328,142
Dutch West Indies.....	347,748	13,099	360,847	434,655
Dutch Guiana.....	264,290	7,741	272,031	225,314
Dutch East Indies.....	270,361	237,762	508,123	817,993
Belgium.....	2,192,868	1,626,093	3,818,961	3,777,996
England .....	151,573,714	11,707,330	163,281,044	90,414,611
Scotland.....	3,124,551	104,442	3,228,993	5,160,767
Ireland.....	1,207,935	277,876	1,585,811	115,280
Gibraltar.....	403,454	15,665	419,119	92,238
Malta.....	57,845	2,339	60,184	51,214
Canada.....	13,663,465	3,365,789	17,029,254	11,581,571
Other British N. A. possessions	5,975,494	646,979	6,622,473	4,224,948
British West Indies.....	5,452,202	105,496	5,557,698	1,907,738
British Honduras.....	419,745	32,851	452,596	412,316
British Guiana .....	881,521	2,930	884,501	329,687

\* For the report of 1857, see page 310, vol. xxxviii.

Countries.	Value of exports.			Value of imports.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	
Other British pos'ns in S. Am.	.....	.....	.....	1,498
British possessions in Africa..	441,216	2,311	443,527	1,061,647
British Australia.....	3,119,411	86,279	3,205,690	65,254
British East Indies.....	1,198,455	80,250	1,278,705	12,140,783
France on the Atlantic.....	30,013,271	1,162,621	31,175,892	32,900,796
France on the Mediterranean..	1,502,395	63,630	1,566,025	2,391,725
French N. American pos'ns ..	147,938	29,602	177,540	91,072
French West Indies .....	622,436	10,642	633,078	103,639
French Guiana.....	82,565	743	83,308	49,411
French possessions in Africa..	27,616	334	27,950	.....
Spain on the Atlantic.....	2,054,369	24,286	2,078,637	563,910
Spain on the Mediterranean..	5,555,799	77,209	6,633,008	2,453,667
Canary Islands.....	79,795	981	80,776	2,529
Philippine Islands.....	57,649	17,350	74,999	3,033,989
Cuba.....	11,673,167	2,760,024	14,433,191	27,214,846
Porto Rico.....	1,612,048	298,302	1,910,350	4,455,586
Portugal.....	269,484	10,008	279,492	142,056
Madeira .....	19,806	512	20,318	30,199
Cape de Verd Islands.....	46,460	2,414	48,874	2,256
Azores .....	130,595	6,288	136,883	48,209
Sardinia .....	2,779,368	188,685	2,968,053	291,458
Tuscany .....	582,396	8,590	590,986	1,396,681
Papal States .....	.....	.....	.....	2,259
Two Sicilies.....	525,374	40,869	566,243	1,737,328
Austria.....	910,769	206,048	1,116,817	396,195
Austrian possessions in Italy..	1,058,699	8,543	1,067,242	5,817
Ionian Republic.....	3,060	.....	3,060	42,218
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	132,907
Turkey in Europe.....	509,985	1,360	511,345	112,311
Turkey in Asia.....	273,420	53,112	326,532	974,591
Egypt .....	107,637	560	108,197	93,083
Other ports in Africa .....	1,767,965	136,334	1,904,299	1,597,249
Hayti .....	1,978,865	248,744	2,227,609	2,185,562
San Domingo.....	112,427	6,001	118,428	199,370
Mexico .....	2,785,852	529,973	3,315,825	5,477,465
Central Republic.....	115,611	19,351	134,962	132,427
New Granada .....	1,489,583	199,084	1,688,667	3,099,721
Venezuela .....	1,194,294	73,632	1,267,926	3,601,847
Brazil.....	4,735,834	218,872	4,954,706	16,952,336
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Repub.	552,067	26,061	578,128	621,888
B. Ayres, or Argentine Repub.	765,043	139,551	904,594	2,725,218
Chili .....	1,680,187	292,354	1,972,541	2,655,263
Bolivia .....	12,373	.....	12,373	38,658
Peru .....	603,827	82,082	685,909	1,000,541
Equador.....	13,700	.....	13,700	.....
Sandwich Islands .....	606,104	113,229	719,333	345,345
China .....	3,007,743	2,689,603	5,697,351	10,570,536
Other ports in Asia .....	.....	.....	.....	121,444
Other Islands in the Pacific..	45,201	10,177	55,378	32,486
Whale fisheries.....	261,390	4,645	266,035	86,623
Uncertain places....	.....	.....	.....	25,692
<b>Total, year end. June 30, 1858</b>	<b>\$293,758,279</b>	<b>\$30,886,142</b>	<b>\$324,644,421</b>	<b>\$282,613,150</b>
“ “ 1857	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141
“ “ 1856	310,586,330	16,378,578	326,964,908	314,639,942
“ “ 1855	246,703,553	28,448,293	275,156,846	261,468,520
“ “ 1854	253,390,870	24,550,194	278,241,064	304,562,381

TONNAGE ARRIVING FROM, AND DEPARTING TO, EACH COUNTRY.

Countries.	American.		Foreign.	
	Entered U. States.	Cleared U. States.	Entered U. States.	Cleared U. States.
Russia on the Baltic & N. Seas	12,911	21,698	2,235	1,887
Russia on the Black Sea.....	525	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia.....	132	132	.....	2,546
Russian poss'ns in N. America	2,578	2,447	1,523	1,517
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	425
Sweden and Norway.....	6,091	1,363	3,753	1,343
Swedish West Indies.....	2,975	2,654	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121
Danish West Indies.....	28,501	22,516	3,757	416
Hamburg.....	6,242	1,052	56,896	50,374
Bremen.....	25,058	26,611	112,164	86,413
Other German ports.....	.....	.....	267	1,049
Holland.....	20,995	18,330	12,293	25,016
Dutch West Indies.....	6,807	10,031	1,692	1,004
Dutch Guiana.....	5,019	5,779	796	806
Dutch East Indies.....	7,322	9,387	1,032	1,509
Belgium.....	39,201	27,974	6,740	4,431
England.....	835,308	863,484	328,721	354,451
Scotland.....	15,390	28,711	66,816	37,375
Ireland.....	1,384	18,298	10,122	18,725
Gibraltar.....	1,441	8,485	2,184	1,162
Malta.....	424	2,782	.....	.....
Canada.....	1,344,717	1,364,580	922,920	1,012,358
Other British N. A. possessions	171,024	242,407	390,926	475,329
British West Indies.....	101,332	117,974	39,429	32,762
British Honduras.....	7,605	6,430	4,070	2,910
British Guiana.....	6,753	12,763	4,853	3,533
Other British pos'ns in S. Am.	.....	.....	.....	.....
British possessions in Africa..	8,227	13,564	880	2,971
British Australia.....	5,402	60,381	3,319	10,878
British East Indies.....	93,233	53,875	4,732	7,482
France on the Atlantic.....	221,076	209,815	16,412	7,756
France on the Mediterranean..	19,055	17,972	2,477	3,489
French N. American poss'ns..	240	1,135	3,100	2,782
French West Indies.....	8,100	27,225	2,335	1,440
French Guiana.....	2,207	1,687	.....	.....
French possessions in Africa..	.....	364	744	1,949
Spain on the Atlantic.....	16,533	29,333	2,217	6,338
Spain on the Mediterranean..	21,247	20,531	24,935	62,387
Canary Islands.....	1,542	1,459	.....	2,401
Philippine Islands.....	23,389	3,122	932	.....
Cuba.....	568,521	549,389	61,354	11,857
Porto Rico.....	63,313	40,034	9,065	2,214
Portugal.....	3,777	6,680	1,671	1,676
Madeira.....	.....	870	475	.....
Cape de Verd Islands... ..	1,011	1,847	1,211	218
Azores.....	3,603	5,319	1,862	2,267
Sardinia.....	8,672	15,886	6,513	4,766
Tuscany.....	15,013	1,931	3,085	218
Papal States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Sicilies.....	41,534	4,325	15,297	3,763
Austria.....	7,698	8,591	2,065	1,661
Austrian possessions in Italy.	.....	5,748	.....	743
Ionian Republic.....	.....	300	138	.....
Greece.....	.....	.....	890	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	1,207	6,590	.....	877
Turkey in Asia.....	10,907	4,277	817	.....
Egypt.....	.....	2,828	2,317	.....

Countries.	—American.—		—Foreign.—	
	Entered U. States.	Cleared U. States.	Entered U. States.	Cleared U. States.
Other ports in Africa .....	18,477	14,096	530	324
Hayti .....	48,679	33,108	4,786	2,151
San Domingo .....	2,781	8,441	670	1,187
Mexico .....	56,645	68,578	7,439	14,213
Central Republic .....	7,796	3,428	958	425
New Granada .....	110,126	119,766	1,179	853
Venezuela .....	25,150	16,284	3,164	641
Brazil .....	89,675	86,242	19,511	3,975
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Repub.	3,781	13,864	924	690
B. Ayres, or Argentine Repub.	17,297	25,170	261	1,216
Chili .....	16,760	28,657	5,297	7,845
Bolivia .....	.....	279	333	.....
Peru .....	98,180	35,565	3,858	8,699
Equador .....	326	984	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands .....	11,109	15,302	708	578
China .....	49,958	57,972	15,814	10,696
Other ports in Asia .....	1,444	.....	626	.....
Other Islands in the Pacific...	1,935	2,063	1,313	666
Whale fisheries .....	40,049	54,268	.....	.....
Uncertain places .....	272	.....	.....	.....
Total, year end. June 30, 1858	4,395,642	4,490,033	2,209,403	2,312,759
“ “ 1857	4,721,370	4,581,212	2,464,946	2,490,170
“ “ 1856	4,385,484	4,538,364	2,486,769	2,462,109
“ “ 1855	3,861,391	4,068,979	2,083,948	2,110,322
“ “ 1854	3,762,115	3,911,392	2,132,224	2,107,802

From these tables it appears that the decline in the exports of domestic produce for the year 1858 reached \$45,226,786, and it is the first year since 1848 that an important decline took place under that head. In 1847, consequent upon the famine in Ireland and Western Europe, the export of breadstuffs and provisions rose to a high figure, and the reaction from that point showed a reduction in 1848; nevertheless, as compared with the previous year, the exports of 1848 showed a great excess. The year 1858 has exhibited a great reaction, which was due, to some extent, to the low prices of food abroad, but mostly to the breaking down of the machinery of export, so to speak. On the other hand, and for similar reasons, the re-export of foreign produce showed a great increase, being larger than ever before. The imports show a considerable decline, although the readjusted tariff of 1857 reduced the rates of duty considerably, but the imports so induced were received in the first quarter of the year, and being immediately followed by the panic, they did not realize such rates as tempted further imports. The aggregate figures for the year 1858 mark an exceptional year. In our number for February, 1859, vol. xl., page 225, will be found in detail the domestic exports of the fiscal year 1858 as compared with 1857. It will there be observed that the items in which the reduction took place were breadstuffs and gold; the former \$22,408,328, and the latter \$13,671,106, making together \$36,079,434. There was also a reduction to the extent of \$1,865,094 in the export of white and plain cottons of domestic manufacture.

The destination of the domestic exports of the United States for the year 1858 is seen in the following table:—

DESTINATION OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To dominions of each power.
Russia on the Baltic & N. Seas	\$3,960,114	\$303,440	\$4,263,554	\$4,336,681
Asiatic Russia.....	.....	25,519	25,519	
Russian poss'ns in N. America	19,413	23,195	47,608	
Prussia.....	.....	5,100	5,100	5,100
Sweden and Norway .....	332,926	115,195	496,121	578,654
Swedish West Indies.....	82,533	.....	82,533	
Denmark.....	11,877	24,302	36,179	681,542
Danish West Indies .....	740,131	8,232	748,363	
Hamburg.....	142,616	2,136,714	2,279,330	2,279,330
Bremen.....	2,091,269	6,526,188	8,617,457	8,617,457
Other German ports.....	.....	54,614	54,614	54,614
Holland .....	1,565,714	1,467,740	3,033,454	3,915,853
Dutch West Indies.....	339,568	8,180	347,748	
Dutch Guiana .....	227,853	36,437	264,290	
Dutch East Indies.....	256,929	13,432	270,361	2,192,868
Belgium.....	2,142,566	50,302	2,192,868	
England .....	115,653,958	35,919,756	151,573,714	187,619,008
Scotland.....	1,903,130	1,215,421	3,124,551	
Ireland.....	810,674	497,261	1,307,935	
Gibraltar .....	335,075	68,379	403,454	57,845
Malta .....	57,845	.....	57,845	
Canada .....	5,980,631	7,682,834	13,663,465	
Other British N. A. possessions	1,778,175	4,197,319	5,975,494	187,619,008
British West Indies.....	4,279,164	1,173,038	5,452,203	
British Honduras.....	272,359	147,386	419,745	
British Guiana.....	705,992	175,529	881,521	82,396,221
British possessions in Africa..	393,579	47,637	441,216	
British Australia.....	2,862,372	257,039	3,119,411	
British East Indies .....	1,143,933	54,517	1,198,455	30,013,271
France on the Atlantic .....	29,456,113	557,153	30,013,271	
France on the Mediterranean..	1,423,482	78,913	1,502,395	
French N. American poss'ns..	20,569	127,369	147,938	82,396,221
French West Indies.....	550,585	71,351	622,436	
French Guiana.....	82,565	.....	82,565	
French possessions in Africa..	25,177	2,439	27,616	2,054,369
Spain on the Atlantic.....	1,606,295	443,074	2,054,369	
Spain on the Mediterranean..	954,606	5,601,193	6,555,799	
Canary Islands .....	47,916	31,879	79,795	57,649
Philippine Islands.....	57,649	.....	57,649	
Cuba.....	11,571,753	101,414	11,673,167	
Porto Rico.....	1,539,411	72,637	1,612,048	269,484
Portugal.....	202,509	66,975	269,484	
Madeira.....	19,806	.....	19,806	
Cape de Verd Islands.....	46,460	.....	46,460	130,595
Azores .....	99,856	30,739	130,595	
Sardinia .....	2,215,502	563,366	2,779,368	
Tuscany .....	564,567	17,329	582,396	582,396
Two Sicilies.....	388,207	137,167	525,374	525,374
Austria.....	849,127	61,642	910,769	1,969,468
Austrian possessions in Italy.	931,174	127,525	1,058,699	
Ionian Republic .....	3,060	.....	3,060	
Turkey in Europe.....	459,907	50,078	509,985	783,405
Turkey in Asia.....	273,420	.....	273,420	
Egypt.....	107,637	.....	107,637	
Other ports in Africa.....	1,706,614	61,351	1,767,965	1,767,965
Hayti .....	1,891,260	87,605	1,978,865	1,978,865
San Domingo.....	69,438	42,989	112,427	112,427
Mexico .....	2,005,450	780,402	2,785,852	2,785,852
Central Republic.....	109,381	5,730	115,611	115,611
New Granada .....	1,469,593	19,990	1,489,583	1,489,583
Venezuela .....	1,175,993	18,391	1,194,294	1,194,294



Whither exported.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To dominions of each power.
Brazil.....	4,620,181	115,653	4,735,834	4,735,834
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Repub.	536,699	15,368	552,067	552,067
Argentine Republic.....	753,638	11,405	765,043	765,043
Chili.....	1,583,544	96,643	1,680,187	1,680,187
Bolivia.....	12,373	.....	12,373	12,373
Peru.....	521,593	82,234	603,827	603,827
Equador.....	13,700	.....	13,700	13,700
Sandwich Islands.....	594,644	11,460	606,104	606,104
Other Islands in the Pacific..	17,366	27,835	45,201	45,201
China.....	2,971,711	36,037	3,007,748	3,007,748
Whale fisheries.....	261,390	.....	261,390	261,390
Total.....	\$221,958,732	\$71,799,547	\$293,758,279	\$293,758,279

The following statement exhibits a summary view of the several classes of domestic produce, &c., of the United States, exported during twelve years, each ending on the 30th June:—

## VALUE OF EACH CLASS OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Years.	—Product of—			
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.
1847.....	\$3,468,033	\$5,996,073	\$68,450,383	\$7,242,086
1848.....	1,980,963	7,059,084	37,781,446	7,551,122
1849.....	2,547,654	5,917,994	38,858,204	5,804,207
1850.....	2,824,818	7,442,503	26,547,158	9,951,023
1851.....	3,294,091	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251
1852.....	2,282,342	7,964,220	26,378,872	10,031,283
1853.....	3,279,413	7,915,259	33,463,573	11,319,319
1854.....	3,064,069	11,761,185	67,104,592	10,016,046
1855.....	3,516,894	12,603,837	42,567,476	14,712,468
1856.....	3,356,797	10,694,184	77,686,455	12,221,843
1857.....	3,739,644	14,699,711	75,722,096	20,260,772
1858.....	3,550,295	13,475,671	52,439,089	17,009,767

  

Years.	—Product of—		Raw produce.	Specie and bullion.
	Cotton.	Manufactures.		
1847.....	\$53,415,848	\$10,351,364	\$2,102,838	\$2,620
1848.....	61,998,294	12,774,480	1,058,320	2,700,412
1849.....	66,396,967	11,249,877	935,178	956,874
1850.....	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,045,679
1851.....	112,315,317	20,136,967	1,437,893	18,069,580
1852.....	87,965,732	18,862,931	1,545,767	37,487,337
1853.....	109,456,404	22,599,930	1,835,264	23,548,335
1854.....	93,596,220	26,849,411	2,764,781	38,234,566
1855.....	88,143,844	28,833,299	2,373,317	53,957,418
1856.....	128,382,351	30,970,992	3,125,429	44,148,279
1857.....	131,575,859	30,805,126	2,103,105	60,078,352
1858.....	131,386,661	27,641,208	5,054,371	42,407,246

The following table gives in detail the articles imported into the United States from abroad in the fiscal year 1858:—

## VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1858.

FREE OF DUTY.		
Animals, living, of all kinds.	\$81,331	Articles the produce of the
Argols, or crude tartar. ....	66,786	U. States brought back..
Articles imported from British provinces under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.....	14,572,255	Articles specially imported for seminaries of learning, &c.....
Articles of all kinds for the use of the United States..	13,178	Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning.....
		Bark, Peruvian.....
		1,244,692
		64,341
		322,456
		813,184

Bells, old, and bell metal...	473	Hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals.....	500
Berries, nuts, &c., including nutgalls, safflower, weld, &c., used in dyeing or composing dyes.....	12,828	Ivory, unmanufactured.....	401,387
Bismuth.....	3,266	Linseed, (not embracing flax seed).....	3,243,174
Bitter apples.....	1,575	Madder—Root.....	78,144
Bolting cloths.....	107,612	Ground or prepared.....	643,642
Bone black.....	619	Manures—Guano.....	525,376
Bone, burnt.....	9,296	Other substances expressly used for manure.....	56
Brass—Old.....	12,490	Maps and charts.....	6,562
Pigs.....	470	Models of inventions and improvements in the arts...	3,866
Bullion—Gold.....	2,286,099	Oils and products of American fisheries—Oils, spermaceti, whale, & other fish	199,253
Silver.....	408,878	Other products of fisheries...	137,654
Burr stones, unmanufactured	65,423	Old junk and oakum.....	62,331
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c.	14	Paintings and statuary.....	504,634
Coffee and tea from their place of production in certain vessels—Coffee.....	18,341,081	Palm leaf, unmanufactured.	34,880
Tea.....	6,777,295	Plaster of Paris, unmanufactured.....	82,313
Coins—Gold.....	9,279,969	Platina, unmanufactured...	37,581
Silver.....	7,299,549	Rags, of every material, except wool.....	971,126
Copper—For sheathing vessels.....	111,698	Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.....	171,813
In bars or pigs.....	745,932	Seeds, trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for.....	392,440
Old.....	322,619	Sheathing metal not wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized.....	183,394
Ore.....	1,131,362	Shingle bolts and stave bolts	3,889
Cotton, unmanufactured...	41,356	Silk, raw or reeled, from the cocoon.....	1,300,065
Dragon's blood.....	223	Specimens of nat'l history &c.	2,092
Dyewoods, in sticks.....	887,486	Tin—Bars.....	223,426
Effects, personal and household.....	40,296	Blocks.....	470,023
Effects, personal, of emigrants & others, wearing apparel and tools of trade, &c....	232,825	Pigs.....	594,258
Effects, household, of persons or families arriving in the United States.....	47,129	Wool, sheep's, unmanufactured, in value not exceeding 20 cents per pound...	3,843,320
Effects, personal and household, of citizens of the United States dying abroad...	1,571	All other articles.....	460,263
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	10,843		
Flax, unmanufactured.....	197,934	Total.....	\$80,319,275
Glass, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.....	364		

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Acids—Acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, &c.	113,736	Brass, and manufactures of brass—Pins, in packs or otherwise.....	33,132
Acetic, chromic, nitric, &c.	592	Sheet and rolled brass...	281
Alum.....	3,514	Wire.....	2,136
Arrow root.....	19,573	Manufactures of, not specified.....	166,935
Bark—Quilla.....	600	Breadstuffs—Barley.....	10,368
Of all kinds not otherwise provided for.....	26,963	Indian corn and corn meal	34,936
Beer, ale, and porter—In casks.....	146,095	Oats.....	95
In bottles.....	485,039	Oat meal.....	3,305
Black lead pencils.....	93,779	Rye.....	772
Boots and shoes, other than leather.....	30,754	Rye meal.....	9
Borax, refined.....	67,890	Wheat.....	26,651
		Wheat flour.....	19,818

<i>Brimstone</i> --Crude.....	249,317	Extract of indigo.....	382
Rolled.....	9,639	<i>Fish, dried, smoked, or pickled</i> --	
Bristles.....	265,720	Fish, dried or smoked....	111,709
Brushes and brooms.....	170,078	Herrings.....	905
Butter.....	5,757	<i>Fish, dried, smoked, or pickled</i> --	
<i>Buttons</i> --Metal.....	12,788	Mackerel.....	369
All other, & button molds	483,141	Salmon.....	2,446
<i>Camphor</i> --Crude.....	92,953	All other.....	5,209
Refined.....	4	Fish in oil, sardines, and all	
<i>Candles</i> --Spermaceti.....	923	other.....	274,137
Stearine.....	34,466	<i>Flax, and manufactures of</i>	
Wax.....	7,808	<i>flax</i> --Hosiery and articles	
Cheese.....	152,272	made on frames.....	5,316
Chloride of lime or bleaching		Linens, bleached or un-	
powder.....	387,101	bleached.....	5,598,571
Chronometers, box or ship's,		Manufact's of, not specified	953,436
and parts thereof.....	9,090	Tow of flax, (codilla)....	29,631
<i>Clocks and watches</i> --Clocks,		Floor cloth, patent, painted..	1,336
and parts thereof.....	54,058	<i>Fruits, green, ripe, or dried</i> --	
Watches, & parts thereof.	2,118,838	Currants.....	342,869
Watch materials, and un-		Dates.....	31,567
finished parts of watches.	44,139	Figs.....	308,472
<i>Clothing</i> --Articles of wear.	961,514	Lemons.....	301,492
Ready-made.....	322,024	Limes.....	2,024
Coal.....	772,925	Oranges.....	476,694
Cochineal.....	221,332	Plums.....	158,580
Cocoa.....	213,644	Prunes.....	133,524
<i>Copper, and manufactures of</i>		Raisins.....	1,441,471
<i>copper</i> --Copper bottoms.	5,194	Other green, ripe, or dried	
Nails and spikes.....	68	fruits.....	236,086
Rods and bolts.....	8	Fruit preserved in sugar,	
Wire.....	243	brandy, or molasses....	121,058
Manufactures of, not speci-		<i>Furs</i> --Dressed on the skin.	199,714
fied.....	104,032	Undressed on the skin...	321,935
<i>Cordage</i> --Tarred, & cables..	73,627	Hatters' furs, dressed or	
Untarred.....	96,632	undressed, not on the	
Seines.....	979	skin.....	876,156
Twine.....	73,010	Manufactures of fur.....	54,412
<i>Cotton, manufact's of plain</i> --		<i>Glass and manufactures of</i>	
Cords, galloons, gimps...	40,969	<i>glass</i> --Bottles.....	29,341
Hatters' plush, of cotton		Demijohns.....	32,016
and silk.....	4,818	Crystals for watches....	35,141
Hosiery, and articles made		Painted or colored glass..	33,103
on frames.....	2,120,868	Polished plate glass....	397,310
Piece goods.....	741,077	Porcelain.....	3,276
Thread, twist, yarn....	1,080,671	Silvered glass.....	198,109
Velvets.....	298,134	Ware, cut.....	101,496
Manufact's not specified..	966,017	Ware, plain.....	63,631
<i>Cottons, bleached, printed,</i>		Window, broad, crown, &	
<i>printed, or dyed</i> --Piece		cylinder.....	626,747
goods, wholly of cotton..	12,391,713	Manufactures of, not speci-	
All other manufact's whol-		fied.....	138,249
ly of cotton.....	320,863	Glazier's diamonds.....	1,533
Daguerreotype plates.....	1,828	Glue.....	14,637
Dolls and toys of all kinds..	350,486	<i>Gold and silver, manufact-</i>	
Engravings or plates.....	123,059	<i>ures of</i> --Epaulets, gal-	
Extracts and decoctions of		loons, laces, tassels, tresses,	
logwood and other dye		wings, &c.....	35,294
woods not otherwise pro-		Gems, set.....	3,915
vided for.....	4,038	Gems, not set.....	339,241
Extract of madder.....	40,567	Gold and silver leaf....	40,087
Feathers & flowers, artificial		Jewelry, real or imitations	
or ornamental.....	654,452	of.....	385,945

Silver plated metal.....	6,731	Side-arms .....	4,747
Silver plated ware .....	8,439	Steel, cast, shear, and Ger-	
Manufactures of, not speci-		man.....	1,147,773
fied.....	55,282	All other .....	725,338
Grass cloth ..	32,144	Wire, cap or bonnet.....	6,900
<i>Gums</i> —Arabie, Barbary, co-		Other manufactures of iron	
pal, &c.....	389,402	not specified .....	2,260,402
All other, and resins in a		Manufactures of steel, all	
crude state .....	118,277	other.....	970,133
Gum, benzoin or Benjamin..	6,803	Ivory, manufactures of.....	15,094
Gunny bags.....	420,966	Ivory black.....	45
Gunny cloth.....	1,016,801	Jute, Sisal, grass, coir, &c...	2,298,709
Gunpowder .....	4,458	<i>Laces, &amp;c.</i> —Braids of cotton	13,971
<i>Gutta percha</i> —Manufact's of	586	Embroideries of cotton, lin-	
en, silk, and wool ..	41,648	Insertings of cotton ..	2,845,029
<i>Hair</i> —Manufactures of.....	67,725	Laces of cotton.....	88,007
Unmanufactured.....	268,472	Laces of thread .....	405,439
<i>Angora, Thibet, and all other</i>		Trimmings of cotton ..	189,494
<i>goat's hair or mohair</i>		Lard.....	112,263
—Piece goods.....	515,641	Lasting and mohair cloth for	422
Unmanufactured.....	1,371	buttons and shoes.....	65,090
<i>Hats and bonnets</i> —Of straw		<i>Lead, and manufactures of</i>	
or other vegetable sub-		<i>lead</i> —Bar, pig, sheet, and	
stance .....	1,182,837	old.....	1,972,243
Of hair, whalebone, or oth-		Pipes.....	1,501
er material, not other-		Shot.....	8,132
wise provided for .....	14,352	Manufact's not specified	855
<i>Hemp and manufactures of</i>		<i>Leather, and Manufact's of</i>	
<i>hemp</i> —Burlaps.....	78,221	<i>leather</i> —Boots & shoes...	87,101
Cotton bagging .....	8,296	Gloves.....	1,449,672
Sail duck, Russia, Holland,		Japanned leather, or skins	
and ravens.....	7,592	of all kinds.....	226,142
Ticklenburghs.....	528	Skins, tanned and dressed	806,412
Manufactures of, not speci-		Skivers.....	35,976
fied.....	520,029	Tanned, bend, sole, and	
Unmanufactured.....	331,307	upper.....	1,259,711
Tow of, (codilla).....	40,931	Manufactures not specified	278,946
Honey.....	149,915	<i>Licorice</i> —Paste .....	477,995
<i>India rubber</i> —Manufact's of	89,245	Root.....	18,217
Unmanufactured.....	666,583	Machinery, exclusively de-	
Indigo .....	945,083	signed and expressly im-	
Ink and ink powders.....	23,410	ported for the manufact-	
<i>Iron, iron and steel, steel</i>		ure of flax & linen goods.	1,643
<i>manufact's of</i> —Anchors		<i>Marble</i> —Manufactures of...	16,491
and parts thereof .....	8,072	Unmanufactured.....	167,634
Anvils and parts thereof.	45,275	Mathematical instruments..	21,437
Bar iron.....	3,318,913	Matting, Chinese or other,	
Cables, chain.....	155,408	of flags, jute, &c.....	216,441
Cutlery .....	1,489,054	<i>Meats and vegetables</i> —Bacon	1,725
<i>Iron, iron and steel, steel,</i>		Beef.....	11,606
<i>manufact's of</i> —Fire arms		Ham.....	7,329
not specified.....	382,610	Pork.....	595
Hoop iron.....	273,326	Potatoes.....	97,160
Muskets and rifles .....	17,024	Meats, game, poultry, and	
Nails, spikes, tacks, &c...	100,481	vegetables, prepared in	
Needles .....	202,163	cans or otherwise.....	45,320
Old and scrap iron.....	87,113	Molasses.....	4,116,759
Pig iron .....	739,949	Musical instruments.....	378,928
Railroad iron.....	2,987,576	<i>Nuts</i> —Almonds.....	213,145
Rod iron.....	426,499	Cocoa-nuts. ....	42,656
Saws, mill, cross-cut, and		Nuts not otherwise pro-	
pit.....	34,210	vided for.....	256,907
Sheet iron.....	945,073		

<i>Oil and bone of foreign fish- ing</i> --Spermaceti .....	157	Hosiery and articles made on frames.....	417,168
Whale and other fish....	18,470	Piece goods.....	16,121,395
Whalebone.....	13,475	Piece goods of silk and worsted.....	1,249,385
<i>Oil</i> --Castor.....	143,458	Raw silk.....	242,130
Essential, expressed, or vol- atile.....	231,733	Sewing silk.....	111,912
Hemp seed, and rape seed	14,531	Twist.....	11,992
Linseed.....	164,757	Manufactures not specified	3,207,043
Neats' foot & other animal	4,127	Slate of all kinds.....	85,775
Olive, in casks.....	110,172	<i>Soap</i> --Perfumed.....	37,515
Olive, in bottles.....	199,615	Other than perfumed....	52,786
Palm and cocoa-nut.....	405,681	<i>Soda</i> --Ash.....	1,211,305
Oil cloth of all kinds.....	21,549	Carbonate.....	373,599
Opium.....	447,534	Sal.....	123,082
<i>Paints, painters' colors, &amp;c.</i> --		<i>Spices</i> --Cassia.....	356,614
Litharge.....	7,539	Cinnamon.....	18,419
Ochre, dry.....	12,534	Cloves.....	63,978
Painters' colors.....	27,368	Ginger, dried, green, ripe, preserved, or pickled..	53,141
Paris white.....	5,162	Mace.....	29,923
Red lead.....	50,652	Nutmegs.....	378,257
Spanish brown, in oil....	392	Pepper, black.....	631,723
Sugar of lead.....	12,642	Pepper, red.....	5,493
Water colors.....	29,012	Pimento.....	203,143
<i>Paints, painters' colors, &amp;c.</i> --		<i>Spirits, foreign distilled, &amp;c.</i> --	
White lead.....	58,774	Brandy.....	2,232,452
Whiting.....	20,608	From grain.....	1,158,517
Paints not specified.....	199,748	From other materials....	324,905
<i>Paper, and manufactures of paper</i> --Blank books.....	18,343	Cordials.....	104,269
Boxes, paper.....	15,842	Starch.....	4,308
Boxes, fancy.....	17,681	<i>Sugars</i> --Brown.....	23,317,435
Cards, playing.....	18,595	Candy.....	2,205
Hangings.....	104,758	Loaf, and other refined..	1,601
Papier mache, articles and wares of.....	22,954	Syrup of sugar cane....	6,185
Writing paper.....	256,322	White, clayed, or powde'd	109,887
Paper, and manufactures of paper, not specified..	123,169	Sulphate of barytes.....	39,958
Parchment.....	4,340	Sulphate of quinine.....	54,166
Pens, metallic.....	83,630	Tallow.....	7,413
<i>Pewter</i> --Old.....	2,543	<i>Tea and coffee from places other than those of their production, and not except- ed by law or treaty stipu- lations</i> --Coffee.....	28,759
Manufact's of not specified	2,062	Teas.....	484,529
<i>Print'd books, magazines, &amp;c.</i> --		<i>Tin, and manufactures of tin</i> --Foil.....	25,317
In English.....	456,450	Plates and sheets.....	3,842,968
In other languages.....	175,508	Manufactures of tin not speci- fied.....	27,675
Newspapers, illustrated..	18,445	<i>Tobacco</i> --Cigars.....	4,123,208
Periodicals.....	3,519	Snuff.....	5,153
Periodicals in course of re- publication.....	158	Manufact'd, other than cigars and snuff.....	22,898
Quicksilver.....	1,029	Unmanufactured.....	1,255,831
Raw hides and skins.....	9,884,358	Umbrellas, parasols, and sun- shades, of silk or other...	47,790
<i>Saddlery</i> --Common, tinned, or japanned.....	56,669	Verdigris.....	21,142
Plated, brass, or polished steel.....	138,490	<i>Vitriol</i> --Blue or Roman, (sulphate of copper).....	5,438
Salt.....	1,124,920	Green, (sulphate of iron, copperas).....	2,414
<i>Salt-peter</i> --Crude.....	1,270,251	White, (sulphate of zinc).	1,515
Refined, or partly refined.	383		
<i>Silk and manufactures of silk</i> --Caps, bonnets, and hats.....	94,396		
Floss silk.....	16,067		



Oil of, (sulphuric acid)....	25	Satin .....	835
<i>Wares, China, &amp;c.</i> —Chemical, earthen, or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons.....	18,959	Fire-wood .....	4,091
China, earthen, porcelain, and stone.....	3,215,236	Willow.....	35,141
Britannia .....	4,275	Other woods not specified	966
Gilt or plated.....	95,991	<i>Bark of the cork tree</i> —Manufactures of.....	86
Japanned.....	29,863	Cork.....	167,181
<i>Wines, in casks</i> —Austria & other of Germany.....	46,733	Unmanufactured.....	13,922
Burgundy.....	10,864	<i>Wool and worsted, manufactures of</i> —Baizes, bindings, and bookings.....	124,008
Claret.....	385,750	Blankets.....	1,574,716
Fayal and other Azores..	10,409	<i>Carpeting</i> —Aubusson, Brussels, Saxony, treble-ingrain, Turkey, Venetian, & other ingrain'd not specified, Wilton.....	1,542,600
Maderia .....	72,429	Flannels.....	137,687
Port.....	226,781	Hosiery and articles made on frames.....	1,837,561
Sherry and St. Lucar....	343,100	Piece goods of wool, including wool and cotton...	7,626,830
Sicily & other Mediterranean.....	56,612	Piece goods of worsted, including worsted & cotton	10,780,379
Teneriffe & other Canary.	3,377	Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, silk, and silk and cotton.....	2,002,653
Red wines not enumerated	421,368	Woolen and worsted yarn	196,285
White wines not enumerated.....	285,125	Manufactures of wool or worsted not specified ..	663,372
<i>Wines, in bottles</i> —Burgundy	2,714	Wool, unmanufact'd, not otherwise provided for.	179,315
Champagne.....	860,942	<i>Zinc, manufactures of</i> —Nails	1,156
Claret.....	237,246	Pigs.....	28,701
Maderia .....	1,600	Sheet.....	209,736
Port.....	7,901	Spelter.....	212,823
Sherry.....	10,059	Manufactures of zinc not specified .....	4,865
All other .....	273,378	<i>Value of merchandise not enumerated in the preceding abstract</i> —At 4 per cent	1,367,425
Wood or pastel.....	1,203	At 8 per cent.....	291,633
<i>Wood, manufactures of</i> —Cabinet & household furniture.....	51,958	At 12 per cent.....	8,576
Cedar.....	1,922	At 15 per cent.....	2,314,065
Ebony.....	1,029	At 19 per cent.....	169,254
Mahogany.....	9,978	At 24 per cent.....	1,495,074
Rose.....	12,165	At 30 per cent.....	35,017
Satin .....	254	<i>Paying duties</i> .....	\$202,293,875
Willow.....	112,725	<i>Free of duty</i> .....	80,319,275
Other manufactures of...	288,334	<i>Total</i> .....	\$282,613,150
<i>Woods, unmanufactured</i> —Cedar.....	58,467		
Box.....	7,507		
Ebony.....	2,365		
Gra adillo.....	1,586		
Lignumvitæ.....	14,083		
Mahogany .....	217,731		
Rose .....	81,440		
All other cabinet woods unmanufactured.....	260		

The items in which the greatest change took place were those of sugar and molasses, which were as follows:—

Years.	Brown sugar.		Molasses.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1856.....	532,813,245	\$22,400,353	23,617,674	\$4,334,668
1857.....	774,831,815	42,614,604	32,705,844	8,259,175
1858.....	517,228,624	23,317,425	24,566,357	4,116,759

In the exceptional year 1857, owing to the failure of the Louisiana crop, the import of sugar was immense, and the reaction alone in that

article made a difference of \$23,000,000 in the imports. In dry goods of all descriptions the decline was also large, being comparatively as follows:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Woolens.....	\$33,626,857	\$33,611,862	\$30,508,726
Cottons.....	30,180,353	32,948,039	21,339,286
Silks.....	34,053,013	30,834,299	22,971,533
Linens.....	11,896,868	12,134,261	6,994,751
Total.....	\$109,756,091	\$109,328,441	\$81,814,296

The tariff of 1857 admitted wool, costing 20 cents per pound and less, free, and rated all costing above that price at a duty of 24 per cent. During the last fiscal year the receipts of wool were unusually large, the market being previously quite bare, and prices here having ruled very high, so as to attract shipments from various other markets. A considerable portion of the receipts, however, were not consumed here, the revulsion in trade, and the disordered condition of our woollen manufactures, having depressed prices far below the cost of importation, and led to reshipments wherever it was practicable. The advantage of a free market in this particular has been sensibly felt in the rapid recovery of prices, and the general improvement in all branches of the trade. The decline in the market value of wool was owing to the sudden panic, which affected all commercial and manufacturing interests, and not to an overstock of foreign wool competing with the American production.

