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LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING A REPORT ON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1866.

ACTS OF CONGRESS creating the Statistical Office of the State Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress, annually, at the commencement of its session, in a compendious form, all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have come to the knowledge of the department.

Approved August 16, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, now required by said act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress, annually, within sixty days after the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Approved August 18, 1856.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
FOREIGN COMMERCE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

FEBRUARY 13, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 10, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress of August 16, 1842, and August 18, 1856, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ended September 30, 1865.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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PART I.

ABSTRACTS

OF

CONSULAR RETURNS

AND

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

1865.

ABSTRACTS
 OF
CONSULAR RETURNS
 AND
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Statement of the imports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, of the principal articles of United States produce and their values, in the ten months ended October 31, 1865, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1864.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Cotton—raw..... pounds.	13, 185, 312	30, 152, 080	\$7, 781, 233	\$12, 294, 710
Corn—wheat..... bushels.	14, 145, 040	1, 903, 886	17, 278, 068	2, 183, 018
flour..... cwt.	1, 709, 898	226, 964	4, 918, 457	674, 896
Tobacco—stemmed..... pounds.	5, 435, 674	8, 537, 676	1, 565, 890	2, 377, 222
unstemmed..... do...	27, 106, 227	31, 537, 883	5, 798, 490	5, 427, 339
manf'd and snuff... do...	5, 438, 162	1, 195, 968	3, 091, 288	2, 107, 562

Statement of the exports to the United States of the principal articles of British and Irish produce in the eleven months ended November 30, 1865, compared with the corresponding period of 1864.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Alkali—soda.....	817, 835	969, 727	\$286, 939	\$2, 033, 600
Beer and ale.....	9, 192	9, 879	195, 913	229, 259
Cotton manufactures—piece goods of all kinds, plain, printed, or colored.....	62, 284, 709	99, 341, 059	7, 902, 195	11, 708, 870
Coals.....	197, 997	179, 758	613, 949	509, 123
Earthenware and porcelain.....	63, 233	66, 239	1, 841, 198	1, 945, 233
Linen manufactures—piece goods of all kinds.....	71, 155, 003	96, 965, 554	11, 174, 819	15, 023, 136
thread.....	1, 696, 260	1, 328, 737	855, 038	646, 684
Metals—iron, pig, and puddled.....	66, 828	54, 733	1, 015, 998	813, 927
iron, wrought, all sorts.....	12, 082	7, 240	1, 184, 894	696, 784
steel, unwrought.....	14, 171	9, 418	2, 240, 663	1, 499, 586
iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod.....	72, 401	21, 085	3, 405, 428	571, 678
railroad, all sorts.....	106, 090	51, 196	3, 872, 324	1, 881, 188
castings.....	633	202	68, 113	23, 333
hoops, sheets, and boiler plates.....	18, 809	7, 709	1, 055, 942	455, 798
lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping, tubing, and shot.....	10, 914	7, 028	1, 119, 404	683, 626
tin plates.....	508, 499	758, 264	3, 037, 671	4, 199, 891
Oil—seed.....	333, 373	373, 195	227, 838	261, 099
Salt.....	81, 531	118, 080	167, 009	290, 165
Silk manufactures—broad piece goods, fancy silks and satins, velvet, &c.....	412, 633	341, 399	355, 009	325, 022
handkerchiefs, scarfs, and shawls.....	15, 937	2, 803	83, 586	14, 098
ribbons of silk only.....	23, 262	29, 304	136, 405	179, 168
Spirits, (British).....	88, 630	118, 218	53, 682	71, 726
Woolen and worsted manufactures, mixed or unmixed with other materials, cloths, kerseymeres.....	5, 173, 594	2, 868, 416	3, 885, 715	2, 350, 397
carpets and druggs.....	1, 557, 627	1, 830, 949	1, 348, 493	1, 596, 545
carpets and rugs.....	196, 356	98, 109	296, 735	1, 144, 195
stuffs.....	45, 880, 606	75, 443, 941	9, 713, 734	15, 023, 014

Comparative statement showing the quantities of raw cotton imported to and exported from Great Britain and Ireland for eleven months of the years 1864 and 1865.

IMPORTED INTO.

Countries whence exported.	1864. (eleven months.)	1865. (eleven months.)
From United States.....pounds..	13,346,704	48,582,576
Brazil.....pounds..	32,298,560	43,769,376
Egypt.....pounds..	119,376,768	148,746,304
British East Indies.....pounds..	423,870,944	383,356,960
Other countries.....pounds..	32,520,880	43,504,272
Total.....	621,413,856	667,959,488

EXPORTED FROM.

Countries to which exported.	1864. (eleven months.)	1865. (eleven months.)
To Russia, northern ports.....pounds..	24,902,752	30,913,456
Prussia.....pounds..	5,562,256	4,936,288
Hanover.....pounds..	51,965,792	1,645,056
Hanse Towns.....pounds..	53,690,032	67,614,736
Holland.....pounds..	45,003,952	42,835,968
Other countries.....pounds..	97,786,352	120,693,104
Total.....	228,911,136	268,638,608
Retained for consumption.....	392,502,720	399,320,880
Total imported, (as above).....	621,413,856	667,959,488

ANNUAL REPORT ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Comparative statement showing the quantities of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom, and the countries whence imported; from January 1 to December 31, during twenty years, and also during eleven months ended November 30, 1865.

Years.	United States.	Brazil.	Mediterranean.	British possessions in the East Indies.	China.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Other countries.	Total.
1845.	Pounds 626,650,412	Pounds 20,167,633	Pounds 14,614,699	Pounds 58,437,426	Pounds	Pounds 1,394,447	Pounds 725,336	Pounds 721,979,953
1846.	401,949,383	14,746,321	14,278,447	34,540,143	.....	1,140,113	1,140,113	467,856,274
1847.	364,599,201	19,966,922	4,814,268	83,934,614	.....	1,793,933	598,587	474,707,615
1848.	600,247,488	19,971,378	7,231,861	64,101,961	.....	640,437	827,036	713,020,161
1849.	634,504,050	20,738,133	17,369,843	70,838,515	.....	944,307	1,074,164	755,469,012
1850.	493,153,112	30,299,982	18,931,414	116,872,742	.....	238,913	2,090,698	663,576,861
1851.	596,638,962	19,339,104	16,950,525	123,926,976	.....	446,599	1,377,653	757,379,749
1852.	765,630,544	26,506,144	48,058,640	84,922,432	.....	703,686	3,960,992	929,782,448
1853.	658,451,706	24,190,626	28,353,575	181,848,160	.....	350,428	2,084,162	896,378,749
1854.	722,151,346	19,703,600	23,503,053	119,836,009	.....	409,110	1,730,081	897,333,149
1855.	631,629,424	24,577,952	32,904,153	145,179,216	.....	468,452	6,992,755	891,751,952
1856.	780,040,016	21,830,704	34,616,848	180,496,684	.....	462,784	6,439,328	1,023,886,304
1857.	654,758,048	29,910,852	24,892,144	250,338,144	.....	1,443,568	7,986,160	969,318,896
1858.	833,237,776	18,617,872	38,248,112	132,722,576	.....	367,808	11,148,032	1,034,342,176
1859.	961,707,264	22,478,960	38,106,096	192,330,880	.....	529,256	10,773,616	1,225,980,072
1860.	1,115,890,608	17,286,864	44,036,608	204,141,108	.....	1,050,784	8,532,720	1,390,938,752
1861.	1,819,500,528	17,290,336	40,892,096	369,040,448	.....	.....	10,261,328	1,256,964,736
1862.	6,778,128	19,145,392	49,342,048	315,629,216	.....	.....	28,612,192	419,506,976
1863.	6,174,512	20,493,424	78,606,864	331,999,136	.....	.....	92,461,600	528,735,536
1864.	14,143,064	38,017,504	144,447,856	506,527,392	.....	.....	36,350,608	825,648,432
1865, (eleven months)	48,582,576	43,769,376	169,642,480	383,356,960	86,157,008	.....	43,504,272	724,229,216

Comparative statement showing the quantities of wool (sheep, lamb, and alpaca) imported into the United Kingdom from various countries during a period of twenty years ended December 31, 1864, and also during eleven months of the year 1865.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Years.	Spain.	Germany, viz: Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg.	Other countries of Europe.	British possessions in South Africa.	British possessions in the East Indies.	British settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other countries.	Total.
1845.....	Pounds. 1,074,540	Pounds. 16,484,736	Pounds. 17,606,515	Pounds. 3,512,924	Pounds. 3,975,866	Pounds. 24,177,317	Pounds. 6,468,338	Pounds. 1,513,619	Pounds. 76,813,855
1846.....	1,020,476	15,888,705	11,733,601	2,958,457	4,570,581	21,798,346	4,800,273	2,404,023	65,255,462
1847.....	424,408	12,673,814	7,935,697	3,477,392	3,063,142	26,056,815	7,286,550	1,666,780	62,592,596
1848.....	106,638	14,429,161	7,024,098	3,497,250	5,997,435	30,030,567	8,851,211	1,924,487	70,864,847
1849.....	127,559	12,750,011	11,432,354	5,377,495	4,182,853	35,879,171	6,914,525	1,004,679	76,768,647
1850.....	440,751	9,166,731	8,703,252	5,709,529	3,473,252	39,018,221	5,296,648	2,518,394	74,326,778
1851.....	383,150	8,219,236	14,263,156	5,816,591	4,549,520	41,810,117	4,850,048	3,490,157	83,311,975
1852.....	223,413	12,765,253	13,392,140	6,388,796	7,890,724	43,197,301	6,252,689	3,661,062	93,761,458
1853.....	154,146	11,584,800	26,861,168	7,221,448	12,400,869	47,076,010	9,740,032	4,357,978	119,396,449
1854.....	424,300	11,442,518	14,481,483	8,223,586	14,965,191	47,469,650	6,134,334	2,964,921	106,121,995
1855.....	68,750	6,128,626	8,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,535	49,142,300	7,106,708	3,375,148	99,300,446
1856.....	55,090	8,687,781	14,480,869	14,305,188	15,386,578	52,052,139	8,076,317	3,167,430	116,211,392
1857.....	397,928	6,088,092	23,802,520	14,287,188	19,370,741	49,209,655	9,306,886	7,287,028	129,749,898
1858.....	110,510	10,596,186	17,926,859	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,104,560	10,046,361	3,024,216	126,736,723
1859.....	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,043	53,700,542	9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634
1860.....	1,000,237	9,292,942	28,570,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,168,618	8,950,629	4,627,303	148,396,577
1861.....	.....	.....	24,417,987	18,676,286	19,161,004	68,313,903	.....	16,421,342	146,990,522
1862.....	.....	.....	32,771,183	15,266,909	14,867,136	69,144,929	.....	15,788,943	147,839,100
1863.....	.....	.....	25,390,648	16,641,812	16,474,377	74,110,734	.....	19,433,036	152,050,907
1864.....	.....	.....	44,642,767	19,880,805	20,425,355	99,037,459	.....	22,426,659	206,473,045
1865, (eleven months).....	.....	.....	29,160,465	25,288,169	14,904,102	106,147,729	.....	14,732,636	189,533,101

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The following were transmitted to the department by George J. Abbot, esq., consul of the district of Sheffield and Bradford :

Comparative statement showing description, quantities, and declared value of the exports of some principal British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1865, compared with the year 1864.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Sewing thread..... lbs..	898,251	863,250	214,050	202,354
Copper: wrought or partly wrought, sheets and nails, bars, rods, plates, bottoms, pans, and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing..... cwts..	3,512	10,020	16,426	42,404
Wool, (sheep and lamb)..... lbs..	203,554	352,232	16,300	31,410
Harberdashery and millinery.....			761,778	937,709
Hardware and cutlery: cutlery, knives, forks, scissors, shears, and surgical or anatomical instruments.....			116,247	167,011
Manufactures of steel, or of steel and iron combined: anvils, vices, saws, files, edge tools, cranks, slidebars, &c., and implements of industry other than agricultural not wholly composed of iron or steel.....			90,906	96,806
Manufactures of German silver, of pewter and Britannia metal, of papier-maché; lamps, chandeliers, candelabra, and hardware not specifically described.....			265,879	374,312
Silk manufactures, other articles of silk only.....			75,831	130,311
Silk mixed with other materials.....			39,093	46,539

Comparative statement showing the real value of the imports into Great Britain from the United States, and exports to the United States of gold and silver bullion and specie registered in the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Gold.....	£7,479,790	£4,304,495	£185,100	£61,087
Silver.....	155,150	230,065	4,631	4,831
Total.....	7,634,940	4,534,560	189,731	65,918

Comparative statement showing the exports of wool from Great Britain to the United States during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.

	1864.	1865.
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs	4,210,956	7,344,265

ENGLAND.

LEEDS—W. L. RAYMOND, *Consul*.

APRIL 13, 1865.

I transmit herewith the returns of invoices certified at the consular offices of this district during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, as follows:

At Leeds.....	\$169,895 39
At Hull.....	2,935 88
Total amount.....	172,831 27

I beg leave to call the attention of the State Department to the great difference between the returns from Leeds for the first quarter of the year 1864 and that of the present year. At the close of the first quarter of 1864, the returns of goods invoiced at Leeds alone amounted to \$1,216,655 78; and of this amount, \$512,734 07 represented 202 invoices of one of the principal staples of the Leeds trade, viz: woollen and Union cloths. The total amount of goods invoiced at Leeds during the first quarter of 1865 is as stated above, \$172,839 27; of which ten invoices, amounting to \$10,909 36, represent the whole amount of woollen and Union cloths. In conversing with the principal merchants and manufacturers heretofore engaged in the American trade, I find it to be the universally expressed opinion that, although the fluctuation in the price of gold has been one of the causes, the high duty on woollen goods is the chief cause of the decrease of exports to the United States of that species of goods. The almost total cessation of the American trade during the past six months has obliged the manufacturers engaged in that trade to sell their goods at home, thus coming into competition, ruinous to all parties, with manufacturers engaged in the home and continental trades. Nor has the loss affected only the manufacturers. By the competition between the manufacturers the merchants, or middlemen, have lost their customers, the manufacturers offering their goods directly to the small trader and consumer. Numerous failures have been the result of this state of affairs, both among manufacturers and merchants. I am also informed that woollen goods to the value of many thousands of pounds sterling, which comprised a portion of the goods sent to the United States in the spring of 1864 and not taken out of bond, have been returned to this country in preference to selling them at a great loss.

Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Leeds to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Place of production.	Quarter ended—				Total for the year.					
		Dec. 30, 1864.		Mar. 31, 1865.			June 30, 1865.		Sept. 30, 1865.		
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Blankets.....	Leeds.....	14,421	6 0	7,906	9 11	7,149	11 7	1,962	0 9	31,439	8 3
Do.....	Dewsbury.....	.....	.....	1,536	5 2	2,637	17 10	4,191	18 11	8,365	11 11
Do.....	Hickmondwick and Gimersal.....	.....	.....	743	3 3	829	3 3	2,544	7 94	4,116	14 34
Woolens and unions.....	Leeds.....	2,852	14 1	2,826	1 9	.....	.....	20,010	7 1	25,689	2 11
Do.....	Batley, Gildersome, Osset, and Seadon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,898	14 7	7,491	4 1	4,389	18 8
Wool and cotton, union and cotton.....	Leeds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775	6 5	.....	.....	2,759	2 0
Worsted stuffs and Angola whitenya.....	Leeds and Seadon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	0 8	1,239	4 3	1,454	4 11
Woolen waste.....	Leeds and Churchwell.....	898	9 11	2,060	5 11	1,725	7 3	4,831	0 7	9,615	3 7
Wood, shoddy, duck, canvas, and de grass.....	Leeds and Barnsley.....	.....	.....	621	2 6	473	2 3	.....	.....	1,094	4 9
Mats and matting.....	Pontefract and Wakefield.....	141	17 10	368	9 11	368	8 3	1,592	0 8	2,470	16 8
Rugs.....	Leeds, Hickmondwick, and Batley.....	54	19 8	826	7 9	.....	.....	1,150	14 0	2,032	1 5
Carpets.....	Leeds and Dewsbury.....	2,404	0 4	375	18 5	103	6 9	295	6 4	3,178	11 10
Yarn.....	Leeds.....	6,081	18 4	1,129	17 5	151	18 0	*967	14 0	8,331	7 9
Twine, jute, tow, and hemp yarn.....	do.....	1,163	14 1	2,479	6 9	2,901	18 8	5,432	12 1	11,977	11 7
Imperial and linen drills.....	Leeds and Barnsley.....	804	19 0	3,287	17 8	608	7 8	1,188	4 10	5,869	9 2
Refined indigo, plants and seeds.....	do.....	169	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	6 4	266	9 4
Velvets and silk goods.....	do.....	200	7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	938	2 11	1,138	10 9
Flocks.....	Leeds, Batley, Furnly, and Dewsbury.....	609	6 4	767	2 6	1,077	18 6	1,906	9 1	4,360	16 5
Threads.....	Leeds.....	1,694	1 1	1,799	0 8	2,905	17 0	4,810	11 2	10,369	17 11
Sundries.....	Leeds and Calverley.....	864	10 3	720	5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,584	15 5
Iron bars and steel tires.....	Leeds.....	898	13 8	3,554	4 1	2,188	18 1	476	14 7	7,118	10 5
Hides, salted.....	Grantham.....	609	0 4	3,599	9 0	2,647	19 3	2,162	10 6	9,019	19 1
Leather.....	Leeds.....	987	3 6	3,599	8 11	1,717	0 2	4,335	17 11	7,333	10 6
Machinery, flax.....	do.....	2,499	7 10	359	13 1	5,415	13 6	2,321	15 8	10,596	10 1
Machinery, worsted, coal cutting, and mowing.....	do.....	110	18 0	.....	.....	142	7 10	.....	.....	253	5 10
Total.....	.....	37,466	11 1	35,254	9 6	41,033	17 6	71,029	19 14	174,784	15 5

* Silk.

HULL—HENRY J. ATKINSON, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description, port of destination, and value of exports to the United States from Hull during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from consular returns.)

Description.	Destination.	Value in quarter	Value in quarter	Value in quarter	Value in quarter	Total value in the
		ended Dec. 31, 1864.	ended March 31, 1865.	ended June 30, 1865.	ended Sept. 30, 1865.		whole year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colors.....	New York.....	151 18 8		455 4 6	656 4 3	1,263 7 5
Do.....	San Francisco.....	66 19 8				66 19 8
Do.....	New York and San Francisco.....		210 2 11			210 2 11
Do.....	Boston.....				38 6 5	38 6 5
Colors and paints.....	New York.....		56 8 5		1,259 0 6	1,315 8 11
Paris white and paints.....	do.....		102 5 2			102 5 2
Do.....	do.....	5 13 5	19 3 8		32 3 5	57 0 6
Paris white and whitening.....	do.....		14 14 8			14 14 8
Paris white and colors.....	do.....				161 12 0	161 12 0
Paints.....	do.....	83 17 8	91 7 5	220 13 3		395 18 4
Paints and oils.....	do.....				163 5 4	163 5 4
Whiting.....	do.....			366 7 10		366 7 10
Cliff stone.....	do.....			67 10 0		67 10 0
Varnish.....	do.....		72 11 0			72 11 0
Vermilion.....	do.....		39 18 6			39 18 6
Total.....		308 9 5	606 11 9	1,109 15 7	2,310 11 11	4,335 8 8

SHEFFIELD AND BRADFORD—GEORGE J. ABBOT, *Consul,*

JANUARY 9, 1865.

I have the honor to report the value of goods exported to the United States, the invoices of which have been verified within this consular district, for the quarter and year ended December 30, 1864, compared with that of goods exported during the corresponding quarter and year of 1863.

Where verified.	Value of invoices for the last quarter of 1863.	Value of invoices for the last quarter of 1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sheffield.....	204,073 1 4	97,972 0 0
Bradford.....	435,613 11 2	97,784 17 2
Huddersfield.....	93,760 12 7	34,326 12 2
Nottingham.....	103,944 14 10	15,428 14 0
Total.....	897,391 19 11	245,512 3 4

Comparative statement showing the value of invoices of goods exported to the United States from the consular district of Sheffield and Bradford for the years 1863 and 1864.

Where verified.	Value of invoices for the year 1863.	Value of invoices for the year 1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sheffield	804,302 1 0	782,226 11 7
Bradford	1,210,611 11 2	1,614,455 7 8
Huddersfield	231,232 3 8	423,212 4 6
Nottingham	450,755 19 10	320,618 3 10
Total	2,696,902 15 8	3,140,512 7 7

It will be seen by reference to former reports from this consular district that while the first six months of 1864 exhibit a large increase of exports to the United States from this consulate, those of the last six months of the same year exhibit a very remarkable decrease, arising, as I have had occasion heretofore to remark, from the large increase of duties under the tariff which went into effect on the first day of July last, the high rate of exchange, the fluctuations in the currency, and the high rates of interest which ruled in England during the middle and latter part of the year.

APRIL 7, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that the value of the invoices certified in this consular district during the quarter ended the 31st March, amounts to \$2,592,676 60, and for the corresponding quarter of 1864 to \$6,163,420 14, showing a decrease of \$3,570,743 54.

The goods exported consisted chiefly of steel and cutlery from Sheffield, of worsted stuff from Bradford, of woollens from Huddersfield, and of laces and hosiery from Nottingham.

The decrease in exports from the several divisions of this district is as follows:

In steel and cutlery from Sheffield	\$601,249 02
In worsted goods from Bradford	1,984,601 29
In woollens from Huddersfield	585,936 47
In laces and hosiery from Nottingham	398,956 76

3,570,743 54

These figures indicate that the decrease is not due entirely to the existing tariff, as the British manufacturers would have us believe, but, in a measure, to the economy which every loyal American has found it necessary to practice who had relatives in the army.

Our mechanics and manufacturers could not dispense with the steel of Sheffield, but they have been quite willing to use their old suits and dispense with the worsted goods of Bradford; and American women have preferred to send gifts to the hospitals and the sanitary and Christian commissions, rather than purchase dress goods, laces, hosiery, and fine cutlery.

MAY 29, 1865.

In a former despatch I stated the value of the goods exported from this consulate to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, and also for the corresponding quarter of 1864. I now transmit several printed articles, compiled from official reports, exhibiting the declared value of the principal articles of British products and manufacture exported from the whole

kingdom to the United States during the same period of 1865, showing the decrease to be £3,241,723, as compared with corresponding quarter of 1864.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

In the declared values of the principal articles of British produce and manufactures exported from this country to the United States during the first three months of the present year there is a startling decrease as compared with the "returns" for the corresponding period of 1864, the total valuation for the quarter ended March 31 last having been £2,662,916 against £5,904,639 for the same months in 1864, thus exhibiting the enormous deficiency of £3,241,723; and these figures, it should be observed, refer to the principal articles only. The restrictive duties lately imposed by Congress on the importation of manufactured goods into the United States will, to a very great extent, account for this extraordinary falling off. On cotton manufactures the amount of deficiency was of the value of £408,585; on haberdashery, £248,164; on linen manufactures, £319,192; on iron and steel, £804,091; on lead, £99,756; on silk manufactures, £74,098; on hardware and cutlery, £82,679; and on woollen manufactures as much as £934,520.

Of other descriptions of British exports shipped to the United States in the present year particulars are not furnished in the official accounts oftener than annually, so that the aggregate deficiency for the past quarter cannot be supplied. In the table below is an account of the values of the most important items shipped hence to the United States in the first quarter of the years 1864 and 1865:

Three months ended 31st March.

Articles.	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Alkali, soda	£112, 861	£101, 860	£11, 001
Beer and ale	16, 211	6, 405	9, 806
Coals	28, 056	15, 989	12, 067
Cottons	809, 530	400, 945	408, 585
Cotton thread	91, 121	29, 013	62, 108
Earthenware	123, 912	88, 975	34, 937
Haberdashery, &c.	465, 527	217, 363	248, 164
Hardware and cutlery	167, 474	84, 795	82, 679
Linen manufactures	914, 917	595, 725	319, 192
Linen thread	62, 819	38, 322	24, 497
Iron and steel	1, 016, 460	212, 369	804, 091
Copper, wrought	11, 502	6, 164	5, 338
Lead	104, 833	5, 077	99, 756
Tin plates	198, 454	152, 351	46, 103
Oil seed	34, 377	39	34, 338
Salt	6, 716	6, 142	574
Silk manufactures	129, 092	54, 994	74, 098
Spirits, British	5, 172	180	4, 992
Wool, sheep's	24, 877	.....	24, 877
Woollen manufactures	1, 580, 728	646, 208	934, 520
Total	5, 904, 639	2, 662, 916	3, 241, 723
Decrease in 1863	2, 662, 916	.....	.....
Decrease in 1863	3, 241, 723	.....	.....

BRITISH REVENUE.

The financial year of the British government closes with the month of March, and the revenue for the year ending on the 31st of that month in 1865 was £70,313,436, or a little less than one million dollars a day for the year. Of this revenue the customs have yielded £22,572,000 against

£23,232,000 in 1864, which is £660,000 less, owing to a reduction of duties amounting to £1,300,000, which shows that the customs have fallen off only half the amount of the reduction.

The revenue derived from excise has gone up from £18,207,000 in 1864, to £19,558,000, an increase of £1,351,000.

The returns of the post office show an increase on the year of £300,000, the revenue being £4,100,000, as against £3,800,000 for the preceding year.

The total result of the year exhibits a decrease of £600,000 on the customs, caused by the diminution of the sugar duties. There is also a decrease of £1,126,000 from lowering the property tax.

During the year the imports into the United Kingdom from the colonies amounted to £93,726,766, and from foreign countries £181,137,158, making a total of £274,863,924.

Comparative statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Bradford (consular district of Sheffield and Bradford) to the United States for the last two quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Where produced.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.			Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Yarn	Bradford	366	4	0	864	13	0
Do	Halifax	460	14	0	156	15	6
Do	Bingley	133	17	0	176	3	0
Do	Keighley				47	16	0
Woollens	Bradford	998	12	1	1,150	15	10
Do	Halifax				1,687	1	1
Do	Hickmondwick				340	3	0
Mats	Halifax	563	18	0	2,597	2	0
Carpets	do	46,518	5	8	91,913	12	3
Looms	Bradford	74	2	0	46	4	0
Machinery	do	2,609	16	8	7,345	4	8
Do	Keighley	511	2	5	296	11	1
Do	Halifax				242	4	6
Iron	Lowmoor	7,322	4	0	4,905	14	6
Hemp	Halifax				358	14	0
Paper	Keighley				242	12	7
Hollands	Halifax				397	19	0
Stuffs	Bradford	312,955	1	1	867,871	19	8
Total		372,513	16	11	980,642	5	8

The amount of goods exported to the United States, the invoices of which have been verified at this office during the year, has been above the average, although with great fluctuations, as will be seen by the following table:

Summary statement showing the value of invoices certified at Bradford during the several quarters of the years, ended respectively September 30, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Quarter ended December 31		\$2,108,369 63	\$472,278 82
Quarter ended March 31	\$1,014,071 51	3,325,458 65	1,350,857 31
Quarter ended July 30	899,432 53	2,546,082 44	1,802,967 03
Quarter ended September 30	1,837,486 03	1,459,144 32	4,746,308 64
Total	3,750,980 07	9,439,055 04	8,372,055 80

The above statement indicates a very considerable increase of the export trade between Bradford and the United States. The trade in iron, from the great furnaces of Lowmore and Bowling, both situated in the suburbs of this town, has not been of late near as large as in former years. The production of iron in the United States is now, probably, great and remunerative enough to defy foreign competition. There is also a falling off in the quantity of worsted spinning and weaving machinery shipped. The probability is, I think, that it will be impossible to establish the manufacture of worsted "Bradford goods" in America, on a firm basis, until a wholesale emigration of weavers takes place, which would be very greatly encouraged should our government provide cheap yarn for them, by allowing that article to come in under a nominal duty.

The great increase of the year's trade has been in worsted piece goods, the staple manufacture of this place, and to some extent in carpets, shipped from Halifax. The close of the war found the whole country at home, and especially the south, in great want of this class of manufactures, to supply which want a really immense trade has recently sprung up. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Bradford; according to the common talk "the Americans are wild." Every piece adapted to the American trade is eagerly taken up months before it is manufactured with very little regard to color, width, quality, or price. This has been the case for two months past, and although a lull, perhaps, indeed a disastrous reaction, must necessarily come soon, there is as yet very little abatement of the demand.

And yet, in spite of the great pressure upon the market for manufactured goods, it is a fact that many looms here are now lying idle. This extraordinary circumstance is not owing to any difference between employers and their operatives. Bradford has grown marvellously fast within twenty years past—indeed, it is in this respect, as in a great many others, such as liberality in politics, public spirit, and universal activity, extremely like many of our newer American cities—yet the demand for labor has far outstripped the accommodation provided for the laborers. There is absolutely no room in the town for the numbers of work people who would otherwise be attracted from all parts by the prospect of high wages and certain employment. Not a house is to be found vacant, even of the meanest description, and the mill-owners, who have enlarged their premises without providing houses for the operatives and their families, are compelled, in many cases, to work short-handed in consequence. This singular state of things must, however, right itself before long.

I do not see much likelihood for some time to come of any extensive individual emigration of operatives from this district to the United States. They are really too well off where they are, according to their notions, to make them anxious to run the risk of what they suppose to be backwoods life in America. And as for those who are better informed about the New World by reading, or from the reports of emigrant friends, they are just the men who are certain to get on well by staying here.