### Art. III.—MERCANTILE BIOGRAPHY:

#### EBENEZER FRANCIS, OF BOSTON.

THE history of every self-made man is interesting and useful. Probably no kind of narrative is read with more avidity and profit than that which records the lives of those artificers of their own fortune, who, possessed of great intelligence and moral worth, joined to strict integrity in business, have struggled through numerous difficulties, and surmounted all obstacles, in attaining pre-eminent success. For this reason, were there no other, it seems highly proper to record the life of such a man as the late Mr. Ebenezer Francis, who was so remarkable in many respects that he ought to be had in remembrance, and not be allowed to pass off the stage without an attempt to bring to public notice some of those attributes which marked his character and shed their luster upon a life prolonged to a very old age. To the young men, growing up in a business community, it can hardly fail to be useful to contemplate what courage, energy, thrift, industry, and unbending honesty have actually accomplished in mercantile life, affording, as it does to them, abundant encouragement to hope and believe that the cultivation of similar qualities will, in their own case, lead to the same cheering results.

Mr. Francis was born the 15th of October, 1775, at Beverly, Massachusetts, thus dating his existence almost simultaneously with the birth of our republic. His father, Colonel Francis, took an active part in the

stirring events of that memorable period of our history. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and fell very early, while bravely fighting for his country at the head of his regiment, leaving, by his premature and lamented death, a widow and a family of four children, of whom the subject of the present memoir was the youngest.

Of Colonel Francis, we should like to say more than our scanty information concerning him allows. One thing, however, is certain, that he united in himself the qualities of a brave and accomplished officer, and an ardent patriot. In a history of Beverly, published a few years since, we find him mentioned among the men of note belonging to that place who distinguished themselves in the Continental army. The author of that history thus honorably introduces him to the reader:—"Foremost among the officers and soldiers in the Revolution from this town, and eminent also as an enterprising and valued citizen, was Colonel Francis." Like most of those who rose to eminence at that period, his opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, but by diligent self-culture Colonel Francis overcame these disadvantages, and fitted himself to engage in extensive business, to mingle on terms of entire equality with the educated and best informed, and also to discharge ably the duties belonging to the prominent stations which he afterwards filled, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.\* Thus actively and extensively engaged in business, and performing the duties of a public-spirited citizen, the war found him when it broke out. But no absorption of his mind in his own affairs, could keep him from taking a deep interest in the political agitations then filling the land, nor hinder him from seeing the necessity of a final resort to arms in deciding the controversy between this and the mother country. His sagacity early foresaw this result to be inevitable, and, penetrated with this conviction, he forthwith devoted himself to military science, and encouraged his fellow citizens to do the same. In this way he breathed his own martial spirit into those around him, and especially into his three brothers, who caught his ardor and zeal, and became officers in the Revolutionary service. Scarcely had hostilities began, when he himself received a captain's commission from the Continental Congress, dated 1st of July, 1775. Early in the following year he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and stationed at Dorchester Heights, near Boston. During his command here, his prompt and thorough discipline had, in the course of a few months, trained raw recruits to a degree of efficient soldiery that warranted his expressing, in a regimental order, the hope that they would be able to cope with veteran troops. On leaving this post, he was authorized by Congress to raise a regiment in the State of Massachusetts, to be called the 11th Massachusetts regiment. It was at the head of this body of men that he marched to Ticonderoga, in January, 1777. And here a beautiful incident occurred illustrating the practical religious character of the man, and his reverence for that Being who alone can give victory in battle. Just before commencing the march he ordered his regiment to assemble for religious service in the meeting-house of the first parish in Beverly. Not many years ago some were yet living there who remembered that affecting scene, in which the sadness of what was felt to be a final adieu was softened by the influence of religion, and who expressed in glowing terms their

\* History of Beverly, by E. M. Stone.

recollection of its interest and solemnity. The expedition, through a trackless wilderness swarming with savages, to meet an enemy skilled in warfare, was a perilous one, and was very properly begun by a solemn religious act, invoking the care and blessing of the Supreme Disposer of events. The father of Professor Greenleaf, lately of the law school in Cambridge College, was a captain in this regiment, to whose pen we owe a description of the fatal battle, fought at Hubbarton, near Whitehall, New York, in which Colonel Francis fell. "At twenty minutes past seven," Captain Greenleaf says, "the enemy appeared within gun-shot of us; we faced to the right when the firing began, which lasted till 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  o'clock without cessation. Numbers fell on both sides; among ours, the brave and ever-to-be-lamented Colonel Francis, who fought bravely to the last. He first received a ball through his right arm, but still continued at the head of our troops, till he received the fatal wound through his body, entering his right breast; he dropped on his face. Our people, overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat over the mountains, enduring on their march great privations and sufferings."

Thus fell, prematurely, one of the most promising officers of the Revolution. Near him, in his last moments, stood Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, who had been his pastor at home, and was now the chaplain of his regiment. This gentleman wrote from the field of battle a letter of condolence to the afflicted widow, which we shall quote entire, as it is brief, and bears testimony to the exalted virtues of the commanding officer:—

DEAR MRS. FRANCIS:—My heart is filled with compassion and sympathy for you while I relate the melancholy tale of the fall of my dear friend, the colonel. You will consider this event as under the government of that God who has an undoubted right to do as seemeth him good, and, therefore, endeavor to command your passions into a silent submission to His will. If there is any consolation in the Gospel, I think you may accept it. I doubt not your loss is his greater gain. I can witness to his uniformly good conduct in the army, in discountenancing vice, and encouraging virtue; in setting before his men an example of sobriety, and an attendance upon duties of piety. No officer was so noticed for his military accomplishments and regular life. He lived universally beloved—the loss of him as generally lamented. While these things make you look upon your loss the greater, they might administer to you unspeakable consolation. He was not unmindful of the dangers of the field, being appointed to bring up the rear-guard. He supposed it probable they might be attacked, and, therefore, desired me to take care of his knapsack with what was in it, if I could not save anything else, which I did, though I lost my clothes in doing it. He was in good spirits when I parted with him the evening before the retreat. He mentioned his being exposed to fall with others, but seemed willing to commit himself to Providence, and leave the event. His conduct in the field is spoken of in the highest terms of applause. He has embalmed his name in immortal fame. I must conclude by wishing you all Divine supports. Trust in God. He will provide for you and the fatherless children.

From your sincere and affectionate friend,

E. HITCHCOCK.

Terrible as this blow was to the widow of Colonel Francis, it was hardly less severely felt by his fond mother, whose heart-rendering anguish is vividly depicted by a British officer, belonging to Burgoyne's army, who was subsequently quartered on parole near Boston, and who afterwards published his "*Travels in America*,"\* in which is narrated the fol-

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\* Anburey's *Travels in America*. 2 volumes; London, 1789.

lowing incident. After noticing the courage of Colonel Francis, whose death, though an enemy, must be regretted by all who can feel the loss of a gallant and brave man, he says :—

A few days since, walking out with some officers, we stopped at a house to purchase vegetables. While the other officers were bargaining with the woman of the house, I observed an elderly woman sitting by the fire, who was continually eyeing us, and every now and then shedding a tear. Just as we were quitting the house, she got up, and bursting into tears said, "Gentlemen, will you let a poor, distracted woman speak a word to you before you go?" We, as you must naturally suppose, were all astonished, and upon inquiring what she wanted, with the most poignant grief and sobbing, as if her heart was on the point of breaking, asked if any of us knew her son, who was killed at the battle of Hubbardton. Colonel Francis. Several of us informed her that we had seen him after he was dead. She then inquired about his pocket-book, and if any of his papers were safe, as some related to his estates, and if any of the soldiers had got his watch; if she could but obtain *that*, in remembrance of her dear, dear son, she should be happy. Captain Ferguson, of our regiment, who was of the party, told her, that as to the colonel's papers and pocket-book, he was fearful they were either lost or destroyed; but pulling a watch from his fob, said, "There, good woman, if that can make you happy, take it, and God bless you." We were all much surprised, as unacquainted that he had made a purchase of it from a drum-boy. On seeing it, it is impossible to describe the joy and grief that were depicted in her countenance. I never in all my life beheld such a strength of passion; she kissed it, locked unutterable gratitude at Captain Ferguson, then kissed it again. Her feelings were inexpressible; she knew not how to express or show them; she would repay his kindness by kindness, but could only sob her thanks. Our feelings were lifted up to an inexpressible height: we promised to search after the papers, and I believe at that moment could have hazarded life itself to procure them.

The watch thus restored, was carefully kept by his mother, and regarded as a sacred relic of one so deeply loved. Subsequently, it came into the possession of his son, the late Ebenezer Francis. A copy of the work, rare and never republished in this country, containing the above incident, was presented to Mr. Francis, by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. These volumes, together with the watch, were presented by his surviving daughters, Mrs. Bowditch and Mrs. Mason, to the Massachusetts Historical Society, at a social meeting, held in January last, at the house of Hon. J. C. Gray, in Summer-street.

From this digression regarding the father of Mr. Francis, which we hope has not been devoid of interest to our readers, we now return to the subject of this notice, who, as before observed, was the youngest of those four children, who were made fatherless by the battle of Hubbardton. When the news of that battle reached Beverly, he was an infant in arms. Born thus, and nursed at a period so full of trouble and distress, when the noise of war was heard through the land, and its ravages were everywhere felt, his character seems to have had imparted to it the germs of that energy and personal independence which grew and strengthened through his entire career as a merchant, and became in after life so conspicuous. It was not his lot to remain long at home, nor to be dandled on the lap of ease and luxury, for in 1787, when only eleven years of age, he went to Boston, and entered the counting-room of a merchant in extensive commerce, to which he attended with such activity and intelligence as rapidly to qualify himself to assume the responsibility of business on his own account, which he did before reaching the age of twenty-one, and from



this time ever afterwards made his way through life, relying solely upon his own sagacity and sound judgment to guide his adventurous steps onward to a position of great influence and princely wealth.

His education, like that of his father's, was defective, having been limited to the ordinary branches taught in the common schools of that day, which, however honorable to the zeal and enterprise of those troublous times, could bear no comparison with the perfection attained by our present school system. But inferior as the schools which he attended in his boyhood were, compared with what we now behold in every village of New England, and small as were the comparative advantages which they afforded, yet *in* them was laid the foundation of characters whose solid virtues and lofty excellence have been the pride of our country, and won the admiration of the world. *From* those schools went forth those who have distinguished themselves as merchants, soldiers, and statesmen, who have illuminated the national councils by their wisdom, and adorned every sphere of life into which they have entered. But Mr. Francis did not owe his mercantile success and distinction solely to these schools, however valuable the instruction he there received. Besides his own native ability and strong powers, he was largely indebted for the sterling qualities which shone in his character to the wise and tender care of a mother, who had her full share of those noble traits which tradition and history ascribe to the women of the Revolution. To his mother's influence may be traced those habits of thought and action which in mature life enabled him to command an almost invariable success. Never did he forget the wise lessons which she inculcated. They clung to him through all the changes and chances of life—a deep love of truth; unbending resistance to wrong in all its aspects; straitforward, outspoken honesty; these qualities were inwrought into his character and governed his actions. Nor was this all. He was calm and deliberate in judgment, bold and decided in action, and singularly indifferent to public opinion, after making up his mind according to the dictates of his conscience. But this decision of character did not render him rough and stern in his demeanor. On the contrary, he was remarkably courteous in his manners, mild and affable in his deportment, and always the gentleman in the best and highest sense of that word. If at times severe in his rebukes, it was from no hasty impulse of anger or ill-founded prejudice, but from mature consideration and a calm sense of duty. Perhaps no man was ever more fearless in expressing his opinions, whether on the great questions of the day connected with national affairs, or on the more local concerns of the community around him. Whatever the question agitated in his presence, when his opinions were formed, he simply and boldly gave them utterance. His tastes did not incline him to public life, nor did he ever aspire to any public office, and yet he always kept himself well informed on the current events of the day, and on all the great questions which have agitated the country for the last fifty years. As a natural result, few of his contemporaries had a clearer understanding of the working of our institutions, or a more thorough and complete knowledge of their history, from the earliest period of their existence. His remembrance of some events connected with the early history of this country, especially of New England, was remarkably vivid. This applies to Shays's rebellion, which formed a frequent topic of conversation in his hours of relaxation from business, rendered the more interesting by his familiarity with all the particulars

belonging to that treasonable outbreak. To any at all acquainted with Mr. Francis, we need not say that he was a man of great industry and perseverance, and of an inquisitive turn of mind, that suffered nothing to escape his observation. His sense of right was quick and keen, and if ever unsparing in his censures it was toward those who had proved recreant to trusts reposed in them, whether in public or private life. Strongly conservative himself, with respect to national politics, he was nevertheless charitable to the opinions of others, however adverse to his own. Taking broad and expansive views of the whole country, he could not but deeply deplore, as he did, the introduction of those irritating questions and dangerous doctrines of the day, which have engendered so much bitter sectional animosities.

The course of our narrative will now lead us to some remarks illustrative of the character of Mr. Francis, as it appeared amid the actual duties and business of life. It was his lot to hold, at various times, positions of responsibility and trust, which gave scope to his great industry and intelligence, and to the duties of which he freely and conscientiously devoted his time, till, being no longer able to perform them in a manner satisfactory to himself, he retired from office. His conceptions of duty were very high. His idea of the obligations belonging to a director or trustee was probably far more severe than is usually acknowledged or adopted by those holding these offices at the present time. Hence, on assuming such a position himself, he invariably made it his business to know and thoroughly understand every part of the transactions involved therein; and this entire mastery of the subject led him to be active in advising and directing the officers as to the best manner of conducting their affairs. This he did, however, in a way so far from obtrusive, and in a spirit so candid and honest, that it is no more than truth to assert that no one ever suspected him of being influenced by any but the purest motives. Nor did any institution or corporation fail to see, that in enjoying the benefit of his active interest as an officer, it possessed an advantage of the highest value—his conservative and moderate views restraining rash measures, and his well-tempered judgment pointing out the road to success. And this leads to the remark, that if the experience of a long and active commercial life, never overtaken by disaster, or clouded by failure, but steadily advancing in prosperity year after year, through periods too of great misfortune and almost universal wreck, if this be indicative of superior talent and judgment in affairs, then must Mr. Francis be allowed to have possessed these to an extraordinary degree. His life is the best proof of practical ability, and of a wisdom almost unerring.

But, it may be asked, how does all this evidence of his mercantile sagacity and success subserve the public good? We reply, that the moral lies in the example thus set before us of a pure life marked by regularity of habit, temperance in all things, self-government, integrity never stained by a dishonest act, and a character for truth and justice continuing irreproachable to the end of life.

The proper limits of this paper will not permit the recital of many of the acts of a mere private individual, distinguished by no position in the public walks of life. We are tempted, however, to dwell upon his official relation with Harvard College, because several of the facts relating to this connection are interesting, and may be new to some of the friends

of that cherished institution. It is well known that he acted as treasurer for a period of several years, and we hazard nothing in saying that the benefits of this connection are felt and appreciated to this day, and that his labors have conferred advantages upon the college to be experienced for all time to come. These labors were of no ordinary kind. Like everything which he attempted, Mr. Francis discharged the duties of this office with unsurpassed ability and thoroughness. An overseer of Harvard College recently observed, that having occasion to investigate its past history and transactions, he was surprised to find how much Mr. Francis had done while in office as treasurer. The same testimony we are confident will be borne by every competent witness. It was a place which of course he could occupy only with great inconvenience to himself and sacrifice of his private affairs, but being strongly solicited to take it, he at length consented; and when the question of salary was raised, he declared that the college could not pay him for the value of the time which he should be obliged to give to its duties, and therefore he would accept of nothing. He held the office until disabled by a severe attack of illness, which induced him, by the advice of his physician, to resign. Without any designed disparagement to his honored predecessors in this office, we may say that, upon entering on its duties, he found that he had undertaken a task of gigantic magnitude and difficulty. All the affairs connected with the treasury were in a state of dire confusion. The books, not having been kept with accuracy, it required an immense amount of labor to elucidate the condition of the college finances, and to restore order out of chaos; a task, however, which he accomplished with his usual success. But his interest was not confined to the finances of the college as its treasurer, but extended to all its concerns. Every department shared his judicious care and attention, and felt the benefits of his advice. Still it was in the peculiar duties of his office that he displayed his signal ability, in placing the college foundations, by his almost prophetic wisdom, on the strong basis which they have ever since maintained. In some of his plans he had to contend against the opposition of very able and wise men, who, in the end, however, ingenuously yielded to his judgment. The corporation had entire confidence in his honesty of purpose and ability, which was fully justified by the effects of his measures. He was zealous in his devotion to the interests of sound learning, and although without the advantages of an academic education himself, yet did he fully appreciate its value, and to enable the rising generations to enjoy it, extended a liberal hand, besides giving his great practical wisdom and talent to promote the cause.

As an illustration of his devotion to the interest and improvement of *everything* connected with the college affairs, we may mention that he used to visit occasionally the Commons' Hall, and from the first was painfully struck with the ordinary appearance of the table, both the food and the equipage. He saw only a bare, pine table, on which no cloth was ever spread, the cheapest kind of crockery, iron spoons, and the poorest description of knives and forks. Of this forbidding scene he gave a lively picture to the corporation, and proposed an entire reform. Induced by his representations, some of the faculty made a personal inspection, which convinced them of the truth of Mr. Francis' statements, and rendered them equally dissatisfied with the present condition of things in the Commons' Hall. But with an impoverished treasury there seemed to be an

insuperable bar to effecting the needed changes. Indeed, much hesitancy was felt as to the *expediency* of the proposed reform, both on account of the cost and the liability to destruction of the property by a set of unruly young men. These objections were met by Mr. Francis with the bold and decided declaration, that as to the cost, he would see that the college was not the poorer by the reform, and as to the destruction of the property, he firmly believed that such generous reliance upon their proper pride and self-respect would not be abused by the students; at any rate, he was ready to try the experiment and to trust to their honor. Accordingly, the corporation wisely yielded, and gave him unlimited authority to do as he pleased. Immediately he purchased a suitable supply of good table linen; ordered from England the necessary table ware of the best kind, and to give it a distinctive character had it decorated with views of the college buildings. He also sent an order to Sheffield for the best knives and forks, and procured from Boston a supply of silver spoons.

Such decided improvements naturally astonished the students, who could scarcely believe their own eyes. So great was the contrast that they doubted the reality of the scene, and suspected the spoons to be only the old iron ones, slightly coated with silver. To satisfy their doubts, a student carried one of the spoons to an assayer in Boston, who pronounced it the best of silver. But what were the results of the experiment? We are happy to record that, as Mr. Francis predicted, there was no destruction of the furniture of the table. So carefully, indeed, has it been kept, that a part of the same service is now in use at the commencement dinners. The principle on which Mr. Francis acted in advocating this salutary reform, is, that young men will always respond to the confidence generously reposed in them. But the more certainly to insure success, he, before introducing these changes, sent for three or four of the senior class, and informed them of the fears entertained as to the impracticability of the attempt, and the apprehension on the part of some lest the property should be demolished and wasted by the reckless habits of the young men. In reply, they assured him that no student would be sustained who should injure the property, and that the *esprit de corps* of college was sufficient to put into Coventry any one who should dare to violate the general sentiment of the classes. We hardly need add that this pledge on their part was faithfully kept.

Until near the close of his life Mr. Francis continued to attend regularly the annual commencement and P. B. K. celebration, periods which were always looked forward to by him as red-letter days in his calendar, and their return hailed with unmingled delight, nor was any business ever allowed to interfere with his full enjoyment of these seasons of elevated recreation. These visits to a cherished institution, and the interest felt by him in the literary efforts of the students, suggested to his mind a noble kind of charity which we wish had more imitators. We refer to his generous aid given for the maintenance of poor young men, who were struggling to secure a college education, amid want and privations. Nor had he any reason to regret his bounty, which was proved to have been well bestowed by the after life of the beneficiaries, whose course he watched with keen interest. Many of those, aided by his timely beneficence, he had the pleasure of seeing rise to positions of influence and usefulness.

To the last, the administration of the affairs of the university, whether

educational or financial, engaged his attention and elicited his warm interest. It is well known that of late years the college management has been a topic of much comment, public and private, and, as might be supposed, Mr. Francis was not backward to express his opinions, whether more or less in accordance with the popular sentiments. Far from sympathizing with the opposition manifested in many quarters, he yet was not unwilling to have the corporation held accountable to the public for a judicious care of the institution. Legislative interference he deprecated, and considered all attempts to relieve it of sectarian influence unfortunate, because he feared that in the struggle for power between rival religious parties the college itself would be ruined. It is not therefore surprising that, with these doubts thrown upon its very existence, coupled with a want of confidence felt by himself in some of the immediate managers, he should hesitate to carry out whatever liberal intentions he may once have had of placing on a firm basis some of the foundations of the institution, for the purpose of practically manifesting his affection for it, and perpetuating his name as the friend and patron of learning.

But his public spirit was not confined to his gratuitous labors on behalf of the university. He also left the impress of his character on many other institutions. Thus, to Mr. Francis is to be traced the origin of the "Suffolk-Bank system." For many years he was the president and active manager of that bank. He has also the merit of devising, and successfully establishing, a plan which rescued from a chaotic state of confusion and insecurity the circulation of the country banks of New England. Few will doubt that this was a great and beneficent scheme, demanding large financial abilities to organize and reduce it to that system of order which has now worked for so many years, to the incalculable benefit of the whole community. But, however manifest the advantages now, yet was it necessary for him at the outset to encounter and overcome much opposition, that, as a matter of course, was arrayed against a plan which struck at the very foundation of the irredeemable currency of the day, and compelled a circulation within the limits of safety.

But while banks and other commercial institutions occupied so large a share of his attention, he did not forget those of a philanthropic nature. The Massachusetts General Hospital, the best endowed and most charitable institution in New England, enjoyed from its infancy the fostering care of Mr. Francis. He was made one of the trustees in 1817, soon after the project was first brought forward, and before much had been done towards collecting the funds for the purchase of sites and the erection of the buildings. He was on the building committee for both the hospital in Boston and the insane asylum at Somerville, and gave to this duty his most assiduous attention. It was one, moreover, of no little difficulty; for being the first institutions of the kind of any magnitude in New England, the labor and responsibility of such a committee were far different from what would now be incurred when hospitals are so common, and have grown to such perfection, under the genial influence of the science and benevolence of the age. The better to qualify himself for the performance of this duty, Mr. Francis visited New York and Philadelphia, where he procured much valuable information relative both to plans for building and also to rules of government. To the contracts, and also to their execution, he gave his personal attention. He was present at the first admission of patients at the asylum, and was fond of relating the



scrutiny instituted by the committee on that occasion. He was chairman of the board of trustees from 1829 to 1831, vice-president from 1833 to 1835, and president 1836.

We have thus briefly sketched the character of Mr. Francis; but a quiet life like his, occupied in the pursuits of business, is, of course, barren of those stirring incidents which abound in the profession of arms, or in the public career of statesmen, and which give additional interest to the pages that record their lives. Still there are many topics, besides those already introduced, on which we might have dilated with propriety had we been writing a biography instead of a short notice similar to those which have appeared of other distinguished merchants in this Magazine. One of these topics regards his religious faith, which always exerts a strong influence upon character, silently infusing and modifying the elements which go to form the moral structure. In his faith, Mr. Francis was a Unitarian, though far from being narrow and sectarian in his feelings, or cherishing a spirit of hostility or prejudice against those of a different belief—a fact the more noteworthy on account of the strong and decided views he took upon all subjects which engaged his attention. He was a substantial gentleman of the old school, a hard worker and a clear thinker, endowed with native abilities and inured to habits which, in any other walk of life, would have commanded a degree of success equal to that which he attained in the mercantile profession. To him may be applied the language used with great force and beauty respecting the distinguished Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia—"That perseverance, economy, industry, and integrity formed the Corinthian columns of his character." And we may add that these columns remained in all their simplicity, beauty, and strength until the temple itself fell into ruins at the touch of the Great Destroyer.

His mode of life was that of other gentlemen in a similar position, bountiful and liberal in all things relating to the domestic economy of his establishment, and delighting to reciprocate the elegant hospitalities of life. It is true that he valued money, as all men do who know by experience what labor, caution, wisdom, and self-denial are requisite in order to amass a fortune from small beginnings; but this feeling, so far from being carried to excess, was always kept within due limits; it never tempted him to venture upon those bold schemes which, though they may dazzle by the promise of splendid success, yet too often end in failure and ruin. In his long experience, Mr. Francis had opportunities of acquiring immense pecuniary advantages had he been willing to incur the risks which his prudence forbade; but no prospect of rapid accumulation could allure him into hazardous enterprises. On the contrary, his desire for gain was tempered by sound judgment, and was never so strong as to induce him to deviate from his strict principles of business. With his concentrated power, and matured skill, there was almost no bound to his ability to acquire riches, but he was contented with that share which he could readily command in his daily pursuits, without encumbering himself with the anxiety and care that attend rash and hazardous speculations.

One of his habits deserves special mention, as its imitation by other merchants would promote greatly their serenity of mind, and render their presence in the bosom of their family a scene of far more pleasure. When Mr. Francis returned to his family from the active duties of life, business

was at once dismissed from his mind, which left him free for social intercourse and enjoyment. In this respect he was very different from what is generally supposed by those who did not share his intimacy. They who saw him only in the haunts of business could have little idea of his social qualities. He was a good talker, very instructive and suggestive, owing to the great scope of his mind and his extensive and exact information. He possessed also a heart of great kindness and tenderness, which were exhibited in his correspondence with his absent children, and specially drawn forth by some family bereavements, which much affected him. Those who remember him in the middle period of his life, bear testimony to the warmth of his affections and the depth of his feelings, manifested on those sad occasions. These qualities were also shown in a remarkable degree towards all who held to him relations of consanguinity. In his last testament he forgot not one of his most distant relations, but was most liberal in his provision for them all.

He breathed his last at his mansion in Boston, 21st of September, 1858, after a protracted illness, and closed his long career with general esteem as a man, and with a spotless reputation as a sagacious, thorough, and intelligent merchant, leaving an example of mercantile qualities, habits, and principles, well deserving of being followed by the young men of our community who aspire after eminence and success in their profession.

#### Art. IV.—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

NUMBER LXII.

##### MONTREAL, CANADA.

RECIPROCITY—INCREASE OF TRADE—ASSIMILATION OF INTERESTS—CUSTOMS UNIONS—USURY LAW, ITS REPEAL—DUTIES IN CANADA—PROGRESS OF TRADE UNDER TREATY—UNITED STATES RETURNS—MONTREAL RETURNS—EFFECT OF PANIC—DEBTS IN CANADA WEST—OPERATION OF LAW TO REPEAL USURY—ASSIGNMENTS—BUSINESS OF THE PAST YEAR—DRY GOODS INTEREST—COURSE OF BUSINESS—IMPORTS OF FOR SIX YEARS—HARDWARE TRADE AND IMPORTS—GROCERY BUSINESS—HIGHER DUTIES—LAND SPECULATIONS IN CANADA WEST—SUGAR TRADE—SUPPLY OF IMPORTS AND STOCKS—MOLASSES IMPORTS—TEAS, IMPORTS AND STOCKS—SPIRITS—TOBACCO—EXPORTS, TABLE OF—UNITED STATES PRODUCE—FLOUR—ASHES—TONNAGE—RIVER CRAFT—GENERAL PROSPERITY.

THE operation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada, has been productive of a development of trade more rapid and important than perhaps ever attended a similar international regulation. Within seven years the aggregate trade increased from \$16,619,000 to \$46,386,000, giving large employment to lake vessels, and annually interesting a larger number of individuals. As a consequence, the trade of the Canadian cities becomes now as much an object of interest to New York, the central point of gravitation for all business on this continent, as that of any city within the Federal Union, and, as a consequence, to all merchants of the Union. In fact, the Federal Union itself, regarded from a commercial point of view, is but a customs union, and the Constitution but a treaty of reciprocity between all the States, since each one of them exercises its independent sovereignty, in respect to the creation of bank money, the collection of debts, and the operation of usury laws, as much as does Canada. Indeed, since the repeal at

the last session of Parliament of the usury laws, in respect to private borrowers and lenders, it may be said that the commercial union with Canada is closer than with most of the United States. The average of duties levied in Canada are much lower than in the United States. In 1857, the amount levied on the whole imports was 10 per cent, a reduction from 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent in 1852. In the United States, the average was 24 per cent. The United States warehouse facilities, under the reciprocity system, give great effect to this difference in tariff.

The great value of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 is shown by the rapid increase of our colonial trade, and the large balance in favor of the United States. By it a right to the fisheries was granted, and a free interchange was allowed of the products of the sea, the forests, the mine, and the farm, between the United States and all British North America. The effect of this arrangement is shown in the increase of the trade of the two countries.

We give below a table showing the imports and exports between the United States and the British North American colonies, in 1827, in 1849, and since 1852.

The following table shows the trade between the United States and British North America:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Excess exports.
1827.....	\$145,000	\$2,704,014	\$3,149,014	\$2,269,014
1849.....	2,826,880	5,932,106	8,758,986	3,105,226
1852.....	6,110,299	10,509,016	16,619,305	4,398,717
1853.....	7,550,604	13,140,642	20,691,246	5,590,038
1854.....	8,927,560	24,566,860	33,494,320	15,629,300
1855.....	15,136,834	27,866,020	42,948,754	12,669,286
1856.....	21,310,421	29,029,349	50,339,870	7,718,929
1857.....	22,124,296	24,262,482	46,386,778	2,138,186
1858.....	15,806,510	23,651,727	39,458,236	7,845,208

A trade so vastly beneficial to the United States should be free from all embarrassing restrictions; and we regret to observe a falling off in it since the movement of the Treasury Department to place it entirely on the basis of foreign trade. The recent appointment of consular agents and the enforcement of fees on all parcels on shipments of merchandise is a measure alike onerous and annoying, producing no income to the national treasury.

The mutual interests of both countries will be promoted by an enlargement of our trade with the British North American colonies, and by extending the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty as far as practicable, so as to include the products of the workshop and the manufactory.

The progress of the traffic under existing regulations has been very observable in Montreal, which is the central point for Canadian trade with the United States. The official reports give the following imports and duties collected at Montreal for several years:—

Years.	Montreal imports under bond for Canada West.	Total imports.	Duty.	Exports.
1850.....	.....	£1,793,695	£258,159	.....
1851.....	.....	2,294,710	315,211	.....
1852.....	£397,191	2,311,471	333,269	.....
1853.....	704,836	3,503,697	449,102	.....
1854.....	953,044	4,055,251	478,361	.....
1855.....	480,811	3,093,145	310,062	.....
1856.....	799,499	4,036,174	469,726	.....
1857.....	778,766	4,212,134	461,690	£1,701,16
1858.....	504,369	2,896,017	418,376	1,991,739

The imports for transit to Canada West, under frontier bond, are not included in the imports at Montreal.

The description of goods imported into the port of Montreal for three years, under the Reciprocity Treaty, were as follows:—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY, DURING THE YEARS 1856, 1857, AND 1858.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Ashes.....	.....	.....	£3,352
Animals.....	£2,335	£4,073	1,238
Dyestuffs.....	1,751	1,132	2,032
Broom-corn.....	3,323	3,936	3,493
Burr or grindstones.....	525	1,225	622
Butter.....	415	1,283	197
Cheese.....	3,753	4,689	5,017
Coal.....	1,520	2,652	671
Fish.....	7,141	5,233	18,312
Fish-oil.....	12,622	9,309	196
Firewood.....	6	.....	.....
Fruit, green.....	8,740	8,565	7,095
Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured..	14,409	13,769	7,990
Flour and breadstuffs.....	130,666	198,110	137,645
Furs and skins, undressed.....	10,309	17,346	6,793
Grain.....	208,395	114,846	89,957
Hides and pelts.....	7,087	16,487	24,849
Hops.....	57	683	.....
Lard.....	20,772	6,139	8,164
Meats.....	19,764	3,708	53,069
Ores of metals.....	1,488	2,080	2,259
Pitch and tar.....	387	709	536
Poultry.....	33	15	.....
Rags.....	26	942	5
Rice.....	1,128	411	96
Slate.....	1,753	810	380
Stone and marble, unwrought..	924	.....	1,632
Tallow.....	38,328	40,731	63,914
Timber and lumber.....	4,119	7,238	3,849
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	12,135	11,873	15,097
Vegetables.....	580	156	538
Wool.....	39	982	475
Total.....	£514,430	£480,084	£471,116

Decrease in 1857, as compared with 1856, 6.6 per cent.

The Canadian trade suffered like all others from the panic, but there has been a gradual return of prosperity in the past year. The crops of Western Canada, like those of the Western States, are, however, poor, and prices are low; and these circumstances must be reversed before the cloud of indebtedness that hovers over the commercial interests is dispersed. The *Montreal Herald*, in speaking of the repeal of the usury law, remarks:—

“The event has fully proved the truth of the representations of the advocates of the change. The private money-lender is now at liberty to charge any rate of interest he pleases, and the law will enable him to enforce his bargain. The banks have had their limit advanced from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. Yet we have not heard recently of any of those great shaves of paper which took place last winter, before the reform had been effected. In fact, not a single complaint of any kind has come under our notice. The banks continue to charge only 6 per cent, and the

street rate does not exceed the ordinary difference between it and the bank rate. It is thus established that the rate of discount does not depend on the will of the lender, who will, of course, get the highest rate which circumstances will permit, but upon the circumstances themselves, over which he has no control. A serious, and, it is to be feared, dangerous change is likely, however, to arise in the economy of our banking system, from the great facility given to the chartering of persons, with insufficient means, under particular acts of Parliament, the conditions of which are determined by no general principle, but by the dexterity and influence of the parties seeking incorporation. A very marked instance of this kind of favoritism has occurred in the case of the International Bank, which is relieved, by its charter, of some conditions which have been deemed necessary in dealing with our oldest and soundest institutions.

"Another legislative enactment, having a considerable bearing on our trade, was the passing of the act of last session to do away with the preferential assignments in Upper Canada—an abuse which constantly placed the distant creditor at the mercy of the neighboring one."

The last year's business has not been very active, but it has been clearing itself from former embarrassments.

The trade in the wholesale department of dry goods for the year, though comparatively light, has been more sound and healthy than for the last few years. Consequent on the difficulties of last fall and winter, importations were light in the spring, and though stocks became thereby well reduced during the summer, prudence was still observed in the importations for the fall trade, which were, nevertheless, quite sufficient for the demand. Sales have been moderate. Merchants generally have been very careful in opening new accounts, and equally so in extending old ones. Nevertheless, payments by the country buyers have not been so full or prompt as might have been expected.

Money, for the last six months, has been comparatively easy at the banks in the city, but extremely scarce in the country, both east and west. However satisfactory it may be to the importer not to be curtailed in his discounts at the banks, it is also much more so that money should be plenty in the country, when payments by the country merchants can be met promptly and in full, and the need of such discounts to a great extent thereby avoided. The country merchants generally seem to labor under the impression that the city merchant is made of money, or, in other words, can command it in the way of discounts to any extent, and therefore that a renewal note, or partial renewal, in payment, is about as good as the cash. This is a grave mistake, which a rule adopted by some of the best dry goods and other houses, may have a tendency to correct, and which, if made general, undoubtedly would. The rule referred to is a discount of 1 per cent per month, for cash payments down, or before due on the time of credit; and 1 per cent per month charged on renewal notes and over-due accounts.

In times past, the competition in the dry goods trade has been so great that credits have been very carelessly given. Too large importations having been made, and goods have been necessarily forced off at low rates and at large risks. The profits, in consequence, have been reduced to a low rate. They still remain so, but there has not been much anxiety this year to force sales. There has been probably less than half the



amount of dry goods sold at auction during the last twelve months as in former years.

The tendency of the pressure of last year has been to enforce prudence in all trades, but this has been more particularly felt in dry goods. The consumption of this class of goods is more dependent upon good times and plenty than of almost any other class of goods. People will get along with old clothes, when they will not go without their tea or sugar.

Taking all things into consideration, the soundness of our dry goods people generally cannot admit of a doubt, and after passing through the difficulties of last fall and winter as they did, with hardly a solitary collapse, and still holding their good position, we think we may safely venture to defy the world to show a city that surpasses our own in the soundness and stability of those among us engaged in this very important branch of our commerce:—

VALUE OF DRY GOODS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Cotton goods.....	£618,550	£493,052	£249,877	£489,315	£601,271	£429,596
Linen goods.....	58,599	39,043	23,993	55,276	50,251	13,131
Silk.....	137,293	117,705	63,826	92,614	121,097	71,650
Wool.....	1,192	2,067	673	160	982	....
Cotton yarn and warp..	15,163	8,933	7,989	11,098	16,572	13,988
Carpets.....	....	18,283	11,959	18,363	15,415	5,035
Clothes, ready-made....	....	5,181	4,575	1,588	2,028	7,594
Hosiery.....	....	49,711	28,766	35,721	30,467	4,852
Lace goods.....	....	13,762	4,443	8,073	6,968	2,066
Thread.....	....	9,946	....	....	....	....
Woolen goods.....	608,187	545,432	273,274	454,665	510,053	361,021
Cotton and flax waste...	64	582	1,234	1,860	2,536	15,911
Cotton wool.....	2,000	1,978	2,046	2,370	756	4,671

The hardware business has, like others, been small for the past year, and the stocks diminished gradually at rising prices. The comparative trade is seen in the following table of imports:—

IRON AND HARDWARE IMPORTED INTO MONTREAL FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Iron and hardware.....	£258,574	£369,172	£194,732	£204,723	£227,689	£165,345
Machinery.....	16,632	56,721	67,016	29,920	16,421	1,810
Chain cable.....	....	....	365	954	1,233	....
Iron—bar, roll, & sheet .	248,889	267,642	84,374	156,350	160,936	153,506
Railroad bars.....	67,237	36,625	6,279	21,554	....	25,796
Boiler plate.....	13,477	9,854	3,717	1,360	2,027	506
Pig, scrap, and old.....	27,056	68,858	7,445	24,101	40,320	....
Round and square.....	553	2,795	764	....	....	....
Hoop.....	22,420	23,399	13,003	28,413	25,536	....
Wrought-iron cranks...	446	1,561	183	556	91	68
Lead.....	1,221	2,330	2,245	2,868	6,012	60,720
Steel.....	22,082	21,440	8,989	19,960	13,801	8,881
Tin and zinc.....	7,081	28,830	7,482	35,996	28,025	18,427
Telegraph wire.....	4,369	6,164	1,473	4,416	453	....
Anchors.....	....	856	513	346	55	....
Copper.....	....	1,944	1,052	2,719	4,785	31,806
Chains, other than cable.	6,426	12,147	3,196	3,471	3,539	653
Car wheels and axles...	....	....	29,585	3,074	6,368	....

In the grocery markets for the past year there has been a great falling off in the imports, and that business generally has been far from remunerative. The alteration and increase of duties, which came into force

in midsummer last, caused much dissatisfaction, and bears hard upon the poorer class of consumers. Under the new tariff, the trade of the country will suffer considerably, we fear, without any adequate advantage being gained by the home manufacturers.

The Lower Canada business has, on the whole, improved during the year, and continues healthy. In the West, however, the "panic" was severely felt, and there have been heavy losses in almost every branch of business, caused principally by land speculation and "hastening to be rich;" forcing business out of its legitimate channels.

The crops also proved, in some quarters, almost a failure, and the low prices of breadstuffs prevented a favorable reaction.

The market for sugar during the year has been unusually quiet, both the supply and demand being very moderate, with no inducement for speculation. This state of the trade may be attributed partly to the caution exercised by our business men generally, and to some extent to the comparatively higher prices ruling abroad, which would not admit of any great remuneration to importers. The expectation of a considerable decline in this article prevalent at the commencement of the year, founded on reported large crops in the West Indies, was not realized; and in Cuba prices gradually advanced during the season. The small quantity remaining in that island towards winter, proves that no excess existed in that great source of our supplies. The small importations from Halifax, via the St. Lawrence, may also be said to have diminished our trade in Muscovado sugars. There appears to have been but little surplus importation to that market, and better returns could be obtained at home than in Canada, which usually forms a considerable outlet for the spare stock of Nova Scotia. Importations from the West Indies direct have been very light this year. We may add that a disposition on the part of some traders in the neighboring States to avail themselves of the Canadian market to run off surplus lots of sugars at auction or otherwise, has also operated as a check to legitimate trade. Of refined, there was, during part of the year, a difficulty in getting a supply commensurate with the demand, as very little was imported, and our refinery was not always prepared to execute orders to the extent required.

The quantity and value of the sugar imported at the port of Montreal for several years has been as follows:—

	Imported.				Remaining in bond.			
	Refined.		Other kinds.		Refined.		Other kinds.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
1853.....	12,193	£21,457	119,978	£131,322	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	19,278	35,333	139,649	151,724	6,900	£7,760	27,757	£27,958
1855.....	1,745	2,927	150,971	164,987	416	1,066	29,547	32,539
1856.....	6,842	15,000	150,313	259,067	103	327	29,177	51,912
1857.....	11,636	30,047	124,802	273,049	715	2,092	31,565	75,439
1858.....	3,585	8,815	133,425	216,359	177	523	39,477	59,726

The demand for molasses has manifestly declined, and apparently to a greater extent than can be accounted for by the curtailment of business operations, consequent on the results of the past year's commercial crisis—unless, indeed, by the large quantity of maple syrup made by the farmers for home consumption, as the year was unusually favorable for the sap. We must conclude that the use of this article was discontinued by the poorer classes of consumers during the prevalence of the excessively high rates of 1856 and 1857, and has not been resumed.

The following shows the importation at the port of Montreal for the past eight years:—

	Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.
1851....	323,451	1853....	876,532	1855....	811,995	1857....	920,756
1852....	660,118	1854....	886,199	1856....	1,106,628	1858....	958,432

One cargo of teas arrived here from China direct, and was but slowly taken up by dealers. With the exception of Twankay styles, the sales did not appear to realize the views of the importers.

On account of over-importation of Young Hysons to the United States, they have been comparatively the cheapest tea during the season, and Twankays, from scarcity, the dearest. Towards the fall, supplies of low grade Twankays have been obtained at moderate prices from Great Britain.

The year closes with a firmer feeling in teas, influenced by a falling off in the shipments from China.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of tea entered at this port for the past six years; also, the quantity and value remaining in bond in January, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858:—

	Imported.		Remaining in bond.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1853 .....	2,240,299	£138,441	.....	.....
1854 .....	2,018,169	118,535	568,431	£38,136
1855 .....	1,937,519	110,697	647,629	39,470
1856 .....	1,916,386	115,398	178,065	9,388
1857 .....	1,717,377	125,920	660,834	47,451
1858 .....	2,096,229	128,410	522,270	37,655

Of brandy, for the past year, holders were entirely dependent on a foreign demand, and four-fifths of the sales were for shipment to New York and other American cities. We may add that the market has been quite relieved of all lots of favorite brands in bond. The quantity shipped to the United States this year has been 21,000 gallons:—

## IMPORTS OF LIQUORS FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

	Brandy.				Gin.				Rum.	
	Imported. Galls.	Value.	Remaining in bond. Galls.	Value.	Imported. Galls.	Value.	In bond. Galls.	Value.	Imp'd. Galls.	In bond. Galls.
1852	105,333	£17,273	.....	.....	56,186	£4,895	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	104,226	29,137	.....	.....	118,166	11,481	.....	.....	37,426	.....
1854	213,359	71,689	.....	.....	67,477	8,170	24,466	£2,206	27,511	11,402
1855	127,712	54,559	104,914	£38,124	113,590	13,506	43,624	5,316	23,808	8,622
1856	124,333	50,540	26,676	11,964	97,327	12,799	8,251	970	55,708	16,652
1857	86,864	45,535	59,346	31,973	108,776	14,665	58,084	7,393	14,542	16,486
1858	10,636	5,260	12,704	7,045	40,382	4,408	14,494	1,633	12,646	2,333

Notwithstanding the universal diminution in the value of almost all staples towards the close of the year 1857, tobacco had but slightly participated in the general declension; the prices, consequently, were expected to decline. The high prices that have, nevertheless, prevailed during the year have tended to induce smaller purchases, and there has been unwillingness to hold stocks; the trade are thus without any supplies.

The prospects of a decline seem now very remote, and the desire for the finer grades of tobacco, to the exclusion of the lower qualities, inclines to the belief that whenever prices fall in the States, the same prices will reign here, but higher qualities be substituted.

We now quote as follows:—

Best brands of 5's and 10's .....	cents	23 to 25
Medium brands of 5's and 10's .....		21 to 22
Common 10's (unsaleable) nominally 15 cents the half-pound .....		29 to 31
Medium 10's .....		24 to 27
16's and 18's .....		17 to 20
Smoking 6's and 12's, boxes .....		15 to 17
Best bright pounds .....		30 to 40
Cut tobacco .....		12 to 13

The following table shows the imports of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars at the port of Montreal, for four years:—

	Manufactured.		Unmanufactured.		In bond.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1855.....	771,009	£23,355	301,842	£5,617	97,610	£2,701
1856.....	952,408	32,672	587,107	12,528	125,400	4,675
1857.....	1,090,308	48,421	463,051	12,487	120,573	5,906
1858.....	935,358	36,351	79,879	3,161	792,702	15,394

The following shows the value of rice, imported into Montreal during the years ending December:—

	Imports.	Stock.		Imports.	Stock.
1853.....	£13,072	....	1856.....	£9,994	....
1854.....	8,501	£192	1857.....	18,112	....
1855.....	13,786	2,729	1858.....	6,833	....

The exports from the port of Montreal for the year to December 31st, 1858, including all articles exported to the United States and elsewhere, by the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, cleared at Rouse's Point, but not those entered outward at Coaticook and St. Johns, are as follows:—

VALUE AND DESTINATION OF EXPORTS OF THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1858.

This table includes the exports from Rouse's Point via the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, but not that by the Grand Trunk to the United States or Coaticook.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Great Britain.	North America.	United States.	Other c'ntr's.
Pig and scrap iron.....tons	82	\$1,180	.....	.....	\$1,180	.....
Fish, dried and smoked.cwt.	340	1,355	.....	.....	1,355	.....
Pickled.....bbls.	2,600	9,319	.....	.....	9,319	.....
Oil.....galls.	7,070	2,866	\$1,040	\$950	876	.....
Ashes, pot.....bbls.	17,562	612,394	587,274	.....	25,120	.....
Pearl.....	5,712	179,609	179,609	.....	.....	.....
Timber, oak.....tons	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Walnut.....M. feet	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Standard staves.....M.	153	29,787	29,787	.....	.....	.....
Other staves.....	931	26,174	8,628	17,546	.....	.....
Deals.....standard hundred	18	337	337	.....	.....	.....
Plank and boards.M. feet	700	6,949	3,329	.....	3,620	.....
Oars.....pairs	220	445	445	.....	.....	.....
Other woods.....	.....	369	.....	369	.....	.....
Furs, undressed.....	.....	75,864	63,820	.....	12,044	.....
Animals, horses.....No.	3,211	229,320	.....	.....	229,320	.....
Horned cattle.....	180	5,580	.....	.....	5,580	.....
Swine.....	216	1,730	.....	.....	1,730	.....
Sheep.....	287	2,214	.....	.....	2,214	.....
Poultry.....	.....	24,510	.....	.....	24,510	.....
Beef.....cwt.	2,295	15,214	14,580	634	.....	.....
Bacon and hams.....	46	560	.....	.....	560	.....
Butter.....	8,330	125,400	67,346	49,802	8,252	.....
Beeswax.....lbs.	2,000	410	410	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....cwt.	41	676	178	108	390	.....
Eggs.....dozen	356,640	40,960	.....	.....	40,960	.....
Hides.....cwt.	150	892	.....	.....	892	.....

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Great Britain.	North America.	United States.	Other count's.
Sheep's pelts.....No.	1,800	777	.....	.....	777	...
Bones.....cwt.	2,000	2,460	2,460	.....	.....	.....
Feathers.....lbs.	.....	42	.....	.....	42	.....
Lard.....	54,430	6,532	5,047	245	1,240	.....
Pork.....cwt.	1,042	6,778	290	2,222	4,229	\$37
Honey.....lbs.	380	51	11	40	.....	.....
Wool.....	172,240	43,380	.....	.....	43,380	.....
Barley and rye.....bush.	12,284	8,601	.....	450	8,151	.....
Beans.....	2,946	2,950	.....	.....	2,950	.....
Bran.....cwt.	1,055	935	.....	286	649	.....
Flour.....bbls.	185,890	798,539	447,580	255,461	95,090	408
Indian corn.....bush.	2,225	1,726	800	926	.....	.....
Meal.....bbls.	2,659	11,257	660	2,987	7,610	.....
Oats.....bush.	245,099	94,553	12,056	.....	82,497	.....
Peas.....	384,116	247,225	330,292	4,390	12,543	.....
Balsam.....	.....	4,936	600	.....	4,336	.....
Flax.....cwt.	.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....
Flax-seed.....bush.	.....	825	1,116	.....	1,116	.....
Other seeds.....	9,120	14,528	1,105	.....	13,423	.....
Maple sugar.....lbs.	5,680	568	.....	.....	568	.....
Fruit, green.....bbls.	474	2,069	1,345	198	460	66
Vegetables.....	.....	61	.....	11	50	.....
Wheat.....bush.	196,488	179,292	177,976	.....	1,316	.....
Books.....	.....	1,023	269	414	340	.....
Glass.....	.....	69	.....	28	41	.....
Hardware.....	.....	1,226	655	113	108	350
India-rubber.....	.....	50,369	31,904	545	17,920	.....
Leather.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....
Machinery.....	.....	1,038	800	120	118	.....
Carriages.....No.	1	280	.....	280	.....	.....
Starch.....lbs.	1,330	133	133	.....	.....	.....
Straw.....	.....	13,286	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rags.....	.....	5,508	250	.....	5,258	.....
Soap.....lbs.	2,360	453	.....	448	5	.....
Oil-cake.....tons	463	14,218	14,218	.....	.....	.....
Biscuit.....cwt.	285	1,301	.....	1,301	.....	.....
Wood.....	.....	1,974	1,620	.....	354	.....
Liquors—ale, beer, & cider, gls.	.....	8,645	1,774	64	1,569	105
Whisky.....	.....	366	138	120	18	.....
Other spirits.....	.....	11,882	19,235	2,685	16,550	.....
Other articles.....	.....	8,197	1,916	1,850	4,431	.....

## RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	\$1,180	.....	.....	\$1,180	.....
Produce of the sea.....	13,540	\$1,040	\$950	11,550	.....
Produce of the forest.....	932,036	873,329	17,915	40,792	.....
Animals and their products....	507,486	90,322	53,051	364,076	\$37
Agricultural products.....	1,468,416	972,414	263,709	230,819	474
Manufactures.....	112,085	52,718	3,345	55,567	455
Other articles.....	8,197	1,916	1,850	4,431	.....

Total value of exports, 1858.... 3,042,940 1,991,739 341,820 708,415 966

Total value of exports, 1857.... 2,917,340 1,701,160 390,628 822,264 3,288

This table, it will be seen, is composed only of the products of Canada, while large quantities of produce, the growth of the United States, pass through those channels of commerce, of which no return is made in the usual documents prepared for the public.

We find, from a supplementary statement furnished to government, that during the years 1857 and 1858, we exported by the St. Lawrence, being the produce of the United States—



	1857.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour.....bbls.	12,985	£16,219	11,481	£10,171
Indian corn.....bush.	14,500	2,953	11,972	1,822
Wheat.....	522,114	157,337	420,771	82,939
Total value.....		£176,509		£94,932

From this return it will be seen that the shipments of this description of produce have fallen off considerably this year, exhibiting a decrease in value of £81,577. The quantities have, however, not decreased in a corresponding ratio with the value. The great decrease in value arises from the difference in the value of wheat and flour in 1857 as compared with 1858.

The following exhibits the total value of exports from the following ports for the past two years. This does not include goods passing upwards in transit, or articles not being the growth of Canada, but re-exported to the United States, such as the 21,000 gallons of brandy shipped thence during the past year :—

	1857.	1858.
Amount of exports, as per customs return, including exports at Rouse's Point over Champlain Railroad.....	£729,335	£760,735
Amount of exports, from supplementary statement, being the produce of the United States.....	176,509	94,932
Amount of exports at Coaticook.....	461,034	293,992
Amount of exports at St. John's, C. E., of goods exported via Lake Champlain.....	267,472	334,187

Showing the exports for the above places to amount to... £1,634,350 £1,483,846

From the above figures it will be seen that our imports this year show a decrease, when compared with 1857, in value of £150,404.

A considerable portion of the decrease in the value of these exports is again accounted for in the difference of prices in the respective years of which the above is a comparison.

The following compilation from the shipments at the ports of Montreal, Rouse's Point, and Coaticook, for the years 1857 and 1858, will show the exports of our two leading articles of produce :—

VALUE AND QUANTITY OF FLOUR EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF MONTREAL, COATICOOK, AND ROUSE'S POINT.

	1857.		1858.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
Montreal.....	155,373	£224,232	185,890	£199,635
Coaticook.....	177,574	282,127	84,434	101,061
United States flour from Montreal..	12,985	16,219	11,481	10,171
Total.....	345,932	£522,578	281,805	£310,867
ASHES.				
Montreal and Rouse's Point.....	16,821	£168,444	23,247	£173,000
Coaticook.....	6,216	48,841	3,533	26,651
Total.....	23,037	£217,285	26,780	£199,651

The tonnage arrived at the port of Montreal for several years has undergone a large and regular increase. The whole number of arrivals from sea has been as follows :—

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
1843.....	106	36,631	1849.....	150	37,703	1854.....	253	71,072
1844.....	182	48,186	1850.....	222	46,867	1855.....	197	48,533
1845.....	202	51,295	1851.....	275	58,885	1856.....	222	69,962
1846.....	221	55,868	1852.....	185	45,154	1857.....	203	65,712
1847.....	221	63,308	1853.....	253	60,507	1858.....	191	70,183
1848.....	164	42,157						

## TONNAGE ENTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Arrivals from sea ..... tons	69,962	65,712	70,183
River craft and steamers.....	264,041	334,523	343,224
Entries at the canal—vessels.....	229,993	224,321	274,810
“ “ steamers.....	119,430	111,228	92,221
Total .....	683,246	735,784	780,438

The following comparative tables will show the ports from whence this tonnage came:—

## NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED FROM SEA WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST.

Countries.	1857.							
	With cargoes.				In ballast.			
	No.	British. Tons.	No.	Foreign. Tons.	No.	British. Tons.	No.	Foreign. Tons.
Great Britain, steamers	8	7,118	.	....	.	....	.	....
“ sail-ves'ls	80	40,353	1	382	.	....	.	....
France.....	7	1,753	.	....	.	....	.	....
Spain.....	6	917	.	....	.	....	.	....
Portugal.....	..	....	2	417	.	....	.	....
Belgium.....	6	2,702	1	749	.	....	.	....
Holland.....	..	....	1	172	.	....	.	....
Norway.....	..	....	1	468	.	....	.	....
United States.....	..	....	.	....	.	....	1	160
Quebec.....	..	....	.	....	13	2,842	.	....
Nova Scotia.....	46	4,003	.	....	.	....	.	....
New Brunswick.....	14	1,119	.	....	.	....	.	....
Newfoundland.....	8	792	.	....	.	....	.	....
Esquimaux Bay.....	1	86	.	....	.	....	.	....
Hudson's Bay.....	1	522	.	....	.	....	.	....
Lower ports.....	8	514	.	....	.	....	.	....
British West Indies...	1	146	.	....	.	....	.	....
Spanish West Indies...	2	250	.	....	.	....	.	....
China.....	1	253	.	....	.	....	.	....
Total.....	169	60,518	6	2,186	13	2,842	1	160

Countries.	1858.							
	With cargoes.				In ballast.			
	No.	British. Tons.	No.	Foreign. Tons.	No.	British. Tons.	No.	Foreign. Tons.
Great Britain, steamers	16	18,080	.	....	.	....	.	....
“ sail-ves'ls	74	37,365	2	693	1	499	.	....
France.....	3	681	.	....	.	....	.	....
Hamburg.....	..	....	.	....	.	....	1	410
Antwerp.....	2	554	1	414	.	....	.	....
Madeira.....	1	482	.	....	.	....	.	....
Quebec.....	5	455	.	....	21	4,511	.	....
United States.....	2	258	.	....	.	....	.	....
Nova Scotia.....	28	2,259	.	....	.	....	.	....
New Brunswick.....	4	174	.	....	.	....	.	....
Newfoundland.....	11	1,102	1	120	1	102	.	....
Prince Edward's Island	1	95	.	....	.	....	.	....
Cape Breton.....	1	133	.	....	.	....	.	....
Manitoui Islands.....	3	134	.	....	.	....	.	....
Mingan.....	5	334	.	....	.	....	.	....
Esquimaux Bay.....	1	86	.	....	.	....	.	....
Spanish West Indies...	4	547	1	195	.	....	.	....
China.....	1	500	.	....	.	....	.	....
Total.....	162	63,239	5	1,422	23	5,112	1	410

Total tonnage, in 1858, (including twenty-six vessels, of 4,968 tons, with cargoes, from Quebec,) 70,183 tons.

The amount of tonnage between Montreal, Halifax, St. John's, and other lower ports, has been as follows:—

TONNAGE WITH HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S, N. F., AND OTHER LOWER PORTS.

Years.	Halifax.		St. John's, N. F.		Other lower ports.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1854.....	32	2,784	14	1,398	38	3,145
1855.....	48	5,112	11	1,202	47	3,179
1856.....	39	3,857	14	1,388	60	4,637
1857.....	22	2,299	8	823	53	4,197
1858.....	6	698	12	1,229	45	3,400

Comparing the arrivals and tonnage from sea, for the years 1857 and 1858, it will be seen that for the former there were 189 vessels, of 65,712 tons, against 191 vessels, of 70,183 tons in the latter, showing an increase in favor of the past year, of 4,471 tons.

The arrivals from London, in 1857, were seventeen vessels of 7,971 tons, against eleven of 5,260 tons in 1858, showing a decrease of six vessels and 2,711 tons. From Liverpool, in 1857, thirty-seven vessels of 23,982 tons, against fifty-four of 47,083 tons in 1858, showing an increase from this port of seventeen vessels and 13,101 tons. It will be seen by the statement published above, that there were this year eight steamers of the Canadian entered more than last year. From Glasgow, in 1857, there were twenty-six vessels of 13,488 tons, against twenty-three of 12,281 tons in 1858, showing a slight decrease.

The Canadian line of steamers between England and the United States have been, as a whole, more successful than the other lines; and the railroad enterprises of Canada are doing much to open, not only new sources for the supply of goods, but new markets for their sale. These have reflected much genial prosperity on the city, manifesting itself in the extension of new public buildings and private dwellings.

## JOURNAL OF MERCANTILE LAW.

### DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

In the United States District Court. Before Chief Justice Nelson. *H. O. Freeman, et al., vs. a cargo of salt.*

NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover freight and demurrage upon the shipment of a cargo of salt from Gibraltar to this port. The charter-party was entered into for a voyage from the port of New York to Gibraltar, or from New York to Gibraltar and Malaga, and back, and the owners engaged "to take and receive on board the said vessel during the aforesaid voyage all lawful goods and merchandise as the said parties of the second part, or their agent, may think proper to ship;" \$2,600 freight was to be paid if Gibraltar only was used, and \$2,700 if Malaga was used; one-half to be paid upon the discharge of the outer cargo, and the other half upon the discharge of the homeward cargo. Part of the outward cargo was discharged at Gibraltar, and part at Malaga. No home cargo could be procured at Malaga, and the vessel returned to Gibraltar, and was loaded with a cargo of salt. Malaga is some fifty miles from Gibraltar. The freight on the outward cargo, according to the charter-party, was paid, and the only questions in the case are in respect to the freight at the home port, and a claim for demurrage, a dispute having arisen about the time consumed in discharging the cargo.

It is quite apparent, on looking into the case, that this controversy has grown out of a misapprehension on the part of the owners of the import and effect of the charter-party, and that had it not been for this no difficulty would have existed in adjusting amicably all matters between the parties connected with the charter of the vessel. The owners have assumed, from a letter of instructions to the master of the vessel by the charterers, in which a premium is offered if he should arrive in the port of New York with the first fruit, that the charter was a fruit charter, and that the cargo of salt was substituted by an agreement with the agent of the charterers at Malaga, there being no fruit there with which to load the vessel. The master testifies to this arrangement, and that it was agreed the cargo of salt should be discharged at the port of delivery within the same time within which a cargo of fruit could be, namely, in some three days. Hence, on the arrival of the vessel here, the owners claimed the cargo should be dispatched within this time. This was refused by the charterers, they claiming that the charter party provided for the shipment of any lawful goods, and that they were entitled to the usual and customary time for unloading a cargo of salt, which was fifteen days for a cargo of the present bulk, Sundays and rainy days excepted. The owners proposed a compromise of ten days, which was refused. This dispute occasioned some delay in the vessel's reaching the dock for the discharge of her cargo. She reached the dock, however, in a few days after her arrival in port, and commenced the discharge, the purchaser receiving salt in lighters and carts, and continued discharging until, as claimed, more than the ten days had expired, when a bill for demurrage of the vessel was presented to the consignees and payment demanded, which was refused; and thereupon the owners libeled the remaining portion of the cargo for freight and demurrage.

Now, we consider it quite clear that the charterers were not restricted to any kind of cargo; and, also, that the agent at Malaga had no power to change the terms and conditions of the charter-party, and, further, that according to its terms the ship was bound to bring back a cargo from either Gibraltar or Malaga, if tendered by the charterers or their agent; and hence that the claim to have the cargo of salt discharged within the time customary for the discharge of a cargo of fruit was not well founded. According to the charter-party, the home cargo was to be delivered in no other way than "dispatch to be used;" and the better opinion seems to be, upon the proofs, that these terms refer to Custom-house time, which is fifteen days, Sundays and rainy days excepted. When, therefore, this suit was commenced, this time not having expired, no right of action existed for the balance of the freight, that not being due by the terms of the charter-party till the discharge of the cargo at the home port; and no ground for a claim at all for demurrage.

We agree that the master had a lien upon the cargo for the balance of the freight, and might have retained enough of it to satisfy the payment; but no right of action to recover it accrued till the owner had fulfilled his part of the contract, namely, the delivery of the goods. (Abbot 492, and note. Perkins Ed., 2 Story, C. C. R. 81.)

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VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING—SERVICE OF NOTICE OF PROTEST.

In the Court of Common Pleas—General Term—November 20, 1858. Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton, Butt, Black, & Guild *vs.* William Hoge & Co.

The plaintiffs brought an action on a bill of exchange of £2,000, drawn by the defendants on Hoge & Williamson, of Liverpool, which was protested for non-payment. The cause was tried before Judge Brady. The plaintiffs, on the trial, produced the bill of exchange, which was admitted, and after proving service of notice of protest on the defendants, claimed judgment, computing the pound sterling at \$4 84, with ten per cent damages and interest. The judge rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs against the defendants for \$10,903—being the amount claimed, with interest, on the principal and damages, from the service of notice of protest. The defendants appealed to the General Term of this court, and the judgment was there affirmed.

The following is the opinion of the court :—

HILTON, J.—This action is upon a bill of exchange for £2,000 sterling drawn by the defendants to the order of the plaintiffs upon a firm in London, accepted and subsequently protested for non-payment.

Upon the trial before Judge Brady, without a jury, it appeared that the bill became due. and was protested at London, on November 26, 1857. It reached the plaintiffs here by the first subsequent mail steamer, which arrived on December 14, when the plaintiffs immediately went with it to the defendants at their place of business and saw Wm. Hoge, and laying the bill and protest on his desk before him informed him of the dishonor.

Upon this proof the plaintiff rested, when the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on two grounds.

1st. That the notice of protest was insufficient.

2d. That the plaintiffs had not proved the amount due upon the bill. The judge denied the motion and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, computing the amount due according to the valuation put upon the pound sterling by the act of Congress upon that subject, passed July 27, 1852, and which declares that in all payments by or to the Treasury of the United States it shall be deemed equal to \$4 84, and the same rule is applied in appraising merchandise where the value is by the invoice in pounds sterling. (Dunlap's United States Statutes at Large, 997.)

The defendants ask to have this judgment reversed, and we are called upon to examine the questions presented at the trial.

1st. No precise form of words and no particular manner was necessary to be used in giving the defendants notice of dishonor, nor was it required to be in writing. Verbal notice was sufficient. (1 Chitty on bills, 70 ; Story on bills, sec. 382, 390 ; Cuyler vs. Stevens, 4 Wend. 566.)

In all cases it is enough if the bill is described in the notice with such distinctness and certainty as will enable the party notified to ascertain from it the particular bill to which it refers, and in addition imports that the bill has been dishonored. (Bayley on bills, 203 ; 1 Chitty, Jr., on bills, 70 ; Stred vs. Brett, 1 Pick. 401 ; Smith vs. Whiting, 12 Mass. 6 ; Mills vs. Bank United States, 11 Wheat. 431 ; Woodin vs. Foster, 16 Barb. 146 ; Cayuga County Bank vs. Berden, 2 Seldon, 19.) And it may now be considered settled upon the authority of well adjudged cases, that when the notice is given by the holder or by his order, it need not inform the party notified that he is looked to for payment, because such may very reasonably be inferred from the nature of the notice, or otherwise it would not have been given. (Bank of United States vs. Cameal, 2 Peters, 543, 533 ; 2 Kent's Comm., 105 ; 2 Hill, 587, Ransom vs. Mack.) The notice was clearly sufficient. With the bill on the desk before him, the defendant could not well be misled as to the particular draft which had been dishonored, nor could he mistake the object of the plaintiffs' calling with it, attached as it was to the notary's certificate of protest for non-payment, which by statute (2 R. S., 284, Sec 55) is declared to be presumptive evidence of the facts contained in it.

2d. The bill being expressed in the money of a foreign country, the amount due on it was to be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange on the value of such foreign currency at the time of such demand of payment. (1 R. S., 771, sec. 21.)

If, therefore, a single witness had testified on the trial that on the day the bill became due he purchased at a banking-house in this city exchange on London, and paid for it at the rate of \$4 84 for a pound sterling, and that, he believed, was the market rate on that day, there probably would exist no doubt in the mind of the counsel for the defendants that such testimony, standing alone and uncontradicted, would be controlling evidence as to the value, and yet the evidence furnished by the act of July 27, 1852, was of a much higher character, and would far outweigh any evidence upon the subject of the value of a pound sterling in this country which could be furnished by the testimony of a witness. It is not evidence founded upon the arbitrary views of any particular man or class



of men, but it shows a value fixed by the Federal Government in all its dealings with the public, and the current rate of value at which the pound sterling was and is received by its numerous officers, not only in this city and State, but throughout the country. The act being a public one, the court was bound to have knowledge of it; and, in the absence of other evidence, it was conclusive upon the question of value.

I see no error in the ruling of the judge at the trial or in the judgment rendered, and it must therefore be affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

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DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

In the United States District Court. The schooner *Caroline V. Casey*, E. & J. H. Lewis, claimants, vs. John A. Pounder. John A. Pounder vs. the proceeds of the schooner *C. V. Casey*. (Cross-motions heard together.)

The following decisions allow the owners of the vessel to open their default upon payment of costs, &c., and to set up as a defence that the seamen credited the master personally, and did not rely upon the vessel for their wages. The decision is important, on account of its bearing upon the liens of material men and seamen, and the costs of proctors:—

BETTS, J.—The first of the above causes comes to hearing upon an order on the libelant to show cause why the default entered therein should not be set aside, and the claimants be allowed to intervene and answer the libel filed in the cause.

The second case comes up on a motion by the libelant to confirm the report made by a commission, under an interlocutory order in his favor.

The demand of the libelant in the action is for wages earned as cook and steward upon the schooner *Caroline V. Casey*, on a voyage upon the high seas, between January, 1857, and March, 1858, amounting to the sum of \$66 86.

The proceedings on his part were carried forward to a default, upon which a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the amount due was had, and a report was rendered finding a balance of \$96 90 due the libelant for those services.

Other members of the crew had previously instituted suit against the vessel to recover their wages on the same voyage, had obtained a decree therefor, and satisfaction of their several demands, when, as is now alleged by those interposing as claimants against this demand, it was discovered by them that the master of the vessel had possession of and navigated her during the voyage upon "*a lay*," and that the crew, including the libelant, had contracted with him personally for the voyage, knowing that he was bound to pay their wages, and that the vessel and her owners were not responsible for the charge.

This fact is strenuously denied by depositions on the part of the libelant, but it is not the habit of the court to dispose of the merits of a case summarily on affidavits alone when they are in conflict in material allegations; on the contrary, it will, almost as a matter of course in such cases, exact proper issues in pleading between the parties, and the presentation of full proofs, with such legal formalities as shall clothe them with the highest solemnity and sanction.

The libelant has chosen to conduct a separate action for the recovery of his wages, without availing himself of the opportunity afforded him to unite his claim with that of his shipmates under prosecution, when his suit was commenced, and the present claimants offer equitable reasons for interposing at this time a defence upon the merits of this claim thus put forward in a distinct action.

It is not charged in the libel that there was any express lien upon the vessel stipulated for by the libelant in his contract in this case. He relies upon the presumption of the maritime law that the debt carried with it the responsibilities of the vessel for its satisfaction.

The efficiency heretofore accorded that presumption must perhaps be now deemed to have been greatly diminished, if not in effect abrogated, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Thomas vs. Osborne*, (19 How., 22.) The decision was made by a court strongly divided upon the great feature of the case, the operation and effect of presumptive liens

in respect to debts contracted by masters of sailing vessels "on lays," that is, under obligation to the owner, known to the creditor who deals with the master that the master was to man and furnish the vessel.

A doctrine had obtained in some of the common law courts of the State, arising, it is believed, out of principles of local legislation, that such special arrangement in the disposition of a vessel, relieved her actual owner from liability for debts which, under the maritime law, would become liens upon the vessel, unless the creditor proved that he was ignorant of such special disposition of the vessel, and gave credit in reliance upon the responsibility of her owner; (5 Pick. R., 422; 16 Mass. R., 337; 6 Pick. R., 335; 7 Greenly R. 261; 26 Main R., 185.)

Those authorities seem to have satisfied the Judge of the Circuit Court in the Massachusetts District, that the principle also pervaded the maritime law, also (15 Law Rep., 9, Webb vs. Price,) and his opinion was apparently adopted and approved in the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, (Mott vs. Ruckman recently decided.) It is difficult to distinguish the case of a seaman claiming a lien for wages, from that of material men, as both privileges spring out of a common necessity and supposed policy, and are enforced upon the strength of a mere presumption, and do not require for support any specific hypothecation of the vessel. It is important that the rule be considered in its application to liabilities *in rem*, and if it be found identical in regard to ships and owners, then the claimants should be allowed opportunity to demand the judgment of the court whether the libellant has here a legal cause of action against this schooner.

The legal liability of the vessel in such instances rests upon the same principle, whether the credit was given the master for necessities furnished in equipping the ship or in manning her. In either case the ship owner will relieve her from liability to the debt, by proof that the credit was given to the master personally, although, in respect to the wages of the seaman, courts may be more astute and rigorous in demanding unequivocal evidence that the privilege of security upon the vessel was waived, than in the mere sale of merchandise for her use and service.

It is not important on this motion to discuss minutely the principles of law which enter into the constitution of the rule. It will be time enough to ascertain what are its dictions and what its unquestionable ingredients and applications when the facts appertaining to this contract are placed distinctly before the court. I think the parties in interest in the vessel are not precluded by any leeches on their side from being heard on the merits of the proposed defence.

I shall, therefore, order that the default in favor of the libellant taken in this cause be set aside on payment of costs by the claimants, and their entering their appearance in the cause according to the due course of the court, and filing forthwith their answer, and accepting notice of trial in the cause for the ensuing term of November. And it is also further ordered that the motion in the second above entitled cause be suspended until the further order of the court therein.

Upon the taxation of the costs authorized by the above decision, the clerk allowed the libellant's proctor \$20, charged as a docket fee upon the hearing before the commissioner and his decision thereupon.

The claimants' proctor appealed to the judge, who thereupon affirmed the clerk's allowance. Beebe, Dean, & Donohue for claimants; W. H. Woodman for libellant.

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## COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

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SPRING BUSINESS--SUPPLY OF CAPITAL--ACCUMULATION OF MEANS--POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE  
 CHECKS BUSINESS--MONEY BECOMES CHEAPER--OFFER LOANS AT CALL--LARGE IMPORTS--ACTIVE  
 MANUFACTURES--SMALL STOCKS OF GOODS--GOOD CONSUMPTION--SALES ON CREDIT--PAYMENTS  
 BY SOUTHERN DEALERS--SPECIE IN BANK--RATES OF MONEY--TREASURY LOAN--MONEY AT CALL--  
 LINES OF DISCOUNT--NEW YORK CITY LOAN--DEMAND FOR EXCHANGE, RATES OF--SPECIE MOVE-  
 MENT--RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS--ASSAY-OFFICE--DESTINATION OF SPECIE--UNITED STATES MINT  
 --DEMAND FOR CURRENCY--NO DEMAND FOR PRODUCE--SPECIE ACCUMULATION--GOODS IN BOND--  
 COMPARATIVE SUPPLY--BUSINESS IN EUROPE--EFFECT OF PEACE--INCREASE OF BANK CLEARINGS--  
 ACTIVITY OF FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY--BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES--CIRCULATION--INCREASE  
 OF DEPOSITS--PRODUCT OF GOLD.