The condition of the operatives in this neighborhood is, I believe, better than that of any other similar class in the kingdom. They are generally temperate, frugal, and saving; they live in a very decent sanitary condition; mostly belong to benevolent societies, trades unions, and mechanics' institutes; have a fair rudimentary education, and get good wages. They are commonly paid by the piece, so that some earn more than others. The men usually earn from thirty to forty shillings per week, and the women (factory girls) from fifteen to twenty shillings without overwork. A half holiday on Saturday is universal.

The "model mill," erected some twelve years since by Mr. Salt, at Saltaire, three miles out of Bradford, and the model village which he has built for the residence of his operatives, have, I believe, tended in many ways towards the well-being of the working classes in the neighborhood.

As there is, I believe, no other such establishment in the world, I trust that a description of it will not be found out of place in this report.

The mill occupies six acres of ground, having on the one side the Midland railway, and on the other side the canal which connects the Atlantic ocean with the North sea. There are in its different stories $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of flooring. It is built of a light, handsome stone, in the Italian style of architecture. The front on the railway is 545 feet long and 72 feet high, and is of six stories. The lower floors are divided in the middle by the engine-rooms, but the top story runs the whole length of the building, and forms one of the very largest rooms in the world. The floors are built in the most perfect fire-proof manner; the roof is of iron, and the windows are formed of immense squares of plate glass. From the centre of the main building the warehouses run back to the canal, a distance in all of 330 feet, and rising to a height above the canal of some 90 feet. On each side of the warehouses the remaining space is occupied with sheds containing rooms for preparing wool. Below these are immense cisterns, with filters, holding 500,000 gallons of rain-water, used for manufacturing purposes. On the top is a tank, holding 70,000 gallons of water, pumped from the river, for the supply of the town and for use in case of fire. On one side facing the high road are offices, storerooms, &c. The engines are 1,250 horse power, with eight boilers, which are supplied by pipes from the river. 2,400 tons of stone were used in making the engine beds. The chimney is at the corner of the works, separated, 18 feet square at the base, and 250 feet high. The gas-works are very large, yielding 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights in the establishment and for the supply of the town. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. Mr. Salt employs 4,500 hands, who work 1,200 looms, and produce some 18 miles of cloth each day.

DECEMBER 16, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from Mr. McClintock, vice-consul at Bradford, embodying some interesting facts in relation to the manufacture, at this place, of the "China grass," so called.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Bradford, December 15, 1865.

The Chinese have for centuries made, by hand labor, various descriptions of "grass cloth" well known in America and Europe, and often of great strength and beauty, from the fibre of the *Boehmeria cordata*, or *Urtica nivea*, known in commerce as Chinese grass.

Large quantities of the grass have at various times been brought over to England, and probably also to the United States, in the hope of finding a market among the dry goods manufacturers who are always on the lookout for new materials; but it has hitherto been, and it is even now, found impossible to produce a true "grass cloth" by machinery. The fibre is rather brittle, though very strong, and it is found that the China grass cloth of commerce is only to be woven by hand labor, in which, of course, the Chinese themselves are beyond the reach of competition. Large quantities of the grass have, therefore, been in store in London and elsewhere for years. Some enterprising manufacturer would occasionally purchase a few tons with which to make experiments, but the only result for a long time was, that he who experimented the most lost the most. Thousands and even tens of thousands of pounds were sunk by one and another, who each fancied for a time that he had discovered the true method of working up this intractable substance. Whether it was tried in the United States or not I do not know, but the concurrent testimony of my American friends in the trade is, that no one is now successfully working it at home. Within two or three years past, however, several firms in this neighborhood have succeeded, by chemical means, in bringing the fibre into a state most

closely resembling the best mohair or other bright worsted, and have worked up great quantities of the refined material as a substitute for worsted in many kinds of stuff goods, always, however, in combination with cotton, (the warp being of cotton and the weft of the China grass,) as they have not yet been able to work it properly alone.

The manufacture of worsted goods—that is, of goods made of long-staple wool, as distinguished from short-staple or ordinary wool—has become an immense trade, of which Bradford has at present almost a monopoly, although the manufacture has lately been extending in many parts of New England. Four-fifths of these goods are of mixed material—that is, are made with cotton warps. And for many articles of the kind, especially for those requiring a stiff, strong, and cool texture, combined with a glossy, silky appearance, it is found that the prepared China grass makes the very best material.

Of course, the grass manufacture is yet in very few hands, but its development already, even within the last few months, has been signally rapid. The market value of the raw material has for some years past maintained itself at the very high rate of about eighty pounds per ton, which price it is supposed cannot be much lessened for many years to come. Two things are certain in this respect: one, that there is now and will be here a practically limitless market for all the raw “grass” that can be imported at from seventy to eighty pounds per ton; the other, that under any fluctuations of the market the material is intrinsically so valuable that it will always in the future command a price as high as that of cotton, and nearly or quite as high as that of worsted itself, if not even higher.

Here, then, is a great and rapidly increasing market for a certain vegetable production at a very high price. In America we have, on the other hand, vast tracts of country which, being in the same latitude and with very much the same climate as those districts of China of which the grass is native, should be able to grow this production to great advantage. Why not, then, introduce its culture?

It seems certain that the manufacture of the grass fibre will be established in our country at no distant day; but in the mean time there is a market in England for all that we can conveniently grow. It is, for our planters, simply a question of experiment with the seed, having in view the market price of the raw product. Successful experiments have been made very recently in Java and in India proving that the grass will grow in any climate warm enough for the culture of cotton and sugar, provided the ground chosen be sufficiently moist.

I venture to suggest that further information, as well as quantities of the seed, &c., can doubtless be furnished by our consular officers in China, especially, perhaps, by the consul at Hankow, that place being the chief market for the grass, which is brought thither from the interior, and often from a great distance.

GEORGE J. ABBOTT, Esq.,

United States Consul Sheffield and Bradford.

HUDDERSFIELD—THOMAS STEPHENSON, *Consular Agent,*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The population of Huddersfield proper is about 32,000 souls; including the suburban villages, closely related, and lying within a radius of a few miles, it is 60,000.

The number of legal voters for the borough is 2,037.

The wages per week in the several trades is as follows: Dyers receive 18s.

to £1; day laborers, 18s. to £1; carpenters, 28s. to 30s.; bookbinders, 24s.; blacksmiths, 27s.; bookkeepers, £60 to £300 per year; tinsmiths, 24s. per week; tailors, 24s. to 27s.; shoemakers, 18s. to 28s.; printers, 26s.; warehousemen, 24s.; plumbers, 25s. to 28s.; plasterers, 24s.; painters, 24s.; whitesmiths, or locksmiths, 25s. to 28s.; bricklayers, 28s. to 30s.; masons, 28s. to 30s., for 52½ hours to the week; policemen receive 18s. per week; domestic servants, 4s., exclusive of board; jampspinners, 25s. per week; cloth-finishers, men 20s., boys 8s. to 10s.; weavers are chiefly women and girls, who receive 11s. to 12s. per week; men weavers have 18s. to 20s. The provisions of the factory act limit the labor in the mills, of children under 13 years to 8 hours a day, of youths between the years of 13 and 18 to 10 hours a day, while adults are allowed to work without restriction.

Hand-loom weavers of this vicinity have, for many months, had but limited employment in consequence of the decline of trade with the United States, but, now that commerce is revived; they find remunerative employment.

The current price of provisions is as under:

Beef is from 8d. to 1s. per pound for prime cuts; mutton, 9d. to 11d. per pound; hams, 1s. to 14d.; bacon, 10d.; lard, 10d. to 11d. Nearly all the staple articles of food, as beef, mutton, milk, &c., are advancing in price.

NOTTINGHAM—FRANCIS GEORGE RAWSON, *Consular Agent.*

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

* * The town and county of Nottingham, according to the last parliamentary return in 1861, contained 74,693 inhabitants, and an area of 2,610 acres. From dull trade, emigration, and other causes, it is not probable that the population has increased since.

* * I am glad to be able to report that during the last quarter there has been a visible improvement in the two staple articles of trade of the town, viz: lace and hosiery. This appears to be the case in both the home and various foreign markets. The monthly and quarterly reports will give the best information as to the state of trade in this district with the United States compared with the last three years, from which it appears that a re-action has set in, and it is confidently hoped that the crisis of stagnation has been finally passed, although, from the recent rise in the price of cotton, a slight suspension in business in the lace trade has been observable. The hosierers are reported to have on their hands orders which will take considerable time to execute.

All classes of workmen are now in receipt of good wages, and there appears to exist between master and workmen greater unanimity and good feeling than have prevailed for some time past; the amount of wages obtained being from 12s. to 40s. per week, according to the nature of the work performed, laborers making from 12s. to 15s. inclusive, and lace hands from £1 to £2.

At the time of the latest parliamentary returns the number of houses in this borough was stated at 17,177. The ratable value (being about two-thirds of the rental) of the parishes just completed amounts to £256,544. The rent paid by the working classes is from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week; by clerks, warehousemen, from £19 to £30 per annum; the better class houses producing a rental of £60 to £120 per annum.

BRISTOL—ZENAS EASTMAN, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Bristol to the United States during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Place of production.	During quarter ended March 31, 1865.	During quarter ended June 30, 1865.	During quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Total for nine months.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bath bricks.....	Bridgewater.....	102 14 4	203 17 7	167 14 6	474 6 5
Floor cloth.....	Bristol.....	114 7 7	73 8 4	335 7 7	523 3 6
Clay pipes and clay.....	do.....	.....	115 0 0	165 13 6	280 13 6
Books.....	do.....	.....	105 1 9	.....	105 1 9
Wearing apparel.....	do.....	.....	.....	28 14 6	28 14 6
Paints and painters' materials.....	do.....	.....	.....	101 3 11	101 3 11
Twine, lines, thread, yarn, nett and netting.....	Bridgeport.....	4,629 3 3	636 16 11	816 0 1	6,082 0 3
Hair seating.....	Castle Carey.....	.....	.....	116 14 0	116 14 0
Linon boot webs.....	Crowkerne.....	.....	.....	56 18 7	56 18 7
Jet goods and pipes.....	Bridgewater.....	.....	.....	6 16 10½	6 16 10½
Rugs.....	Street.....	.....	53 12 10	.....	53 12 10
Total.....		4,846 5 2	1,187 17 5	1,795 3 6½	7,829 6 1

DECEMBER 29, 1865.

* * The position of Bristol is admirably situated for the leading commercial port of the kingdom. It is at the head of the deep navigation of the Bristol channel, and was a port before any other harbor of the channel was improved. It is situated in the southwestern portion of England, the channel opening up with a broad expanding outlet, and extending back to the interior almost inland, so as to give the port the advantage of a sea front and midland centre. The anchorage at King road, which is in part the harbor of Bristol, and situated at the mouth of the river on which Bristol is built, may be said to be at the head of the navigation of the channel, though the channel itself, for small vessels, extends considerably further inland to Gloucester, which is quite an extensive shipping port in this consular district, though receiving but little American shipping. A circle drawn from Bristol as an inland centre point, from the headlands of South Wales and Falmouth, on the point of land toward Landsend, the coast-line which borders the Bristol channel, would embrace nearly two-thirds of the whole area of England, very nearly reaching Liverpool, and taking London within its compass. Rarely, indeed, anywhere in the world, is there a shipping port so centrally situated for inland trade. The dockage of Bristol is at the city, which is situated up the river Avon, a river on the southeastern side, about six or seven miles from the channel. The river is deep and winding, with high bluffs upon either shore, the tide rising at the docks from twenty-eight to thirty-five feet. The docks are formed by locks across the river at the lower end of the city, and the slack-water of the river Avon and a small branch, called the Frome, make the harbor or float, forming the resting-place of all the shipping of the port. The business portions of the city are built around the branches of this float.

The Bristol channel, which is the inlet or extension of the ocean between the coast of South Wales and Landsend, is of easy access, having no dangerous places to obstruct navigation; is open to all the favorable winds from the Atlantic; is broad enough for beating up against adverse winds until near anchorage ground; and with winds from the northwest to southeast a ship may sail up

to and cast anchor at the anchorage at the mouth of the river Avon, the entrance to the Bristol port, which is called King road. At this place the water is deep enough at low tide to float a first-class ocean steamer, such as ply between Liverpool and New York. All around this channel are the richest of mines. On the northwest side, all along the Welsh coast, and on the northeast and on the southeast, above and below Bristol, are rich deposits of coal and iron. These are worked where accessible to shipping on the channel, but the coal mines of Bristol are used for local purposes only, and the iron almost neglected within two miles of the ships in the Bristol float, from the want of local convenience of getting the iron on ship-board. These coal and iron works on the Welsh side furnish the great exports of the channel; they are carried to all parts of the world, and the amount is immense. Coal and iron are shipped from the ports of Cardiff and Newport; occasionally they are sent in transports to be shipped at Bristol. From Gloucester salt is extensively shipped, which is manufactured in Worcestershire up the river Severn. Midland, in the region about Birmingham and Wolverhampton, there are extensive iron manufactories, furnishing a vast amount of freight to Liverpool, but which is about equally distant to Bristol, and this port at least has equal claims upon the shipment of exports from this Midland district. Probably in no part of the world, on a sea-coast, is there so much material for heavy shipping for all parts of the world as is furnished from the Bristol channel, now mainly shipped from Cardiff and Newport, but which might be largely extended from the port of Bristol. Two-fifths of all the export shipping of the British islands are from the Bristol channel, but on the channel there are only two import places or ports of discharge of cargoes, viz: Gloucester and Bristol. Ships which come to these ports to discharge freight, as well as other ports of England and France, go in ballast across the channel to Newport and Cardiff, there to take in return cargoes of coal and iron. These two latter ports are not ports of discharge, and are as deficient in receiving cargoes inward as Bristol and Gloucester are for supplying cargoes outward. A port which could combine both export and import trade equal to the capacity of the Bristol channel for business, would become one of the greatest of British ports. This is what has been the claim of Bristol and the desire of her merchants for many years past.

But notwithstanding the favorable situation of this city for business and trade of all south and central England for importation of sugar, grain, and timber which it now receives, and for the exportation of iron, coal, and heavy manufactures of Midland, England, and notwithstanding its lying in the path of traffic between the United States and London, yet no successful arrangements have been made for securing this trade. It has not yet, up to this date, one railway line that has a connexion with the shipping. There are no water fronts for receiving coal from the mines that lie about Bristol and its suburbs, some of which are extensive and famous, as at Kingswood. None of these railways, viz: the Midland to Birmingham, the Great Western, which connects Bristol with London, and the Southwestern to Exeter and Plymouth, and the new line to South Wales, have any means of discharging freight for shipping, or receiving inland freight from the shipping, without carriage by trucks through the midst of the city to their goods stations, from the distance of one or two miles. For these and other reasons the trade of Bristol has been left as it was in times before railways, and when its prosperity was derived from its trade in the products of the slave plantations of the West Indies. Other reasons are assigned for the lack of the growth of the port from the fact that until a few years ago the dock privileges were monopolized by a company who exacted enormous dues, and that the accommodations have not been made to keep pace with the demands of the times.