WITH the progress of spring business, which has been very active with some sections of the country, the effect has not been, however, to increase the demand for capital. The supply of capital seeking investment is everywhere abundant; since the collapse of 1857, the process of liquidation and collection has caused money to seek the great reservoirs, whence it is usually drawn in times of active business, to minister to the conduct of great enterprises. This process had gone on for a length of time, until money had accumulated very largely in all the banks, up to the commencement of the present year. At that time, the low rates in London and Western Europe, as well as in the United States, had begun to stimulate its employment, and an outward current was perceptible when the political horizon became suddenly obscured by the new year's speech of the Emperor of the French. Those difficulties have not been conjured, if fears of immediate war are somewhat allayed, and the effect is to keep money idle. It consequently continues to accumulate at lower rates, not only in the great cities of Europe, but in the United States. The imports into New York since the first of January, as will be seen on reference to our usual commercial tables at the close of this article, have been large, and in so far have manifested considerable investments in capital. Domestic manufactures have also been very active, making large purchases of raw material, and producing considerable quantities of goods. Inasmuch as that the stocks of goods had been reduced very low, the supplies of fresh goods, both imported and manufactured, have not been so large as at the same period of former years, and have passed readily into consumption on terms of somewhat shorter credit than usual in the aggregate, although there has certainly been a disposition to recognize the high credit of the southern sections of the country, where the large crops have sold at such remunerative prices. It has also been the case that very many dealers from that section, after obtaining the usual credits, have paid up cash, less five per cent, interest off. While the imports have been considerable, the exports, it will be observed, have been less satisfactory; hence, there has been a more active shipment of specie this season than in either the last or the preceding one, but the amount of business paper needed for the spring season has been less, apparently, than the maturing payments, since the bank loans have declined as the season advances. The sum of the loans in New York city declined over \$5,000,000 in the month of February, a very unusual circumstance for that season, the more so that the decline was accompanied by falling rates in money. These have been as follows:—

## RATES OF MONEY AT NEW YORK.

	Jan. 14th.	Feb. 15th.	Feb. 25th.	March 15th.
Loans on call, stock securities..	4 a 4½	5 a 6	4 a 5½	4 a 5
Loans on call, other securities..	4 a 5	6 a 7	5 a 6	4½ a 6
Prime indorsed bills, 60 days..	4 a 5	5 a 6	5 a 6	4½ a 5½
Prime indorsed bills, 4 to 6 mos	5 a 6	6 a 7	6 a 7	5½ a 6½
First-class single signatures...	6 a 7	7 a 7½	6½ a 7½	6 a 7
Other good commercial paper.	7 a 8	8 a 9	8 a 9	7 a 8
Names not well known.....	8 a 10	9 a 10	9 a 10	9 a 10

The temporary rise which took place in February, was due mostly to the government loan. Since then, Congress has adjourned without creating a new loan, but authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes. The old notes that have matured, and bear 5 per cent, are held, as a good demand loan at 5 per cent is preferred to exchanging them for the new notes that have two years to run. Money has been offered at much less than that rate, even at 3 per cent to well known parties, but the general market is as quoted. A loan offered by New York city, for account of the Central Park, for \$308,400 in a 6 per cent stock, redeemable in 1887, was taken at range 30 cents to \$1 53 premium, or 1 per cent less than the Federal government 5 per cent loan.

The bank lines of discount fall, and specie again increases in the banks. The "bullion bank" has been organized, and goes into operation under favorable circumstances. The old banks, which had formed an association of the officers of the leading institutions for occasional conference, partly in fear of the action of the bullion bank, have had one meeting, and that not very satisfactory; the fears that were entertained of the bullion bank are subsiding, and matters are resuming the old current again, to be governed by the specie movement. This, under the rates of bills, has been adverse. The rates have been as follows:—

	February 1.	February 17.	March 1.	March 17.
London.....	9½ a 9½	9½ a 9½	9½ a 9½	9½ a 9½
Antwerp. ....	5.15½ a 5.14½	5.15½ a 5.14½	5.13½ a 5.12½	5.13½ a 5.12½
Paris.....	5.13½ a 5.12½	5.13½ a 5.12½	5.13½ a 5.11½	5.13½ a 5.11½
Amsterdam ....	.. a 41½	.. a 41½	41½ a 41½	41½ a 41½
Frankfort.....	41½ a 41½	41½ a 41½	41½ a 41½	41½ a 41½
Bremen.....	.. a 79½	.. a 79½	79 a 79½	79 a 79½
Hamburg.....	.. a 36½	.. a 36½	36½ a 36½	36½ a 36½

Although the receipts of specie have been less, and the exports greater, for the month of February, the amount in the city has accumulated. The imports and exports of specie have been as follows:—

GOLD RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA AND EXPORTED FROM NEW YORK WEEKLY, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SPECIE IN SUB-TREASURY, AND THE TOTAL IN THE CITY.

1858.				1859.			
	Received.	Exported.		Received.	Exported.	Specie in sub-treasury.	Total in the city.
Jan. 8.....		\$2,398,684			\$1,052,558	\$4,202,151	\$32,601,969
15.....	\$1,607,440	1,045,490	\$1,376,300	218,049	4,312,987	33,693,699	
23.....		1,244,365		567,398	4,851,666	34,323,766	
30.....	1,567,779	57,075	1,210,713	467,694	7,230,004	34,985,294	
Feb. 5.....		2,928,271		606,969	8,103,546	34,095,987	
13.....	1,348,507	48,850	1,319,923	361,550	8,040,900	33,460,000	
20.....		641,688		1,013,780	6,770,555	33,115,510	
27.....	1,640,430	128,114	1,287,967	358,354	7,193,829	33,664,000	
Mar. 5.....		297,898		1,427,556	7,215,928	33,915,893	
12.....	1,279,124	225,274	933,130	307,106	8,677,357	34,207,411	
Total.....	7,443,290	9,015,712	6,128,033	6,381,314	.....	.....	.....

The small receipts of gold, March 12th, is partly accounted for by the fact that the vessel sailed a day before the usual time, but the government drafts were large. The exports, which in January were less than in the same month of the past year, began to increase, and exceeded the shipments of February and March last year. The specie shipped in March was nearly all bars to Liverpool. The receipts of gold from California, that go to the Assay-office, continue to be paid mostly in bars. The amount has been as follows:—

## NEW YORK ASSAY-OFFICE.

## DEPOSITS.

	Foreign.				United States.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.
January..	\$4,000	\$13,000	\$23,380	....	....	\$365,000	\$2,500	\$4,120
February.	6,000	10,000	57,700	\$9,000	....	669,000	2,300	6,000

## PAYMENTS BY ASSAY OFFICE.

	Bars.	Coin.
January .....	\$387,000	\$252,000
February.....	750,000	10,000

A considerable portion of the shipments this month to Liverpool have been California gold bars. The kinds and destination of shipments have been as follows:—

## SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM PORT OF NEW YORK.

	American coin.		Bars.	Silver.	Sov'reigns.	D'bloons.	French gold.	Spanish silver.	Total.
Liverpool.	206,767	2,003,196	28,666	24,600	....	....	....	....	2,263,229
Havre....	97,000	439,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	536,000
Bremen..	....	57,800	6,394	....	....	....	....	....	64,194
Hamburg.	....	....	1,750	....	....	....	....	....	1,750
Ponce ...	....	....	....	....	2,874	....	....	....	2,874
Nuevitas.	....	....	....	....	4,000	....	....	....	4,000
Havana .	....	....	664	....	25,500	....	....	....	26,164
Jacmel ..	4,850	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,850
Mayaguez	5,000	....	10,000	....	....	....	....	....	15,000
Maracaibo	11,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,000
B. Ayres.	....	....	....	....	54,405	....	....	....	54,405
C. Bolivar	30,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,000
Laguayra.	13,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,000
Hong Kong	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,000	....	17,000
Sumatra..	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,029	....	43,029
Total..	\$387,617	2,499,996	47,474	24,600	86,779	....	60,029	3,206,495	

May 8th to

Mar. 12 3,268,672 16,411,364 139,352 347,817 1,371,673 92,382 356,827 22,922,500

The operations of the United States Mint have been as follows:—

## UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

	Deposits.		Coinage.		Cents.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
January .....	\$148,040	\$51,635	\$59,825	\$56,000	\$85,000
February .....	80,155	77,650	147,983	127,000	27,000
Total.....	\$228,190	129,285	207,808	183,000	62,000

The coinage of silver at the Mint continues to be very considerable, notwithstanding the glut of those coins which manifests itself in all the cities. It is no doubt probable, that, as business revives, a greater demand for these coins will be felt, and that they will pass more into the active channels of circulation. The



demand for currency at this moment is limited, from the double influence of small business and low prices. There is no activity in the demand for produce, except for raw materials, which would cause money to circulate into the hands of the producers at the West, either for specie or bank notes. The want of activity in business, as well as the range of prices, greatly reduces the amount of money required for the operations of trade, and while the specie accumulates, to the extent seen in our bank tables, there is little demand for bank money. The activity among manufacturers has been large, and they have purchased considerable amounts of raw produce. At the same time the imports have been very considerable. The imports and goods withdrawn from bond in February were as follows :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Goods in bond February 1.....	\$13,175,360	\$22,949,622	\$6,710,531
Imported in February .....	25,524,492	9,209,043	18,848,370
Supply .....	\$38,699,852	\$32,158,665	\$25,558,901
Consumed in February.....	21,986,496	12,612,126	19,751,868
In bond March 1.....	13,692,055	18,869,507	5,502,308

Thus, notwithstanding the apparent large amount of imports, in February this year, the supply of goods, including those in bond, has been much less (\$6,599,664) than last year, and \$13,140,951 less than for the same time in 1857. It has been a working down of the stocks held over, or, in other words, a conversion of goods held into the means of meeting obligations. The payment of these obligations has gone on, under all circumstances, very favorably. A large portion of the debts due from the West have no doubt entirely sunk, and the debtors disappeared. The accounts from Europe give evidence of a very large consumption of goods, not only in Western Europe but at the East, whence the accounts have been such as to induce active shipments, and to give great support to the prices of raw produce. There is every evidence, that, should peace be continued, the demand for goods for the home market will absorb the supplies, and leave very few for consignment to the United States on the long credits of former years.

By reference to our bank tables, it will be observed that the bank clearings indicate a far greater degree of activity than for the corresponding season last year, the average for the past few weeks being \$20,000,000, against \$16,000,000 for the same period in 1857. The first week in March is usually one of active payments, and this year the clearings for that week reached \$22,626,795, against \$18,002,000, same week in 1857. It is uniformly the case, however, that the first week in May is the most active week for the year, not only a larger amount of paper then maturing, but it is the day for numerous corporate dividends, and also in New York the great selling day for real estate, contracts, and rents for the year; all which circumstances swell the payments in that week many millions above the usual transactions. The official returns of all the banks in the United States, according to the Treasury returns at Washington, January 1st, 1859, were as follows :—

## BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1859.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
No. of banks and branches .	1,398	1,416	1,422	1,476
Capital paid in. ....	\$343,874,272	\$370,834,684	\$394,622,799	\$401,976,242

## RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts. ....	634,183,280	684,456,887	588,165,202	655,183,799
Stocks. ....	49,485,215	59,272,329	60,305,260	63,502,449
Real estate. ....	20,865,867	26,124,522	28,755,834	26,976,497
Other investments. ....	8,822,516	5,920,836	6,075,906	8,323,031
Due by other banks. ....	62,639,725	65,849,205	58,052,802	78,244,987
Notes of other banks. ....	24,779,049	23,124,008	22,447,436	18,858,287
Specie funds. ....	19,937,710	25,031,641	15,380,441	26,808,831
Specie. ....	59,314,063	58,349,838	74,412,832	104,537,818

## LIABILITIES.

Circulation. ....	195,747,950	214,773,822	155,208,344	193,306,818
Deposits. ....	212,705,662	230,351,352	185,932,049	259,568,278
Due to other banks. ....	52,719,956	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,212,529
Other liabilities. ....	12,227,867	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,108,447

The loans that had declined nearly \$100,000,000 January, 1858, have nearly recovered themselves, as it appears, this year, and the circulation has also considerably increased. If we deduct the notes on hand from the circulation, we shall find that the latter exceeds but by \$75,000,000 the amount of specie on hand, or that the stocks and specie held by the banks are equal to the circulation. The deposits, however, show the most remarkable feature, since they are now far larger than they ever were before, and bear a far higher proportion to the bank loans than in any former returns, being 40 per cent of the loans. The circulation of the banks is not large in proportion to this capital, and the tendency is evidently to circulate deposits in general business, instead of notes, while the amount of specie increases in the general channels of trade. The supply of gold in the last year, from both Australia and California, has shown a decrease as compared with the previous year. Valuing the Australian gold at \$20, the amounts have been as follows:—

## PRODUCT OF GOLD IN 1858.

Years.	Shipped from Australia.		California.	Total.
	Ounces.	Value.		
1857. ....	2,360,074	\$47,201,480	\$49,340,186	\$96,542,666
1858. ....	2,198,730	43,974,600	47,453,307	91,427,907
Decrease. ....	161,344	\$3,226,880	\$1,886,879	\$5,114,759

This gives an aggregate decline of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the available product of the two countries within the year 1858: These figures give the quantity manifested, but the portion carried in the hands of passengers is supposed to be, one year with another, 10 per cent more. The year is, however, favorable to the gold product, since prices of general merchandise have been cheap.

With the exception of the year 1857, the imports for February of this year have been larger than ever before in that month, and notwithstanding the large entries for consumption direct, the quantity in warehouse has diminished. The aggregate imports at the port have been as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Years.	Imports.	Years.	Imports.
1847. ....	\$7,409,637	1852. ....	\$9,249,577	1856. ....	\$16,036,283
1848. ....	9,757,900	1853. ....	17,481,920	1857. ....	25,524,492
1849. ....	8,564,226	1854. ....	11,095,580	1858. ....	9,209,043
1850. ....	8,829,821	1855. ....	12,081,482	1859. ....	18,848,370
1851. ....	12,054,403				

In 1857, the entries for warehouse were larger than the withdrawals. This year the reverse is the case, and the withdrawals have exceeded the entries by \$900,000, further reducing the stock in bond:—

## FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN FEBRUARY.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered for consumption.....	\$12,521,622	\$18,508,939	\$5,840,256	\$15,231,446
Entered for warehousing.....	1,486,259	3,543,996	1,330,623	1,264,502
Free goods.....	1,956,155	2,447,839	1,798,105	2,260,222
Specie and bullion.....	72,247	1,023,718	240,059	92,200
Total entered at the port.....	\$16,036,283	\$25,524,492	\$9,209,043	\$18,848,370
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	2,047,067	2,501,696	4,733,706	2,167,998

This shows an increase of \$9,639,327, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts of foreign goods at New York since January 1st are \$20,981,570 more than for the corresponding two months of 1858, and \$6,234,892 less than for the same period of 1857:—

## FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR TWO MONTHS, FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered for consumption.....	\$25,078,260	\$33,808,973	\$10,010,273	\$30,788,173
Entered for warehousing.....	3,111,513	5,513,262	3,240,071	2,466,209
Free goods.....	3,297,963	3,298,762	3,514,787	4,378,442
Specie and bullion.....	126,611	1,910,227	549,631	163,508
Total entered at the port.....	\$31,614,347	\$44,531,224	\$17,314,762	\$38,296,332
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	4,392,675	5,175,451	9,238,297	4,256,268

We have also compiled, as a matter of some interest, a comparative table of the imports at the port of New York since the commencement of the fiscal year. The total of the first six months showed a relative loss of \$18,082,433; for the eight months the total is \$2,375,301 more than for the corresponding eight months of the previous year, but \$20,407,199 less than for the eight months ending February 28, 1857:—

## FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 28.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Six months.....	\$89,912,809	105,254,740	109,688,702	\$91,082,422
January.....	15,578,064	19,006,732	8,105,719	19,447,962
February.....	16,036,283	25,524,492	9,209,043	18,848,370
Total for eight months.....	121,527,156	149,785,964	127,003,464	129,378,765

The revenue received at the port has increased in a greater ratio than the dutiable imports, owing to the larger amount put on the market than arrived. A portion of the receipts are now in treasury notes. Of these, \$109,727 were taken in January, and \$626,167 91 in February, making together \$735,895 03. The whole revenue is \$2,143,965 78 more than last year since July 1:—

## CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Six months ending January 1.	\$22,978,124 43	\$16,345,553 57	\$15,387,618 49
In January.....	4,537,378 43	1,641,474 59	3,478,471 38
February.....	5,117,249 85	2,063,784 86	3,328,688 93
Total eight months.....	\$32,632,752 71	\$20,050,813 02	\$22,194,788 80

The revival of business has been such that the imports of dry goods for the

month of February have never been exceeded except in the year 1857, and they largely exceed the imports of the same month for any other year. The total is \$4,958,003 larger than for the same period last year. At the same time the quantity in bond is much smaller, hence the supply is not so great as the import would imply :—

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

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,420,779	\$2,362,658	\$1,043,010	\$2,559,022
Manufactures of cotton.....	1,699,871	3,457,673	1,128,149	2,570,029
Manufactures of silk.....	2,491,361	3,402,221	1,636,268	3,358,547
Manufactures of flax.....	850,363	1,146,547	358,950	956,645
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	582,033	947,115	352,942	739,209
Total.....	\$7,044,407	\$11,316,214	\$4,519,319	\$10,183,452

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$180,306	\$214,038	\$497,543	\$174,617
Manufactures of cotton.....	428,496	598,144	865,250	357,320
Manufactures of silk.....	270,421	269,274	722,697	156,965
Manufactures of flax.....	238,105	185,897	393,729	177,328
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	59,195	70,826	227,957	70,580
Total.....	\$1,176,523	\$1,338,179	\$2,707,156	\$936,810
Add entered for consumption....	7,044,407	11,316,214	4,519,319	10,183,452
Total thrown on market....	\$8,220,930	\$12,654,393	\$7,226,475	\$11,120,262

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$62,002	\$239,577	\$215,031	\$106,179
Manufactures of cotton.....	113,434	390,076	492,804	87,397
Manufactures of silk.....	133,136	294,126	127,322	52,481
Manufactures of flax.....	47,221	199,050	126,395	40,866
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	14,414	67,568	76,831	45,900
Total.....	\$370,107	\$1,190,397	\$1,038,883	\$332,753
Add entered for consumption....	7,044,407	11,316,214	4,519,319	10,183,452
Total entered at the port....	\$7,414,604	\$12,506,611	\$5,558,202	\$10,516,205

The entries for warehouse have been small. Compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of last year, the imports since January 1st show a still greater increase. The total of dry goods landed at the port for two months is \$12,668,466 more than for the same period of 1858, and only \$1,800,275 less than for the same period of 1857 :—

## IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR TWO MONTHS, FROM JANUARY 1ST.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,598,111	\$4,289,768	\$1,379,163	\$4,849,879
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,224,822	5,578,847	1,511,770	5,631,069
Manufactures of silk.....	5,536,969	7,171,817	2,169,348	6,429,629
Manufactures of flax.....	1,663,927	1,861,046	543,338	1,992,100
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,301,471	1,796,912	513,623	1,308,505
Total.....	\$16,325,300	\$20,698,320	\$6,116,242	\$20,211,182

## WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$366,594	\$396,452	\$911,566	\$870,740
Manufactures of cotton.....	835,101	1,133,738	1,459,872	761,630
Manufactures of silk.....	553,293	592,136	1,339,066	283,082
Manufactures of flax.....	366,897	335,890	719,193	352,901
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	109,909	153,630	389,618	127,172
Total.....	\$2,231,794	\$2,611,986	\$4,819,315	\$1,895,525
Add entered for consumption....	16,325,300	20,698,390	6,116,242	20,211,182
Total thrown upon market...	\$18,557,094	\$23,310,376	\$10,935,557	\$22,106,707

## ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$344,086	\$330,962	\$430,897	\$228,505
Manufactures of cotton.....	681,562	774,138	916,576	340,062
Manufactures of silk.....	428,032	567,913	553,266	156,695
Manufactures of flax.....	238,379	341,993	241,536	99,657
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	84,016	129,691	165,829	56,711
Total.....	\$1,776,075	\$2,184,697	\$2,308,104	\$831,630
Add entered for consumption....	16,325,300	20,698,390	6,116,242	20,211,182
Total entered at port.....	\$18,101,375	\$22,893,087	\$8,424,346	\$21,092,812

The fears in relation to an increase of duties have no doubt promoted imports to a considerable extent, but the diminution of goods in bond shows that the market has well supported the supply, which, under all the circumstances, has not been large.

The exports we find are less than last year, or either of the preceding years, as well with specie as without it. The total, including specie, is less than for the same month of many previous years; and, exclusive of specie, it is \$437,944 less than for February, 1858, and \$2,203,153 less than for February, 1857:—

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

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Domestic produce.....	\$5,408,990	\$5,399,202	\$3,709,870	\$3,283,592
Foreign merchandise (free).....	53,275	175,706	136,862	188,210
Foreign merchandise (dutiable)...	143,944	363,878	326,845	263,831
Specie and bullion.....	1,204,843	1,831,726	3,746,920	2,371,427
Total exports.....	\$6,810,552	\$7,770,512	\$7,920,497	\$6,107,060
Total, exclusive of specie ..	5,606,209	5,938,786	4,173,577	3,735,633

The total exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports for the first two months of the year, have been about one million less in merchandise than for the same time last year, and about four millions less in specie. The decrease has been large in domestic produce:—

## EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR TWO MONTHS, FROM JANUARY 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Domestic produce.....	\$10,666,676	\$9,943,044	\$7,918,176	\$7,045,774
Foreign merchandise (free).....	94,580	327,626	327,987	307,699
Foreign merchandise (dutiable)...	356,183	552,286	617,163	496,168
Specie and bullion.....	1,309,177	3,139,672	8,492,531	4,677,115
Total exports.....	\$12,426,616	\$13,962,628	\$17,355,847	\$12,526,756
Total, exclusive of specie....	11,117,439	10,822,956	8,863,316	7,849,641



Compared with the previous fiscal year, the total exports of produce and merchandise from New York to foreign ports during eight months, show a decline of \$7,721,282; there is also a decrease of \$17,574,982 as compared with the eight months ending February 28, 1857, being a very considerable decline:—

EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE, FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS  
ENDING WITH FEBRUARY.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Six months .....	\$39,915,729	\$43,596,501	\$34,702,441	\$27,994,834
January .....	5,511,230	4,884,170	4,689,739	4,114,008
February .....	5,606,209	5,939,786	4,173,577	3,735,633
Total eight months. . . .	\$51,033,168	\$54,419,457	\$43,565,757	\$35,844,475

## JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE.

### BANKS AND BANKING OF STATE OF NEW YORK.

The report of JAMES M. COOK, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department, contains the amount of securities held for bank note circulation. The figures for 1857 will be found on page 209, vol. xxxviii.

The following table exhibits the total amount of outstanding circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and the amount and character of the securities deposited and held in trust for its redemption, on the 30th day of September, 1858:—

SECURITIES.		
Bonds and mortgages .....		\$6,427,077 79
New York State stock, 4½ per cent. ....	\$323,600 00	
“ “ 5 “ .....	7,007,602 01	
“ “ 5½ “ .....	1,045,600 00	
“ “ 6 “ .....	10,417,983 92	18,795,185 93
United States stock, 5 per cent .....	\$260,000 00	
“ “ 6 “ .....	79,100 00	
		339,100 00
Arkansas State stock, 6 per cent. ....		169,000 00
Illinois State stock, 6 “ .....		537,429 40
Michigan State stock, 6 “ .....		41,000 00
Cash .....		91,805 71
Total .....		\$26,393,098 83
CIRCULATING NOTES ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.		
To banking associations and individual bankers .....	\$24,603,194 00	
To incorporated banks .....	11,003,986 00	
Total .....		\$35,606,180 00
The total amount of securities held by the Bank Department on the 30th of September, 1857, was .....	\$30,203,632 07	
On the 30th of September, 1858 .....	26,393,098 83	
Decrease of securities during the fiscal year .....	\$3,810,533 24	
Circulation issued to free banks, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1857 ..	\$28,420,522 00	
Amount outstanding Sept. 30, 1858 .....	24,603,194 00	
Decrease .....	\$3,826,328 00	
A reduction of circulation issued to the incorporated banks took place during the same time of .....	1,810,414 00	
Making the total reduction .....		\$5,636,742 00

This statement shows a steady contraction, during the past fiscal year, of the currency issued by this department. Still greater is the contrast of the actual circulation of all the banks, including the chartered and free banks, following the suspension in October, 1857.

The extreme point of actual bank-note circulation of our own institutions was reached September 20, 1856; it amounted to \$34,019,633. It fell during the year previous to the suspension to \$27,122,904, and by the 13th of March, 1858, became still further reduced to \$22,710,158. It had now reached a point beyond which the necessity of its use forbade any further reduction; and in such case a supply would have come in from other States. Since that date, and on the 25th of September, 1858, the volume of currency increased to \$26,605,407, and it will continue to increase for the year to come.

#### NEW YORK STATE FINANCES.

The report of the State Controller gives the following abstract of the condition of the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1858 :—

Balance, September 30, 1857.....	\$452,610 54
Received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending September 30, 1858.....	5,643,442 86
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1858.....	654 18
Total.....	\$5,096,707 58
Warrants drawn on the treasury, on account of the several funds, during the year ending September 30, 1858.....	\$5,530,286 69
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1858....	461 47
	<u>5,530,748 16</u>
Balance in the treasury, September 30, 1858.....	\$565,959 42

The total debt of the State for all purposes is \$33,735,668, of which the following is a recapitulation :—

General fund debt.....	\$6,505,654 00
Canal stock debt.....	24,460,014 00
Canal floating debt, estimated.....	2,000,000 00
Contingent debt.....	770,000 00
Total.....	\$33,735,668 00

And this does not include the deficiency in the general fund of \$953,264 27. The following is a statement, condensed chiefly from the facts appearing in the report, designed to exhibit the present wants of the State :—

For the ordinary support of the government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of October next, including the deficiency at that time, estimated.....	\$1,500,000 00
For interest on \$20,505,684 37 indebtedness not reached by revenues.....	1,211,395 38
For payment of floating canal debt, estimated.....	2,000,000 00
For payment of temporary loan made by Commissioners of Canal Fund for prosecution of work deemed indispensable.....	200,000 00
Total.....	\$4,911,395 38
Add for completion of public works, estimated....	3,200,000 00
Total.....	\$8,111,395 38

It thus appears that the sum of \$4,911,395 38 is necessary for immediate and pressing purposes, which cannot be evaded or postponed, and that for the completion of the public works will require \$3,200,000 in addition, making an

aggregate of \$8,111,395 38, which the Legislature will be called upon at its present session to provide for by immediate or ultimate taxation, and which is sufficiently important in amount to command their serious and deliberate consideration.

The Controller urges that the circumstances under which this large liability has grown up, and the strong equity of those who hold the evidences of it, ought to be deemed a justification for its assumption and prompt payment by the State, but as a precedent for legislation he thinks it should be repudiated, and its repetition in future prevented by penal laws.

The progress of this large debt since 1836 is shown in the following summary :

Years.	Borrowed.	Redeemed.	Canal debt.
1836.....	\$650,000	\$651,249	\$6,326,806
1837.....	810,920	971,644	6,166,082
1838.....	3,493,061	451,023	9,808,120
1839.....	1,545,000	67,300	10,785,820
1840.....	3,478,553	137,726	14,126,647
1841.....	2,213,497	33,770	16,306,374
1842.....	3,411,618	143,600	19,574,392
1843.....	1,002,700	184,768	20,392,324
1844.....	655,000	333,418	20,713,905
1845.....	245,000	1,268,884	19,690,020
1846.....	300,000	2,961,780	17,028,240
1847.....	.....	284,490	16,743,749
1848.....	1,314,819	1,344,919	16,713,649
1849.....	1,889,024	2,097,329	16,505,345
1850.....	192,585	482,786	16,215,144
1851.....	1,000,000	573,609	16,641,534
1852.....	700,000	340,265	17,001,269
1853.....	.....	.....	17,001,269
1854.....	2,250,000	479,025	18,772,244
1855.....	3,750,000	2,240,951	20,281,333
1856.....	6,750,000	4,489,266	22,542,066
1857.....	2,750,000	102,285	25,189,781
1858.....	2,200,000	2,929,767	24,460,014
Deduct the debt of 1836.....	.....	.....	6,328,056
Increase of debt, 1836 to 1858.....	.....	.....	\$18,131,958
Interest paid from 1836 to 1858.....	.....	.....	20,558,680
Paid Canal Commissioners from 1836 to 1858.....	.....	.....	42,269,179
Surplus revenue from 1836 to 1858.....	.....	.....	39,709,048

It is believed, also, that abuses of a gross and scandalous character exist on the canals, induced partly by this lax system of finance, and involving, it is feared, the integrity of some of the servants of the government. Besides, the property of private citizens, to a large amount, has been taken and appropriated to public use, not only without payment, but without any estimation of its value. If this be so, and the Controller certainly has ample grounds for forming his opinion, the Legislature should adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of such frauds.

The amount expended upon and required for the canals, since the adoption of the amendment of the constitution in 1854, is as follows :—

Borrowed under the amendment.....	\$9,000,000 00
Taxes.....	2,033,567 66
Premiums on loans.....	1,629,701 07
Work unpaid for, estimated.....	2,000,000 00
Required to complete.....	3,200,000 00
Total.....	\$17,863,268 73

In order to secure revenue to meet the heavy expenditures of the last fifteen or twenty years, taxation has increased from four millions in 1834 to fifteen millions in 1857. The material growth of the State in the same period is shown in the "valuation" return, viz., \$595,000,000 in 1843, and \$1,431,000,000 in 1857, including both real and personal estate. The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of State, county, and town taxes paid in each year from 1843 to 1857, inclusive, and the amount paid respectively on real and personal property. This statement shows that only about one fifth of all taxes falls upon personal property, while real estate pays four-fifths. It also shows that in fifteen years taxation has nearly quadrupled, while the valuation of taxable property has but little more than doubled, thus demonstrating that taxation has increased much more rapidly than the apparent means of payment. A similar increase of property in the next 15 years will show a value in 1873 of about \$3,500,000,000 as a basis of taxation:—

Years.	Aggregate amount of State, county, and town taxes.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.	Amount of tax levied on real estate.	Amount of tax levied on personal estate.
1843...	\$3,965,180 14	\$476,999,430	\$118,602,964	\$3,177,609 03	\$787,571 11
1844...	4,243,101 81	480,027,609	119,612,343	3,396,713 33	846,388 48
1845...	4,170,527 95	486,490,121	115,988,895	3,379,749 15	790,778 80
1846...	4,647,461 88	496,483,411	119,880,236	3,743,221 58	904,240 30
1847...	4,843,575 60	509,496,835	121,162,201	3,913,028 00	930,547 60
1848...	5,295,458 23	526,624,853	125,663,318	4,275,441 23	1,020,017 00
1849...	5,548,981 28	526,162,901	129,926,625	4,466,619 28	1,082,362 00
1850...	6,312,787 33	571,690,807	153,183,486	4,978,743 33	1,334,044 00
1851...	6,759,438 27	888,237,812	196,538,263	5,534,733 26	1,124,665 00
1852...	7,007,688 03	946,467,907	221,802,950	5,677,233 08	1,330,450 00
1853...	9,326,763 97	1,015,762,791	249,720,727	7,433,930 11	1,842,833 86
1854...	9,638,279 63	1,091,514,033	272,638,110	7,712,730 25	1,925,549 38
1855...	11,678,015 69	1,107,272,715	294,012,564	9,227,784 18	2,450,231 51
1856...	12,743,179 73	1,112,133,136	316,506,930	9,920,072 09	2,823,107 64
1857...	15,166,309 62	1,111,551,629	319,897,155	11,776,974 09	3,389,335 53

## ILLINOIS TWO MILL TAX.

The Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Illinois, gives the following statement of the distribution of the fund from the proceeds of the two mill constitutional tax:—

Total amount of fund .....	\$766,629 48
Amount of stocks presented.....	31,979 48
Total.....	\$734,650 00

Accordingly, there is now a balance in the treasury of \$734,650, over and above the amount of indebtedness presented. The following table shows the distribution of the proceeds of the annual tax for several years past:—

1856—Amount tax distributed. \$48,000	1857—Bonds presented..... 1,269,423
Bonds presented..... 1,360,000	1858—Amount tax distributed 629,840
1857—Amount tax distributed. 623,160	Bonds presented..... 1,175,426

It will be seen that the amount of indebtedness presented has been decreasing for several years. This year it is a mere nominal sum. As the State has its entire indebtedness now funded, and pays the entire annual interest upon the State debt, holders of Illinois bonds have ceased to be anxious about the principal, particularly as Illinois bonds are now worth three or four cents premium in the New York market. Illinois credit now stands at the head of the list—a good thing for bondholders, though a bad thing for the two mill tax. What to do with this tax will be a question for the Legislature to settle.

## CITY WEEKLY BANK RETURNS.

## NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK RETURNS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Average clearings.	Actual deposits.
Jan. 8	128,588,642	28,399,818	7,930,292	113,800,885	20,974,263	92,826,622
15	129,349,245	29,380,712	7,586,163	116,054,328	20,598,005	95,456,323
22	129,540,050	29,472,056	7,457,245	116,016,828	20,950,428	95,066,400
29	129,663,249	27,725,290	7,483,642	113,012,564	19,174,629	93,837,935
Feb. 5	130,442,176	25,991,441	7,950,855	114,678,173	22,712,917	91,965,256
12	129,106,318	25,419,088	7,872,441	109,907,424	20,560,606	89,346,818
19	127,476,495	26,344,955	7,766,858	108,937,564	19,911,207	89,026,357
26	125,866,083	26,470,171	7,736,982	109,000,892	19,785,055	88,215,837
Mar. 5	125,221,627	26,769,965	8,071,693	108,646,823	22,626,795	86,800,028
12	126,205,261	25,530,054	8,100,021	107,458,392	21,270,283	86,188,109
19	127,587,943	25,043,183	7,996,713	108,353,336	21,911,543	86,441,793

## BOSTON BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Jan. 3	60,069,424	8,548,934	6,543,134	22,357,838	10,789,135	7,083,787
10	60,310,965	8,295,392	7,016,104	21,615,468	11,263,766	7,137,234
17	60,106,798	7,931,712	6,793,723	21,127,712	11,139,700	7,111,264
24	59,400,354	7,383,391	6,609,374	20,727,905	10,430,454	7,037,715
31	58,992,556	7,088,736	6,224,137	20,598,451	9,657,823	6,547,510
Feb. 7	59,120,142	6,814,589	6,514,576	20,845,520	9,506,146	7,057,113
14	59,087,249	6,671,619	6,332,342	19,983,531	9,391,733	6,763,270
21	59,099,993	6,679,740	6,275,458	20,082,960	.....	.....
28	58,636,328	6,410,563	6,283,959	19,469,489	9,184,941	6,815,160
Mar. 7	58,892,981	6,886,580	6,578,472	19,935,649	8,477,968	6,673,623

## WEEKLY AVERAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due banks.
Jan. 3	26,451,057	6,063,356	2,741,754	17,049,005	3,424,569
10	26,395,860	6,067,222	2,854,398	17,138,607	3,297,816
17	26,365,885	6,050,743	2,830,384	17,323,908	3,258,315
24	26,283,118	6,099,317	2,769,145	17,498,219	3,093,921
31	26,320,089	6,138,245	2,709,311	17,557,809	3,159,539
Feb. 7	26,472,569	5,970,439	2,786,453	17,007,167	3,307,371
14	26,527,304	5,991,541	2,804,032	16,384,087	3,695,963
21	26,574,418	6,017,663	2,782,792	16,129,610	3,964,000
28	26,509,977	5,982,260	2,778,252	16,012,765	4,086,651
Mar. 7	26,719,383	5,926,714	2,901,337	16,372,368	3,854,990

## NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

	Short loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Exchange.	Distant balances.
Jan. 3	20,537,567	16,013,189	9,551,324	22,643,428	9,882,602	2,331,233
10	20,453,417	16,294,474	10,383,734	21,756,592	9,866,131	2,540,573
17	20,904,840	16,343,810	10,819,419	22,194,957	9,666,070	2,380,707
24	21,442,167	16,279,655	11,224,464	22,549,305	9,492,871	2,057,217
31	21,837,791	16,101,158	11,616,119	22,554,889	9,508,703	1,861,866
Feb. 5	21,809,628	16,365,053	11,913,009	22,743,175	9,747,755	2,000,056
12	22,594,245	16,700,188	12,148,174	23,830,045	9,686,145	1,879,644
19	22,677,390	16,949,263	12,241,954	23,620,711	9,474,473	2,174,619
27	23,126,625	16,806,998	12,522,244	23,203,848	9,217,655	2,320,031

## PITTSBURG BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due banks.
Jan. 3	6,837,261	1,292,047	2,038,113	1,811,780	162,902
10	6,929,874	1,287,552	2,042,348	1,767,594	216,097
17	6,743,540	1,294,567	2,023,948	1,804,149	179,451
24	6,970,837	1,308,325	1,961,493	1,781,474	241,121
31	6,964,674	1,307,145	1,965,723	1,739,046	215,608
Feb. 7	6,988,923	1,260,532	1,904,978	1,748,144	202,505
14	7,027,680	1,219,551	1,958,098	1,724,773	164,859
21	6,953,599	1,223,396	1,919,658	1,699,020	134,859
28	7,001,804	1,213,552	1,937,498	1,683,030	175,640
Mar. 7	6,945,722	1,133,754	1,867,848	1,637,796	160,996



## ST. LOUIS BANKS.

		Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Jan.	8.....	3,297,559	2,030,608	1,705,262
	15.....	3,345,015	1,992,670	1,578,800
	22.....	3,331,189	2,116,870	1,584,541
	29.....	3,409,026	2,185,385	1,640,541
Feb.	5.....	2,480,693	2,032,235	1,599,203
	12.....	3,557,028	1,865,125	1,682,084
	19.....	3,540,103	1,932,210	1,678,054
	26.....	3,549,330	1,819,745	1,636,054
Mar.	5.....	3,545,202	1,808,100	1,575,362

## PROVIDENCE BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due oth. b'ks.
Jan. 17....	18,037,795	537,884	2,003,313	2,513,422	1,307,647
Feb. 7....	18,298,481	451,771	1,789,673	2,446,451	1,135,309
21....	18,533,944	412,571	1,927,359	2,411,858	968,154
Mar. 6....	18,327,546	375,757	1,967,389	2,324,691	978,410

## PORTLAND, (ME.,) BANKS.

	Capital.	Loans.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
January, 1858 ....	\$2,075,000	\$3,477,992	\$876,277	\$655,261	\$149,840
February .....	2,075,000	3,425,770	813,356	597,844	139,135
March.....	2,075,000	3,428,320	742,773	569,273	145,912
April.....	2,075,000	3,448,463	779,382	775,705	136,140
May.....	2,075,000	3,545,350	823,589	723,357	136,133
October.....	2,075,000	3,400,428	967,345	921,916	157,644
November.....	2,075,000	3,446,634	982,211	822,360	170,567
January, 1859 ....	2,075,000	3,660,975	998,568	852,929	158,188

## TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

The following list exhibits the value of property in that city subject to taxation for the next corporate years, as returned by the Tax Assessors:—

1.....	\$998,040	4.....	\$3,065,060	7.....	\$2,927,095
2.....	922,095	5.....	2,699,615	8.....	959,470
3.....	2,207,530	6.....	1,682,740		
Total.....					\$15,461,645

At the present rate of taxation, (\$1 85 on the \$100.) the amount of revenue to be derived from this source will amount to \$286,907 42, in addition to which there will be derived from privileges about \$60,000 more, making the total tax revenue of the city for the thirty-second corporate year, \$346,907 42. The school tax, included above, will amount to \$15,461 64, leaving for city purposes, \$331,545 78. This exhibit will be highly gratifying to every one interested in the prosperity of the city, showing, as it does, a very marked increase over the property valuation of any previous year.