One hundred years ago Bristol stood in commercial importance where she was entitled to stand by her natural advantages—second only to London in the

extent of her foreign trade. If London took the lead at that time it was because of her metropolitan character, for her advantages as a seaport are inferior to Bristol. Bristol then had command of the trade with America and the West Indies and the coast of Africa. At that time the slave trade was a part of the commerce of the world. She then had her society of merchant venturers, which continues to this day, and her trading companies little inferior to those of London. Then it was expected that the Bristol channel, and Bristol as its principal port, would command the trade of England, for all her expectations were in the direction toward which the channel opened and invited commerce. The cotton trade with America, and its manufacture in the part of England adjacent to Liverpool, and the application of steam to ocean navigation which was wisely improved by that city, have tended to change these expectations very materially. In the beginning of this century the improvement of harbors by the construction of docks was little known. There were then no docks in London, and only one inferior one in Liverpool among all the ports of England. At that time the practice was to discharge cargoes alongside of quays, the vessels rising and falling with the tide, or lying in the mud with cargoes in while the tide was low. And thus at Bristol, vessels came up the narrow and crooked channel of the Avon to the quays at the city; larger vessels, which their owners could not permit to come up the dangerous passage to lie upon the mud at low water, were anchored at King road and their cargoes discharged by lighters. Near the mouth of the Avon were the berths of a medium class of vessels, where they hung secured to the perpendicular rocks on the left side of the channel by large iron rings, which still remain, and the place is known by the name of Hung Roads. Such arrangements might well serve the wants of the shipping at that early period, but the march of time has demanded other and superior accommodations. Therefore, when docks began to be used, the Bristolians were not behind their neighbors in securing legislative powers to enable them to construct them. In 1803 they secured an act of Parliament for the first docks, which was entitled "An act for improving and rendering more commodious the port and harbor of Bristol;" and its preamble well sets forth the state of the accommodations at that time as follows: "That vessels were left dry at the quays, which prevents many foreign vessels and others of large construction from frequenting the port; and there is not sufficient depth of water at neap tides to take vessels down the river Avon to sea, or bring them up on their return voyages, whereby favorable tides are frequently lost, and great expenses, delays, damages, and losses are sustained to the hindrance of commerce, and the manifest injury of the port and city of Bristol." Under this act was the present system of the docks of Bristol instituted—that is, they "dockized" the river, or constructed of the whole channel of the river Avon, and its kindred branch, the Frome, a floating dock, by forming a lock across the channel just above where it forms a narrow passage at the rocks of St. Vincent, near Hatwell's, which is, in fact, the lower end of the city. This plan furnished very extensive, economical, and amply sufficient dock privileges for the times, placing Bristol well in the race with her rival cities. This act of Parliament vested the management of the docks in twenty seven directors, to be elected in equal portions by the corporation of the city, the society of merchant venturers, and the shareholders of the docks, taxing the property of the city for dock expenses, and fixing the rate of charges, which were not to be changed. This operated in the end to the great injury of the port, as the charges proved to be higher than the interests of commerce demanded, and tended to drive shipping to other ports. And it was nearly half a century before the directors obtained power to change the rates. The dock accommodations proved inadequate to the demands of large ships which steam and ocean navigation required, as valuable ships and cargoes would not be trusted to make the passage up the narrow and crooked channel of the river to reach the docks, subject as they would be to the action

of rapid currents and suddenly falling tides. And when it became apparent that a new system must be adopted, there was an equally divided interest and opinion as to the best plan for effecting the improvements. Some were for straightening the Avon and enlarging the docks; others were for docking the whole river Avon by one great lock at its mouth; others were for making docks at the mouth of the river for the accommodation of the large shipping. This latter plan was strenuously opposed, with the idea that it would injure the property of Bristol, draw off its trade, or divide and carry down the business part of the city five or six miles to the shores of the channel at the river's mouth. Thus, with these conflicting interests, and the failure of the prominent railway lines to make connexion with the shipping of the port, while nothing was done to make the port adequate to their business wants, the place has steadily declined from the second position in the rank of trade to that of the ninth or twelfth in the kingdom in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared, and in imports. And yet this decline has not been without many evidences of a spirit of enterprise and appreciation of the position she occupies, as well as effort to improve her opportunities.

* * To the enterprising spirit of Bristol should be justly accredited the honor of suggesting and solving the practicability of navigating the ocean by steam.

* * The commercial history of Bristol is unfortunate. She was too early in providing her dock improvements to make them adequate to the greater wants of a growing trade upon which the kingdom was about to enter. Circumstances compelled her to remain in bondage to this cramped and restricted policy until other ports secured the shipping which might have been retained here more profitably. The business of import and export, which should be confined in one port of the Bristol channel, is divided with others. Bristol has failed to obtain the export cargoes which she might have obtained with proper docking privileges and connexion with railways. Thus to obtain her return cargoes her sailing ships have to change ports in ballast, re-enter at another port a few miles distant, where cargoes are obtained not only for her own shipping, but very extensively for the shipping of other ports of the kingdom and adjoining countries. The fact that she, in that respect, has the advantage of every other port out of the channel, is much in her favor even if she does not put cargoes in the ships that come to her harbor from her own quays. The extent to which the shipping of the kingdom is taxed to obtain the export cargoes, which alone can be obtained from the channel, may be seen by reference to the returns of American shipping for the year 1863, as contained in the United States consular commercial relations. For the year 1863 twenty-one ships left the port of Bristol in ballast to take cargoes at Cardiff, eight from Gloucester, thirty-nine from London, eight from Liverpool, and thirteen from Havre, in France. For the same time for Newport, four ships left Bristol, eleven left London, four Liverpool, and two from Havre, all in ballast. These reports only apply to American ships for a single year, and at a time when American shipping, in consequence of our war, was at the very lowest stage. The same state of facts exists more emphatically in application to the British shipping and the shipping of all other foreign countries. It would be unjust to leave this summary of the past history of the port of Bristol as the type of the real condition at the present time, and the embodiment of her hopes and expectations. The reverse is, in fact, her future. The tide has already turned. She has conquered her difficulties. From her past unfortunate experience she has gained useful lessons for her future course. The repeal of the ancient dock charter was effected in 1853, and dock dues reduced to a fair rate, so that the port of Bristol is not now more expensive to enter than the average of the ports of the kingdom. Yet this did not much increase her foreign trade, for the reasons before stated, that her locks were not large enough to admit the largest class of steamships, and from the dangers

of ingress and egress from the narrow and crooked course of the river which links her harbor with the channel. Therefore attempts were made and divers plans suggested to remove these disadvantages, which were for a time frustrated for the want of unanimity in the public sentiment as to the proper and most profitable way of effecting the improvements. The diversity of views has resulted in the projection of several different plans, which will soon be completed, so that the port of Bristol will have more extensive accommodations for her shipping than her friends have ever hoped. Already a line of railway has been finished, and the trains have been running for the past year from the city of Bristol to the mouth of the river, which is called the Port and Pier railway. This railway is to have connexion through the city with the termini of the several railway lines on the opposite side, which will enable them all to send goods in carriages without transshipment from every part of England to the piers, from which they can immediately be transferred to ships lying in dock. In connexion with this Port and Pier railway is a plan of constructing extensive docks, already commenced, at the mouth of the river and at the head of King road, sufficiently commodious to receive the largest class of steamers sailing upon the ocean.

Sufficient parliamentary powers have been conferred upon companies already organized to carry these plans to a successful completion. Another railway, and regarded as in some sense the rival of the one previously mentioned, is already in the process of construction from the railway stations on the south and southwest side of the floating harbor and river Avon. The line has its terminus at a little well-sheltered cove at the lower end of King road, called Portishead, at which place piers of sufficient capacity will be constructed to allow the largest class of steamers and vessels to lie alongside and receive and discharge cargoes. The water at this point is deep, the anchorage well protected by the southeast shore, and a high hill, behind which the ships are sheltered, the whole with ample anchorage ground, making a secure harbor. Some believe that this latter place, which is less expensive, will be equally serviceable with others. Each has its advocates, and is sustained by the pecuniary interests of the capitalists, and all are, in some sense, rivals; but the rivalry is not of that type which threatens to defeat each other's projects, but rather to stimulate to greater exertions to extend to the public the largest accommodations, by which they expect to deserve patronage. It is hoped that the business of Bristol will in time be so much enlarged as to merge the several plans in a common unity of success. The Bristol and South Wales railway line, completed within two years, is another acquisition, and will have the effect to bring freight from the Welsh coast for shipment from the port of Bristol. This line crosses the channel a few miles above Bristol by piers and ferry-boat. It is now proposed to improve this important connexion by tunnelling the channel for the distance of about four miles at the place of the present crossing, as a substitute for the ferry. This will be an achievement unequalled in civil engineering by any enterprise in the country. In addition to the above projects of improvement, there is another a little more remote, but relating to the business of the channel; this is a harbor at Brean Down, to be constructed in a bay about sixteen miles from Bristol on the southeast shore of the channel, below Weston Super Mare. Here there is almost a natural harbor, in which there is depth of water sufficient to float the largest of ships at the lowest tide, where a pier and breakwater will give sufficient protection. Very little expense, comparatively, is required to make this place a commodious harbor. If finished, it will be less a Bristol harbor than a grand port of safety for all ships entering the Bristol channel, where ships might lie to discharge freight into lighters and hulks, or upon floating landing stages. The Bristol and Exeter railway line runs within a short distance of the beach of the bay, and would furnish ready means of inland communication. It is all well enough as a harbor, and only lacks local influence of

town and capital and business centre, to make it one of importance. The works now progressing there promise to make it a safe harbor for the protection of ships, even before the docks and piers at the mouth of the Avon are completed.

BIRMINGHAM—E. BURRITT, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Birmingham to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)

Description.	During the quarter ended Dec. 30, 1864.			During the quarter ended March 31, 1865.			During the quarter ended June 30, 1865.			During the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.			Total value of exports during the year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Twine, netting, fish-hooks and tackle.	1,615	1	5	960	13	6	847	9	4	654	16	2	4,108	0	5
Hardware, cutlery, steel and iron	35,580	14	11	39,607	3	5	36,118	14	5	61,870	4	9	173,176	17	6
Pearl and other buttons.....	180	12	9	2,008	19	6	3,575	18	8	12,702	5	2	18,467	16	7
Precious stones.....										645	15	0	645	15	0
Watches and watch materials.....	323	9	7	702	13	11	951	9	1	1,519	16	0	3,497	8	7
Chemicals.....	2,664	16	10	2,929	10	4	2,342	1	3	4,611	10	2	12,547	18	7
Cotton goods, tape, braid and frilling.	153	19	0				291	12	6	542	18	8	988	10	2
Cotton boot-webs and webbing.	709	15	5	1,211	1	11	1,812	15	11	910	18	3	4,644	11	6
Carpeting and rugs.....	145	3	1				555	16	2	9,237	16	6	9,938	15	9
Silk goods.....	589	3	5	2,313	7	3	3,130	0	11	11,258	0	0	17,290	11	7
Glassware and glass.....	2,595	2	7	2,870	12	11	1,751	3	7	3,419	6	0	10,636	5	1
Chamois skins.....										170	6	2	170	6	2
Music wire and violin strings.....							789	13	7	587	7	0	1,377	0	7
Metallic pens and penholders.....							3,106	3	5	4,242	1	1	7,348	4	6
Silverware and plated goods.....							1,015	11	3	639	15	4	1,675	6	7
Jewelry and fancy goods.....	48	12	10	143	3	3	1,803	5	6	8,731	7	3	10,726	8	10
Jet ditto and japanned ware.....				330	17	6	226	6	6	163	9	7	720	13	7
Papier-maché.....										313	0	3	313	0	3
Gun materials and guns.....							1,059	3	5	5,684	12	1	6,743	15	6
Saddlery.....							590	0	0	2,051	4	0	2,641	4	0
Needles.....							5,333	5	1	11,508	13	4	16,841	18	5
Thimbles, hooks and eyes.....							1,095	4	6	51	18	6	1,147	3	0
Spectacles and optical goods.....	112	9	2	199	4	8	269	17	7	1,600	5	10	2,201	17	3
Pins and hair pins.....										577	5	1	577	5	1
Tin plates.....										1,957	14	4	1,957	14	4
Chandeliers.....										241	19	0	241	19	0
Ackle and nickle goods.....				135	13	9	153	3	0	1,022	8	0	1,311	4	9
Bead goods.....				87	12	8	138	15	9	477	16	3	704	4	8
R. R. fly signals.....	153	6	3	146	3	11	155	19	9				455	9	11
Books, clothing, &c.....							1,164	2	8	3,399	3	3	4,563	5	11
Red lead.....	281	11	11				399	18	9				681	10	8
Sundries.....	4,806	13	3	4,724	10	7	6,736	11	6	5,768	13	1	22,036	10	5
Total.....	49,960	12	5	58,401	9	1	75,435	4	1	156,589	8	1	340,379	13	8

WORCESTER—T. SOUTHALL, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description, place of production and value of exports from Worcester to the United States during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Where produced.	During the quar-	During the quar-	During the quar-	Total.
		ter ended March 31, 1865.	ter ended June 30, 1865.	ter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Worcester sauce	Worcester	361 10 0	683 10 0	1,604 3 0	2,659 3 0
Vinegar	do	32 8 0	33 18 0		66 6 0
Porcelain goods	do			36 3 0	36 3 0
Parian marble goods	do		69 4 11	243 2 7	312 7 6
Stuttgart duck	Ashtwood Bank	754 6 4	878 0 8	1,700 9 4	3,332 16 4
Do	Rdditch	1,016 3 1	917 6 2	177 8 7	2,110 17 10
Carpets and rugs	Kidderminster	879 0 9	1,110 19 8	8,411 13 3	10,401 13 9
Boxes tin plate	do			15 10 0	15 10 0
Sheet iron	do		213 6 4	714 4 10	927 11 2
Bath brick	Bridgewater			212 0 0	212 0 0
Cobalt	do			74 9 2	74 9 2
Total		3,043 8 2	3,916 5 9	13,189 3 9	20,148 17. 8

PLYMOUTH—THOMAS W. FOX, *Consul.*

JANUARY 9, 1865.

• • Commerce in this district continues very quiet, whilst there is almost an entire absence of speculation. The sale of all articles is confined to buyers' present requirements, without much variation in price since my last report, with the exception of wheat, which, from a superabundance of supply from our own farmers, has continued to decline in value; fine white is worth 38s. @ 40s.; red, 37s. @ 39s. per quarter of 480 pounds. Barley, from 27s. to 28s. per quarter. Oats, 18s. to 19s. Manufactured copper, £98 to £100. For yellow metals, 9d per pound. Bog iron, from £6 15s. to £7 per ton. Wales pig, 51s. to 57s. per ton.

SCOTLAND.

LEITH—NEIL McLACHLEN, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

The value of goods shipped from this district during the quarter ended the 30th September, 1865, is £75,155 7s. 5½d., which, when compared with the corresponding quarter in 1864, shows an increase of £31,532 17s. 6½d. * * *

There has nothing transpired worthy of calling your attention to. There has been no direct trade between this port and the United States. All the goods manufactured in this district for the United States markets are shipped to Liverpool or Glasgow, and exported from there to the United States.

There have been six arrivals of American vessels in this port during the year ended as above, all of which came from Callao with cargoes of guano. Total amount and value of cargoes, at about £12 per ton, 8,470 tons, £101,640.

The linen manufacturers in my district are all fully employed, the demand from the United States being very good.

The harvest in this country is over; even in the late districts all is gathered in, and there is a good average crop, the yield being large and the quality good.

The cattle plague in Edinburgh, Leith, and the district has been very bad for the last month, and I beg leave to send to your department the official report of Dr. Smart, submitted to the magistrates of Edinburgh, which I have cut from a late newspaper, showing the symptoms of the disease and its treatment, which, I think, may be beneficial should ever the disease reach our country. * * *

Comparative statement showing the imports of grain, flour, &c, into Leith during the year ended December 31, 1865.

From—	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Scotland	1,350	2,117	3,665	6,180	21,928	39,597	1,137	1,097	2	2
England	9,925	10,254	13	605		18	1,273	61	2,561	5,600
Denmark	161,385	113,572	70,911	42,346	1,365	19,487	2,150	2,667	4,457	3,322
Prussia	210,247	240,765	80,542	106,950		145	1,049	224	17,801	20,270
Russia	42,232	125,409		3,033	6,009				81	
Mecklenburg	82,719	64,643	143					18	560	539
Hanse Towns	16,160	36,521	17,325	7,793			6,927	9,414	210	1,669
Holland		107	777	864	31	361	80	498	163	444
Hanover		683				1,309	2,534	5,867		4
Belgium							80	457		
Oldenburg							351			
Sweden	6,158	2,780	507	1,310						
Norway										
France	539		6,631	5,397		132	973			
Spain and Portugal										
Turkey			3,247	6,493						
Italian States		4,280								
Africa										
Egypt										
United States	3,068									
British N. America	2,160									
Total	535,943	601,131	183,761	180,974	29,478	60,904	16,556	20,283	25,835	32,470

From—	Tares.		Rye.		Malt.		Indian corn.		Total.		Flour.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Scotland	15	261	9	37	2,139	582			30,245	49,873	211	245
England	50	727				28			13,824	17,273	7,133	6,493
Denmark	1,273	27	10						241,551	181,421	7,982	11,191
Prussia	2,115	3,879	6,317	517			2,643		318,216	373,405	3,050	7,406
Russia									50,965	128,445	3,170	9
Mecklenburg	8	212							83,430	65,439	1,248	1,186
Hanse Towns	524	1,955	46						41,192	57,352	104,943	66,113
Holland									1,051	2,274	797	1
Hanover									2,531	7,863		
Belgium									80	457		100
Oldenburg									351			
Sweden									6,665	4,090		
Norway												
France									8,143	5,529	12,501	63,476
Spain and Portugal												
Turkey				4,698			11,604	6,869	14,851	18,060		
Italian States										4,280		
Africa												
Egypt												
United States									3,068		10	
Brit. N. America									2,160			
Total	3,985	7,061	6,382	5,252	2,139	610	14,247	6,869	818,326	915,554	141,045	156,220

IRELAND.

BELFAST—JOHN YOUNG, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

The total value of invoices certified at Belfast during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, is £142,458 16s. 3d.

MARCH 31, 1865.

The number of invoices certified by me for the quarter ended this day is 562, and their value amounts to £274,340 5s. 6d.

POSSESSIONS AND DEPENDENCIES.

CANADA.

MONTREAL—J. F. POTTER, *Consul General*.

Comparative statement showing the value of the imports into Montreal during the several quarters of the year ended December 31, 1864, (compiled from official documents.)

	Quarter ended March 31, 1864.	Quarter ended June 30, 1864.	Quarter ended September 30, 1864.	Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	Total.
Value of goods removed, exported, or lost	\$82,394	\$118,100	\$103,826	\$90,714	\$395,034
Value free, ex-ship	828,720	1,742,876	2,706,318	1,303,650	6,581,564
Value free, ex-warehouse	2,838	2,011	2,370	5,958	13,177
Warehoused	1,006,705	2,620,151	2,449,869	1,096,612	7,173,337
Value of goods ex-shipped	2,977,341	2,841,508	4,537,032	1,540,946	11,896,827
Value of goods ex-warehoused	1,166,152	1,250,872	1,988,139	1,545,217	5,950,380
Value of goods paying specific duties	8,022	6,214	10,570	8,616	33,422
Specific duties	116,075 96	167,969 48	190,975 79	238,164 69	713,135 92
Ad valorem duties	784,102 90	733,438 90	1,213,015 70	520,299 05	3,250,856 55
Total duties	900,128 86	901,408 38	1,403,991 49	758,463 74	3,963,992 47

Summary statement showing the value of goods imported and consumed at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)

	Value.
Half year ended June 30, 1864	\$12,017,311
Quarter ended September 30, 1864	9,693,219
Quarter ended December 31, 1864	3,941,208
Total	25,651,738

Summary statement showing the value of goods consumed at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, with the names of the countries whence derived, (compiled from official documents.)

Quarters.	Great Britain.	British N. Amer. colonies.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.
Half year ended June 30, 1864.....	\$6, 706, 645	\$218, 744	\$2, 932, 735	\$929, 355	\$10, 807, 479
Quarter ended September 30, 1864.....	6, 126, 826	132, 291	2, 324, 508	647, 864	9, 231, 489
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	2, 032, 616	135, 350	1, 365, 953	856, 030	4, 391, 949
Total	14, 866, 087	486, 385	6, 643, 196	2, 433, 249	24, 430, 917

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at the port of Montreal by sea during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)

Nationality.	No. vessels.	No. tons.
British steam vessels	43	55, 471
British sailing vessels.....	235	83, 054
Foreign sailing vessels.....	12	3, 521
United States vessels.....		
Total	290	142, 046

Statement showing the number of vessels employed in inland navigation entered at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)

Nationality.	Number.
British steam vessels.....	1, 670
Foreign steam vessels.....	7
British sailing vessels.....	1, 644
Foreign sailing vessels.....	192
Total	3, 513

Summary comparative statement showing the import trade of Montreal for the years 1863 and 1864.

	1863.	1864.	1864.	
			Increase.	Per cent.
Value of dutiable goods imported during the year.....	\$13,047,884	\$19,070,164	\$6,022,280	46 1-6
Value of free goods imported during the year.....	5,794,001	6,561,574	787,573	13 3-5
Total value of goods imported during the year...	18,841,885	25,631,738	6,809,853	36 1-7
Value of goods paid duty ex-ship during the year.....	8,204,527	11,896,827	3,692,300	45
Value of goods paid duty ex-warehouse during the year.....	4,599,266	5,950,380	1,351,114	29½
Total value of goods paid duty during the year...	12,803,793	17,847,207	5,043,414	39 7-12
Amount of duty on goods ex-ship during the year.....	1,576,074	2,280,897	704,823	44½
Amount of duty on goods ex-warehouse during the year.....	1,412,546	1,683,094	270,548	19 1-7
Total amount of duties for the year.....	2,988,620	3,963,991	975,371	32½
Value of goods placed in warehouse.....	4,843,357	7,173,337	2,329,980	48 1-10
Value of goods remaining in warehouse.....	980,629	1,795,415	814,746	83 1-12
Amount of duty on goods in warehouse.....	283,661	513,353	229,692	81

NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

In 1864 the aggregate amount of free goods was \$395,261. For the three quarters of 1865 they reached the sum of \$2,712,477. The amount of dutiable goods for the year 1864 was \$627,814, and for the three quarters of 1865 reaches the large amount of \$2,120,770. When it is recollected that the commercial consular district of this consulate general does not to any considerable extent extend beyond the limits of the city of Montreal, this amount may be regarded with some surprise; the aggregate of both free and dutiable goods for 1864 being \$1,023,025, and the amount for three quarters of 1865 \$4,833,247, which will be increased by this quarter to upwards of \$6,000,000. The largest items, it will be observed, are tea, which amounts for the three quarters of 1865 to \$1,213,584, and flour, which is nearly \$1,000,000 more. I particularly desire to call the attention of the department to these items, as they indicate one of the principal results of the treaty of reciprocity, so called, and demonstrate beyond a doubt the effect which the continuation of that treaty would have upon the commercial interests of the United States. Under that treaty Canadian vessels have free access to the ports on Lake Michigan, and land their cargoes at the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee under the same restrictions only as apply to American vessels. These vessels bring back wheat, beef, pork, lard, and other merchandise which will bear shipment to England. With the wheat many of the mills in Canada are stocked, and although flour manufactured from American wheat cannot, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, go into the markets of the United States free, much of the flour finds its way there under Canadian brands without the payment of duty, and the balance enters into consumption here, while the flour from Canadian wheat is, almost without exception, sent to the United States free under the reciprocity treaty. The beef, pork, lard, hams, &c., are here reshipped in British vessels to Liverpool, and these vessels bring back for their return cargoes tea and other East India goods; and from this point they are distributed to the west in Canadian vessels, to Boston via the Grand Trunk road, to Portland, and thence to Boston, and to New York via Lake Champlain, in Canadian vessels, to Whitehall, thus giving them a monopoly of the carrying trade both ways, except from Portland to Boston and from Whitehall to New York. The discrimination against American vessels passing through the Cana-

dian canals has the effect, and was probably intended, to secure the carrying trade to British vessels, while its profits would, with the treaty in force, secure it to them permanently, and for all British goods, or goods of the East India Company, Montreal would become, as it is now rapidly becoming, the port of entry for the west, and even for New York and Boston. For when it is considered that in the month of September alone tea to the amount of nearly one million of dollars was exported from this city to the States, and the larger proportion of it to New York and Boston, and this, too, with gold at an average premium of forty-five per cent., we can easily anticipate the proportions it would assume with gold at par under the present tariff rates in the United States.

The amount of flour exported to the United States from Canada is very large, and has greatly increased since the adoption of the internal revenue system by the United States government, which gives an advantage to the Canadian over the American miller of at least twenty per cent., as has been frequently admitted to me by merchants engaged in the flour and commission business in this province, there being no direct tax of any kind imposed in these provinces. The result is that the Canadians are fast becoming the manufacturers of our flour, and thus depriving the government of a large amount of revenue now received from taxes on mill machinery, income, &c. The same remark will apply to lumber, which is the staple article of export from Lower Canada, under the reciprocity treaty. It is utterly impossible for us to compete with the manufacturer in Canada, who, without being subjected to the same taxation, has the double advantage of cheaper labor. In anticipation of the abrogation of the treaty very large shipments of lumber have been made from this province to the States during the past four months, and large quantities are still going forward. But three American vessels have reported to this consulate general during the year, and but one of them was bound out.

I also respectfully ask your attention to the fact that, under the guise of free goods, large amounts of dutiable goods are exported into the United States from this province. This is particularly the case with raw furs and pickled salmon from the Hudson Bay territories, large quantities of which are sold in this market. The oath that the goods are the product of Canada is made in the usual form, and it is not possible, in many cases, to prove the contrary. In addition to this a large contraband trade is carried on by concealing dutiable goods in flour, oats, barley, butter, eggs, and other free goods, many of which escape detection, notwithstanding the vigilance of revenue officers. Smuggling is largely carried on along the whole line of the frontier, and a much larger revenue force than that now employed is required to prevent it.

Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports to the United States from Montreal during the year 1864, and also during the first three quarters of the year 1865, with aggregate of free and dutiable goods.

ARTICLES FREE, 1864.		ARTICLES DUTIABLE, 1864.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Pot and pearl ashes.....	\$16, 042	Liquors.....	\$23, 126
Wool.....	12, 936	Iron.....	202, 264
Furs.....	108, 726	Sugar.....	18, 646
Sundries.....	257, 507	Tea.....	101, 305
Total free.....	395, 211	Sundries.....	282, 473
		Total dutiable.....	627, 814

NINE MONTHS OF 1865.

Oats.....	\$263, 653	Liquors.....	\$14, 981
Barley.....	198, 572	Iron.....	166, 100
Peas.....	28, 334	Spices.....	12, 491
Flax seed.....	23, 933	Tea.....	1, 218, 584
Flour, oat meal, &c.....	905, 890	Sundries.....	698, 614
Pot and pearl ashes.....	405, 148	Total dutiable.....	2, 110, 770
Butter.....	188, 595		
Wool.....	79, 691		
Furs.....	145, 421		
Sundries.....	473, 240		
Total free.....	2, 712, 477		

TORONTO—D. THORNTON, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

I have the honor to report that * * * the condition of my consular district has been, for the most part, one of unexampled prosperity. The failure of the crops for several successive years in the western province had impoverished and dispirited the whole farming and mercantile interest, the effect of which was to stimulate emigration to the United States of many of the best citizens of Canada.

Up to March, 1865, there was a complete stagnation of all kinds of business, and failures were frequent. But on the opening of navigation and the termination of the rebellion, business revived; and later, the prospects of a good crop inspired hope and confidence, and the return current of prosperity set in. Large quantities of dry goods, leather, drugs, groceries, in fact every description of merchandise, found ready purchasers at largely remunerative prices; and the result of the harvest was so bounteous that more grain, flour, and lumber was exported during the season of 1865 than in any like period for many previous years. * * * The revival of business, however, does not seem to have diminished emigration from my district.

The "homestead law" has attracted some attention and inquiry, and I am satisfied that if it was published and circulated in the rural sections of this province it would induce many to avail themselves of its benefits.

The amount of imports into and exports from Toronto during the year 1865, as furnished to me by the collector of customs, is as follows:

Imports for the half year ended June 30, 1865.....	\$1, 305, 217
Imports for the half year ended December 31, 1865.....	3, 291, 643
	<hr/> <hr/> 4, 596, 860
Exports for the half year ended June 30, 1865.....	\$4, 780, 065
Exports for the half year ended December 31, 1865.....	2, 129, 019
	<hr/> <hr/> 6, 809, 084

The exports covered by certificates issued from this consulate amount to nearly three millions of dollars, the greater portion of which has been shipped to the United States. During the autumn the receipts of grain and flour were very large, and almost the whole quantity of barley brought into this and the neighboring markets was purchased by Americans and shipped to the United States from this and the adjacent ports. More than the ordinary quantity of lumber was exported from Toronto during the year. Usually, the amount exported has been from twenty-five to thirty millions of feet to all countries, but this year the quantity shipped reaches sixty millions, including square timber, nearly thirty-five millions of which were sent to the United States.