## DEBT OF MEXICO.

The following is a statement of the foreign debts of Mexico:—

British bondholder's debt.....	\$60,621,843 00
Spanish convention .....	7,270,600 75
English-Spanish convention .....	5,000,000 00
French convention.....	263,490 00
American claims, at least.....	10,000,000 00
Total foreign debt.....	\$83,156,133 75

## MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.

The Governor, in his annual message, remarks that the State indebtedness, for which bonds have been issued, is as follows :—

Penitentiary bonds, due January 1, 1859 .....	\$20,000 00
Penitentiary bonds, due in 1860.....	40,000 00
Internal improvement warrant bonds .....	50 00
Full-paid five million loan bonds, due January, 1863 .....	177,000 00
Adjusted bonds, due January, 1863.....	1,726,685 00
The part-paid five million loan bonds when funded will amount to...	104,142 60
Outstanding internal improvement warrants.....	3,752 07
New bonds issued in July last, due 1878.....	266,000 00

Total.....	\$2,337,629 67
The average amount of cash in the treasury for the four years next preceding December 1st, 1854, was.....	285,536 06
The amount of interest received for the use of the same was.....	1,553 86
The average amount of cash in the treasury for the four years next preceding December 1st, 1858, was.....	309,858 27
The amount of interest received for the use of the same was.....	67,465 25

No provision was ever made, previous to 1855, to prevent the constant increase of the public debt, by reason of the accumulated interest on the unadjusted portion of the five million loan, and although there was an average in the treasury of \$285,000, yet the interest upon that loan unpaid was yearly increasing the principal of our public debt, until it had reached the sum of \$965,650 83.

The following is a statement of interest annually accruing on the "unrecognized" (part-paid) five million loan bonds, by reason of the accumulation of interest, and its incorporation into the adjusted bonds :—

The amount issued May, 1838, known as "unrecognized bonds," is \$3,813,000, on which the State received only \$955,960 24; the annual interest on this amount would be.....	\$57,357 60
But the adjusted bonds, when all the part-paid bonds outstanding are called in, will amount to \$1,921,611 07; upon which amount interest will amount to.....	115,297 65

An excess over the former amount, of interest upon the interest incorporated into the adjusted bonds, viz, interest on \$965,650 83...	\$57,939 05
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The Legislature of 1855, upon his recommendation, passed an act requiring these part-paid bonds to be surrendered for adjustment, or that the interest should stop. It will be perceived that most of them have been returned, and new bonds at the adjusted rate have been issued in their stead. At that time the public debt had reached its maximum, and from that period the surplus moneys on hand in the treasury have been applied to its reduction :—

The total amount of State debt on the 1st of December, 1850, was...	\$2,488,498 66
On the 1st of December, 1854, it was.....	2,531,545 70

It had therefore increased in the four years next preceding my administration.....	\$43,047 04
Total State indebtedness, December 1, 1854.....	\$2,531,545 70
“ “ November 30, 1858.....	\$2,337,629 67
Deduct bonds redeemed January 1, 1859.....	20,000 00
	2,317,629 67

Diminution in four years.....	\$213,916 03
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About eighty-five thousand dollars was levied the last year for the support of the State government by a direct tax. This is at the rate of 48-100ths of a mill upon the dollar of valuation, and about ten or twelve cents to the person of her population.

## OHIO FINANCES.

In our February number, (volume xl., page 223.) we gave the receipts and disbursements of Ohio for the year 1858. The following, from the Auditor's report, gives the valuation and taxation:—

The following table exhibits the taxable property in the State of Ohio, and the amount of State and all other taxes assessed thereon for the last nine years:—

Years.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.	Aggregate value.	Total State taxes.	Total taxes for all purposes.
1850 ...	\$341,388,838	\$98,487,502	\$429,956,310	\$1,402,069 93 4	\$4,227,703 23 6
1851 ...	346,341,233	104,495,278	450,836,511	1,621,228 38 7	4,957,012 97 0
1852 ...	354,937,140	152,644,763	507,581,910	1,776,536 68 8	5,674,335 52 1
1853 ...	363,490,901	229,905,947	593,396,848	3,026,323 92 5	7,823,805 27 6
1854 ...	569,868,410	296,061,872	866,929,982	3,077,601 40 9	9,092,339 49 7
1855 ...	577,578,539	283,018,815	860,807,354	2,754,807 51 7	8,954,511 39 7
1856 ...	580,634,487	240,026,550	820,661,037	2,626,132 83 0	8,009,513 92 9
1857 ...	585,620,682	263,798,897	840,414,579	2,609,355 01 6	8,673,298 24 8
1858 ...	590,285,947	250,514,084	840,800,031	2,978,122 15 0	9,756,650 30 0

It will be seen by the above table that there is a decrease in the total value of property since 1855-56. This decrease occurs in the personal property, and is in a great measure attributable to the fact that bank property illegally placed upon the duplicate of 1855, is omitted in these late years.

The following are the aggregates from the tabular statement, exhibiting the number and value of domestic animals, carriages, watches, and pianos, as returned for taxation by township assessors for the year 1858, with returns of bank capital:—

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	655,754	\$38,450,806
Cattle.....	1,718,640	20,836,979
Mules, &c.....	7,300	501,784
Sheep.....	3,777,840	4,755,215
Hogs.....	2,541,904	6,191,373
Carriages.....	284,931	10,251,295
Watches.....	81,022	1,641,965
Pianos.....	7,602	1,026,800
Value of merchants' stocks.....		24,260,000
Investments in manufactures.....		9,247,000
Value of moneys at interest.....		21,362,000
Value of credits, books of accounts, &c.....		57,626,900
Moneys invested in United States stocks.....		630,000
State and company bonds and stocks.....		1,915,000
Other personal property subject to taxation, except bank stock.....		25,209,000
Total value of all personal property, except bank capital.....		\$223,908,000
Bank capital, incomplete.....		5,066,000

## STATE DEBTS IN EUROPE.

The debts of different nations and States are estimated, in the European States, at more than ninety-nine hundred and eighty millions of dollars—\$9,980,873,768. The most deeply indebted nations are:—Great Britain, \$3,876,563,470; France, \$1,606,388,493; Austria, \$1,209,420,000; Russia, \$1,041,414,123; Spain, \$732,205,548; Holland, \$450,395,337; and Prussia, Portugal, Sardinia, Belgium, and Denmark, severally, owe more than one hundred millions. The Central and South American States owe \$308,696,014, of which Mexico is set down for \$133,526,242; Brazil, \$73,277,250; Peru, \$46,451,387; Venezuela, \$22,865,620; and the others various sums, from one-quarter of a million to fifteen millions of dollars.

## UNITED STATES REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1859.

The revenue and expenditures of the Federal government for the first six months of the fiscal year 1859 were as follows :—

REVENUE.	Quarter ending	Quarter to
	Sept. 30th, 1858.	Dec. 31st, 1858.
Customs.....	\$13,444,520 28	\$9,054,228 60
Public lands.....	421,171 84	402,190 97
Miscellaneous.....	959,987 84	306,200 24
Loan of 1858.....	10,000,000 00	.....
Treasury notes issued.....	405,200 00	1,122,000 00
Total .....	\$25,230,879 46	\$10,884,619 81
EXPENDITURES.		
	1858.	1857.
Civil, foreign intercourse .....	\$6,392,746 38	\$6,681,983 78
Interior department.....	1,994,304 24	522,808 62
War department.....	8,224,490 04	5,768,648 53
Navy department.....	4,086,515 48	3,378,907 86
For public debt, inc. redemption of treasury notes	1,010,142 37	1,603,999 06
Total.....	\$21,708,198 51	\$17,956,347 85

## SAVINGS BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts, with a population of 1,200,000, has thirty-three millions of savings deposits, according to the annual return to the Secretary of State, showing an increase of \$900,000 during the year 1858, viz. :—

	1858.	1857.
Number of depositors.....	182,655	177,375
Amount of deposits.....	\$33,914,971 71	\$33,015,756 71
Public funds.....	1,089,977 14	855,074 64
Loans on public funds.....	.....	20,000 00
Bank stock .....	6,611,431 94	6,189,351 60
Loans on bank stock .....	844,213 40	1,049,712 00
Deposits in banks on interest.....	1,065,328 11	1,288,713 84
Railroad stock .....	104,363 75	112,163 75
Loans on railroad stock.....	51,380 00	106,605 00
Invested in real estate.....	207,190 35	170,313 06
Loans on mortgage of real estate .....	12,514,706 61	11,099,281 03
Loans to county or town.....	3,363,989 83	3,370,014 87
Loans on personal security.....	7,751,265 74	8,855,448 15
Cash on hand.....	932,551 36	296,833 57
Ordinary dividend for last year, rate.....	5.06 per cent	5.05 per cent
“ “ “ amount.....	1,363,992 96	1,242,384 61
Dividends of last 5 years, average annually.....	*6.74 per cent	†6.75 per cent
Annual expenses of institutions.....	105,338 83	102,027 42

## DEBT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

The permanent debt of Newark, New Jersey, is only \$250,000, four-fifths of which is due as follows :—

Due in 1870, 6 per cents ....	\$50,000	Due in 1885, 6 per cents ....	\$56,000.
“ 1880, 6 “ ....	50,000	“ 1875, 7 “ ....	50,000

The debt of that city is limited by law to \$250,000. The taxable property amounts to \$24,763,000, and the annual taxation is \$230,000.

\* Calculated on the returns of sixty-one banks, seven having omitted to return their average dividends for five years, and eighteen not having been in operation for that term.

† Calculated on the returns of fifty-three banks.

## REVENUES OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

We compile from the *Gaceta Oficial* of Havana of the 10th instant, the following returns of the revenues of Cuba for the past year of 1858 :—

	Internal taxes.	Customs revenue.	Total.
Havana.....	\$5,010,165 06½	\$6,515,880 61½	\$12,425,995 67½
Matanzas.....	356,927 21½	1,041,544 98½	1,398,472 20½
Cuba.....	376,252 62	836,774 35	1,213,026 97
Cienfuegos.....	141,939 89½	410,000 52½	551,940 41½
Cardenas.....	208,328 26½	496,358 38	704,686 64½
Trinidad.....	96,558 19	309,342 03	405,900 22
Puerto Principe.....	288,417 88	2,016 23	290,433 61
Nuevitas.....	16,643 87	109,172 03	125,815 90
Sagua.....	66,852 65	164,497 65½	231,350 30½
Manzanillo.....	36,162 54½	40,445 49	76,608 03½
Santi-Spiritu.....	101,603 65	254 15	101,857 70
Remedios.....	80,291 55	38,223 20	118,514 75
Villaclara.....	108,264 26½	439 51	108,703 77½
Gibara.....	23,216 43½	89,336 74½	112,553 17½
Bayamo.....	64,702 25½	274 12½	64,976 38½
Baracoa.....	12,193 16½	10,017 38½	22,210 54½
Holguin.....	31,962 69	268 17	32,230 86
Guantanamo.....	24,772 51	23,899 34	48,171 85
Santa Cruz.....	698 36½	8,763 63½	9,462 00
Pinar del Rio.....	82,795 53	689 37½	83,484 90½
Total.....	\$1,128,748 00½	\$10,997,647 92½	\$18,126,395 93

The items of revenue that have produced these returns are thus given under the head of "sections according to the budget":—

Imposts and contributions.....	\$3,842,397 43½	Eventual revenues.....	340,075 54½
Custom-houses.....	10,778,688 97½	Items not in the budget..	230,080 59
Crown monopolies.....	1,060,395 96½		
Lottery.....	1,799,828 62½	Total.....	\$18,126,395 93
Public property.....	74,928 79		

This sum exhibits a larger aggregate than really accrues to the government of Cuba, it being customary to make up the returns in such a way as shall show the largest possible total. This system of return is exemplified in the item of "lottery," where the revenue is stated to be \$1,799,828 62½, when that sum is really the gross product of the sales of tickets, from which the amount of prizes paid out has to be deducted.

The whole revenue for the year exhibits an excess of \$2,512,567 93 over the estimated receipts for the same time, and an increase over the receipts of 1857 of \$674,401 44. Of this increase \$172,400 29½ came from an augmentation of import duties, and \$101,846 87½ from the increase of the amount of export duties collected.

## PENNSYLVANIA RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

According to the reports of the Auditor-General, the receipts and expenditures of the year just closed, with the years preceding, show the following :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Receipts.....	\$5,878,240 33	\$4,690,587 84	\$4,139,778 86
Expenditures.....	5,377,142 22	5,407,276 79	3,775,857 06
Excess.....	\$1,098 11	\$716,688 95	\$363,921 21



## NEW CANADA COIN.

Most of our readers are familiar with the fact that a decimal currency has been adopted by the British Government for Canada, and a new issue of silver and copper coin has been authorized to correspond with the new system. It is of course a matter of no little importance to determine the relative value of this and the United States coin, and the assayers of the mint have been making experiments in order to settle this question by official analysis. Thus far only the silver coin have been tested, and a report of the result, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the assayers of the mint, is annexed below. It may be remarked, in this connection, that silver coin has two values :—one, the value of the silver as bullion ; the other, the value stamped upon it at the mint. The former has been slightly reduced within the year, and the government is now paying at the rate of \$1 21 per ounce 9-10 fine. The mint converts every such ounce into coin worth \$1 25, which therefore pays a small profit to the government over and above the expense of coinage. By the report, it will be seen that the silver coin of Canada is a little finer than ours, the standard being 925-1,000, while the United States is 900-1,000 ; but the weight is less, so that there is a greater difference between its intrinsic and nominal value than there is in our currency. It is worth, in fact, about four per cent less than the American new silver coin :—

ASSAY OFFICE, UNITED STATES MINT, February 17, 1859.

HON. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint:—

DEAR SIR :—In compliance with your verbal request, we present the following statement in regard to the new issue of silver coins for the Canadas, by the British Government. You are aware that the coins have been awaiting some previous formality of proclamation, and have but just been put in circulation. Consequently we have been able to obtain very few specimens. Our examination will afford, however, a satisfactory conclusion as to the intended standards of weight and fineness, and will answer the question, whether there is a designed conformity to the currency of the United States.

In respect to *nomenclature*, they have abandoned shillings and pence, and have adopted a decimal system ; in accordance with which, there are three silver coins, of 20, 10, and 5 cents ; besides copper cents, which we have not seen. The amount of coinage is said to be quite large.

First, as to weight ; they do not harmonize with us. The average indicates a standard of 15-100 of an ounce (three pennyweights,) for the 20 cent piece ; the smaller pieces in proportion. Our half dollar being 40-100 of an ounce, would make 16-100 for 20 cents. They adhere to the British or sterling standard of 925-1,000 fine. This is a departure from the decimal system of nine-tenths, which being practically the standard in almost every country of North and South America, may be considered *American*. Secondly, in respect to the value ; this must be stated in two ways. If it be asked, what is the intrinsic value, as compared with our coins, then the 20 cent piece falls below two of our dimes by three-fourths of a cent nearly. If it be asked, what will their 20 cent piece, full weight, produce at our mint, at bullion price, then it is worth 18½ cents, nearly. It is therefore not interchangeable with our currency. But by a calculation based upon the intrinsic relations of the British coinage to our own (so as to be able to turn *pence* into *cents*,) we find the 20 cent piece is regulated in its weight by the silver shilling, and is in due proportion thereto ; or so nearly that the advantage of having an even number of pennyweights was taken into account.

What effect it will have upon the currency of the two countries, especially along the boundary line, to have two kinds of dimes, it is not easy to foresee. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. R. ECKFELDT,  
WM. D. DUBOIS,

## STATISTICS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

### EXPORTS OF OHIO, 1858.

The Commissioner of Statistics gives the following statement of domestic exports of agricultural produce from that State:—

#### EXPORTS OF OHIO FOR THE COMMERCIAL YEAR 1857-58

Articles.	Exports by railroads.	Exports by lake.	Exports by river.	Exports, aggregate.
Flour.....bbls.	1,097,582	475,927	227,470	1,860,979
Wheat.....bush.	.....	2,607,113	.....	2,607,113
Other grain.....	956,595	1,990,667	40,000	2,987,262
Whisky.....bbls.	142,370	53,581	181,556	377,507
Alcohol.....	.....	.....	59,071	59,071
Beef.....	6,000	227	14,200	20,427
Pork, bacon.....	361,541	7,716	95,200	464,457
Lard.....	65,000	720	18,475	84,175
Lard oil.....	5,000	.....	40,525	45,525
Butter.....lbs.	7,292,719	18,680	1,424,725	8,735,124
Cheese.....	3,541,337	14,795	3,180,000	6,736,122
Candles.....boxes	.....	33,560	155,257	156,096
Soap.....	.....	850	51,708	51,728
Tallow.....lbs.	.....	303,760	460,800	764,560
Grease.....	.....	.....	740,600	740,600
Cattle.....No.	118,000	.....	.....	118,000
Horses.....	5,000	.....	2,400	7,400
Hogs.....	341,595	.....	.....	341,595
Sheep.....	220,657	.....	.....	220,657
Wool.....lbs.	5,332,000	1,321,397	919,376	7,572,763
Coal.....bush.	.....	5,600,000	3,000,000	8,600,000
Tobacco.....hds.	20,345	750	205	20,925
Eggs.....bbls.	.....	1,000	17,000	18,000

While the export of wheat and flour has diminished in the last five or six years, the export of animal products has greatly increased. The commissioner says:—

In looking to the exportation of animals and animal product, a casual observer may be much surprised by the increased quantities. The increase over 1852 is—

In cattle exported.....per cent	75	In lard oil exported.....	60
In hogs exported.....	100	In butter and cheese exported....	110
In pork and bacon exported.....	100		

The increase in *value* since 1852, of the agricultural exports is short *ten millions of dollars*.

### RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

The official report of Russian commerce for the year 1857 gives the following results:—Exports, 169,688,134 roubles, against 160,247,872 in 1856; and imports, 151,686,800 roubles, the amount in the previous year being 122,562,442. Of the precious metals the import and export were respectively 8,775,727 roubles and 23,670,076. The articles of export which show the chief falling off were grain, tallow, iron, copper, and flax; while an increase has taken place in timber, hides, hemp, wool, and potash. The customs duties received during the year were 33,522,491 roubles in Russia, and 2,276,090 in Poland, being 5,688,456 roubles more than in 1856.

## GRAIN ON THE LAKES.

The following statement shows the quantities of flour and grain sent eastward from the lake regions, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Canada West, during the year 1858 :—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Other grain, bushels.
Western terminus of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad .....	682,314	.....	.....	330,871
Western terminus of Pennsylvania Central Railroad* .....	450,000	.....	.....	250,000
Dunkirk .....	331,007	186,499	94,945	24,965
Buffalo .....	1,551,590	10,497,285	6,616,188	2,599,254
Suspension Bridge* .....	350,000	150,000	.....	.....
Oswego .....	95,720	6,572,462	2,913,618	1,272,424
Ogdensburg .....	381,624	790,173	720,236	44,126
Cape Vincent .....	72,633	410,391	40,000	156,631
Montreal .....	664,275	1,769,482	105,087	136,537
Rochester .....	7,110	276,575	.....	9,865
Total movement .....	4,586,273	20,652,782	10,490,074	4,844,673
Total movement in 1858 .....		Flour, bbls.		Grain, bush.
“ 1857 .....		4,586,273		35,987,529
		3,397,954		27,800,061
Increase .....		1,188,319		8,187,468

The following table shows the exports of flour, wheat, and other grain from Lake Michigan ports during the year 1858 :—

	Wheat & flour, <sup>†</sup> bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Oth. grain, bush.	Total, bush.
Chicago .....	10,903,243	7,493,212	1,493,134	134,577	20,035,163
Milwaukee .....	5,283,481	33,177	645,283	45,426	6,097,367
Racine .....	924,376	9,686	59,426	51,378	1,044,856
Kenosha & other ports ..	600,000	.....	75,000	50,000	725,000
Total .....	17,717,100	7,526,075	2,277,843	281,381	27,812,389

## BUSINESS OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

The following statement of the leading features of the business of Racine for 1858 was furnished by J. V. Van Pelt, Esq. :—

Value of imports .....	\$1,220,448 00	Tonnage of sail vessels departed .....	134,000 00
Value of exports .....	1,004,388 00	Average arrivals of sail vessels, in tons, per diem .....	594 00
Tonnage of imports, tons ..	54,811 00	Tonnage of vessels belonging to the port of Racine .....	5,620 41
Tonnage of exports, tons ..	37,319 00	Value of vessels belonging to this port at \$25 per ton .....	140,000 00
Arrivals of steam vessels ..	546	Value of manufactured articles .....	1,107,334 00
Arrivals of sail vessels ..	642	Value of merchandise ..	607,530 00
Departures of steam vessels ..	533	Capital stock of banks paid in .....	400,000 00
Departures of sail vessels ..	576	Resources of banks .....	833,180 37
Tonnage of steam vessels arrived .....	278,000 00	Value of real, personal, and public property ..	4,950,505 00
Tonnage of sail vessels arrived .....	160,500 00		
Tonnage of steam vessels departed .....	255,500 00		
Average arrivals of steam vessels, in tons, per diem .....	1,011 00		

\* Estimated from receipts for 1857 at those places.

† Flour reduced to wheat, calling one barrel of flour five bushels of wheat.

The following is a statement of amounts paid for the various public improvements in said city, as far as the same can be ascertained, viz. :—

Racine Harbor.....	\$53,830 85	Lake shore protection.....	\$13,400 00
Bridges.....	31,460 00	Churches.....	96,300 00
Docking.....	44,020 00	Railroads.....	540,000 00
Public schools.....	28,395 00	Plankroads.....	138,000 00
Racine College.....	30,000 00	Various other purposes....	15,000 00
Ward improvements.....	15,428 93		

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Population of counties through which the road passes....	171,000	Cost of road as far as constructed.....	\$2,250,000
Whole number of passengers	93,444	Transportation eastward, tons	19,256
Number of miles constructed	90	Transportation westward, tons	49,074

RACINE POST-OFFICE.

Amount received for postage from April 1, 1858, to September 30, 1858	\$14,231 47
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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, RACINE STATION.

Whole number of passengers..	14,045	Amount of wheat shipped by this company from Racine, 69,674 bushels* .....	\$52,255
Amount of freight sent away, in tons.....	2,623		
Amount of freight received, in tons.....	1,521		

THE GUANO TRADE OF PERU.

The government of Peru sold from the Chincha Islands, during the year 1858, guano to the amount of 266,709 tons. This sold at the ports in Europe and America where it was delivered for about *fifteen million dollars*, and deducting \$3,000,000 for the freight, this leaves \$12,000,000 received by the Peruvian Government and their agents from the sales. The freight the last year has averaged about \$11 a ton. It is now \$10 or less. At one time the freight was as high as \$30 a ton.

The annexed statement, from the Lima *Comercia*, gives the amount of guano shipped during the year 1858 :—

	Ships.	Guano.		Ships.	Guano.
England and Continent.	190	151,333	United States.....	52	51,253
Spain.....	37	27,160	Mauritius.....	13	7,228
France.....	45	25,545			
Australia.....	3	1,523	Total.....	346	266,709
Barbadoes.....	6	2,667			

COMMERCE OF HAVANA, CUBA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SEA GOING VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF HAVANA FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

	American.		Spanish.		English.		French.		Other nations.		Aggregate.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1858.	958	392,572	653	151,027	161	74,127	25	12,662	79	46,432	1,949	679,815
1857.	909	406,873	684	153,651	152	64,110	67	28,760	141	42,972	1,953	696,366
1856.	883	384,752	652	159,534	131	59,013	62	20,133	132	38,993	1,815	662,426
1855.	889	379,327	527	120,881	116	49,963	122	33,522	113	29,462	1,717	613,155
1854.	903	336,993	571	111,823	122	59,555	69	18,790	127	30,027	1,782	557,186
1853.	813	301,133	553	111,029	136	58,324	93	20,377	122	33,030	1,717	527,402
1852.	750	308,120	578	114,338	143	55,427	52	12,538	124	29,782	1,647	520,196
1851.	856	344,046	550	114,215	191	58,303	47	11,124	156	40,789	1,800	563,483
1850.	634	298,299	541	107,230	164	65,136	51	12,466	152	40,337	1,542	423,468

\* This quantity was shipped from Racine to Milwaukee.

## COFFEE AND SUGAR IN EUROPE.

The annual returns of the situation of coffee and sugar in the six chief markets of Europe give the following results:—

## IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS TO DECEMBER 31.

	Sugar.		Coffee.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Holland .....	1,820,000	2,145,000	1,349,000	1,463,000
Antwerp .....	319,000	310,000	571,000	193,000
Hamburg .....	510,000	470,000	928,000	670,000
Trieste .....	429,000	783,000	257,000	196,000
Havre .....	258,000	317,000	465,000	235,000
England .....	8,190,000	9,195,000	503,000	518,000
Total .....	11,526,000	13,220,000	4,073,000	3,280,000
Stock, January 1 .....	1,769,000	2,227,000	1,386,000	2,113,000
Supply .....	13,295,000	15,447,000	5,459,000	5,393,000
Stock, December 31 .....	2,227,000	2,236,000	2,113,000	1,197,000
Balance .....	11,068,000	13,211,000	3,346,000	4,196,000
From one port to another	622,000	845,000	130,000	240,000
Sent formally by sea .....	833,000	951,000	110,000	150,000
Total .....	1,455,000	1,796,000	240,000	390,000
Consumption .....	9,613,000	11,415,000	3,106,000	3,806,000
Price .....	30s.	27s.	33 a 36	34 a 35

The price for sugar is the London price for Muscovado, and that of coffee is the Amsterdam rate for Java. The results show a considerable increase of coffee and sugar passed into consumption at the six chief ports.

## COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We compile from the London *Economist* the following table, showing the imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom of Great Britain for a series of years, with the amount re-exported, and the stock in the country on the 31st of December of each year:—

Years.	Imports.			Exports, pounds.	—Stock, Dec. 31—	
	United States, pounds.	Other countries, pounds.	Total, pounds.		U. States, bales.	All kinds, bales.
1840...	487,856,504	104,631,506	592,488,010	38,673,229	403,000	584,000
1841...	358,240,964	129,761,391	487,992,355	37,673,586	344,600	619,400
1842...	414,030,779	117,719,307	531,750,086	45,251,248	373,400	674,400
1843...	574,783,520	98,409,596	673,193,116	39,620,000	593,200	920,700
1844...	517,218,622	128,892,682	646,111,304	47,222,560	654,900	1,036,900
1845...	626,650,412	95,329,541	721,979,953	42,916,884	808,100	1,195,400
1846...	401,949,393	65,906,881	467,856,274	65,930,704	397,800	658,800
1847...	364,599,291	110,108,324	474,707,615	74,954,320	286,200	511,900
1848...	600,247,488	112,772,673	713,020,161	74,019,792	348,300	598,600
1849...	634,504,050	120,964,962	755,469,012	98,893,536	389,900	659,400
1850...	493,153,112	170,323,749	663,576,861	102,469,696	343,900	622,400
1851...	596,638,962	160,740,787	757,570,749	111,980,400	320,800	594,000
1852...	765,630,544	164,151,904	929,782,448	111,894,303	474,800	807,400
1853...	658,451,796	236,826,953	895,278,749	148,569,680	380,900	817,500
1854...	722,151,346	165,181,803	887,333,149	123,326,112	367,800	706,300
1855...	681,629,424	210,122,528	891,751,952	124,363,100	296,300	566,500
1856...	780,040,016	243,846,288	1,023,886,304	141,660,864	298,100	492,700
1857...	654,758,048	314,560,848	969,318,896	131,928,720	265,600	542,600
1858...	732,403,840	199,443,216	931,847,056	153,035,680	269,050	461,980



LUMBER TRADE OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.

The Port Huron *Press* publishes a statement of the quantity and value of lumber, lath, and shingles exported from that place during the years 1857 and 1858. The statement shows a considerable falling off in the latter year, which is accounted for by the depressed condition of the market. The footings given are as follows:—

Years.	Lumber, feet.	Lath, No.	Shingles, No.
1857 .....	23,730,000	11,984,000	12,881,000
1858 .....	19,964,000	10,028,000	15,784,000
Decrease .....	3,766,000	1,956,000	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	2,903,000

Of logs run in Black River, there were—

Years.	Supply.	Exported.	Value.	Total value of exports.
1857.....feet	102,112,000	80,357,000	\$562,499	\$852,973
1858 .....	49,315,000	36,085,000	198,467	408,646
Decrease.....	52,797,000	44,272,000	\$364,031	\$444,327

EXPORTS FROM MARSEILLES TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

	To New York.		To Boston.	
	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.
	23 vessels.	21 vessels.	16 vessels.	10 vessels.
Olive oil.....boxes	40,656	27,769	10,461	8,315
Olive oil.....baskets	1,859	7,357	50	400
Olive oil.....casks	195	83	93	91
Madder.....	3,736	2,207	2,166	863
Garancine.....	373	247	328	.....
Soap.....boxes	71,465	9,830	27,718	3,998
Cream Tartar.....casks	996	560	371	694
Almonds.....bales	6,840	1,298	1,680	694
Lead.....pigs	48,721	78,907	12,485	17,146
Corks.....bales	2,552	3,309	26	64
Grenoble walnuts.....	330	346	165	630
Wine.....casks	1,569	7,656	....	389
Wine.....cases	441	1,789	16	354

INSPECTION OF HOPS.

The amount of hops inspected in the State of Massachusetts agreeable to, and in accordance with, the law of said State, from March 29, 1858, to January 1, 1859:—

	Growth			Total.
	1856.	1857.	1858.	
1st sort.....bales	269	1,265	481	2,015
1st sort.....lbs.	47,234	238,195	86,599	372,028
2d sort.....bales	69	564	190	822
2d sort.....lbs.	11,830	102,053	36,443	150,326
Refuse.....bales	13	85	51	149
Refuse.....lbs.	1,894	14,419	8,783	25,096

Average weight of whole number of bales, 180½ lbs. nearly.

The crop of hops of 1858 was much less than that of 1857, in New England. It will not exceed one-sixth of that of 1857. The cause of the great falling off in the production is low prices—prices being less than the cost of production, therefore not remunerative

## STAVE TRAFFIC.

The ordinary export abroad of staves from New York is about 12,000,000, equivalent to 75,000 tons, at a value of about \$1,000,000. The ordinary cost of transportation of this article from Buffalo to New York city is \$3 per ton—time consumed about ten days. The freight of the same article to Liverpool is about \$4 per ton—but it is frequently much less when taken as dunnage, which we may put down at \$1 or \$1 50 per ton. By sail vessels from Toronto to Quebec, the ordinary freight of staves is \$2 50 per ton, and from Quebec to Liverpool \$6 to \$7 per ton at least. The obvious advantage of New York as the medium of export to Europe may be seen in this simple statement. The same discrepancy exists in the freights of flour to Liverpool. From Toronto via Quebec to Liverpool, the ordinary cost per barrel of flour is four to five shillings sterling. From Buffalo to Liverpool via Erie Canal and New York, flour has been taken in 1858 at 63 cents. This is not a paying rate, and the price would no doubt be in active seasons 75 to 80 cents.

In order to demonstrate the growing importance of the trade in staves, we annex a tabular statement of the leading points of export from the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858 :—

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
New York.....M.	14,497	\$960,399	All others.....M.	36,658	\$194,552
New Orleans.....	5,454	305,500			
Norfolk.....	6,421	218,600	Total year 1858...	87,186	\$1,975,852
Boston .....	88	5,100	" 1857...	65,579	2,055,980
Portland .....	21,916	147,900	" 1856...	73,311	2,864,281
Baltimore.....	1,152	53,900			

We submit these figures to the consideration of the Congressional Committee on Commerce. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether the treaty-making powers intended to include "staves" among free articles. Certain it is they have at times been admitted free, but not in 1858, when other views of the question were adopted at Washington. If they were articles of large consumption with us, it would be a different question; but it must be remembered we are aiming at the carrying trade between the Far West and Europe, and can offer better terms than our neighbors in Canada, if we are allowed a favorable construction of the existing treaty.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT TORONTO, CANADA.

There has been a falling off in the importation last year amounting to \$1,316,536 as compared with 1857, and \$3,185,694 as compared with 1856—the importations last year being less than any year since 1852.

The following shows the imports and duty for a series of years :—

	Value.	Duty.		Value.	Duty.
1858.....	\$2,768,934	\$461,148	1854.....	\$5,450,824	\$690,304
1857.....	5,085,460	578,513	1853.....	4,660,224	624,102
1856.....	6,954,628	760,540	1852.....	2,557,268	373,032
1855.....	5,605,812	620,340			

The goods in bond, in 1857, were of the value of \$463,180, and in 1858, of \$204,441.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports for the past three years :—

1856.	1857.	1858.
\$2,205,332	\$653,668	\$637,178

SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

The average number of furnaces in blast for the 12 months has been 128. At present there are 131 in active operation. The production has again exceeded that of any previous year, and, notwithstanding shipments being also in excess, and local consumption moderate, stocks have increased to 340,000 tons, of which there are in store 150,000, the balance in makers' hands.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
United States.....tons	51,600	42,200	56,100	57,200
British North America.....	8,300	15,390	13,600	6,600
France.....	52,400	67,700	63,300	66,800
Germany.....	52,800	81,800	55,000	48,200

There is a marked falling off in our Clyde iron ship-building yards from their former activity. There have been launched in 1858, 60 vessels, of 40,522 tons; and now building, 34 vessels, of 18,463 tons. Launched in 1857, 98 vessels, of 57,417 tons; building, December 31, 1857, 56 vessels, of 38,845 tons. Launched in 1856, 103 vessels, of 58,627 tons; building, December 31, 1856, 64 vessels, of 47,657 tons. Launched in 1855, 107 vessels, of 84,750 tons; building, December 31, 1855, 57 vessels, of 37,850 tons. Launched in 1854, 129 vessels, of 70,530 tons; building, December 31, 1854, 54 vessels, of 47,390 tons. Launched in 1853, 79 vessels, of 54,750 tons; building, December 31, 1853, 97 vessels, of 61,200 tons.

The subjoined table compares the state of the iron trade at this period for the past four years :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Foreign shipments for the year ...	249,000	259,500	294,000	273,600
Coastwise.....	293,000	247,600	233,500	291,400
<b>Total shipments for the year</b>	<b>542,000</b>	<b>507,100</b>	<b>527,500</b>	<b>565,000</b>
Stock, 31st of December.....	100,000	90,000	190,000	340,000
Furnaces in blast.....	121	123	123	131
Price.....	75s.	74s.	52s. 6d.	54s. 6d.
Bank rate of discount.....	6½ p. c.	6 p. c.	8 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Average price for the year.....	70s. 9d.	72s. 6d.	69s. 2d.	54s. 4d.
Make of malleable iron.....	110,000	125,000	100,000	90,000
Average price of bars for year....	£8 12s. 6d.	£9	£8 10s.	£7 10

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The following is a comparative statement of inspection of tobacco in the city of Richmond, from 1st October, 1857, to 1st March, 1858, and from 1st October, 1858, to 1st March, 1859 :—

	To 1st March, 1858.	To 1st March, 1859.
Shockoe.....hhds.	2,943	1,471
Public.....	581	1,645
Seabrook's.....	646	1,241
Dibrell's—no inspection last year....	....	531
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,888</b>
		<b>4,170</b>
<b>Excess.....</b>		<b>718</b>

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## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

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### MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 18, 1859.

SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 30th ultimo, on the appeal of Alvan Clark, Esq., from your assessment of duty at the rate of 24 per cent on two glass discs—one denominated in the invoice "crown disc," and the other "dense flint glass," as "manufactures of glass" under that classification in schedule C of the tariff of 1857. The articles in question, are not "cut," and therefore not dutiable under that designation in schedule B of the tariff of 1857. They are cast into the form, and require additional process of manufacture to fit them for use as telescopic discs. The appellants contend that they should be admitted free of duty under schedule I of the tariff of 1857. Glass is referred to in that schedule as free of duty only when "old and fit only to be remanufactured," and it is obvious that designation does not include the articles in question, which have been manufactured in part and require only to be finished to fit them for the object for which they are designed. Not being embraced in any other schedule of the tariff of 1857, you assigned them, and correctly, in my opinion, to the classification in schedule C of "manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for," subject to duty at the rate of 24 per cent, and your decision is hereby affirmed. I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, &c., Boston, Mass.