The lumber on the shores of Lake Erie being nearly exhausted, new sources of supply became necessary to portions of New York and Pennsylvania, the demands for certain kinds of lumber having increased in the oil region of the latter State.

This year, also, the pork and beef packing business has greatly increased in my district. Large quantities of pork and beef have been packed in Toronto and Hamilton and exported to the English market, while dealers are purchasing considerable quantities for the American markets.

The wool trade has been extensive, mostly on account of American manufacturers.

This year the demand for butter has been enormous, absorbing all that either province has produced, and at prices varying from twenty to twenty-seven cents per pound. Every other description of produce has commanded ready sale at almost fabulous prices. The farmers of Canada have thus been enabled to pay off large portions of their indebtedness, the merchants to purchase on more favorable terms, and the whole community have been inspired with new life and enterprise.

The failure of the negotiation for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty has caused no apparent curtailment of preparations for the next year's business. The lumbermen, inspired by the presence of purchasers already appearing in the lumber region, are laying in large stocks of logs, and those who are manufacturing on their own account for the eastern markets have increased their stocks. Pine already rules in advance of the prices at this season last year, and the demand is considerably greater. Every merchant is shipping to the United States every article he can before the expiration of the treaty, and every available means is resorted to to "get over" all the flour, grain, beef, pork, wool, and other products before the 17th day of March next.

There are many parties who talk of the increase of trade between Canada and England as likely to yield the same if not larger returns than have been realized by the exportation of the same articles to the United States. But the difference between expectations and facts is shown by the results from shipments of grain, flour, and other products to England during the past twenty years. So little attention has been paid to this trade by the flour merchants of late that most if not all the extra flour, and a large portion of common brands, manufactured here, is sent to the United States.

ST. JOHN'S—G. T. MOREHOUSE, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description, country of production, and value of exports from St. John's (Canada) to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Country of production.	Value.	Description.	Country of production.	Value.
Fish.....	Canada.....	\$1,087	Eggs.....	Canada.....	\$2,612
Hops.....	do.....	1,107	Eggs, sheep, &c.....	do.....	1,648
Butter.....	do.....	16,869	Furniture.....	do.....	856
Cattle.....	do.....	1,688	Flax.....	do.....	2,000
Sheep.....	do.....	1,096	Grass-seed.....	do.....	350
Sheep and cattle.....	do.....	1,355	Tow.....	do.....	349
Sheep and horses.....	do.....	465	Sole leather.....	do.....	2,500
Cattle and horses.....	do.....	3,830	Railroad ties.....	do.....	1,229
Fowls.....	do.....	900	Shooks.....	do.....	11,027
Oats.....	do.....	99,247	Horses.....	do.....	157,551
Oats and rye.....	do.....	3,125	Timber.....	do.....	6,250
Oats and barley.....	do.....	6,664	Lumber.....	do.....	99
Oats and peas.....	do.....	4,465	Pig iron.....	England.....	713,480
Peas.....	do.....	5,399	Salt.....	do.....	2,081
Rye.....	do.....	12,358	Coal.....	do.....	790
Barley.....	do.....	88,046	Sundries.....	do.....	20,634
Wheat.....	do.....	31,098			
Flour.....	do.....	6,740	Total.....		1,215,971
Wool.....	do.....	5,981			

PRESCOTT—JAMES WELDEN, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 3, 1865.

Statement showing the value of imports from the United States at Prescott for the three quarters ended September 30, 1865.

Value of imports for quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	\$235,862
Value of imports for quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	289,683
Value of imports for quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	98,207
	623,752

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Prescott to the United States for the nine months ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses.....	2,839	\$174,380	Flax and tow. tons.	14	\$120
Horned cattle.....	8,197	244,997	Wool..... lbs.	174,414	70,314
Sheep.....	5,795	15,063	Tobacco leaf.cases.	22	428
Hogs.....	2,838	23,654	Stationery.....		237
Butter..... lbs.	213,951	80,786	Liquors..... pckgs.	3	25
Barley..... bush.	139,167	51,304	Manufact'd goods.....		5,858
Oats..... do.	57,944	24,466	Lumber..... feet.	1,445,220	16,853
Corn..... do.	10,000	7,500	Rice..... lbs.	404	20
Wheat..... do.	38,944	39,433	Pork..... bbls.	337	7,108
Hides and skins.....	43,317	32,481	Iron, cast..... lbs.	235,338	13,730
Flour..... bbls.	907	4,059	Eggs..... doz.	2,155	271
Shorts..... lbs.	20,000	200	Flax-seed..... bush.	3,667	5,300
Furs..... skins.	23,155	21,211	Hoops.....	310,000	645
Beef..... lbs.	463	225	Staves.....	60,000	241
Seeds, grass..... bush.	584	995	Mica.....	2,375	471
Rags..... bales.	121	1,216	Apples.....	63	132
Sundries.....		18,788			
Peas..... bush.	300	300	Total.....		872,395
Wood..... cords.	220	584			

FORT ERIE—F. N. BLAKE, *Consul*.

JULY 5, 1865.

* * * The great amount of shipping of goods from Canada to the United States is carried forward at this point by the crossing of the Grand Trunk railroad and the ordinary travel over the several ferries, &c.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of commercial information for this consular district, as required by Congress, for the year ending December 31, 1865. * * * * *

The entire number of invoices of merchandise authenticated by me during the present year, commencing on the 23th of March, the date of the first certificate issued, is 4,538, amounting in value, in Canada funds, or gold, to the sum of \$2,500,000 in round numbers. * * * * *

Comparative statement showing the value of the exports of the domestic produce and manufactures, and the imports entered for consumption, together with the amount of duties collected at each port within the consular district of Fort Erie during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, and for Fort Erie the years 1864 and 1865, ended September 30.

Ports.	1861.			1862.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Fort Erie.....	\$698, 019	\$138, 809	\$12, 925	\$673, 625	\$132, 680	\$9, 938
Colburn.....	6, 134	24, 427	1, 925	11, 229	19, 769	1, 589
Maitland.....	2, 400	7, 516	45	2, 903	6, 368	48
Dunnville.....	151, 083	29, 973	1, 942	202, 300	31, 967	1, 759
Brantford.....	379, 844	205, 577	28, 985	324, 058	155, 766	20, 344
Dover.....	176, 282	37, 025	4, 292	130, 640	49, 102	2, 389
Rowan.....	175, 612	6, 788	811	235, 106	16, 070	964
Burwell.....	128, 223	11, 889	1, 469	133, 314	18, 217	1, 140
Stanley.....	131, 637	65, 038	3, 570	153, 176	77, 200	2, 388
Total.....	1, 849, 234	527, 042		1, 866, 411	507, 145	

	1863.			1864.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Fort Erie (a).....	\$385, 329	\$124, 356	\$8, 758	\$357, 998	\$183, 232	\$9, 383
Colburn.....	14, 298	13, 171	1, 065	*83, 226	*9, 642	*1, 099
Maitland.....	1, 184	14, 481	256	*46, 816	*14, 278	*362
Dunnville.....	196, 416	32, 011	1, 257	*58, 439	*79, 705	*9, 373
Brantford.....	345, 906	141, 608	19, 062	*45, 230	*13, 125	*3, 689
Dover.....	237, 235	42, 817	6, 086	*74, 192	*9, 024	*314
Rowan.....	179, 461	24, 679	873	*68, 275	*5, 044	*537
Burwell.....	167, 198	11, 818	902	*54, 778	*4, 141	*360
Stanley.....	294, 231	46, 968	1, 134			
Total.....	1, 821, 258	451, 909				

(a) Fort Erie, for the year ended September 30, 1865, as follows: exports, \$721,264; imports, \$166,119 duties, \$13,856.

* Six months ended June 30, 1864.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA—B. H. NORTON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 25, 1865.

I have the honor herewith of presenting my annual report of commercial operations within the limits of this consular jurisdiction, together with a brief sketch of the numerous discoveries of new beds of coal in various portions of this province. Since my last report a number of rich beds of coal have been discovered, some of which are now being partially worked. The island of Cape Breton in this province is one vast coal-field, and gives employment to a large amount of American capital, which will yield a handsome income on the outlay. The following statistics relating to the different mines will be perused with much interest, giving as they do an idea of the immense trade carried on with the United States in this one article of export:

Lingan mines, C. B., employ 195 men and boys. Shipments for the year ended September 30, 1865, were 57,000 tons, of which 56,000 tons were sent to the United States, valued at \$127,000 in Nova Scotia currency; value of imports from the United States was \$1,700; amount of tonnage employed, 19,800.

Little Glace Bay mine, C. B., employs 300 men and boys. Shipments of

coal to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1865, amounted to 90,000 tons, valued in Nova Scotia currency at \$225,000; value of imports from the United States, \$3,000, employing 13,500 tons.

International Mining Company, C. B., employ 70 men and boys. Thirteen thousand tons of coal, valued in Nova Scotia currency at \$23,000, were shipped to the United States; imports from the latter amounted to \$1,000; amount of tonnage employed, 4,000.

Block House mine, (Cow bay,) C. B., employs 530 laborers. Amount of shipments for the quarter ended 30th of September, 1865, were \$165,000; the imports amounted to \$6,000.

Gowrie mine, (Cow bay,) C. B., employs 320 laborers. Value of exports and imports not returned.

Acadia coal mines, Pictou. These mines are located about eight miles from this port. The company have obtained an act of incorporation from the Nova Scotia legislature with a capital of \$1,000,000. In the report of the able mining engineer it would appear that the probable aggregate quantity of coal in two of the tracts will amount to 36,000,000 tons, which would be equal to the production of about 1,000 tons per day for 150 years. * * * Three thousand six hundred and eight tons of coal were shipped during the quarter ended September 30, 1865. This quantity was mined and brought to the surface without the aid of machinery.

The Albion Mining Company is the oldest in this province. An immense business has been done by it with the United States, most of the coal being shipped to ports in the northern States; 156,557 tons were raised, of which 122,720 tons were shipped to the United States; 131,629 days' labor were performed by men and boys, and 15,300 by horses.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-FIELDS.

Comparative statement showing the total yield in the various gold districts of Nova Scotia during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, and the corresponding quarters of 1863-'64:

	oz.	pwt.	grs.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	5,497	9	5
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	5,102	11	8
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	7,838	19	..
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	6,468	6	9
Total.....	24,907	5	22

Corresponding quarters of 1863-'64.

	oz.	pwt.	grs.
Quarter ended December 31, 1863.....	4,178	14	3
Quarter ended March 31, 1864.....	4,010	17	4
Quarter ended June 30, 1864.....	5,159	8	8
Quarter ended September 30, 1864.....	5,395	2	21
Total.....	18,744	2	12

I am indebted to an American citizen, an accomplished and scientific engineer and constructor of marine railways in this province, for the very interesting statements in relation to them. He remarks:

"In Dartmouth (Halifax harbor) there are three: one of 1,500, one of 600, and one of 200 tons capacity. The whole cost was about \$30,000; the average

number of vessels taken up yearly is about 360 of all classes. In Pictou there are two: one of 1,000 and one of 800 tons capacity, costing about \$45,000. The average number of vessels taken up will be about 175 of all classes.

"At Ship Harbor (Strait of Canso) there is one of 1,000 tons capacity, and one in course of construction of 200 tons. Both will cost about \$45,000. The average number of vessels taken up will be about 250, being mostly American fishermen."

There are also in course of construction at North Sydney, Cape Breton, one of 1,000, and one with double cradle of 250 tons each, the entire cost of which will be about \$50,000.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports to the United States from Pictou in British and foreign vessels during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	BRITISH VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal..... tons..	148,720	\$371,796	16,806	\$41,015
Grindstones..... pieces..	775	3,010		
Iron—machinery..... pieces..	697	6,000		
Iron—scrap..... lbs..	1,900	340		
Wool..... lbs..	7,962	1,949		
Junk..... packages..	20	450		
Total.....		383,545		41,015

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Pictou from the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Value.
A-hes, pot..... lbs..	195	\$66
Agricultural implements..... pcs..	3,470	2,923
Bread, fine..... lbs..	1,536	167
Burning fluid..... galls..	174	143
Candles..... lbs..	116	25
Cheese..... do..	1,598	253
Coffee, ground..... do..	1,048	180
Cordage..... do..	415	36
Cotton and linen manufactures..... pckgs..	135	2,103
Carriages and sleighs..... no..	23	883
Clocks..... pckgs..	143	350
Drugs..... do..	85	766
Dyestuffs..... bbls..	278	1,041
Flour, wheat..... do..	3,837	18,217
meal..... do..	67	268
Fruit, green..... do..	319	586
raisins..... lbs..	247	125
Furniture..... pckgs..	1,545	6,451
Glassware..... do..	122	1,703
Hats and caps..... do..	28	1,013

Statement—Continued.

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Hardware.....	pckgs.. 901	\$2,697
Hides.....	no. 1,087	4,438
Iron and ironmongery.....	.....	1,255
India rubber manufactures.....	pckgs.. 12	603
Leather.....	do. 83	4,806
Lime.....	bbls.. 2,320	1,758
Marble.....	pcs. 51	277
Molasses.....	galls.. 375	129
Nuts.....	pckgs.. 16	57
Naval stores.....	bbls.. 188	479
Oil, coal.....	galls.. 6,229	3,112
linseed.....	do. 1,775	2,250
Printed books and papers.....	pckgs.. 74	1,734
Paints and putty.....	do. 53	257
Spirits.....	galls.. 197	181
Sugar, raw.....	lbs.. 1,948	156
refined.....	do. 2,141	280
Soap.....	do. 240	19
Tobacco, leaf.....	do. 57,125	2,718
manufactured.....	do. 879	337
Tea.....	do. 1,939	759
Woollen and silk manufactures.....	pckgs.. 2	46
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1,385
Total.....	.....	73,062

Summary statement showing the total value of the imports into and exports from Pictou, during the year ended September 30, 1865, from and to all countries.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

From United Kingdom.....	\$130,721 00
From United States.....	73,062 00
From Canada.....	124,597 00
From Newfoundland.....	6,253 00
From New Brunswick.....	12,056 00
From Prince Edward Island.....	21,805 00
Total.....	368,494 00

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

To United Kingdom.....	\$6,747 00
To United States.....	424,560 00
To Canada.....	12,282 00
To Newfoundland.....	6,524 00
To New Brunswick.....	5,335 00
To Prince Edward Island.....	29,976 00
To Foreign West Indies.....	4,650 00
Total.....	490,074 00

Statement showing the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, arrived at and departed from Pictou during the year ended September 30, 1865.

ARRIVALS.