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### PEA NUT OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 18, 1859.

SIR:—I have examined your report of the 11th instant, on the appeal of Messrs. Robinson, Wiggins & Co. from your assessment of duty at the rate of 24 per cent on an importation of "pea nut oil" under the classification in schedule C of the tariff of 1857, of "oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, and not otherwise provided for," the appellants claiming entry at the rate of 15 per cent as unenumerated in any schedule of the tariff. The oil in question is imported from the coast of Africa, and is obtained from the nut principally, it is believed, by mechanical pressure, though the extraction may be facilitated by exposure to the sun. It is therefore to be regarded as an "expressed" oil, and not being provided for in any other schedule of the tariff, is embraced within the classification in schedule C under which duty was exacted. Your decision is therefore affirmed. I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, &c., Boston, Mass.

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### VICUNIA SKINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 31, 1859.

SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your report on the appeal of David Samuel & Sons from your decision assessing duty on "vicunia skins" imported by them in the ship "Achilles," from London. The skins in question are understood to be those of the vicugna or vicuna, a native of the mountainous regions of South America. The wool is short, curly, and fine, and is used principally in the manufacture of hats. Regarding its value at the foreign port as exceeding 20 per cent, appraised separately from the pelt, you assessed a duty of 24 per cent under the classification in schedule C of the tariff of 1857, of "wool unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for." The appellants claim to enter it at 8 per cent under the classification in schedule G of "furs undressed, when on the skin," or at 15 per cent under the classification in schedule E of "skins of

all kinds, not otherwise provided for " or as unenumerated articles at the same rate under the 1st section of the tariff of 1857. The Department is of opinion that the article in question is not to be regarded as a "fur" but as "wool on the skin." Under the tariff of 1846, the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of *Deforest, et al., vs. C. W. Laurence*, (13 Howard's Report,) that "sheep skins with the wool on them" were subject to a duty as unenumerated articles. "Vicunia skins" with the wool on them not being specially named, nor embraced under any general designation in any schedule of the tariff, would seem to fall within the principle established by the court in that case, and to be entitled to entry as unenumerated at a duty of 15 per cent under the 1st section of the tariff act of 1857, and such is the decision of the Department in this case. I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. BAKER, Esq., Collector, &c., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### COMMERCE OF BOLIVIA.

The following decree has been issued by the President of Bolivia:—

ARTICLE 1. All ores of any kind, in a crude state, are allowed to be freely exported from all parts of the Republic, even should it be possible to have said ores perfectly smelted in the country.

ART. 2. The exportation of copper, tin, and lead, in bars, and of every other ore which cannot be elaborated in the country beyond that State, is declared free from all duty.

ART. 3. Gold and silver in bars, specie, and plate, remain subject to the rules which at present regulate their exportation.

ART. 4. For the purpose of collecting statistical data respecting this commerce and exportation, the custom-houses throughout the Republic are ordered to receive, on granting the license requisite for embarkation, the following fees:—one cent of a dollar for each quintal of crude ore exported; two cents for each quintal of smelted ore in bars.

The licenses, as also the registers where these are recorded, shall mention the kind and state of elaboration of said ores, their weight, and whence extracted.

ART. 5. The violation of what the former article ordains, shall be punished with a fine of not less than \$10, and not more than \$50.

The Department of Finance is charged with the execution of this decree.

JOSE MARIA LINARES, Tomas Frias.

LA PAZ DE AYACUCHO, July 23, 1858.

#### LAW CONCERNING DOCK WARRANTS AND SALE OF MERCHANDISE IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* recently published the following law respecting dock warrants and merchandise deposited in the public warehouses in France:—

ARTICLE 1. The public warehouses established in accordance with a decree of May 21, 1848, and those that shall be established hereafter, shall receive raw materials, merchandise, and manufactured articles that merchants and artisans may wish to deposit there. These warehouses are open, the Chambers of Commerce, or the Consultative Chambers of Arts and Manufactures understood, by the authority of government, and are placed under its superintendence. The receipts delivered to the depositors will contain their name, occupation, and residence, as well as the nature of the merchandise deposited, and the necessary indications to establish its identity, and to determine the value.

ART. 2. To each receipt of merchandise is annexed, under the denomination of warrant, a pledge certificate containing the same particulars as the receipt.

ART. 3. The receipts and the warrants can be transferred by way of indorsement, together or separately.

ART. 4. The indorsement of the warrant separated from the receipt gives the security of the merchandise for the profit of the holder of the warrant. The



indorsement of the receipt transfers to the holder the right of disposing of the merchandise, by paying the credit guarantied by the warrant, or by leaving the payment of the amount upon the price of the sale of the merchandise.

ART. 5. The indorsement of the receipt and the warrant, transferred together or separately, must be dated.

The indorsement of the warrant separated from the receipt must also notify the integral sum, in principal and interest, of the guarantied credit, the date when it becomes due, and the name, occupation, and residence of the creditor.

The first holder of the warrant must immediately transcribe the indorsement upon the register of the warehouse, with the notification which accompanies it, and mention this transcription on the warrant.

ART. 6. The bearer of the receipt separated from the warrant can also before its maturity pay the credit guarantied by the warrant.

If the bearer of the warrant is not known, or if, being known, he does not agree with the debtor upon the conditions to which the payment in anticipation would give place, the sum due, comprising the interest up to the time of its maturity, is consigned to the administration of the public warehouse, which remains responsible for it, and this consignment liberates the merchandise.

ART. 7. In default of payment at maturity, the holder of the warrant, separated from the receipt, can, eight days after protest, and without any legal formality, proceed to sell by public auction the whole of the merchandise *en gros*, in the manner and by the public officers as set forth in the law of the 28th of May, 1858.

In the case where the original subscriber of the warrant has reimbursed it, he can proceed to the sale of the merchandise in the manner related in the preceding paragraph, against the bearer of the receipt, eight days after its maturity, and without giving any notice.

ART. 8. The creditor is paid by his credit, upon the price, directly, and without any legal form, by privilege and preference to every other creditor, without any other deduction than that which follows :—1st. The indirect contributions, such as custom duties, and the octroi-tax upon the merchandise ; 2d. The cost of sale, warehouse charges, and other expenses attending the custody of the goods.

If the bearer of the receipt is not present when the sale of the merchandise takes place, the sum exceeding that which is due to the bearer of the warrant is consigned to the administration of the warehouse as set forth in article 6.

ART. 9. The bearer of the warrant cannot have a remedy against the borrower and the indorsers until he has exercised his rights upon the merchandise, and in case of insufficiency :

The delay fixed by 165 and following articles of the Code de Commerce for the practice of having recourse against indorsers, only runs from the day when the sale of the merchandise is realized.

The bearer of the warrant loses in every case his remedy against the indorsers, if he does not proceed to the sale of the goods in the month which follows the date of the protest.

ART. 10. The bearers of receipts and warrants have upon the indemnities of assurance dues, in case of loss, the same rights and privileges as upon the merchandise assured.

ART. 11. The public establishments of credit can receive the warrants as commercial securities, and dispense with one of the signatures exacted by their statutes.

ART. 12. Whoever has lost a receipt or a warrant can demand and obtain a judge's order in justification of his property, and by giving a security for it, a duplicate in case the receipt is lost, and an order for payment if the warrant is lost.

ART. 13. The receipts are stamped ; they are not subject to registration, but to a fixed duty of one franc. These are applicable to the warrants indorsed separately from the receipts, the dispositions of the 1st section of the law of the 5th June, 1850, and of article 69, paragraphs 2 and 6 of the law of the 22 Frimaire year 7, (1798.)

The indorsement of a warrant separately from the receipt, not stamped, or not

examined according to the law, cannot be transcribed or numbered on the register of the warehouse, under pain, against the administration of the warehouse, of paying a sum equal to the amount of duty to which the warrant is subject.

The trustees of the register of the public warehouses are bound to communicate them to the managers of the registration department, according to the mode prescribed by article 54 of the law of the 22 Frimaire year 7, (1798,) and the penalties mentioned therein.

ART. 14. An order of public administration shall prescribe the measure necessary for the execution of the present law.

ART. 15. The decree of the 21st of March, 1858, and the decision of the 26th of March in the same year, are abrogated, also the decree of the 25th and 26th of August, 1848.

Deliberated in public session at Paris the 5th of May, 1858.

#### LAW OF THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE BY WHOLESALE.

The following regulations were established the same date, for the disposal of merchandise wholesale by public auction :—

ARTICLE 1. The voluntary sale of merchandise by auction, wholesale, comprised in the table annexed to the present can take place by the medium of brokers, without the authorization of the Tribunal of Commerce. This table can be modified in a general manner for one or more towns, by a decree in the form of the orders of public administration, and after notice from the Chambers of Commerce.

ART. 2. The brokers established in a town where the Tribunal of Commerce is situated, are qualified to act at the sales regulated by the present law in every locality depending upon the jurisdiction of this Tribunal of Commerce, where brokers do not exist. They must conform to the regulations prescribed by the law of the 22 pluviose year 7 (1798) concerning the public sales of moveables.

ART. 3. The rate of brokerage for the sales under the law is fixed for each locality by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, after notice from the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tribunal of Commerce; but in each case it cannot exceed the duty established in the sales agreed to privately for the same sorts of merchandise.

ART. 4. The registration duty of public sales by wholesale is fixed at 10 centimes per 100 francs.

ART. 5. Disputes relative to the sales are to be carried before the Tribunal of Commerce.

ART. 6. Sales can be proceeded with in localities specially authorized to this effect, after notice from the Chamber and Tribunal of Commerce.

ART. 7. An order of public administration shall prescribe the necessary measures for the execution of the present law. It shall determine specially the forms and conditions of the authorizations given in article 6.

ART. 8. The decrees of the 22d of November, 1811, and of 17th of April, 1812; and the ordinance of the 1st of July, 1818, and the 9th of April, 1819, are abrogated as far as they concern the sales regulated by the present law; but they are maintained with regard to public sales of merchandise made by the authority of law.

Deliberated in public session at Paris the 8th of May, 1858.

#### TABLE OF MERCHANDISE WHICH CAN BE SOLD WHOLESALE AT THE PUBLIC AUCTIONS IN FRANCE.

*Firstly*—foreign merchandise :—Provisions, raw materials necessary for manufactures, and every product whatsoever destined for re-exportation.

*Secondly*—indigenous merchandise :—Wheat, grain, and flour; dried pulse and fruits; wax and honey; sugars, raw; wool; hemp and flax; silk; oils; roots and tincture productions; wine and spirits; soap; chemical products; leather and raw hides; hair, and bristles of animals; grease, tallow, and stearine; coal and coke; wood, and materials for building; metals, unwrought.

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## NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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### LIGHT AT SHOALWATER BAY—PACIFIC OCEAN, WASHINGTON.

The United States Lighthouse Board has given notice, that on and after the 1st of October, 1858, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Toke Point, the north point of the entrance of Shoalwater Bay Washington. The light is a fixed white light varied by flashes, placed at an elevation of about 90 feet above the sea at high water, and should be visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by Fresnel lenses, of the fourth order. The lighthouse consists of a keepers' dwelling, with a tower rising through the roof; it is colored white, and surmounted by an iron lantern painted red; and the height of the whole is 41 feet. It stands at about a mile from the extremity of the point, and in latitude  $46^{\circ} 44' 11''$  N., longitude  $124^{\circ} 2' 24''$  W. of Greenwich, according to the United States Coast Survey.

### LIGHT ON SMITH ISLAND, JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT.

Also, that on and after the 18th of October, 1858, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Smith or Blunt Island in the eastern portion of the strait of Juan de Fuca. The light is a white revolving light, showing a bright face every half minute, placed at an elevation of 93 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 16 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The lighthouse consists of a tower rising through the roof of a keeper's dwelling, both whitewashed, and surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. The whole is 41 feet in height. It stands on the highest part of the island, in latitude  $48^{\circ} 19' 11''$  N., longitude  $122^{\circ} 50' 46''$  W. of Greenwich, according to the United States Coast Survey. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 4th December, 1858.

### LIGHT AT STAM SOUND—NORWAY, NORTHWEST AND SOUTH COASTS.

The Royal Norwegian Marine Department at Christiania has given notice, that on the 1st of January, 1859, a harbor light will be established on the south point of Tornholm, at the southern entrance into Stam Sound, south side of West Vaargo, one of the Lofoten islands. The light will be placed at an elevation of 58 English feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 7 miles from S. W. round southerly to E. by S. It will be exhibited from the 1st of January to the 14th of April. Its position is in latitude  $68^{\circ} 7' 15''$  N., longitude  $13^{\circ} 53'$  east of Greenwich. The light kept in sight clears a small reef called Stabben, which lies to the southwest of it; S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. of the light is the Brusen sunken rock; and S. S. W. about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cables' lengths from the light is the Skarvstene reef.

**DIRECTIONS.** The usual entrance into Stam Sound is to the westward of the Skarvstene, and between Thornholm and Ioven or Io Island; or the passage between Tornholm and Skarvstene may be taken. In either case the light must be left 2 or 3 cables' lengths to starboard, when the course will be northeasterly to the anchorage, which is in 14 or 15 fathoms water.

### ALTERATION OF FREDERIKSVAERN LIGHT.

Also, that on the 1st of December, 1858, the light on the south point of Staværnsø, off Frederiksværn, south coast of Norway, will be colored green. The bearings are magnetic. Variation  $16^{\circ}$  west in 1858. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 15th November, 1858.

**WHALSEY SKERRIES LIGHTHOUSE, SHETLAND.****EXHIBITION OF PERMANENT LIGHT WITH CHANGE OF SITE.**

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses hereby give notice, that on the night of Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, the temporary light on the island of Gruna Out Skerries, Whalsey, will be discontinued, and the light will, on and after that evening be exhibited from the permanent lighthouse tower, on the Bound Skerry. The position and characteristics of the new light have been specified by Messrs D. and T. Stevenson, the Engineers to the Board, as follows :—

Whalsey Skerries lighthouse tower is situated on the Bound Skerry, which is the most easterly rock of the group known by the name of the Out Skerries, on the east of the Shetland Islands. The tower, which is 80 feet in height, will be painted white. The entire height of tower and lantern is 99 feet. The light will be a first class dioptric Holophotal revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliance once every minute. It will be elevated about 145 feet above high water spring tides, and will be seen in clear weather about 17 nautic miles, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere. The toll authorized to be levied by warrant of Her Majesty in Council, dated 3d July, 1854, will continue to be payable in respect of the permanent light. By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER CUNINGHAM, Secretary.

EDINBURGH, 12th October, 1858.

**ALTERATION OF LIGHT AT AUGUSTA—COASTS OF SICILY.**

The Sicilian Government has given notice, that on and after the 1st of November, 1858, the fixed light at present shown from Fort Avola, in the harbor of Augusta, on the east coast of Sicily, will be replaced by a light revolving once in three minutes, at an elevation of 90 English feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

**LIGHT AT TRIESTE.**

The Imperial Maritime Government at Venice has given notice that, on and after the 4th of October, 1858, a new light would be exhibited from the lighthouse on Santa Teresa Mole, Trieste, when the fixed light shown during the alteration of the illuminating apparatus would be discontinued. The new light is intermittent every half minute, the period of brightness lasting 8 seconds, and it may be seen in clear weather from the distance of 13 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, and of the third order.

**GRIPO OR NEGROPONT CHANNEL.**

The Greek Government has given notice that the Negropont Channel, between Eubœa or Egripo and the mainland, having been deepened to the uniform depth of 18 feet English, is now re-opened for navigation. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 23d October, 1858.

**GODREVY ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE—ST. IVES BAY, COAST OF CORNWALL.**

TRINITY-HOUSE, LONDON, 1st December, 1858.

The lighthouse on Godrevy Island, St. Ives Bay, being now nearly completed, notice is hereby given, that the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st March, 1859, and will thenceforth be continued every evening from sunset to sunrise. Mariners are to observe that the Godrevy light will be a quick bright revolving dioptric light of the first order, and will burn at an elevation of 120 feet above the level of high water; and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16 miles. Notice is also hereby given, that on the exhibition of the light from the Godrevy Lighthouse, the light-vessel now moored in the channel between Godrevy Island and the Stones Rocks, will be taken away. By order,

P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

**LIGHT ON RUDHA MHAIL, SOUND OF ISLAY—SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.**

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice, that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Rudha Mhail, the northern extremity of the island of Islay, and at the north entrance of the sound of Islay. The light will be a fixed light, showing red to the northward from about N. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. to about N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E., and white in every other direction where not intercepted by the land. It will be placed at an elevation of about 147 feet above the sea at high water, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses, and of the second order. The light-tower is 113 feet in height, and with the keeper's house will be painted white. It stands in about latitude  $55^{\circ} 56' 6''$  N., longitude  $6^{\circ} 7' 30''$  west of Greenwich.

**DIRECTIONS.** Mariners are to observe that the white light when seen in any direction from the westward is to be regarded as a warning light, and is not intended to encourage an attempt to pass between Islay and Oronsay, but to indicate their position so as to enable them to keep an offing. The red light, which will show in the direction of Oronsay and Colonsay, will indicate to vessels their approach to those islands when navigating the sound of Islay to the northward. The white light when seen in any direction from the eastward will be a leading light for the sound. The bearings are magnetic. Variation  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west in 1858. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 8th December, 1858.

**LIGHT ON RONDO—NORWAY, WEST COAST.**

The Royal Norwegian Marine Department at Christiania has given notice, that on and after the 18th of October, 1858, a light would be exhibited from the new light-tower on Rondo, at the entrance of Bred Sound on the west coast of Norway, when the light shown from the old lighthouse would be discontinued. The new light is a fixed white light of the first order, placed at an elevation of 161 English feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward at a distance of about 22 miles. It will be exhibited from the 1st of August through the winter, until the 16th of May. The new light-house is a circular tower of iron, painted red. It stands north 226 yards from the old lighthouse, in latitude  $62^{\circ} 25' N.$ , longitude  $5^{\circ} 35' 10''$  east Greenwich. All bearings are magnetic. Variation  $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west in 1858. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 1st November, 1858.

**FIXED LIGHTS, VALLETTA HARBOR—MEDITERRANEAN, ISLAND OF MALTA.**

The Superintendent of Ports at the island of Malta has given notice, that on and after the 1st day of November, 1858, two fixed red vertical lights will be exhibited, at an elevation of 55 and 80 feet respectively above the level of the sea, from the white circular tower, 41 feet high, standing S. S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. 23 yards within the northwest angle of Fort Ricasoli, at the entrance of Valletta Great Harbor. The lights will be visible in clear weather at a distance of 4 miles, and will illuminate seaward from E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N., round northerly and up the harbor, to S. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., or in the direction of the mark buoy off Senglea Point. When bearing S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. they will lead just clear of the mark buoy off St Elmo Point; and by keeping them in sight when proceeding up the harbor they will lead clear of St Angelo and Senglea points. All the bearings are magnetic. Variation  $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west in 1858. By command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

LONDON, 4th October, 1858.



## JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.

## MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The fourth annual report of the Insurance Commissioners has been submitted to the Legislature. It furnishes a clear and full exposition of the operations of the insurance companies in the Commonwealth during the year ending October 31st, 1858. The Commissioners remark that the year was, on the whole, and especially as compared with its predecessor, one of remarkable prosperity to the marine and fire insurance companies chartered by the State. No company has been compelled by excessive losses to close its doors, and but few have failed to reap handsome profits.

	Fire and marine risks.	Losses.
1857 .....	\$474,785,100	\$6,181,510
1858 .....	468,079,773	4,986,024
Decrease .....	\$6,705,327	\$1,195,486
Decrease per cent. ....	1.41	19.34

The business of the principal stock companies in the State is shown in the subjoined table, made up from their returns :—

	Risks.		Losses.	
	Fire.	Marine.	Fire.	Marine.
American .....	\$3,089,989	\$5,165,858	\$8,274	\$166,087
Boston .....	567,949	3,474,155	495	151,581
Boylston .....	5,257,322	9,037,546	5,012	333,251
City, fire .....	3,339,287	.....	24,243	.....
Eliot, fire .....	6,376,464	.....	32,700	.....
Fireman's .....	12,949,443	.....	42,176	.....
Franklin .....	2,115,257	456,610	14,081	32,064
Hope .....	85,725	627,500	.....	133,715
Manufacturers' .....	11,265,170	6,598,049	67,134	82,103
Merchants' Marine .....	.....	2,913,268	.....	135,315
Merchants' .....	11,971,806	7,721,440	64,472	131,393
National .....	5,851,119	11,895,963	10,010	92,569
Neptune .....	5,704,764	12,253,590	29,923	341,134
North American Fire .....	3,709,864	.....	35,583	.....
Shoe and Leather .....	1,285,713	84,384	9,789	1,953
United States .....	328,850	1,364,555	10,450	93,225
Warren .....	.....	1,587,690	.....	74,937
Washington .....	950,568	6,481,717	.....	300,559
Springfield Fire .....	18,880,724	.....	90,226	.....
People's, Worcester .....	3,700,864	.....	35,583	.....
Massasoit, Springfield .....	4,483,769	.....	15,258	.....
Hampden, Springfield .....	9,055,560	.....	78,206	.....
Howard, Lowell .....	2,102,610	.....	6,899	.....
Conway .....	5,378,508	.....	63,994	.....
Salem Marine .....	.....	637,518	.....	11,711
Pittsfield Fire .....	7,191,895	.....	63,590	.....

## STOCK COMPANIES.

The whole number of stock offices in the State is thirty-four, and the aggregate of the principal items in their returns is as follows :—

Capital paid in .....	\$6,353,100	Losses due and unpaid .....	\$3,377
Fire risks outstanding .....	132,854,841	Losses claimed and unpaid .....	105,185
Marine risks outstanding .....	70,858,933	Losses report'd but unascert'd .....	664,618
Paid for fire losses .....	422,952	Profits on hand .....	2,476,267
Paid for marine losses .....	2,153,326	Amount of dividends last year .....	975,042

## MUTUAL MARINE COMPANIES.

Annexed is a statement of the amount at risk and the losses of the mutual marine and mutual fire and marine companies :—

	Marine risks.	Fire risks.	Fire losses.	Marine los's.
Alliance, Boston .....	\$7,681,945	\$927,550	.....	\$271,514
Atlantic, Provincetown.....	185,556	.....	.....	20,882
Boston Inland .....	2,099,461	1,061,300	.....	3,511
China Mutual .....	6,534,986	.....	.....	406,412
Commercial, New Bedford.....	2,501,734	.....	.....	129,973
Equitable, Boston.....	9,349,319	2,302,847	\$73,310	348,328
Fairhaven.....	477,112	.....	.....	20,784
Gloucester Fishing .....	654,031	.....	.....	3,900
Hingham .....	83,770	.....	.....	.....
Merchants', Newburyport.....	194,414	25,900	.....	7,059
Marine, New Bedford.....	3,690,344	.....	.....	125,472
New England, Boston .....	10,624,299	5,674,377	827	648,085
Pacific, New Bedford.....	1,516,639	.....	.....	60,951
Union, New Bedford .....	3,776,562	.....	.....	147,394

The aggregate of the principal items of these fifteen companies is as follows :

Investments in bank stock, &c.	\$962,685	Marine risks not terminated..	\$49,640,173
Cash on hand.....	188,431	Fire risks not terminated....	9,991,974
Loaned on security.....	173,496	Fire losses paid last year....	14,137
Stock notes.....	2,005,100	Marine losses paid last year..	2,187,370
Prem. notes on risks terminat'd	807,383	Losses ascertained and unpaid	70,595
Do., on risks not terminated..	2,132,243	Losses claimed, not ascertained	370,150
Outstanding scrip .....	1,338,753		

The outstanding scrip of these companies is—Alliance, \$111,576; Atlantic, Provincetown, \$4,104; China Mutual, \$169,895; Commercial, New Bedford, \$24,670; Equitable Safety, \$428,195; Merchants', Newburyport, \$12,003; Marine, New Bedford, \$61,090; New England, \$527,223.

## MUTUAL FIRE COMPANIES.

The annexed statement shows the amount at risk and the losses during the year in mutual fire companies located in Boston :—

	Risks.	Losses.		Risks.	Losses.
Manufacturers' .....	\$6,258,730	\$3,655	N. England Railroad..	\$1,545,982	*4,857
Mutual.....	891,141	3,020	Shawmut.....	796,616	958
Eagle.....	1,729,152	4,874	State .....	3,266,164	6,401
Massachusetts .....	14,496,885	6,293	Traders' .....	1,104,599	4,511
Mechanics' .....	18,083,269	11,486	Union .....	7,123,083	12,695

The returns from seventy mutual fire companies presents the following aggregates :—

Insured by existing policies in first class.....	\$190,495,527	60
“ “ “ second class.....	12,066,946	43
“ “ “ third class.....	1,517,177	00
“ “ “ fourth class.....	654,196	00
Premiums and deposits on same in first class.....	9,151,426	61
“ “ “ second class.....	612,099	76
“ “ “ third class.....	126,279	00
“ “ “ fourth class .....	28,781	09
“ “ “ received in cash in first class.....	319,506	69
“ “ “ “ second class.....	164,460	36
“ “ “ “ third class.....	20,748	42
“ “ “ “ fourth class.....	14,390	54

\* Of this, \$3,372 was for losses incurred the previous year.

Bank stock, market value.....	\$657,628 25
Railroad stock, market value.....	48,241 00
Railroad bonds, market value.....	23,014 00
Invested in real estate, (cost on the books).....	25,139 74
Other investments.....	930,185 66
Cash on hand and in bank.....	142,352 39
Cash in hands of agents.....	86,022 60
Losses paid the past year in first class .....	151,259 48
"                    "            second class .....	43,835 36
"                    "            third class.....	2,188 67
"                    "            fourth class.....	10,953 24
Assessed on notes the past year.....	27,099 89
Assessments past due and not paid .....	45,378 30
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	40,389 00
Losses claimed, other than those ascertained and unpaid.....	59,900 80
Cash dividends paid to policy holders .....	238,212 26
Received for interest .....	80,866 91
Insured on real estate .....	144,249,630 89
Insured on personal property.....	29,733,700 79

The returns from thirty-nine foreign stock companies show, in the aggregate :—

Capital actually paid in.....	\$16,108,335 60
Fire risks outstanding .....	709,577,914 15
Marine risks outstanding .....	1,785,835 36
Loaned on mortgages .....	5,532,899 64
Loaned on collateral .....	823,388 06
Loaned without collateral.....	287,193 04
All other investments and debts due the company.....	3,050,800 84
Premium notes on risks terminated .....	4,141,770 70
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	40,324 15
Losses claimed and unpaid .....	116,330 98
Cash received for premiums on fire risks.....	6,867,113 48
Cash received for premiums on marine risks .....	70,840 34
Notes received for premiums on marine risks.....	89,771 96
Fire losses paid the last year.....	3,109,161 13
Marine losses paid the last year.....	56,751 86
Dividends paid the last year.....	1,536,417 52
Balance to credit of profit and loss account.....	2,893,395 58
Balance to debit of profit and loss account .....	100,737 26

Returns from five life companies are given, and exhibit the following figures :—

Companies.	Amount of existing policies.	Assets.
Berkshire, Pittsfield .....	\$1,646,800	\$185,987
Massachusetts Hospital, Boston .....	133,200	581,638
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield .....	2,706,930	229,812
N. E. Mutual, Boston .....	10,158,795	1,373,656
State Mutual, Worcester.....	2,762,988	416,362

The following is a statement of the amount of existing policies and entire assets of those foreign life companies which have made full returns :—

Companies.	Amount of policies.	Assets.
American Temp. Life, Hartford .....	\$1,616,150 00	\$206,068 58
Charter Oak Life, Hartford.....	6,288,690 00	554,711 41
Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford.....	21,021,565 00	2,961,298 76
Manhattan Life, New York.....	8,558,965 00	678,135 61
Mutual Benefit Life, Newark.....	19,526,010 00	2,956,056 48
Mutual Life, New York.....	35,184,053 69	5,152,034 78
National Life, Montpelier.....	1,560,375 24	197,772 06
Union Mutual Life, Augusta, Maine.....	3,874,132 00	654,239 47

## LAKE DISASTERS.

The following is a synopsis of marine losses on hulls and cargoes on the North-western Lakes for the years 1857 and 1858:—

	Steam.		Sail.		
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	
Loss on hulls.....	\$392,647	\$163,725	\$570,579	\$318,719	
Loss on cargoes.....	84,495	30,580	339,214	224,208	
Total loss.....	\$473,142	\$194,305	\$909,793	\$537,927	
Grand total .....			1,887,935	732,232	
Total loss in 1858.....			732,232		
Decrease in 1858.....			\$655,703		
Loss of life in 1857..	490	Loss of life in 1858..	122	Decrease.....	368

## POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

## POST-OFFICE OF CANADA.

From the Postmaster-General's report for the year ending September 30, 1858, we extract the following important items:—

The number of offices added to the list had been 60, bringing the number in operation in September, 1858, up to 1,566.

The number of letters annually passing by post was 9,800,000, and of newspapers, 13,500,000; the newspaper circulation having decreased somewhat since last year's return.

The following table has been prepared, showing the changes of the last thirty years in the Canadian Post-office, in its main features, at intervals of ten years, and the contrast between the figures of 1828 and of 1858 will be found sufficiently striking:—

Years.	Number of post-offices.	Miles of mail route.	Miles traveled by the post in a year.	Gross post- age.	Estimated No. let- ters annually.	Estimated No. newspapers annually.
1828.	101	2,368	455,000	£15,000	340,000	400,000
1838.	380	5,486	1,345,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
1848.	539	6,985	2,225,000	65,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
1858.	1,566	13,600	5,521,000	150,000	9,800,000	13,500,000

The Post-office organization, pervading, as it does, every town, village, and settlement in the Province, offers facilities not to be obtained by the public through any other agency, for the reception and distribution, in the rural districts more especially, of packets and parcels of a class unfit for transmission in open covers under Book Post Regulations, yet not of a character to seek conveyance at letter rates or charge.

A Parcel Post forms part of the Post-office system of other countries, and it having been thought that the want of such a conveyance was felt in Canada, and that the time had arrived when the Canadian Post-office was capable of supplying that want—the department has from the 1st of January, 1859, put in operation an arrangement for the conveyance of Parcel Packets between any two post-offices in Canada with the ordinary mails.

Care has been taken to associate such conditions with the Parcel Post system as seems adequate to restrain the use of it within proper limits.

The charge for a parcel packet is 1s. 3d. per pound, with the maximum weight allowed to a single parcel of 2 pounds, and pre-payment is enforced.

A parcel may be registered on payment of an additional 4d.

The revenue yielded by the Parcel Post will probably amount to £600 in the first year.

It will be desirable that this new feature in the Post-office system should receive the sanction and the protection of special legislation at the first opportunity.

The attention of the department has been turned to the improvement of the facilities at present existing in the principal cities for the delivery and posting of letters, &c.

It is intended to adopt the system of street boxes, placed at convenient points in the city, and open day and night for the reception of letters, and to be visited at frequent intervals by Post-office messengers, for the purpose of conveying the letters dropped therein to the Post-office to be mailed or delivered.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue has been as follows :—

Gross postage.....	£151,324 13 2½
Less balance in hand .....	16,036 7 6
Net available revenue.....	£135,288 5 8½

The postage collected from ordinary sources exceeds that of last year by upwards of £3,000, and considering the depression under which all kinds of business labored during the year, it is doubtless a matter of legitimate surprise and congratulation that the postage revenue should not only have made head against its share of unfavorable influences, but should have advanced, even to this extent, upon the revenue of 1857.

In conformity to an order in council, the sum of £16,000 has been assumed as Post-office revenue in the yearly statement, in lieu of an estimated equivalent amount of postage, which would have been due at ordinary rates on the legislative and executive correspondence transmitted without charge during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

The disbursements were :—

FOR MAIL SERVICE.

By stage, on horseback, or on foot.....	£45,004 0 4
By steamboat.....	2,973 7 6
By railroad.....	24,576 6 6
To and from railroad stations.....	8,524 15 8
For mail bags, locks, keys, &c.....	846 13 7
Total mail service.....	£81,925 3 7
Salaries and commissions.....	£67,106 0 9
Allowances to postmasters, office rent, &c.....	1,823 11 9
Stationery to postmasters.....	1,505 2 10
General stationery, printing, and advertising.....	4,799 3 5½
Post-office stamps & seals, scales & weights, & miscellaneous items	4,000 16 7
Total.....	£161,169 18 11½

This year's disbursements exceeded those of last year in the items of mail service, salaries, and commissions.

The expenditure for mail conveyance includes a large payment for railway mail service, on account of this and previous years; that item, with the cost of service to and from railway stations, being £33,111 2s. 2d. this year, against £28,117 12s. under the same heads last year.

The excess in the item of salaries and commissions is caused partly by the commission charged upon the additional postage collected, which all accrued at the country offices where postmasters are paid by commission—partly upon the addition of assistant postmasters to the six city post-offices, under the act of 1857



—and partly by the adjustment of salaries to the officers and clerks throughout the Post-office establishment, under the same act.

The revenue collected in the country offices was :—In 1857, £88,064 15s. 11d. ; in 1858, £91,241 11s. 4d.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH UNITED STATES.

The correspondence exchanged between Canada and the United States was, for the year—

Collected in the United States.....	\$95,005 46
Collected in Canada.....	28,881 17
Total .....	\$123,886 63

#### CANADA NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Among the many projects for putting on the screws, says the *Montreal Herald*, to which the Ministry is about to resort, one is the project for reimposing the postage on newspapers. It seems that £8,000 a year was the amount given up a few years ago, by abolishing the postage on newspapers, and that at the highest calculation on the present circulation, augmented as it doubtless is by free carriage, £20,000 will be received. The government and Parliamentary printing last year cost, we believe, some £70,000—the most part expended in the printing of documents, which, either from their form or prolixity, probably not more than a few scores of people have read. All this mass is assorted, and the chaff sifted out of it, by the newspaper press, and thus the people at large obtain, at a very trifling additional charge, the information for which the great outlay is professedly made. If this is so, surely the small amount of newspaper postage is not worth comparing with the advantage gained. Again, £110,000 is paid annually for education ; but who does not know how speedily the arts of reading and writing are forgotten when not practiced. Now, to a large part of our population, the newspaper is the only accessible literature, and it is a necessary sequel to the free school ; £9,436 also, were, we see, paid last year to mechanics' and literary institutions ; but no one can doubt that for every individual whose intellectual progress is aided by the State from this grant, there are one hundred who are assisted by the free postage on newspapers. And the persons thus aided are, as a class, the poorer class of settlers. To the towns comparatively few papers are sent through the post—certainly not to the large towns. But the various weeklies, religious, political, and temperance, circulate among the small farm-houses and log-cabins in the newest clearings. These periodicals are, perhaps, none of them so good as they might be. But they are the only means of intellectual exercise possessed by thousands of honest people.

#### POST-OFFICE AT BOSTON.

There are received daily for distribution in Boston upwards of 20,000 letters on the average, and for exportation, including the letters received in the distributing office, upward of 40,000. The number of letters carried by postmen daily is between 4,000 and 5,000. The whole number carried in 1858 was 1,287,217 letters, not including circulars and papers. The daily collections from the iron boxes amount to between 3,000 and 4,000 letters.

## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND STEAMBOAT STATISTICS.

### RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE.

We have prepared the following summary of the State Engineer's report, not having room for the report entire.

The following abstract of the reports of the railroad corporations, for the year ending September 30th, 1858, shows the general condition of the railroads:—

#### STOCK AND DEBTS.

Amount of capital stock as per charter and acts of the Legislature.	\$91,575,600 00
“ “ “ subscribed for.....	79,780,160 98
“ “ “ paid in, as by last report.....	73,614,321 93
“ “ “ now paid in.....	74,634,956 76
“ funded debt as by last report.....	64,248,775 40
Amount now of funded debt.....	71,780,588 98
“ of floating debt as by last report.....	4,519,669 26
“ now of floating debt.....	2,846,766 07
Total amount now of funded and floating debt.....	74,627,355 05

#### COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND OF EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry.....	\$58,355,306 85
“ bridges.....	2,396,300 42
“ superstructure, including iron.....	28,165,443 55
“ passenger and freight stations, buildings, and fixtures.....	4,777,786 65
“ engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery, and fixtures.....	1,020,498 40
“ land, land damages, and fences.....	9,047,417 34
“ locomotives and fixtures, and snow plows.....	6,884,506 70
“ passenger and baggage cars.....	2,670,501 01
“ freight and other cars.....	5,586,736 19
“ engineering and agencies.....	12,102,948 10
Total cost of construction and equipment.....	131,907,445 21
“ “ same, excluding city roads.....	126,873,010 70

#### CHARACTERISTICS.

Length of roads in miles.....	3,124.71
“ “ laid.....	2,442.91
“ “ in operation, excluding city roads.....	2,397.62
“ of double track, including sidings.....	970.48
“ of branches owned by company and laid.....	373.44
“ of double track on same.....	6.87
“ of equivalent single track, exclusive of city roads.....	3,709.08
Number of engine houses and shops.....	183
“ engines.....	738
“ first-class passenger cars, rated as eight wheeled.....	1,071
“ second-class and emigrant cars.....	175
“ baggage, mail, and express cars.....	239
“ freight cars.....	9,014

#### EXCLUDING CITY ROADS.

Average rate of speed of ordinary passenger trains, inc. stops.....	20.72
“ “ same when in motion.....	25.53
“ “ speed of express passenger trains, including stops.....	25.44
“ “ same when in motion.....	29.39
“ “ speed of freight trains, including stops.....	10.69
“ “ same when in motion.....	13.95
“ weight of passenger trains, exc. of passeng's & baggage. tons.....	73.09
“ “ freight trains, exclusive of freight.....	129.27

## BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

*Passenger transportation.*

Miles run by passenger trains.....	11,578,745
The same, excluding city roads.....	6,145,862
Number of passengers of all classes carried in cars.....	43,786,579
The same, excluding city roads.....	11,250,073
Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile—city roads not included.....	373,159,179

## FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.

Miles run by freight trains.....	5,417,456
Number of tons carried in freight trains.....	3,473,725
Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile....	420,604,609

## CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Products of the forest.....tons	303,236
“ animals.....	734,905
Vegetable food.....	914,206
Other agricultural products.....	77,174
Manufactures.....	325,596
Merchandise.....	562,378
Other articles.....	556,140
Total tonnage.....	3,473,725

## EARNINGS.

From passenger business.....	\$9,016,747 50
The same, exclusive of city roads.....	7,389,922 21
From freight business, city roads excluded.....	10,532,714 97
“ other sources.....	759,591 28
The same, excluding city roads.....	741,849 07
Total earnings of all roads.....	\$20,309,053 85
The same, excluding city roads ..	18,664,486 25
Payments for transportation expenses.....	12,830,526 87
The same, excluding city roads ..	11,817,789 09
Payments for interest.....	4,156,997 05
The same, excluding city roads.....	4,124,359 87
Payments for dividends on stock.....	2,503,013 98
The same, excluding city roads ..	2,158,413 93
Amount carried to surplus fund.....	218,541 42
The same, excluding city roads ..	185,215 77
Total payment for all roads.....	\$19,709,079 27
The same, excluding city roads ..	18,285,778 66

## ACCIDENTS.

Number of passengers killed.....	20
“ “ injured.....	142
“ employees killed.....	29
“ “ injured.....	24
“ others killed.....	68
“ “ injured.....	36
Total number killed.....	117
“ injured.....	202
“ killed, excluding city roads.....	114
“ injured, excluding city roads.....	191

## DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING RESULTS.

Amount of stock paid in.....	\$74,634,956 76
“ funded and floating debt.....	74,627,355 05
Total amount of stock and debts.....	149,262,311 81
Excess of stock above debts.....	7,601 71

This sum, \$149,262,311 81, of total stock and debts of all the railroad companies is 10.624 per cent of \$1,404,907,679, the total assessed valuation of all the real and personal property of the State. That is, more than one-tenth of the whole valuation of the property of this State has been invested in her railroads.

If we exclude the city roads, we deduce the following results:—

Dividing \$136,873,010 70, total cost of construction and equipment, by 2,397.62, the length in miles of road, we have \$52,916 23 for the average cost per mile of roads.

If we divide by 3,709.08, the length of equivalent single track, we find \$34,206 05 for the average cost per mile of single track.

Dividing 373,159,179, the total mileage of the passengers, by 11,250,073, the number of passengers, we have 33.17 for the average number of miles traveled by each passenger.

Dividing 373,159,179 by 6,145,862, the number of miles run by passenger trains, we have 60.72 for the average number of passengers in each train.

Dividing the total mileage of freight, 420,604,609, by 3,473,725, the number of tons of freight, we have 120.91 for the average distance each ton was transported.

Dividing 420,604,609 by 5,417,456, the number of miles run by freight trains, we find 77.54 for the average number of tons of each freight train.

Dividing 6,145,862, the miles run by passenger trains, by 3,709.08, the length of equivalent single track, we find that the entire movement of passenger trains is equivalent to passing over the entire single track 1,657 times.

Dividing 5,417,456, the miles run by freight trains, by 3,709.08, we find that the entire movement of freight trains is equivalent to passing over the entire single track 1,461 times. Hence passenger and freight trains together have passed, in the aggregate, over the entire single track of all the roads, 3,118 times.

If we divide 3,117.56 by 365, we shall find that the average number of trains passing daily over the track is 8.54; that is, an average of about 8½ trains daily:—

AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF ROAD.

For maintaining of roadway .....	\$1,511 70
“ repairs of machinery.....	892 47
“ operating road.....	2,415 49

AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF SINGLE TRACK.

For maintaining of roadway .....	\$677 19
“ repairs of machinery.....	577 45
“ operating road.....	1,561 42

Divided at \$7,389,922 21, the total earnings for passenger business, by 373,159,179, the mileage of passengers, we find that the average amount received for carrying one passenger one mile was 1.98 cents.

Dividing \$10,532,714 97, the total freight earnings, by 420,604,609, the total movement of freight, we find that the average amount received for transporting one ton one mile was 2.504 cents.

Dividing 373,159,179, the mileage of passengers, by 20, the number of passengers killed, we find that only one passenger was killed for 18,657,959 miles of travel. To travel this distance it would require more than 106 years, moving incessantly at the rate of twenty miles per hour.

Dividing 373,159,179 by 162, the total number of passengers killed or injured, we find 2,303,452 miles of travel for each passenger either killed or injured.

The total number of passengers carried during the year, excluding city roads, is 11,250,073, which, divided by 20, gives 562,504; that is, only one passenger has been killed for every 562,504, which have been carried.

From this, we see how small the risk of life arising from railroad travel.

It is worthy of note, that during the year three-fourths of all the passengers killed were comprised in two accidents only—the one at Sauquoit Bridge, on the

New York Central Road, where nine were killed; the other at Shin Hollow, on the New York and Erie Road, where six were killed.

Dividing 73.09, the average weight in tons of a passenger train, exclusive of passengers and baggage, by 60.72, the average number of passengers in each train, we have 1.23 tons for the amount of *dead weight* moved, for each passenger carried.

Dividing 129.27, the average weight in tons of a freight train, exclusive of the freight, by 77.54, the average number of tons in each train, we have 1.67 tons; that is,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of *dead weight* is moved for each ton of freight transported.

Dividing \$11,817,789 09, the total amount charged to the transportation expenses, by \$18,664,486 25, the total amount of earnings, we find that the average expenses is 63.32 per cent of all the earnings.

#### RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We find a very interesting table in *Herapath's Journal*, compiled by Mr. J. T. Hackett, from which we condense the following:—

Years.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.					Mileage	
	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.	Traffic in Dec. per mile of each per week. month.	
1852 ....	£3,271,938	£3,728,167	£4,279,270	£3,910,885	£15,140,310	£2,238	£6,915
1853.....	3,536,882	4,192,980	4,892,863	4,222,806	16,845,531	2,471	6,944
1854.....	3,988,264	4,687,063	5,183,320	4,683,208	18,541,855	2,604	7,308
1855.....	4,179,462	5,094,451	5,729,265	5,240,187	20,243,153	2,688	7,692
1856.....	4,809,615	5,605,656	6,352,891	5,725,939	22,493,501	2,759	8,404
1857.....	5,195,056	6,036,540	6,659,479	5,781,387	23,672,465	2,742	8,676
1858.....	5,047,379	5,784,226	6,536,779	5,895,381	23,263,764	2,628	9,016

From the above, it will readily be seen that the gross earnings of the railways of Great Britain have suffered materially from the great commercial revulsion of last year. This one feature, however, is observable, in which, in this respect, they differ from the railroads of this country, viz., that there was no decrease during the last quarter of 1857, as compared with the last quarter of 1856, the decrease being exclusively confined to the first three quarters of 1858, and that no recuperation took place until the last quarter of 1858. The railroads of the United States experienced their heaviest decrease during the last quarter of 1857, and very sensibly felt the results of increased traffic during the third quarter of 1858, showing very clearly that the commercial revulsion produced its effects three months earlier, and that trade began to assume a more active tone three months earlier in this country than in England.

#### EARNINGS OF THE FRENCH RAILWAYS FOR 1858.

The railways of France seem to have done remarkably well despite the universal business panic and depression of the year. The traffic returns on the Eastern of France Railway, from the 1st of January to the 30th of December, 1858, both inclusive, amounted to £2,168,337, against £1,921,063 in the corresponding period of 1857, showing an increase of £247,274; on the Northern of France to £2,203,481, against £2,059,084 in the corresponding period of 1857, showing an increase of £144,397; on the Western of France to £1,731,273, against £1,671,617, showing an increase of £59,657, and on the Southern of France to £723,502, against £582,154, showing an increase of £141,349. The receipts for the same period of 1858, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, amounted to £2,335,950, against £2,293,381 in the corresponding period of the preceding



year, showing an increase of £42,569. The receipts on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway amounted to £3,267,274 against £3,168,598 in the preceding year, showing an increase of £98,676. The receipts on the Lyons and Geneva, for the same period of 1858, amounted to £193,924, against 105,961, showing an increase of £87,963. The total receipts of those seven railways during the above 364 days of 1858, amounted to £12,923,641 on 4,985 miles of railway, and for the corresponding period of 1857, to £11,801,358 on 4,481 miles, showing an increase in the receipts of £821,883, or about 7 per cent, and in the mileage of 504 miles, or 11½ per cent.

#### PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMERS.

The number of passengers who have crossed the Atlantic within the past year, both eastward and westward, is as follows:—

	Eastward.	Westward.	Total.
Collins line. ....	105	52	157
Cunard line (New York).....	2,789	2,570	5,349
Cunard line (Boston branch).....	1,767	2,009	3,786
Liverpool and New York screw line.....	5,128	5,448	10,576
Southampton and Havre (Vanderbilt).....	1,493	1,332	2,825
Havre line (Fulton and Arago).....	1,826	1,878	3,784
Vanderbilt's line. ....	2,146	1,843	3,987
Glasgow line. ....	2,012	1,772	3,774
Hamburg line.....	3,472	5,782	9,254
Bremen line. ....	702	963	1,665
Galway line. ....	1,361	3,040	3,401
Portland and Liverpool line.....	392	759	1,151
Transient steamers. ....	201	187	388
Total, 1858. ....	23,384	26,635	50,619
Total, 1857. ....	20,171	34,575	54,746
Increase. ....	3,213	....	....
Decrease. ....	....	7,940	4,127

#### LOCOMOTIVES IN EGYPT.

Two years ago, two splendid locomotives, called the "Cairo" and "Suez," were manufactured at the works of Messrs. William Mason & Co., in Taunton, Massachusetts, for the Alexandria and Suez Railroad, in Egypt. The Pasha, who is president, director, &c., &c., of his own road, also ordered two engines of English construction, and Yankee and English engineers went out to run their respective machines. The rivalry has not been trifling, but the result is another triumph for us. The English engineers, through their consul, undertook to flatter their patrons, and to disparage Yankee workmanship, and tried every method to get rid of their competitors. At first they were successful. The Americans were told by the railway company that their engines were not going to be used, and that their services would not be needed. The excuse was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains. One of the American engineers, getting an opportunity to speak with the Pasha, told him he could haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly, seventy-five heavily loaded cars (which was all they could muster) was put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole taken through to Suez, a distance of 200 miles, in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed in Egyptian—"God is great, but a Yankee is very near perfection." On his return, he discharged the English engine drivers, and now uses the Taunton engines altogether.

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## JOURNAL OF MINING, MANUFACTURES, AND ART.

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### MANUFACTURE FROM THE WASTE OF WOOLEN MILLS.

A process was recently set in operation at the Kingholm woolen mills in the neighborhood of Dumfries, by which the hitherto refuse of the washing-houses is converted into valuable commercial material, in place of being turned into the river Nith and adding to the pollution of its waters; and this process exhibits one of the most pleasing and interesting examples of the economical power of chemical science which has yet been seen.

In a woolen manufactory, the first thing done is to wash the wool thoroughly. The same thing is done frequently when the wool has been spun into yarn, and always when the yarn has been woven into cloth. Wool in its natural state contains a considerable quantity of grease or animal oil; and it is besides oiled to enable the spinning process to go on properly. Again the soap, which, with a little soda, forms the only washing materials used at Kingholm, besides water contains a considerable proportion of oil, so that it may be readily seen that the refuse water from the wash-houses is rich in animal matter. To turn this to account, an apparatus has been erected at Kingholm, which we will endeavor to describe.

Iron pipes have been laid from each of the washing machines to a tank, placed at one side of the wash-house, and the mouth of the pipe which runs from the machines washing wool is covered with perforated zinc plate to prevent any loss of raw material. A small force-pump, driven by the mill engine, lifts up the water collected from the various machines in the tank, and sends it through another series of pipes to a building which has been erected outside the mill, and close to the boiler shed, which, at Kingholm, is without the mill. The waste water flows into three elevated tanks in the building, which it enters at a temperature of about  $120^{\circ}$ . Each tank is provided with a small steam-pipe from the boiler, and a jet of steam is occasionally introduced so as to bring the soap suds up to the temperature of  $160^{\circ}$ . When as much washing has been done as to supply sufficient suds to fill one of the tanks, and a proper temperature has been gained, a chemical preparation is poured into the tank, which acts with power upon its contents. The water, before being acted upon, is of a dirty white color, and about the consistency of cream; gradually, after the acids and other substances have been introduced, a viscid scum rises to the top, while a quantity of matter is precipitated to the bottom of the tank, which it covers till about a foot in depth; both the floating and precipitated substances are chemically the same, but the latter sink, owing to the sand and other impurities with which the suds are mingled. Betwixt the upper and lower layers of matter, after chemical action has ceased, is a mass of water nearly pure, the discoloration being very slight indeed, free from smell, and, we believe, slightly salt to the taste. By a very ingenious application, this water is run off, and the scum which had floated upon it sinks down, and is mingled with the precipitated matter. In the center of the bottom of the tank there is an iron pipe, which leads to the sewer, and to this is joined another iron pipe, the height of which is nearly equal to the depth of the tank. The pipe usually stands upright, and when the water is ready for

being run off, the pipe is lowered, so that its mouth is brought down to the top of the precipitate, by which means nothing but the clear water escapes. When this water has been discharged from the tank, the viscid mass remaining, which in consistency resembles slaked lime, is run through openings in the tank down to a series of bags of matting, suspended upon trestles; here it remains for some hours until the water taken up has been drained away; and then a couple of spadefull are enveloped in a canvas cloth; spadeful after spadeful is thus wrapped up and laid upon a wooden bed for further drying. When that has been sufficiently done, the cloths and their contents are subjected to pressure at a high temperature. The press consists of a square iron box, and a screw worked by a fly-wheel; the cloths are laid upon iron plates until the press is full, steam is then admitted, and the screw applied, when slowly but steadily a stream of oily fluid is squeezed out into a small tank, leaving nothing within the press but layers of a substance resembling oil-cake in appearance. The oily matter is transferred to a large barrel, in which it is clarified by a chemical agent, and the admission of a small quantity of steam. It soon becomes solid and fit for transport to the works of Messrs. Saunders & Smith, of Manchester, the patentees of this interesting process, where the reclaimed substance is bleached and otherwise treated, the principal product being stearine, which forms the basis of composite candles. The cake is used as a manure, and will be sold on the premises at Kingholm at 40s. per ton.

The process now described is already in general use in the seats of the woolen manufacture in England, and is being extended to Scotland. Already about 30 tons of the oily matter, yielding stearine and other substances, are weekly collected in England, and it is expected that 20 tons will be gathered every seven days from the manufacturers north of the Tweed.

#### TOBACCO MANUFACTURE IN PARIS.

Approaching the Pont des Invalides, we see the imperial manufactory of tobacco—a government monopoly, which is said to add to the revenue, annually, sixteen millions of dollars. The value of this establishment is set down at one million dollars. The plant alone, which includes the machinery and tools, is included in the above estimate, and represents a sum of about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The tobacco leaves purchased by the *Regie*, and which have previously been dried in the open air by the planters, are brought into the manufactory, where they are first subjected to an operation, which is termed *ecotage*, and which consists in the removal of the ribs of the leaves. This work is generally performed by women. After the *ecotage*, the damping of the tobacco is proceeded with. This is done with a solution of sea salt, a substance which assists the fermentation, but, at the same time, prevents the mass from assuming a putrid character. The tobacco is then roughly cut up, and in that state is laid up in vast stores, where it is allowed to ferment. In these warehouses, which sometimes contain as much as four hundred thousand kilogrammes of tobacco, the fermentation raises the temperature as high as seventy or eighty degrees; and there would even be risk of carbonization, if these immense masses were not occasionally aired and shaken up. When it is supposed that this fermentation has reached the height required to produce all its useful effects—that is, at the end of five or six months, the portion of tobacco intended to be made into

snuff is taken away and made to undergo a fresh but milder fermentation. The dressed tobacco passes through mills moved by steam, and, after being ground, is then sifted, passed between large cylindrical brushes, intended to break up any small heaps into which the powder may have formed itself in the sifting; and, lastly, it is again passed through finer sieves, which it leaves in the state in which it is sold. Tobacco for smoking, after it has left the warehouse where it has undergone the process of fermentation, is first placed in a machine which presses it tightly between a couple of boards; then, by the aid of another mechanism, it is impelled towards a sort of guillotine, which cuts it into extremely thin slices. From that it is transferred to a first drying machine, composed of a number of brass channels, warmed by steam, and arranged something like the pipes of an organ, so as to present the largest possible amount of calorifying surface. During this operation, which lasts about twenty minutes, the tobacco loses about fifteen per cent of its weight. It is then taken to another room and placed on a second dryer, formed of a number of linen screens, arranged one over another. This second operation only takes about five or six minutes.

#### COAL TRADE OF PITTSBURG.

The coal trade of Pittsburg has increased as follows, year by year, including all coming down the Monongahela:—

Years.	Exported, bush.	Export and consumption.	Years.	Exported, bush.	Export and consumption.
1845 .	2,660,340	4,850,000	1852 .	9,960,950	14,560,000
1846 .	5,236,500	7,975,780	1853 .	11,590,730	15,950,875
1847 .	7,200,450	9,555,780	1854 .	14,632,580	17,955,960
1848 .	7,150,355	9,820,560	1855 .	18,560,158	22,875,450
1849 .	7,145,150	9,950,000	1856 .	8,165,196	10,000,000
1850 .	8,560,180	12,500,200	1857 .	25,684,550	28,973,596
1851 .	8,250,120	12,750,000	1858 .	24,696,669	26,500,000

The figures show how steady and wonderful has been the increase in this great and important branch of business. Except in the year 1856, when the river was unnavigable for coal boats for more than two hundred days, its progress has been steadily onward. Within the last fourteen years it has increased fourteen fold.

The value of coal shipped within the last year to New Orleans and other markets, by a careful computation accurately drawn up from the fullest statistics, it appears that the value of the coal in the lower markets for the year was equal to \$3,169,894.

The labor employed in the trade is unusually great. There were at least two thousand miners; other men employed about the coal works and in boats, one thousand. These three thousand men receive on an average an amount equal to one million eight hundred thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars. The probable amount of capital invested was not less than two millions of dollars. The first-class coal-tugs do not cost less than twenty thousand dollars, and her barges not less than twenty-four thousand dollars, which gives forty-four thousand dollars as the money in every run of coal-tugs with the necessary boats. The money necessary to run a pair of coal boats from Pittsburg to New Orleans is four thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars. These figures give the coal interest an importance second only to the iron interest. The estimated number of hands engaged in iron making in the immediate vicinity is four thousand six

hundred and twenty-three, and of money invested three millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. In the glass business there are thirty-four factories, employing one thousand nine hundred fifty-two men, who receive annually an aggregate of \$910,116. It is stated that the annual yield from the coal trade of Pennsylvania was greater in value than that of the gold mines of California.

#### GERMAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

A letter from Bremen to the London *Cotton Plant* says :—

On the first of this year, there were within the limits of the Zollverein, embracing Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, 196 mills in operation, running 1,534,146 spindles, consuming per year 121,000 bales of North American, and 64,900 bales of other qualities of cotton, making a total consumption of 185,950 bales.

It is calculated that during the present year there will be twelve mills, running 484,000 spindles, added to the above, which will consume at the least 51,000 bales cotton of all kinds. The whole demand thus created will be about 236,000 bales per year.

Besides this, Switzerland and Bohemia, not really embraced within the limits already specified, have in operation 99 mills, running 655,000 spindles, and consuming in all about 42,000 bales of cotton.

A statement just published in the *Handelsblatt*, or commercial paper published in Bremen, shows that up to the first of this month the total amount of cotton imported this year is 33,960,161 pounds, as against 33,113,388 pounds imported during the whole of last year.

This shows a large increase in the trade as compared with last year, and proves that the disastrous effects of the crisis of last autumn has had but little effect upon this important trade at this point.

The demand for better qualities, especially middling and good middling, have been active for the past month, and prices have somewhat improved. Some 6,000 bales have gone forward within the past fortnight, principally United States, leaving probably in hand of low grades North American and East Indian, in first hands, not much over three thousand bales, exclusive of some two thousand five hundred bales United States afloat and to arrive.

Never, perhaps, since cotton has become a leading article of commerce at this port, has the stock been so low as at present. The state of the market, I have reason to believe, has induced heavy orders to the other side, which will be filled, in a great measure, I presume, from the new crop; so that in the course of the last two months of this year a heavy importation may be looked for, sufficient, I believe, at all events, to run the total import from the United States for 1858 fully up to, if not beyond, two hundred thousand bales.

#### ENAMELING IRON.

Housewives who are justly partial towards enameled hollow ware, in the culinary department, and give it preference over the costly copper ware, may like to know how the iron is coated with an enamel of glass. The following process is said to be effective for securing this object :—

The iron articles are first thoroughly scoured with sand and dilute acid, then washed and dried. Their surfaces are now covered with a thin coat of gum arabic, laid on with a brush, and over this the enamel powder is sifted, until all the surface is covered to a certain depth, according to the thickness of glaze desired. The articles are now put into the oven, heated to 212 degrees, and completely dried; after this they are put into a furnace, and raised to a red heat, which melts the powder, and it forms the glazed surface. They are now removed to a close chamber, when they are allowed to cool slowly, and are then annealed. The glazing powder, for white enamel, is composed of 130 parts of powdered



flint glass, 20 of carbonate of soda, and 12 of borax. These substances are fused in a crucible and reduced to powder. Some glazes contain oxyd of lead; they are dangerous to employ for culinary vessels, because, if acid is employed in cooking, it is liable to take up a portion of the lead, which is a poison. The enamel powder now described is perfectly safe, and can be applied to any articles of iron.

## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

### AGRICULTURE IN OHIO FOR 1858.

We have before us the Second Annual Report of E. D. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics, in relation to agriculture. He states that the average amount of rain which falls in Ohio is about forty inches per annum; but in 1858 there fell an average of *ten inches more than the average!* In some parts of the State, even fifteen inches more.

Thus, in six months, (from March 1st to September 1st,) there fell at Steubenville, 29.04 inches of rain; at Marietta, 34.25 inches; and at Cincinnati, 30.88 inches. This was at least ten inches of water beyond the average of three months in this State. The average at Steubenville for ten years, as prepared by Mr. Marsh and published in the *American Almanac*, was 20.29 inches. The average at Marietta was not materially different. On examining these tables it will be seen that the great bulk of this extraordinary increase of rain fell in May and June, at the period when corn was to be planted, and the fruit of the apple, peach, and cherry in an advanced state.

It was these heavy rains, accompanied by easterly winds, which were the main cause of the deficiency of crops and failure of fruits.

The effect of these causes may be seen in the following table of the crops of 1857 and 1858, the latter being stated on the authority of intelligent men in each county of the State:—

#### ACTUAL CROPS OF 1857.

Hay .....	tons	1,701,245	Barley and rye, a fair crop.
Corn .....	bush.	82,555,186	Potatoes, a full crop.
Wheat.....		25,397,614	Fruit, small crop.
Oats .....		26,572,674	

#### REPORTED PROPORTION FOR 1858.

Hay—a full and fair crop.  
 Corn—two-thirds the quantity; much better in quality.  
 Wheat—three-fourths in quantity.  
 Oats—one-fifth crop. Almost a total failure.  
 Barley and rye—generally a fair crop.  
 Potatoes—half a crop.  
 Fruit—almost a total failure, except of berries.

If the above comparison be correct, it shows that the losses of 1858, in quantity, as compared with 1857, were:—

On corn.....	bush.	27,000,000	On oats .....	bush.	19,000,000
On wheat.....		6,000,000			

Making over fifty millions of bushels of grain in addition to the loss of half the potatoes, and nearly all the fruits. This loss extends to a large part of the whole Ohio Valley. This fact sufficiently accounts for early driving of hogs to market, and the high prices which prevail in market. At this time, (January, 1859,) corn is 80 cents per bushel; oats, 65 cents per bushel; and hogs, \$6 50 per cwt., in Cincinnati. The prevalence of these prices, in the absence of any great foreign demand, is, in itself, no small proof of the general facts I have stated.

If this be a correct statement for the Ohio Valley, (and we know the crops of Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota to be in some respects worse,) it is evident that another such season would be very disastrous. At present, however, the indications are, that there will be a much better season. At the last session of the Legislature, provision was made to obtain the crops of oats and hay, but too late to be carried into effect generally. The commissioner, however, has obtained complete results of these crops in 1857, for about twenty counties. This table may be interesting to our agricultural and commercial readers :—

OATS AND HAY.

Counties.	Oats.		Hay.		Av. per acre.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.
Auglaize.....	6,133	205,982	6,980	10,206	33.4	1.4
Highland.....	8,969	274,723	10,086	13,114	30.6	2.3
Huron.....	15,747	526,848	29,984	37,021	23.45	1.23
Jefferson.....	14,216	475,416	13,068	18,106	33.5	1.4
Knox.....	9,605	286,527	11,912	14,776	29.8	1.2
Logan.....	7,032	255,683	13,812	19,458	36.5	1.4
Lucas.....	3,099	95,851	10,603	15,350	30.9	1.4
Marion.....	9,248	327,641	24,260	34,472	35.4	1.4
Meigs.....	4,127	977,334	7,896	10,353	23.6	1.3
Monroe.....	11,490	343,681	9,282	10,959	29.9	1.2
Muskingum.....	15,542	435,104	17,080	21,471	28.1	1.2
Ottawa.....	1,500	54,059	3,872	6,655	34.9	1.7
Perry.....	8,440	253,922	11,347	14,279	30.1	1.3
Preble.....	9,491	369,439	8,521	11,715	38.9	1.4
Ross.....	5,567	148,637	6,029	8,320	26.5	1.4
Shelby.....	7,656	302,113	.....	.....	39.6	..
Stark.....	17,405	683,312	26,596	36,764	39.3	1.4
Summit.....	10,441	411,647	27,954	40,171	39.4	1.4
Wood.....	5,243	146,230	10,592	19,068	27.9	1.8
Aggregate.....	171,010	5,594,274	249,874	340,249	32.7	1.36

Looking either to the population or the number of counties in the above list, they make about twenty-one per cent of the whole State. Carrying out this ratio, we have the following crops of oats and hay produced in the year 1857 :—

	Quantity.	Average per acre.
Oats.....bushels	26,572,674	32.7
Hay.....tons	1,701,245	1.36

In my last report, it will be seen that I *estimated* (without other returns than the census of 1840 and 1850,) that the crop of oats in 1857 was 20,000,000 bushels, and that of hay was 2,000,000 tons.

CUBAN AGRICULTURE.

The official consular reports for the year 1858 contain the following in relation to the state of agriculture around St. Jago de Cuba :—

The staple articles of agriculture in this district are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and their cultivation has of late been much improved by the attention and intelligence of some planters. Sugar plantations have been made in all parts of the country, and their number is still increasing very fast. After the introduction into Havana of the sulphate by Mr. DuValle, of New Orleans, an agency for its introduction here has been established in this city; it remains to be seen whether our planters will make use of it, and whether, if put to the test, it will answer.

Another agency is established here for the *artificial guano*; but I have not heard of its having been used as yet.

The largest and best sugar plantations are to be found in the neighborhood of Cumberland Harbor. Coffee estates in this district are still numerous, but their

number has of late years decreased, owing to the abandonment of old lands, and of the better opening offered by the manufacture of sugar, which induces many to leave coffee for sugar plantations.

The best coffee estates lay about twenty-five leagues to the northeast and twelve leagues to the northwest of this city.

Tobacco is raised in large quantities in the neighborhood of Sagua de Tanamo, a small port on the north coast between Gibara and Baracoa; its quality is of the best, and bids fair to equal, if not to surpass, that of the famous "Vuelta-abajo." The preparation of cocoa has also increased for some years past, but, owing either to its inferior quality, or to a defect in its preparation, it does not equal that of other countries. Cotton plantations, which about twenty years ago represented so much capital, are now hardly to be found anywhere, it having been proved that, although the cotton raised is of the very best quality, yet an insect which is supposed to come from the tree destroys in one night an entire crop, and ruins the planter.

The last crop in the neighborhood of this city was about 24,500,000 pounds of sugar, 2,500,000 pounds of coffee, 7,700 pipes of rum, 60 hogshheads of molasses, 9,000 gallons of honey, 600 hides, 600,000 pounds of cocoa, 70,000 pounds of wax, and 5,500,000 pounds of tobacco, with 1,800,000 pounds of cigars.

#### COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

At a late meeting of the British Cotton Supply Association, the committee reported the following as the quantities and the places to which seed has been sent :—

Countries.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Countries.	Bushels.	Lbs.
Alexandretta.....	172	8	Jaffa.....	86	4
Various plac's on the banks of the River Indus.....	50	16	Guatemala.....	86	4
Kandy, Ceylon.....	7	14	Cyprus.....	86	4
Pernambuco.....	430	20	Rhodes.....	86	4
Broussa, Turkey.....	344	16	Carthage.....	86	4
Borneo.....	86	4	Cos, Turkey.....	86	4
Tangiers, Morocco.....	43	2	Thessaly.....	86	4
Tunis.....	430	20	St. Michaels.....	4	8
Havana.....	86	4	Tangiers, Morocco, for distribution at—		
Algiers.....	86	4	Tangiers.....	86	4
Lagos, Bight of Benin....	172	8	Tetuan.....	43	2
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	43	2	Larache.....	43	2
Fernando Po.....	86	4	Rabat.....	43	2
Syria.....	86	4	Saffi.....	43	2
Macedonia.....	86	4	Mazagan.....	43	2
Monrovia.....	43	2	Dar-et-Baida.....	43	2
Aleppo.....	86	4	Sidon.....	86	4
Dardanelles.....	86	4	Caiffa.....	86	4
			Constantinople.....	861	14

Shipments in the United Kingdom, as follows :—

	Bushels.	Lbs.
Liverpool, for Smyrna.....	86	4
Dr. Livingstone's expedition.....	4	8
London.....	4	8
London, for Natal.....	43	2
Tunisian Cotton Company, Manchester, for Tunis.	800	0
Thomas Clegg & Co., for Bishop of Natal.....	43	2
" " " " Messoud Bey.....	21	14
G. N. Manzavino, Manchester, for Athens.....	77	14
George Fraser, Son & Co., Liverpool, for Smyrna..	86	4
Mln, Pickerstone & Co., Liverpool, for Valparaiso..	21	14
J. and E. Sturge, Liverpool.....	8	16
Henry Ludolf, Liverpool, for Natal.....	86	4
	1,282	12
	5,695	18

"The committee state that they are only prevented by the inadequate amount of subscriptions received, from distributing a much larger quantity. If the one hundred tons, purchased by the committee, could have been sown this season, the result might have added very considerably to the stock of cotton most required; and they would, therefore, urge upon their friends the necessity of more liberal contributions for the coming year; for, if the past labors of the Association are to be of any service, and if the seed, now germinating, is to produce any harvest, it must when gathered be cleaned by machinery, which, in many instances, will have to be furnished from the funds of the Association.

"The committee took an early opportunity to obtain the best essay upon the most improved system of cultivation of cotton, as practiced in the United States. The essay, with suitable drawings of the tools and the implements necessary for the cultivator, has been printed and extensively circulated over the world.

"Next to an improved knowledge of cultivation, is the introduction of a better quality of cotton seed. Evidence of the most satisfactory and beneficial results is in possession of the committee from almost every quarter but none more truly convincing and valuable than from our East India possessions in Dharwar and Belgaum, where the results of American seed, introduced ten years ago, are still visible in the improved marketable value of the cotton grown. Samples, varying in value from 3d. to 18d. per pound, are in possession of the committee. It is from that quarter, provided the changes now making in the government of India should lead to a judicious settlement of the land tenure, that we may hope for the most extensive and permanent addition to our supplies of raw cotton."

#### STRENGTHENING TEA.

Milner, in his *Life in China*, has a few words about tea and the mode of making it:—

They have varieties of tea: but an officer I once visited produced a valuable packet of "*strengthening tea*," prepared in Yunnan Province, and of great repute as a medical preparation. It looked much like common black tea, made up into round balls with paste or gum. But the taste of the infusion was exceedingly bitter. After descanting at some length in a rhapsodical strain on the virtue of the beverage, he abruptly proceeded to assure me that there was another species superior still, indeed, unequaled by any other tea for flavor, fineness, and scarcity; namely, "*the monkey tea*." This, he added, could be obtained only in small quantities, and in select spots. Growing on heights inaccessible to the foot of man, and approachable only by the sagacious brute whose name it bears, he said it was collected by certain of the monkey species trained first to climb up the most lofty precipices, and, after filling their pouches with the delicious herb, to descend again to empty their contents into their masters' baskets. The delicacy of the tea he pronounced to be beyond exception, and its value very high. Having himself tasted its sweets, he deplored that he had it not in his power to treat me with a cup of the prime draught. On referring to Le Breton's "*La Chine en Miniature*," I find the following notice of the same article:—"Dry and elevated situations are much more suitable for the cultivation of tea than low and damp ones; the consequence is, that the in-gathering is often very difficult; especially that of the best kind of tea. Men could not, without the greatest difficulty, hold on at the side of the peaks; one false step might be the cause of severe wounds, or, at least, injure or tear up the young trees. Sometimes the sides are so sharp and pointed, that it would not be possible for men to climb up. To overcome this difficulty, a singular expedient has been resorted to. Monkeys are dressed so as to be able to climb, and to gather the leaves off the tea-branches. One can easily conceive how difficult it is to have to make use of such helps, for the monkeys can only be guided on such occasions by an instinct purely mechanical. When they have descended the mountain that they have climbed with the help of cords, they receive for a reward some dainty for their taste."

**WHEAT: ITS PRICE.**

The annexed table shows the prices abroad in January when compared with the corresponding period in 1858:—

**PRICES OF WHEAT IN FOREIGN PORTS.**

	—1858.—		—1859.—	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New York.....	33 0	to 51 0	33 0	to 47 0
New Orleans .....	39 0	to 41 0	38 0	to 40 0
Montreal.....	37 6	to 47 0	35 0	to 43 6
Konigsberg.....	43 0	to 47 0	40 0	to 45 0
Dantzic.....	36 0	to 46 0	38 0	to 50 0
Rostock.....	44 0	to 45 0	41 0	to 42 0
Stettin.....	44 0	to 47 0	41 6	to 42 6
Hamburg.....	43 0	to 46 0	40 0	to 45 0
Nantes.....	42 0	to 46 0	34 6	to 41 6
Bordeaux.....	48 0	to 48 0	39 0	to 43 0
Santander.....	45 0	to 49 0	42 0	to 46 0
Lisbon.....	40 0	to 62 0	50 0	to 60 0
Marseilles.....	37 0	to 44 0	27 0	to 42 0
Leghorn.....	43 6	to 50 0	40 0	to 52 0
Naples.....	36 0	to 40 0	40 0	to 43 0
Messina.....	40 0	to 42 0	40 0	to 43 0
Ancona.....	38 0	to 39 0	36 0	to 37 0
Trieste.....	38 0	to 52 0	30 0	to 42 0
Alexandria.....	22 0	to 25 0	21 0	to 24 0
Smyrna.....	32 0	to 37 0	35 0	to 40 0
Constantinople.....	23 0	to 39 0	31 0	to 37 0
Galatz.....	23 0	to 27 0	24 0	to 29 0
Odessa.....	34 0	to 45 0	36 0	to 40 6
Taganrog.....	30 0	to 39 0	29 0	to 36 0
Archangel.....	26 0	to 27 0	30 0	to 31 0
St. Petersburg.....	37 0	to 44 0	35 0	to 40 0

**DECREASE OF CROPS.**

John Jay's "Statistical View of American Agriculture," an address recently delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, shows that, according to the census of 1850, and such scattered information as can be gathered from later returns, there has been a marked decrease in the quantity raised of many staple products. Although wheat has not decreased in actual amount, it has not kept pace with the increase of population. In the New England States it has rapidly declined, in the Middle States it is stationary, in the West it has, of course, increased greatly. The amount raised in New York decreased 25 per cent between 1840 and 1850. It is rather surprising to learn also that rye, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay, and tobacco, have steadily decreased, while cotton, rice, and wine, have increased. Hops have increased many hundred per cent, owing to the increase of lager beer. Rice has increased at the rate of nearly 300 per cent. In 1840 the cotton produced amounted to 800,000,000 pounds, in 1850 to 980,000,000 pounds, in 1855 to 1,088,000,000.

But the great staple production of our country—far surpassing in amount even our famed wheat, cotton, and tobacco—is Indian corn. Its cultivation has retrograded in no State, and the crop may be roughly estimated at 400,000,000 bushels in 1840, 600,000,000 in 1850, over 700,000,000 in 1855, and fully 800,000,000 in 1856.