Countries.	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Whence:								
United Kingdom	3	1,655						
United States	123	27,696	1	174	146	27,088	22	3,875
Canada	51	5,954			4	138		
New Brunswick	65	3,063			6	425		
Newfoundland	5	375			8	1,016		
Prince Edward Island	91	22,103			232	14,867		
Other countries					3	1,022		

DEPARTURES.

Where to:	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	2	832						
United States	486	90,034	58	13,499			2	224
Canada	34	3,800			28	2,925		
New Brunswick	59	4,398			9	783		
Prince Edward Island	190	10,605			99	27,917		
Newfoundland	1	94						
Foreign West Indies	3	1,096						

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—C. O. LEACH, *Consul.*

Comparative statement showing the description and quantities of the imports at the port of St. John's, N. F., from January 1 to December 31 of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Bread	41,998	31,766	22,673	24,637	14,986
Flour	124,915	144,918	174,396	197,755	150,137
Corn meal	3,014	4,210	7,300	4,469	950
Pork	20,679	22,745	24,581	24,423	17,014
Beef	2,502	1,367	1,384	1,363	1,488
Butter	15,578	16,415	10,529	15,732	12,070
Run.	1,382	942	663	730	1,177
Molasses	7,284	6,939	9,448	6,294	8,430
Moist sugar	11,920	24,458	21,537	9,664	16,293
Coffee	7,904	1,755	890	942	1,280
Manufactured tobacco	376,691	129,642	229,087	326,786	264,147
Tea	375,056	413,257	411,306	353,817	365,216
Soap	15,524	14,115	9,690	9,441	10,278
Candles	9,799	7,394	5,207	5,673	4,703
Salt	40,703	24,641	18,816	21,350	14,365
Coals	29,489	30,854	28,878	39,986	28,663
Pitch and tar	3,425	2,783	2,585	3,442	2,504
Potatoes	41,410	20,856	20,629	34,178	28,103
Onions	74,419	46,238	40,038	36,909	42,699
Board and plank	4,557	3,741	2,922	2,941	1,528
Cattle and cows	3,351	3,165	2,496	2,930	2,426
Sheep	3,891	4,454	3,755	4,022	3,360

Comparative statement showing the description and quantities of the exports from St. John's, N. E., from January 1 to December 31 of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, together with the names of the countries whither shipped.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Quintals of dried codfish					
Portugal.....	100,933	79,634	114,941	82,484	103,136
Spain.....	182,797	162,274	127,662	244,270	175,154
Italy.....	34,644	17,100	18,840	3,000	18,650
British West Indies.....	90,624	83,462	61,712	57,323	71,896
Brazil.....	187,316	165,359	172,613	143,008	130,890
British America.....	2,135	1,770	2,288		
England.....	14,081	13,066	3,358	1,721	11,368
Scotland.....	15,466	6,914	984	3,344	4,931
Ireland.....	21,256	11,086	9,933	2,616	14,220
United States.....	17,936	4,160	4,799	8,390	4,750
Other parts.....	62,374	62,752	56,457	12,750	42,513
Tuns of seal oil—					
United Kingdom.....	3,179	3,404	2,139	2,814	1,219
United States.....	472	101	29	25	33
Tuns of cod oil—					
United Kingdom.....	1,906	1,780	1,466	1,871	1,340
United States.....	878	262	281	177	117
Seal-skins—					
United Kingdom.....	244,454	263,549	142,623	209,658	90,501
United States.....			1,000		100
Salmon..... tierces..	2,355	1,547	2,210	2,906	1,460
Mackerel and herring..... barrels..	24,361	21,759	11,195	32,866	9,551
Rum..... puns.....	174	40			
Molasses..... do.....	1,079	700	1,533	189	436
Sugar..... cwt.s.....	2,518	8,638	11,010	3,375	6,825
Bread and flour..... barrels..	727	1,110	468	7,707	3,420
Salt..... tons.....	265		522	80	

ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—JAMES Q. HOWARD, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 12, 1865.

* * * I may remark that the exports to the United States for the year 1865 will greatly exceed those of 1864. This is attributable to the fact that merchants, in anticipation of the termination of the reciprocity treaty in March, 1866, are sending forward to the American market lumber and all descriptions of wooden ware, which, probably, will be liable to duty after the opening of navigation in the spring. * * *

Statement showing the total value in dollars of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to each country in the year ended December 31, 1864.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.	\$3,598,125	\$2,732,733	Italy		\$11,737
Jersey	18,581		Teneriffe		3,854
Gibraltar		3,870	United States	\$3,316,824	1,266,148
Melbourne		5,028	Mexico	2,595	6,425
Canada	245,020	60,044	Surinam		2,580
Nova Scotia	1,360,342	556,924	Cuba and Porto Rico		
Prince Edward Island			Rico	178,302	158,424
Newfoundland	11,872	7,467	Hayti	5,302	1,613
Barbadoes	9,779	43,338	Saint Thomas		2,803
Jamaica	1,371	8,640	Saint Pierre Michelon		3,481
Saint Kitts	150	969	Saint Martin's	68	
Bermuda	4,497	5,695	Martinique	886	
Nassau	530	42,740	Gaudaloupe		3,665
Turk's Island	1,526		Valparaiso		6,999
Saint Vincent	924		Montevideo		16,122
France	63,226	7,490	Total	8,945,352	5,053,879
Spain	598	8,826	Sterling	£1,863,615	£1,052,891
Portugal	2,570				
Netherlands	9,536	1,003			

Statement showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to the United States during the last fifteen years, viz., between the years 1850 and 1864, inclusive.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1850	£262,148	£77,400	1858	£564,245	£163,702
1851	330,835	83,028	1859	675,095	236,014
1852	393,210	83,792	1860	688,217	248,378
1853	574,070	121,858	1861	628,070	175,654
1854	711,234	97,930	1862	616,814	185,295
1855	782,762	123,127	1863	739,663	259,357
1856	714,515	173,485	1864	691,005	263,781
1857	628,510	158,697			

A return showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to all countries during the last fifteen years, viz., between the years 1850 and 1864, inclusive.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1850	£815,531	£658,018	1858	£1,162,771	£810,779
1851	980,300	772,024	1859	1,416,034	1,073,422
1852	1,110,601	796,335	1860	1,446,740	916,372
1853	1,716,108	1,072,491	1861	1,238,133	947,091
1854	2,068,773	1,104,215	1862	1,291,604	803,445
1855	1,431,330	826,381	1863	1,595,513	1,029,329
1856	1,521,178	1,073,351	1864	1,863,615	1,052,891
1857	1,418,943	917,775			

Statement showing the total value in dollars of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick, at each of the ports, in the year ended December 31, 1864.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Saint John.....	\$6,921,939	\$2,970,247	Dorchester.....	\$15,032	\$12,296
Dalhousie.....	75,372	102,967	Moncton.....	94,833	10,273
Bathurst.....	143,446	99,732	Hillsborough.....	10,200	180,928
Campbelton.....	16,356	2,876	Harvey.....	3,323	5,771
Caraquet.....	39,228	52,115	Saint George.....	38,414	144,561
Shippegan.....	20,820	45,291	Saint Stephen.....	206,960	125,114
Newcastle.....	382,652	164,057	Saint Andrews..	297,970	241,351
Chatham.....	304,845	198,429	West Isles.....	52,568	40,615
Richibucto.....	76,101	168,080	Fredericton.....	84,851	133,715
Buctouche.....	862	53,446	Woodstock.....		108,328
Shediac.....	126,787	174,721			
Bay Verte.....	1,240		Total.....	8,945,352	5,053,879
North Joggins..	221	7,031			
Sackville.....	31,332	11,305	Sterling.....	£1,863,615	£1,052,891

Abstract statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels registered in the province of New Brunswick on the 31st of December in each year from 1854 to 1864 inclusive.

Year.	No.	Tonnage.	Year.	No.	Tonnage
1854.....	878	141,454	1860.....	825	147,083
1855.....	866	138,292	1861.....	813	158,240
1856.....	892	164,226	1862.....	814	157,718
1857.....	857	160,508	1863.....	891	211,680
1858.....	812	139,095	1864.....	958	233,225
1859.....	811	134,055			

Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of imports from the United States and all other countries into New Brunswick during the year 1864.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Axes..... tons.	United States.....	1,693	1,696	\$1,411
	Canada.....	3		
Ale and porter..... gals.	United States.....	3,586	52,796	22,205
	All other countries.....	49,210		
Animals—horses.....	United States.....	2	59	4,830
	British provinces.....	57		
Cattle.....	British provinces.....	713	738	27,938
	United States.....	25		
Calves.....	Nova Scotia.....	118	6,359	12,870
Sheep and lambs.....	Great Britain and provinces.....	6,359		
Swine.....	British provinces.....	53	56	186
	United States.....	1		
Ashes—pot and pearl..... bbls.	United States.....	370	382	2,330
	British provinces.....	12		
Saleratus..... pkgs.	United States.....	120	1,032	7,207
Apothecary goods..... pkgs.	United States.....	668		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	364		

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Apothecary goods.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	1, 215 2, 172	3, 490	\$55, 294
Agricultural implements and parts of.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	2, 618 242	2, 860	14, 096
Butter and cheese.....	British possessions..... United States.....	499, 380 780	500, 160	105, 725
Boots and shoes.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	2, 749 242	2, 991	80, 475
Bricks for building.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	169, 380 43, 200	212, 580	1, 782
Brushes.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	144 103	247	6, 913
Brads.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	525 849	1, 374	4, 368
Books—printed.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	1, 536 202	1, 738	47, 271
Blank.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	9 35	44	1, 215
Beans and peas.....	United States..... British possessions.....	4, 285 601	4, 884	10, 773
Barley—pot and pearl.....	British possessions..... United States.....	730 128	858	4, 580
Bran and other feed.....	United States.....	705	78	17, 668
Burning fluid.....	United States.....	10	81	1, 772
Best webbing and shoe-thread.....	Great Britain and possessions. Mexico.....	81 1	92	15, 404
Candles—except sperm and wax.....	United States..... British possessions.....	16, 342 12, 165	28, 507	2, 992
Sperm and wax.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	931 540	1, 471	367
Cotton warp.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	72 162	234	48, 863
Cider.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	1, 113 3, 377	4, 490	2, 464
Coffee.....	United States..... Great Britain and countries other than the U. S.....	35, 313 125, 104	160, 417	22, 764
Canvas.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	56, 226 555, 496	611, 724	158, 105
Cardage.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	14, 954 1, 132	16, 086	251, 896
Copper and patent metals in all forms.....	United States..... Other countries.....	811 5, 518	6, 329	125, 639
Chairs and parts of.....	Canada..... United States.....	19 2, 452	2, 471	4, 344
Clocks and materials.....	United States..... Nova Scotia.....	241 8	249	3, 232
Carriages and other vehicles.....	Great Britain and possessions. United States.....	11 605	616	116, 025
Corn broom.....	United States.....	333	36	6, 030
Coal dust.....	United States.....	3, 164	28, 098	142
Coal.....	United States..... Great Britain and possessions.....	3, 164 28, 098	31, 262	102, 974
Charcoal.....	Nova Scotia.....	100	100	50
Cotton batting.....	Great Britain..... United States.....	14 1, 726	1, 740	7, 668

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Cotton wool	bales. Nova Scotia	5		
	United States	132		
Cotton waste	bales. United States		137	\$50,713
Confectionery	pkgs. United States	57	15	791
	British possessions	302		
Corks	pkgs. United States	57	359	3,960
	Countries other than the U. S.	314		
Chalk and whiting	pkgs. Great Britain and possessions	25	371	3,996
	United States	1		
Cranberries	bbls. United States		26	62
Cement	bbls. Great Britain & Nova Scotia	109	9	91
	United States	3,199		
Dulce	cwt. Nova Scotia		3,308	948
Dyestuffs	pkgs. Nova Scotia	22	100	320
	Great Britain and possessions	1,601		
Eggs	dozen. Great Britain and possessions	125,216	1,623	10,087
	United States	849		
Earthenware	pkgs. United States	446	126,065	13,832
	Great Britain and possessions	1,940		
Fruit dried, (not product of the U. S.) ..	lbs. Great Britain and possessions	112,023	2,386	47,748
	France	521		
	United States	182,996		
Product of the U. S. and Nova Scotia.	lbs. United States	889	295,540	20,789
	British possessions	157		
Fruit—oranges and lemons	boxes. United States	3,354	1,046	14,220
	British possessions	7		
	Cuba and Porto Rico	1		
Apples and pears	bbls. British possessions	19,762	3,362	9,810
	United States	5,026		
Plums	boxes. British possessions		24,788	42,104
Cherries	boxes. Nova Scotia		414	1,656
Felt and silk plush for hatters	pkgs. Great Britain and possessions	207	1,140	456
	United States	1,141		
Flour—wheat	bbls. United States	222,402	1,348	6,386
	British possessions	34,594		
Buckwheat	bags. United States		256,996	1,139,980
Furniture, (for sale)	pkgs. United States	6,893	234	805
	Great Britain and possessions	144		
Feathers	pkgs. British possessions	5	7,037	20,172
	United States	56		
Fire bricks and tiles	pkgs. United States	17	61	545
	Great Britain	50		
Fire clay	pkgs. Great Britain	21	67	2,088
	United States	3		
Fish—salted and dried	cwt. United States	921	24	57
	Great Britain and possessions	13,558		
Wet	bbls. British possessions	15,534	14,479	43,992
	United States	282		
Smoked	boxes. United States	452	15,816	48,770
	Nova Scotia	15,860		
Fish and lobsters, fresh and preserved.	boxes. Nova Scotia	397	16,312	6,531
	United States	46		
Fish—sardines	pkgs. France		443	651
Grain—wheat	bush. British possessions	83	10	167
	United States	13		
Indian corn	bush. United States	36	96	112
	Canada	20,562		
			20,598	17,393