# STATISTICS OF POPULATION, &c.

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

At page 767, vol. xxxviii., will be found the comparative number of arrivals of passengers in the United States for fifteen years, ending with 1857. We have now the official returns for the year 1858, and we append the following, showing the birth-places of all the persons who have arrived in the last four years :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
England .....	38,871	25,904	27,804	14,638
Ireland .....	49,627	54,349	54,861	26,878
Scotland .....	5,275	3,297	4,182	1,946
Wales .....	1,176	1,126	769	316
Great Britain and Ireland ....	2,250	14,331	25,724	12,056
British America .....	7,761	6,493	5,670	4,603
France .....	6,044	7,246	2,397	3,155
Spain .....	951	786	714	1,282
Portugal .....	205	128	92	177
Switzerland .....	4,433	1,780	2,080	1,056
Italy .....	1,024	962	632	889
Sicily .....	23	23	32	94
Sardinia .....	5	380	343	257
Turkey .....	9	5	11	17
Greece .....	....	2	4	....
Malta .....	....	....	....	2
Holland .....	2,588	1,395	1,775	185
Denmark .....	528	173	1,035	232
Prussia .....	5,699	7,221	7,983	3,019
Belgium .....	1,506	1,982	627	184
Russia .....	13	9	25	246
Germany .....	66,219	63,807	83,798	42,291
Poland .....	462	20	124	9
Iceland .....	....	....	10	....
Norway and Sweden .....	821	1,157	1,712	2,430
South America .....	191	184	83	131
Central America .....	1	303	2	11
West Indies .....	887	1,337	923	647
Mexico .....	420	741	133	429
China .....	3,526	4,733	5,944	5,128
East Indies .....	6	13	1	5
Australia .....	4	7	6	32
Asia .....	8	1	....	....
Society Islands .....	1	....	....	....
Sandwich Islands .....	7	2	5	4
Azores .....	175	358	607	289
Madeira Islands .....	1	....	69	12
St. Helena .....	1	....	....	....
Egypt .....	....	1	....	2
Liberia .....	....	....	2	4
Africa .....	14	5	23	11
New Zealand .....	....	1	1	....
Cape Verd Islands .....	....	2	3	2
United States .....	29,599	24,060	20,676	21,780
Not stated .....	145	172	21,600	462
Total .....	230,476	224,496	271,982	144,906

## OCCUPATIONS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Merchants.....	14,759	11,105	12,114	10,217
Mechanics.....	14,997	9,801	18,074	11,995
Mariners.....	1,156	906	990	1,109
Miners.....	232	6,136	5,660	4,254
Farmers.....	34,693	24,722	34,702	20,506
Laborers.....	42,580	37,019	43,249	22,317
Lawyers.....	224	90	78	113
Physicians.....	247	163	147	178
Clergymen.....	149	113	173	132
Servants, males.....	62	42	60	53
Servants, females.....	2,536	1,706	1,262	1,089
Other occupations, males.....	1,496	1,397	1,359	1,729
Other occupations, females.....	345	1,246	397	345
Not stated, males.....	29,586	43,809	46,161	17,183
Not stated, females.....	87,402	86,236	107,556	53,886
Not stated, sex not stated.....	12	..	..	300
Total.....	230,476	224,496	271,982	144,906

## AGES OF THE PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.			
				Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Under 5 years of age.....	19,936	16,399	21,248	5,219	5,134	..	10,353
Between 5 and 10.....	18,033	14,405	16,158	4,451	3,935	..	8,386
Between 10 and 15.....	15,076	11,928	13,142	3,916	3,459	..	7,375
Between 15 and 20.....	37,310	34,818	46,505	12,296	11,036	..	23,332
Between 20 and 25.....	39,567	40,827	52,204	18,273	11,265	..	29,538
Between 25 and 30.....	34,328	32,669	40,955	17,801	7,570	..	25,371
Between 30 and 35.....	21,708	19,131	20,830	9,952	3,833	..	13,785
Between 35 and 40.....	18,027	14,541	16,599	7,652	3,243	..	10,895
Forty years & upwards.....	25,155	19,905	22,808	10,277	5,268	..	15,545
Age not stated.....	836	*19,873	21,533	149	77	300	526
Total.....	230,476	224,496	271,982	89,786	54,820	300	144,906

## CALIFORNIA POPULATION.

The following are the population statistics for the year 1858, so far as the arrivals and departures by sea are concerned:—

## ARRIVALS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st quarter.....	3,833	1,126	236	5,195
2d ".....	8,101	1,805	526	10,432
3d ".....	13,578	1,063	304	14,945
4th ".....	11,655	758	294	12,707
Total.....	37,167	4,752	1,360	43,279

## DEPARTURES.

1st quarter.....	2,712	282	162	3,156
2d ".....	19,187	617	332	20,136
3d ".....	10,749	552	159	11,460
4th ".....	3,227	111	61	3,399
Total.....	35,875	1,562	714	38,151
Gain.....	1,292	3,190	646	5,128

\* Of this number 7,813 were under 21 years of age, and 10,945 were above 21 years of age.

The foregoing list of passengers arrived from or departed for the following ports or countries :—

Arrivals. Departures.		Arrivals. Departures.	
Panama.....	23,964 10,231	Chile.....	62 67
China.....	4,903 2,152	Central America..	30 27
Australia.....	320 231	Russian Possessions	2 9
Sandwich Islands..	273 140	British ports direct.	29 ..
Society Islands....	13 21	Puget Sound.....	12,884 24,930
Atlantic ports direct	533 19		
Mexican ports.....	264 312	Total.....	43,279 38,151
East Indies.....	2 2		

By the foregoing it appears that the immigration to the Pacific coast during the year, considering the means of getting here, has been greater than could reasonably have been expected. Although but twenty-four steamers arrived from Panama direct, yet they have brought the extraordinary number of 23,279 passengers, and this too in the face of the most exorbitant rates of passage. Indeed, it is a well known fact that each steamer has latterly brought an excess of several hundred passengers, over and above the number returned to the Custom-house, but we have taken the record as it stands. It is certainly a moderate estimate to place the increase of population on the Pacific coast through arrivals by sea during the year, at 20,000. According to our figures, 12,046 of our people yet remain in the Fraser River country, but, all things considered, they are doing quite as much in that region towards increasing the commercial importance of California, as though they had remained in our own gold mines.

The threatened Mormon war had the effect to prevent much emigration overland from the Western States last summer. Including the detachment of United States troops, and what disaffected Mormons and others who have entered California by the various overland routes north and south during the year, it is perhaps within bounds to place the number at 3,000.

Perhaps in no State in the Union does population increase legitimately in the same ratio as in California. Beyond the extreme salubrity of our climate, and the freedom from want which characterizes our people, we shall not attempt an explanation of this gratifying phenomena.

#### POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.

The population of the State of Louisiana, since its annexation to the Union, has been as follows, by State and national censuses :—

	Slaves.	Free.	Whites.	Total.
1810.....	34,660	7,585	34,311	70,556
1820.....	69,064	10,960	73,385	153,407
1830.....	109,588	16,710	89,441	215,739
1840.....	168,452	25,502	158,457	352,411
1850.....	244,809	17,462	225,491	517,762
1858.....	300,574	18,095	311,217	629,876

The population of the city of New Orleans is as follows :—

Districts.	Voters.	White people.	White males be-		Free	Total.
			Slaves. tween 18 and 45.	Negroes.		
1.....	7,685	49,667	5,690	13,227	1,166	56,523
2.....	4,631	29,642	4,423	8,380	3,565	37,630
3.....	2,569	19,176	1,774	5,538	3,221	24,171
4.....	2,347	17,772	1,857	4,226	324	19,953
Total....	17,232	116,257	13,774	31,371	8,276	138,277

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## MERCANTILE MISCELLANIES.

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### THE PEACEFUL AND CIVILIZING MISSION OF COMMERCE.

Commerce, when regarded simply as a means for private emolument and for the gratification of selfishness, by building up mammoth fortunes, no matter how, is a sordid and groveling pursuit. Whoever enters upon commerce with no broader views and no higher aims, degrades it and stultifies himself. It is bringing a vast humanizing and beneficent system, that is competent to diffuse the blessings of civilization throughout the world, down to the measure of grasping avarice and despicable meanness. Because commerce has so many devotees of this character is the reason why the name of merchant which, aforetime, stood high as the honored of the earth, and his word was regarded as sacred as a bond thrice attested, is now cast out from that proud commerce, and is regarded with too much truth, in many instances, as the synonym of low craft, cunning, and trickery.

Commerce has other aims than to feed cupidity. It is to be looked upon as a science which is broad and deep and far-reaching; whose foundations are laid in equity, and whose pillars are unsullied honor, integrity, intelligence, and perseverance. Rightly viewed, and rightly followed, it yields satisfying fruits to every clime that is reached by it, while it never fails to enrich the upright merchant who directs its energies. Our divines, our statesmen, and our philosophers, look upon commerce as a handmaid of religion, of civilization, of philanthropy, of the arts, and of every good influence.

Dr. Channing regarded commerce as a mediator between distant nations, making men's wants known; not, as formerly, stimulants of war, but bonds of peace. "The universal, intellectual activity which is in motion throughout the world is due, in no small degree, to commerce, which spreads the thoughts, inventions, and writings of great men throughout the earth, and gather scientific and literary men everywhere into an intellectual republic." In the language of Reverdy Johnson, "Commerce, in every age of the world, has been the chief pioneer in the march of man's civilization. Unlike the achievements of war, the track of commerce is ever to be traced by the blessings which follow its footsteps." Viewed from this high position, how grand is the mission of commerce. What an honorable and gratifying path lays before him who pursues it in an enlarged spirit.

On a recent occasion, Senator Hunter, in a masterly oration, spoke eloquently on the influence which the merchant has exerted, and is exerting, on the civilization and moral progress of the race. "He penetrates," said Mr. Hunter, "into every known region which is accessible to the camel, the ship, or even the human footstep, and may say with the ancient maxim, that he passes like 'night from land to land,' to exchange not merely the productions of the lands of different and distant people, but, in some sort, the productions of their minds, also, their modes of thought and moral culture."

But a brighter future yet is in store for commerce; a more enlarged mission, a more glorious destiny. The energies of commerce which have been bound to oppressive restrictions and to almost ruinous exactions, will be loosened, and,

exulting in new-found freedom, will spread abroad, as it never has yet done, the blessings of which it is at once the harbinger and the bearer. The tendency of the age is to freedom of trade. Governments are no longer to be the despoilers of commerce, taking to themselves the largest share of gains. The interests of nations will be cemented together by the bonds of trade. Then white robed peace will smile over all lands, and men, in the language of another, "will not seek adventures of the sword, but for trade will they descend upon the sea in ships, and traverse broad continents on iron pathways."

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#### WELL INFORMED MERCHANTS.

It is a remark frequently made, and with much more truth than usually suits our material pride to admit, that, however naturally acute and intelligent are the American merchants above all others, yet they lack acquired information. They do not appreciate the advantage of devoting much time to the acquirement of general information, and by so doing strengthening and enlarging the scope of the mind. It has been well remarked, that the young men connected with our mercantile establishments have periods of comparative leisure in which they might make great intellectual attainments, and become such merchants as our title describes. Indeed, those who are most regularly occupied have a little leisure every day, and any person who devotes even half an hour every day to a systematic plan of reading or study, will be astonished at the results. The real difficulty is to establish the habit. For this purpose one must employ ingenuity in managing himself. The mind which is not disciplined to a reading habit, will not be brought in without an effort. The young man who has been accustomed to surrender himself, as soon as business hours have closed, to amusement, or to such excitements as fall in his way, will find it no light matter to summon himself to the cultivation of his mind. At first he will need all the encouragement, he can have. When the love of reading has been attained, the appetite will grow by what he feeds on. At the outset, any device which seems likely to enlist the mind, should be earnestly adopted. Various plans of association are formed to furnish a social stimulus. One who stands pledged to speak on a particular subject, or to present an essay, or submit to a public examination, will be astonishingly sustained in his reading and study by such a definite requisition. Indeed, until the habit of application is thoroughly formed, some such device is necessary. For want of a suitable plan, many attempts at a course of reading fail. Some famous work is taken up, with the design of making a large advance in knowledge, but the mind has been dissipated into other channels; it refuses to come up quietly and study the work. The thoughts wander and the resolution gives way. Too heavy a task was undertaken. But if some plan had been adopted for social discussion, and the work first taken up had been of the more simple and attractive character, the effort would not have thus failed.

Very few understand the rapidity with which knowledge will accumulate, when a little is added every day. What young man cannot read ten pages in the course of every twenty-four hours? Let him take up one of the best books of foreign travel, with his map lying open before him, and resolve to possess himself thoroughly of the contents of ten pages daily. Let him read these pages and review them. Let him have an arrangement with some intimate friend, such that he shall bind himself to recite the main points of the portion read, and an-



swer questions respecting the geography, that friend acting as the examiner, and being compensated by a reciprocation of such service. We speak from experience, when we recommend such a plan, as most happy in actual working. Let friends thus pledge themselves to a mutual system, and vigorously hold each other to the appointments, and the resolution, which would otherwise fail, will be sustained, and the responsibility to each other will prompt to effort and impart great interest. In our colleges it is not so much the instruction imparted by the professors as the power of the system which enables the student to become a scholar. It is the stated demand of the recitation hour, and the social influence of the class, that supplies immediate motive and stimulus. By imitating this system in a private way, attainments may be reached which would be, in fact, out of the question in a solitary effort at self-improvement.

#### EDUCATION A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

How is a nation to grow rich and powerful? Every one will answer—by cultivating and making productive what nature has given them. So long as their lands remain uncultivated, no matter how rich by nature, they are still no source of wealth; but when they bestow labor upon them, and begin to plow and sow the fertile earth, they then become a source of profit. Now is it not precisely the same case with the natural powers of the mind? So long as they remain uncultivated, are they not valueless? Nature gives, it is true, to the mind talent, but she does not give learning or skill—just as she gives to the soil fertility, but not wheat or corn. In both cases the labor of man must make them productive. Now, this labor, applied to the mind, is what we call education; a word derived from the Latin, which means educating or bringing forth the hidden powers of that to which it is applied. In the same sense, also, when we use the word cultivation, we say, “cultivate the mind,” just as we say, cultivate the soil.

From all this, we conclude that a nation has two natural sources of wealth, one the soil of the nation, and the other the mind of the nation. So long as these remain uncultivated, they add little or nothing to wealth or power. Agriculture makes one productive, education the other. Brought under cultivation, the soil brings forth wheat and corn, and good grass, while the weeds and briars, and poisonous plants are all rooted out; so mind, brought under cultivation, brings forth skill, and learning, and sound knowledge, and good principles; while ignorance and prejudice, and bad passion, and evil habits, which are the weeds, and briars, and poisonous plants of the mind, are rooted out and destroyed.

An ignorant man, therefore, adds little or nothing to the wealth of a country; an educated man adds a great deal. An ignorant man is worth little in the market; his wages are low, because he has got no knowledge or skill to sell. Thus, in a common factory, a skillful workman may get \$10 or \$15 a week, while an unskillful workman must be contented with \$2 or \$3. In the store or counting-house, one clerk gets \$1,000 salary because he understands book-keeping or the value of goods; while another, who is ignorant, gets nothing but his board. \* \* \* We see this difference, too, when we look at nations. Thus, China has ten times as many inhabitants as England, but England has an hundred times as much skill; therefore, England is the more powerful of the two, and frightens the government of China by a single ship of war.

Thus, too, among the nations of Europe. Prussia is more powerful and

prosperous than any other of the same size on the continent, because all her people are educated, and that education is a Christian one, making them moral and industrious, as well as skillful. If, then, the education of the people be necessary to the prosperity of the nation, it is the duty of the government or nation to provide for it; that is, to see that no child grows up in ignorance or vice, because that is wasting the productive capital of the country. This education, too, should be a Christian education, in order that children when they grow up should be honest, faithful, and temperate; for if a man be a liar or a drunkard, his knowledge and skill is worth little to his country, because he will be neither trusted nor employed.

None know the value of education but those who have received it. It is therefore the duty of every child who has been well educated himself, to use his influence, when he grows up, to extend it to others; and if he be a legislator, to make it national and universal in his country.

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#### MANIA OF AMASSING.

There died at Paris in the year 1799, (says the author of the charming work, *Salad for the Social*.) literally of want, the well known banker Ostervald. A few days prior to his death he resisted the importunities of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. "True, I should like the soup," he said, "but I have no appetite for the meat; what is to become of that; it will be a sad waste." This poor wretch died worth £125,000 sterling. Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting kind, and whose property was estimated at £800,000. Daniel Dancer's miserly propensities were indulged to such a degree that on one occasion when, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat, "better as new," to the astonishment of the friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eighteen pence. He performed his ablutions at a neighboring pool, drying himself in the sun, to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent of upwards of \$3,000 per annum.

The well known Nat Bently, (*alias* Dirty Dick,) of London, was the victim not only of a craving for gold, but for old iron. Another deplorable case might be cited, that of Tom Pitt, of Warwickshire. It is reported that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several undertakers in quest of a cheap coffin. He left behind him £2,475 in public funds. Another instance is that of the notorious Thomas Cook. On his physician intimating the possibility of his not existing more than five or six days, he protested against the useless expense of sending him medicine, and charged the doctor never to show his face to him again. His property was estimated at about £130,000.

Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, was immensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At 70 years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched—who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write without the aid of spectacles during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored than the baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum. His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist. He pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas instead of sixty. At the time Taylor attended him he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and £6,000 in the house.

A miser of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parimony and discreditable extortion, applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold. With great care and secrecy he dug a cave in his cellar. To this receptacle for his treasure, he descended by a trap-door, he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged; but no Foscue could they find. Some time passed on. The house where he lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door, and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candle-stick lay besides him on the floor. The worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.

#### WHITE GIRLS IN TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Some twelve or eighteen months ago, Mr. James Thomas, one of the most extensive and prosperous manufacturers of tobacco in Richmond, Virginia, fitted up a portion of one of his large factories for the purpose of affording employment to white females, in the preparation of chewing tobacco for the presses—work which had been previously performed by negroes. From some cause or other he could not enlist a sufficient force, and the scheme was abandoned. Subsequently, or it may have been anterior, to this undertaking, one or two tobaccoists in Petersburg conceived the same idea of employing white labor in their factories, and accordingly proceeded to test its practicability by employing a number of white girls. We understand that the experiment has proved entirely successful, and that the innovation thus inaugurated will likely be adopted by other manufacturers in the same line. About six weeks ago, Messrs. Patterson & Williams, an enterprising firm of Richmond, engaged in the tobacco business, determined to make a similar experiment—whether governed by the result of that made in Petersburg or not, we are unable to say. They fitted up an apartment in their establishment, at the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, (near the Petersburg depot,) furnished it with work benches and all other appurtenances, and then advertised for operatives—white girls. They were not only successful in getting as many as they wanted, but received applications from a greater number than they designed to employ, and up to the present time continue to receive applications from young women in quest of employment. Messrs. P. & W. made a very liberal arrangement with the force engaged by them, as to the wages which they should receive while acquiring the art of making “lumps.” At the expiration of a month they were thrown upon their own resources, and are now dependent upon their own skill and industry for the amount of compensation received by each. The operatives are more than content with their earnings, having the prospect of doubling them as their skill increases; and most of them, we are told, have expressed so much satisfaction with the employment, as to declare that they would not return to work in a cotton factory for twice the sum they now receive. The expectations of the employers are fully realized, and hence we are led to believe that the enterprise will be as successful here as it was, or is, in Petersburg. A Richmond paper remarks:—

We visited Messrs. Patterson & Williams's factory, one day last week, and were conducted by the courteous senior of the firm to the department in which the white operatives were at work. Having been accustomed, from our childhood, to see the manipulation of tobacco performed exclusively by filthy, greasy “niggers,” the sight presented, when so entering the work-room, was decidedly novel and interesting. The operations seemed, all at once, to be invested with a dignity, if we may so speak, which they had not hitherto possessed, and the thought obtruded itself that consumers of “the weed” would turn their quids with additional zest, if they were conscious of the fact that the plugs had passed

through the hands of comely maidens, instead of through the paws of some "imp of darkness."

Our knowledge of the tobacco business is very limited, but we could see with half an eye, or know without seeing at all, that the "lumps" made by the skillful hands of a white girl would surpass, in neatness and symmetry, those turned out by a negro of longer experience. This fact was demonstrated to us by a comparison of "lumps," and the contrast between the products of white and negro labor was so striking that there was, in fact, "no comparison."

#### ~~~~~ DON'T DEPEND ON FATHER.

How many young men of the present day, instead of launching out into the world and earning a livelihood and building up a reputation through their own exertions, as their fathers have done before them, spend their time in idleness, if not in dissipation, and depend upon their fathers even for the daily bread necessary to prolong their worthless existence? To all such drones we would recommend the following:—

Stand up here, young man, and let us talk to you. You have trusted alone to the contents of "father's purse," on his fair fame for your influence or success in business. Think you that "father" has obtained to eminence in his profession but by unwearied industry? or that he has amassed a fortune honestly without energy and activity? You should know that the faculty requisite for the acquiring of fame or fortune is essential to, nay, inseparable from, the retaining of either of these. Suppose "father" has the "rocks" in abundance; if you never earned anything for him, you have no more business with these "rocks" than a gosling has with a tortoise! and if he allows you to meddle with them, he perpetrates untold mischief. And if the old gentleman is lavish of his cash toward you, while he allows you to while away your time, you'd better leave him; yes, run away, sooner than be an imbecile, or something worse, through so corrupting an influence. Sooner or later you must learn to rely on your own resources, or you will not be anybody. If you have become idle; if you have eaten "father's" bread and butter, and smoked "father's" cigars; cut a swell in "father's" buggy, and tried to put on "father's" influence and reputation—you might far better have been a poor canal boy, the son of a chimney-sweep or boot-black; and, indeed, we would not swap with you the situation of a poor, half-starved, motherless calf! Miserable objects you are, that depend entirely upon parents, playing gentlemen, (dandy loafers.) What, in the name of common sense, are you thinking of? Wake up there! Go to work with either your hands or your brains, or both, and be something! Don't merely have it to boast of, that you have vegetated as other green-horns, but let folks know that you count one! Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow handles, the scythe, the ax, the pickax, the spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood! Who are they that have worth and influence in society? Are they those that have depended alone on the old gentleman's purse? or are they those that have climbed their way to their position by their own industry and energy? True, the old gentleman's funds or personal influence may secure you the forms of respect, but let him lose his property or die, and what are you? A miserable fledgling—a bunch of flesh and bones that needs to be taken care of!

Again we say, wake up—get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old man—give him now and then a generous lift in business—learn how to take the lead, and not depend forever on being led, and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and, our word for it, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a new frame, tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny—and then you may begin to aspire to manhood. Take off, then, that ring from your lily finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and by all means never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on "father."

## HIRE A CLERK.

The California *Herald* tells the following story of a tall, rough-shod, sharp-visaged, good-natured-looking individual, recently arrived, and "hung out" at a third-rate tavern:—

The rules were like those at most other establishments of the kind, boarders being taken by the day, week, or meal. Jim Polter (we take the name from the register) had "gone in" by the week, with the understanding with the landlord that he was to be credited for what he called "lost time" at the usual rate. There was nothing very unusual in this arrangement, though it did not turn out altogether to the landlord's satisfaction.

At the end of the second day it occurred to Jim that he had not seen Sacramento for upwards of a year, and, as a thought with him was almost a deed, he, without saying a word to the landlord, disappeared. He spent the remainder of the week at Sacramento, and reached his boarding-house here just in time to find the proprietor calculating that Mr. Jim Polter was indebted for one week's board. It didn't take Jim long to prove that he had been out of town four days, and the bill against him was cut down accordingly.

"See here, old feller," broke out Jim, as the bill was being altered, "ef it's all one to yeon, I'll take a squint at them 'ar books."

"There's your account, sir," said the landlord, pretending not to notice Jim's last remark. "Two day's board—2 62½."

Jim took his bill, and eyeing the puzzled landlord as though he suspected some "shenanigan," he broke out—

"I want to see them 'ar books."

The landlord told him he was asking too much—that no outsider was permitted to examine his books.

Jim was satisfied now that all was not exactly right, and resolved to see the end of it.

"Give me pen, ink, and paper," said he, "I want to show you how to keep books."

He took the pen, and, after having added up various small sums, made out and handed to the amazed landlord the following account:—

Jim Polter to Landlord—Detter,	
two dais bord	\$2 62½
Landlord to Jim Polter—Detter,	
4 dais lost time	\$5 40

"Thar she is," said Jim, as he passed the slip of paper across the counter. "'Cordin' to your way of keepin' books, a feller ain't 'lowd nothin' for lost time."

The landlord said nothing, but gazed with astonishment.

"You see," continued Jim, anxious to establish the correctness of his bill, "I tuck board by the week, you know."

"Y-e-s," muttered the half-choked landlord."

"And the bargain was that you was to credit me for lost time at the usual rate, you know."

"Y-e-s."

"Well, I boarded with you two days, you know."

"Y-e-s."

"I didn't board with you four days, you see."

"Y-e-s."

"And you owe me for that."

The landlord took a long breath, brushed the perspiration from his face, and, casting his eye vacantly about the ceiling, slowly ejaculated—

"Oh, y-e-s."

"Now, I ain't going to be hard on you," said Jim; "you feed very well—and as I'm goin' up country to-morrow, we'll spend that little balance for Champagne to-night. But I'll tell you one thing, landlord," he added, after a pause, "you would make money if you would hire a clerk."

We are inclined to think it would have taken a number of clerks to make Jim believe that the landlord did not owe him for four days' board.



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 THE BOOK TRADE.
 

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- 1.—*The Ways and Means of Payment*; a full Analysis of the Credit System, with its various Modes of Adjustment; comprising Treatises on Money of Account, Money, Coins, Bullion and Bullion Banks; the Credit System, with its various devices of Books of Account, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, Bank Deposits, Credits in Account; the Payments of the Commercial Fairs, including Copious Notices of the Banks of England, Scotland, and the United States; Clearing-houses, and the relations of these Subjects to Interest, Prices, and the Public Payments. By STEPHEN COLVILL. 8vo., pp. 650. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This compactly printed volume of over six hundred and fifty pages discusses fully a great variety of topics, not directly indicated by the title. Among these are Money of Account, or the mode of expressing values and prices, of stating amounts, and of employing the language of finance. It is clearly shown that money of account is entitled to a place in every treatise on money. The precious metals are the subject of several chapters, with reference to the utmost limit of their power and use as money. The difficulties and abuses of coinage, which led to the establishment of the deposit banks, such as those of Amsterdam and Hamburg, are largely set forth, with a minute account of the mode of working these bullion banks, and the limit of their efficacy. The six chapters embracing these topics are preliminary to the remaining part of the work, which is devoted to a very full analysis of the credit system. The credit system is treated as that which separates the payments of trade from the actual movement of the commodities of trade, and makes the business a separate branch of commerce. The chief agencies in this business of payments are books of account, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bank notes, bank discounts, bank deposits, and clearing-houses; each of which agencies is treated separately and specially, as also that of foreign exchange applied to payment of foreign debts. These subjects are illustrated by curious and numerous references to the modes of payment during the middle ages and since. The chapters on banks begin with the Banks of Venice and Genoa, the accounts of which are probably the most full and satisfactory of any in the English language. These banks have been often superficially noticed, but their real importance in the history of the credit system, and the instruction they afford even in our day, has not before been so clearly developed. This is also true of the commercial fairs of Europe, to which a chapter is devoted. The period of excitement in England on the subject of credit, at the close of the seventeenth century, is fully noticed, and many of the banking projects which immediately preceded the establishment of the Bank of England are described. The Bank of England is treated as the type of modern banks of circulation, and the origin and progress of the various processes are traced with care, for the purpose, apparently, of shedding a strong light on the theory and usages of such banks. The study of the very peculiar system of banking which prevails in Scotland, the pride of that shrewd people, and one of the main agencies of their industrial prosperity, is treated in this book in a manner which cannot fail to leave upon the reader an abiding impression favorable to the Scottish system. The banks of the United States are considered only in the light of their agency in effecting the great payments of our domestic trade. The special operation of this important agency is distinctly traced, and placed before the reader free from the innumerable collateral topics which have so much obscured this subject. No subjects in this volume are of more public concern than prices and interest, which are treated, in connection with the main topic, in separate chapters. The last chapter is upon public payments, and as it reviews and contrasts the financial system of France, England, and the United States, is very timely. The subject of treasury notes is discussed, and their use advocated. A plan for an institution to regulate the domestic exchanges is suggested—especially with reference to its bearing on the operations of the public treasury.

- 2.—*Opportunities for Industry and the Safe Investment of Capital; or, a Thousand Chances to Make Money.* By a Retired Merchant. 12mo., pp. 416. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Although professional authors in general profess a profound contempt for the theory of money getting, and, as a general thing, will not deign to write on these subjects, this is not the first book we have had on this subject, as the advertisement of the Wooley-Horse and the statistics of Jenny Lind concerts will testify; but we mention this fact inadvertently, for we lack both the disposition and just grounds for contrasting this scholar-like treatise of a practical business man with the propagation of unmitigated humbug, unless it be by way of a happy comparison; for although from its nature it must contain much that is speculative, there is still so much of the merchandise of wisdom pervading it, together with such a vast variety of important facts, as to stamp its author as possessing an eminently practical mind, which has set itself vigorously at work to discover what are the *real chances* open to industry and capital to obtain suitable reward, and the result is we have a most valuable collection of practical suggestions, which render it peculiarly applicable as a gift from a father to a son, a merchant to his clerks, or a man in good circumstances to his less fortunate neighbor. In speaking of the many chances for the profitable investment of capital, the author says of the British West Indies:—"The productive capacity and resources of many of these islands are unsurpassed by any in the world. Jamaica contains about 4,000,000 acres, of which it has been said there are not probably 10 lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation, while not more than 500,000 acres have ever been reclaimed, or even appropriated. Vegetation is not suspended by the approach of winter, which averages a temperature only ten or fifteen degrees lower than that of summer. The fruits are of infinite variety, and most of them grow spontaneously, or with very little culture. The island also abound in the rarest cabinet woods, and in dyestuffs, drugs, and spices of the greatest value. But contrasted with these natural advantages the present condition of most of these islands is deplorable. Since 1833, when the British government emancipated 780,993 men, at a cost of nearly \$100,000,000, paid principally to the creditors of absentee planters, who had been bankrupted through their bad management and extravagance, about two hundred sugar estates, and over five hundred coffee plantations, have been abandoned in Jamaica alone, and left to weeds and idleness. Land has depreciated in value until it will not bring one-tenth of the amount for which it was originally mortgaged, and an instance is known where a cultivated sugar estate of 2,000 acres was sold quite recently for \$3,000. The circumstances which have led to produce this disastrous state of things is attributed to the bankrupt condition of the planters at the time the Emancipation Act was passed, rendering a great depreciation in the marketable value of property, sooner or later an inevitable certainty; and that the reason that this retrograde movement has continued without cessation to this day is generally said to be that the cost of labor is too great to enable absentee planters, who continue to own the principal estates, to compete with resident slave-owning planters in Cuba and elsewhere in the cultivation of such staples as sugar, tobacco, rum, etc., and that they are not prepared to give attention to other products of minor commercial importance. Consequently, the stagnation and deterioration must continue, until the attention of small capitalists is directed to the natural resources of these islands, and they enter upon the work of developing them."

- 3.—*Fred Freeland; or, the Chain of Circumstances.* A Story for Boys and Girls. By WILLIS LOVEYOUTH. 12mo., pp. 288. Boston: E. O. Libby & Co.

This is another of Messrs. Libby & Co.'s interesting series of juvenile books, which we are glad to see are meeting with so much success. The moral lessons they teach cannot but be appreciated by the rising youth, and must materially assist in establishing for them a reputation of a pure, sound, and abiding character. These books should find their way into every household, where they should be carefully kept and transmitted from the oldest to the youngest of the flock, even to grand-children.

- 4.—*Dictionary of the United States Congress*, Containing Biographical Sketches of its Members from the Foundation of the Government, with an Appendix, Compiled as a Manual of Reference for the Legislator and Statesman. By CHARLES LANMAN. 8vo., pp. 610. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The object had in view in the compilation of this volume, has been to furnish, for the benefit of all those who feel an interest in the political history of the country, a book of facts, comprising a concise record of the particular services rendered by our public men, who have each in their turn, since the first foundation of our government, acted as law-makers at Washington. The utility of such a work can readily be seen, and there are but few of our countrymen who will not be more or less interested in it. At the end will be found an appendix, containing a mass of executive and legislative information, taken from the archives of the government, calculated to act as a perfect "labor-saving machine" in the hands of Members of Congress while engaged in their public duties, comprising statements showing the commencement and termination of each session of Congress, with the number of days in each, Speakers of the House of Representatives, presidents and secretaries of the Senate, clerks of the House of Representatives, the cabinet officers connected with each successive administration, the names of the presidential electors of each administration, also the names of the justices and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, etc., etc., and ending with a complete list of the diplomatic appointments made between 1789 and 1858 as ministers to foreign countries.

- 5.—*Engineering Precedents for Steam Machinery*; embracing the Performances of Steamships, Experiments with Propelling Instruments, Condensers, Boilers, etc., accompanied by Analysis of the same; the whole being original matter, and arranged in the most practical and useful manner for Engineers. By B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief-Engineer, United States Navy. New York: H. Balliere.

This book is the *gist* of a thoroughly competent man, who has had an abundance of opportunity of observing the best performance of gunboat powers in steam machinery, and comparing them with the acme of the mechanical arts in in the crowning application of steam to war purposes. The author has had fifteen years' experience as a practical engineer in the United States Navy, and his late service in the East India squadron afforded him unusual opportunities for comparing the gunboat performances of the English squadron in the capture of Canton, with other experiences afforded during his long active service in the navy. The book is in all respects a perfect example of a thoroughly competent practical man—giving a full appreciation of what has been done by steam machinery in its adaptation to ships-of-war, and is full of useful suggestions for its greater perfection. It is well got up on clear, white paper, with linear illustrations, and strongly bound, in the style usual with Mr. Balliere.

- 6.—*The Queen's Domain*, and other Poems. By WILLIAM WINTER. 12mo., pp. 144. Boston: E. O. Libby & Co.

This neat little book contains a considerable number of short poems, which may be placed in the category of literature from fair to middling. The first two—"The Queen's Domain" and the "Emotions of Sympathy"—are very fair indeed, considering this degenerate day of poetic blossoms. They are but blossoms, however, neither emitting the volcanic flashes of a high inspiration, nor the deep pathos of true song, and yet they are not without considerable merit in their way. They remind us somewhat of bunches of jasmin, we all love so dearly to see clambering over the thatch of our hearthstones, and many of these little poems will be found well calculated to warm into life those tendrils of sympathy which, we trust, are to be found in almost every heart—thus their influence cannot be otherwise than good.

- 7.—*From Poor-House to Pulpit*; or, the Triumphs of the late Dr. JOHN KITTO, from Boyhood to Manhood. A Book for Youth. 12mo., pp. 349. Boston: E. O. Libby & Co.

The subject of this memoir, we believe, was a poor, blind youth, once an inmate of the poor-house, who, by the possession of certain elements of character, and by dint of a degree of perseverance, added to a laudable ambition of doing good, won for himself an honorable position, both as a ministering missionary and author. Among the many works prepared by him are to be found those which have associated his name with the most distinguished authors, such as "Uncle Oliver's Travels in Persia," "Pictorial Bible," containing original explanatory notes in connection with the engravings on such passages connected with the history, geography, literature, and antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, as require much observation, study, and deep research to illustrate; also, a "Pictorial History of Palestine and the Holy Land," together with a "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," etc., etc. This little volume, though intended for youthful readers, and those entering on the threshold of life, need not necessarily be confined to them, as the bright example of success here illustrated through the severest trials and privations can be read with profit by all.

- 8.—*Trials of a Public Benefactor*, as Illustrated in the Discovery of Etherization. By N. P. PRICE, M. D. New York: Putney & Russell.

The fate of inventors and discoverers is proverbially an important one, in all other respects than in that of the ultimate halo which surrounds the name of a benefactor of the human race. To many minds, that glory is worth all sacrifices to obtain it; it is to them worth dying for, and more, it is worth having lived for. The history of the trials and troubles of these individuals has, therefore, to most persons an intense interest, since it carries the reader, like a story of romance, through the struggles, the hopes, the fears, the unlooked for disappointment, and the excitement with which the gleam of success, illuminating the hour of despair, is attended. The work before us, tracing the progress of Dr. Morton from his incipient discovery to its final acknowledgment, is of such a character, and will command the attention not only of the student of science, but of the general reader. It is handsomely got up, and elegantly illustrated with steel engravings.

- 9.—*Passages from my Autobiography*. By SYDNEY, LADY MORGAN. 12mo., pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In this volume will be found the record of a transitory existence enjoyed by the authoress, Lady Morgan, during a journey of a few months from Ireland to Italy, in 1818, and is made up of a batch of the running correspondence passing between that fashionable lady and her acquaintances at home, the component parts of which will be found gossip, light as air, which, though it may serve to amuse some, seems very much to us like the fossil remains of folly, which the ambitious authoress, unwilling yet to let sleep, has seen fit once more to dig up and lay before the public.

- 10.—*Onward*, or the Mountain Clamberers. A Tale of Progress. By JANE ANNE WINSOM, author of "Vinyard Laborers," &c., &c. 12mo., pp. 333. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This little volume is especially intended for youth, and for the encouragement of those who are endeavoring to clamber up the steep, on whose tops are said to rest the best temporal and spiritual gifts bestowed upon us by our Creator; to those who would add to faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness, brotherly love, and charity; and as aspirations after these cardinal virtues cannot fail to be productive of much good, and the attainment of a greater degree of excellence, we can very properly recommend this book.