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Grain—barley.....bush.	British possessions.....	21,497	21,882	\$17,464
	United States.....	385		
Oats.....bush.	British possessions.....		79,689	29,869
Glassware.....pkgs.	United States.....	2,713	12,150	39,587
	Great Britain and possessions.....	9,437		
Glasses, looking.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	18	97	1,286
	United States.....	79		
Gypsum.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....		312	665
Gunpowder.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....		1,442	4,975
Guano.....bags.	Great Britain.....	30	177	843
	United States.....	147		
Groceries, (not enumerated).....pkgs.	United States.....	3,291	10,751	74,453
	Great Britain and possessions.....	7,369		
	Other countries.....	71		
Hides, except product of U. S.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	15	34	5,312
	United States.....	19		
Product of U. S. and British poss'ns.....	United States.....	5,128	6,272	37,118
		1,144		
Hats and hat bodies.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	117	818	39,443
	United States.....	701		
Hemp, flax, tow, and manilla hemp.....bales.	United States.....	985	1,204	26,068
	Great Britain.....	219		
Product of United States.....bales.	United States.....		323	16,603
Hops.....pkgs.	United States.....		145	4,372
	Haberdashery.....pkgs.	United States.....	3,179	9,176	2,281,097
	Mexico.....	3		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	5,994		
Hardware.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	4,557	12,832	239,897
	United States.....	8,275		
Hair and moss.....pkgs.	United States.....	116	121	1,490
	Great Britain and possessions.....	5		
Hay.....tons.	United States.....	54	545	6,534
	British possessions.....	491		
India-rubber goods, except boots & shoes.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	1	142	8,677
	Nova Scotia.....	2		
	United States.....	139		
Iron—anchors, cables and other chains.....pkgs.	United States.....	41	1,921	169,475
	Great Britain and possessions.....	1,880		
Bolts, bars, plates, sheets, old, and railroad iron.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.....	249,081	250,003	503,498
	United States.....	722		
	Mexico.....	200		
Nails and spikes.....pkgs.	United States.....	1,732	9,301	39,432
	Great Britain and possessions.....	7,569		
Wrought and cast, of all other kinds.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.....	844	2,488	13,364
	United States.....	1,644		
Castings, stoves, grates, ranges, boilers, furnaces, and parts of same.....pkgs.	United States.....	1,430	1,837	11,976
	Great Britain and possessions.....	407		
Pig.....tons.	Great Britain and possessions.....		2,985	47,561
	Ore.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....	57	679	9,541
	United States.....	622		
Jewelry, silver plate, plated ware, and watches.....pkgs.	United States.....	87	148	43,660
		61		
Indigo.....pkgs.	United States.....	2	39	5,032
	Great Britain and possessions.....	37		
Leather.....lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	12,974	185,437	47,183
	United States.....	172,463		

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Leather—sheepskins, tanned and dressed . . . no	United States	1,883	6,209	\$3,114
	Great Britain and possessions	4,326		
Calfskins, tanned no	Great Britain and possessions	2,696	3,637	7,401
	United States	941		
Manufactures pkgs.	United States	209	365	32,150
	Great Britain and possessions	156		
Lines and twine pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	335	431	36,651
	United States	96		
Lime bbls.	United States	355	387	281
	Canada	32		
Lead cwt.	Great Britain and possessions	1,009	1,038	8,722
	United States	29		
Lard lbs.	Great Britain and possessions	14,562	93,165	14,141
	United States	78,603		
Marble, manufactured pkgs.	United States	177	183	1,697
	Great Britain	6		
Unwrought pkgs.	United States	1,599,845	1,025	5,955
	Meats, salted, cured, or smoked lbs.	460,086		
Fresh, and poultry lbs.	British possessions	13,180	2,059,131	157,150
	United States	1,720		
Molasses gals.	United States	197,182	14,900	1,107
	British possessions	401,828		
	Cuba and Porto Rico	511,510		
	Mexico	1,762		
	Martinique	4,326		
Melado bbls.	United States	1,116,608		261,465
Musical instruments, viz: Pianos pkgs.	United States	132	137	12,107
	Great Britain and possessions	5		
Of all other kinds pkgs.	Nova Scotia	4	122	5,817
	United States	118		
Meal, corn, and rye flour bbls.	British possessions	496	13,213	41,917
	United States	12,717		
Oats and peas bbls.	United States	1,007	2,756	13,800
	Great Britain and possessions	1,749		
Machinery bbls.	Great Britain and possessions	15	912	25,084
	United States	897		
Nuts and almonds pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	255	1,089	8,079
	France	252		
	United States	582		
Naval stores, includ'g pitch, tar, and rosin . . . bbls.	United States	1,476	3,114	17,461
	Great Britain and possessions	1,638		
Oakum cwt.	Great Britain and possessions	412	7,101	41,429
	United States	6,689		
Oil, palm lbs.	Great Britain	35	9,171	821
	United States	9,136		
Fish bbls.	United States	280	765	18,011
	Great Britain and possessions	485		
Of all other kinds, and varnish gals.	United States	31,536	69,751	46,155
	Great Britain and possessions	38,215		
Coal and petroleum bbls.	British possessions	22	2,537	31,771
	United States	2,515		
Oysters bbls.	Prince Edward Island	1,332	1,760	3,559
	United States	428		
Paper, sheathing pkgs.	Great Britain and Canada	93	1,498	6,887
	United States	1,405		

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Paper—printing pkgs.	United States	861	971	\$10,811
	Great Britain & Nova Scotia	110		
Manufactures, except printed books pkgs.	United States	1,225	1,730	19,332
	Great Britain and possessions	505		
Printing presses, types, and ink pkgs.	Nova Scotia	2	138	2,606
	United States	136		
Pictures, including paintings and plates pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	10	46	1,789
	United States	36		
Paint and putty cwt.	United States	299	5,927	36,713
	Great Britain and possessions	5,628		
Pipes, tobacco pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	1,594	1,623	2,461
	United States	29		
Perfumery pkgs.	United States	28	91	4,081
	Great Britain and possessions	63		
Fishes and skins pkgs.	United States	36	46	2,153
	Great Britain and possessions	10		
Rice pkgs.	United States	60	1,908	10,997
	Great Britain and possessions	1,848		
Soap lbs.	Great Britain and possessions	69,551	92,140	5,170
	United States	22,589		
Spirits, alcohol gals.	United States	113,841	125,822	76,449
	Great Britain and possessions	11,981		
Brandy gals.	Great Britain and possessions	29,624	73,606	94,650
	France	44,019		
	United States	963		
Gin and whiskey gals.	United States	24,768	193,224	92,801
	Netherlands	7,320		
	Great Britain and possessions	161,136		
Lemon sirup, shrub, saute, and other cordials gals.	United States	554	586	1,066
	British possessions	532		
Old Tom, and all other cordials gals.	France	31	4,963	3,715
	United States	27		
	Great Britain and possessions	4,905		
British spirits and tinctures gals.	Great Britain	72	224	231
	United States	152		
Rum and all other spirits gals.	United States	20,594	86,699	42,459
	Great Britain and possessions	66,105		
Wines gals.	United States	4,358	31,522	22,031
	France	6,049		
	Portugal	800		
	Great Britain and possessions	20,315		
Wines gals.	Great Britain and possessions	9,931	11,262	15,516
	France	315		
	United States	1,016		
Wines gals.	United States	11	5,257	12,605
	France	152		
	Great Britain and possessions	5,104		
Sugar—refined or white, bastard and candy, not in loaves lbs.	Great Britain and possessions	352,065	503,060	42,926
	United States	150,995		
Brown, clayed muscovado, and other kinds, not refined lbs.	United States	430,815	3,682,066	222,086
	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,738,599		
	St. Martin's	1,220		
	British possessions	1,529,432		
Seeds pkgs.	United States	1,227	1,427	12,260
	Great Britain and possessions	200		

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Salt of all kinds..... tons.	Great Britain and possessions.	14,822	16,930	\$25,961
	Spain.....	353		
	Portugal.....	290		
	United States.....	1,535		
Shrubs, trees, and plants..... pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	15	174	5,617
	United States.....	159		
Sails and rigging for new ships..... pkgs.	United States.....	1	1,851	75,172
	Great Britain.....	1,851		
Sails, rigging, and wrecked materials..... pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	22	71	470
Sand..... tons.	Nova Scotia.....	67		
	United States.....	4	6	48
Straw..... pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	1	475	23,562
Stationery..... pkgs.	Mexico.....	1		
	United States.....	413		
	Great Britain and possessions.	61		
Stones, burr, and grindstones..... tons.	Nova Scotia.....	150	160	941
	United States.....	10		
Slates..... sf. tons.	United States.....	15	159	3,226
	Great Britain.....	144		
Stone and slate manufactures..... pkgs.	United States.....	42	17,826	9,550
Skins, undressed..... pkgs.	United States.....	645		
	British possessions.....	17,181		
Steel, bar and sheet..... cwt.	United States.....	365	3,554	22,447
	Great Britain and possessions.	3,189		
Tobacco, manufactured, except muf and cigars..... lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.	35,151	528,652	138,700
	United States.....	493,501		
Unmanufactured..... lbs.	United States.....	80,755	86,941	14,717
	British possessions.....	5,486		
Snuff..... pkgs.	United States.....	103	119	1,452
	Great Britain and possessions.	16		
Cigars..... pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	32	237	14,948
	United States.....	205		
Tea..... lbs.	United States.....	568,014	1,281,913	316,823
	Mexico.....	5,193		
	Great Britain and possessions.	708,706		
Green..... lbs.	Great Britain.....	427	553	358
	Canada.....	126		
Tin, block and sheet..... cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.	3,055	3,191	24,366
	United States.....	136		
Tallow and soap grease..... lbs.	United States.....	243,400	243,947	24,334
	British possessions.....	547		
Trunks and valises..... pkgs.	United States.....	2,365	153	7,108
Toys..... pkgs.	United States.....	63		
	Great Britain and possessions.	90		
Turpentine..... pkgs.	Great Britain.....	1	3	66
	United States.....	2		
Vinegar..... bbls.	United States.....	695	889	5,365
	France.....	164		
	Great Britain and possessions.	130		
Vegetables—potatoes..... bush.	United States.....	2,119	82,602	39,258
	British possessions.....	82,483		
Turnips..... bush.	British possessions.....	79	6,131	1,227
Onions..... pkgs.	British possessions.....	79		
	United States.....	1,673		
Carrots, beets, parsnips, horse radish, and lettuce..... pkgs.	United States.....	3,483	1,752	5,657
	Nova Scotia.....	3,817		
			7,300	9,578

Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Wood—boards and scantling feet.	Nova Scotia	155,250		
	United States	6,629		
			161,879	\$1,324
Hard-wood boards feet.	United States		3,890	563
Deals feet.	Nova Scotia		2,285,000	18,260
Firewood cords.	Nova Scotia		928	3,712
Lath-wood cords.	British possessions		20	165
Trenails	Nova Scotia	7,500		
	United States	69,348		
			76,848	5,412
Bark cords.	Nova Scotia		7	28
Hackmatack knees	Canada		743	2,857
Shingles	Nova Scotia	21,000		
	United States	5,550,000		
			5,571,000	8,756
Last blocks pkgs.	United States	5		
	Nova Scotia	14		
			19	186
Ship-wedges boxes.	Nova Scotia		13	39
Or-bows doz.	Nova Scotia		5	10
Ash plank feet.	United States		1,150	125
Mahogany pkgs.	United States		765	2,203
Lignumvite tons.	United States	24		
	Hayi	62		
	San Domingo	61		
	Nova Scotia	13		
			180	2,570
Spars and masts	United States		6	843
Staves	Nova Scotia		2,500	75
Cherry feet.	United States		1,575	107
Cork pkgs.	Portugal		317	600
Ratanas pkgs.	Netherlands		120	51
Oak plank feet.	United States		288,000	3,658
Walnut boards feet.	United States	22,690		
	Nova Scotia	340		
			23,000	2,637
Oak timber tons.	Canada	54		
	United States	1,666		
			1,720	34,713
Birch timber tons.	United States	2		
	British possessions	943		
			945	2,846
Pine timber tons.	Canada	206		
	United States	69		
			275	4,366
Tamarac timber tons.	Canada		86	1,313
Elm timber tons.	Canada		24	327
Ware manufactures, including matches, picture-frames, corn brooms, axe and whip-handles pkgs.	United States	7,433		
	Portugal	80		
	Cuba and Porto Rico	175		
	Great Britain and possessions	321		
			8,010	24,252
Manufactures, except wooden wares pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	28		
	United States	978		
			1,006	1,980
Wool bags.	United States	203		
	British possessions	148		
			351	7,781
Zinc cwt.	United States	168		
	Great Britain and possessions	680		
			848	4,799
Articles not otherwise enumerated—plumbago, leeches, sand and earth, manure, cane, &c. pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	182		
	United States	204		
			386	5,391
Miscellaneous articles—pine-apples, coco- nuts, &c., paying 3 per cent. pkgs.	United States	725		
	Great Britain and possessions	162		
			887	4,404
Miscellaneous articles paying 4 per cent. pkgs.	United States	5		
	Great Britain	5		
			10	65
Miscellaneous articles paying 15 per cent.— blacking, images, chess-boards, fenders, curbing stones, soap-stones, &c. pkgs.	United States	211		
	Great Britain and possessions	92		
			303	3,105
Miscellaneous articles paying 18 per cent. pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions	16		
	United States	27		
			43	569

Recapitulation.

Total value of goods liable to duty imported into New Brunswick in 1864.....	\$4,692,498
Total not liable to duty.....	2,252,864
Total value of imports during 1864.....	<u>8,945,362</u>
Dutiable goods imported amounted to.....	74.82 per cent.
Free goods imported amounted to.....	25.18 per cent.

Duties collected in 1864 on all goods imported into New Brunswick amounted to 10.15 per cent. on their gross value, (including both dutiable and free goods,) and the duties collected amounted to 13.57 per cent. of the value of dutiable goods.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods into the colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified according to the list of articles in the New Brunswick tariff.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Acids, except muriatic and sulphuric.....	15¢ per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Acids, muriatic and sulphuric.....	4 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	5¢ per cent.	10 per cent.
Agricultural implements, and parts thereof, except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks.	17½ per cent.	When specially imported for the encouragement of agriculture, free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Alcohol..... per gallon.....	35 cents and 3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon and 100 per cent. 30 per cent.	90 cents per proof gallon.	\$1.20 per gallon.	1s. 6d. per gallon proof, island currency, or 25 cts. 5d. per gallon island currency, or about 7 cents.
Ale, in bottles or otherwise.....	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.....	In bottles, the dozen of 2 gallons, 24 cents; 8 cts. in casks.	10 per cent.
Alkali, marine (except barilla).....	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	3d. per lb. island currency, shelled, or about 4 cents.
Almonds.....	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Aloes.....	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Alum.....	4 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Anchovies.....	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5s. 6d. per cwt.	10 per cent.
Animals of all kinds, alive, if produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	Horses, each \$10; cattle over 3 years, \$7.50; cattle under 3 years, \$2.50; sheep, 75 cts.; hogs alive, over 100 lbs., \$5; ditto under, 50 cents; asses and mules, free.	Free.....	Free.
Anchors.....	4 per cent.	Free, and if under 6 cwt. 10 per cent.	5 per cent.	5¢ per cent.	1 per cent.
Antimony.....	15¢ per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	5¢ per cent.	10 per cent.
Apparel, wearing.....	15¢ per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Apparel, baggage, household effects, working tools, and implements of trade, used and in use of families arriving in this province, if used by them abroad, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.
Arsenic.....	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5¢ per cent.	10 per cent.
Ashes, viz: Potash, pearl-ash, and saleratus, the produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	5¢ per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....	Free; also Channel Is. & Great Britain and Ireland.	Free.
Ditto if mixed with soda.....	15¢ per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Asphaltum.....	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff					
Area of three pounds weight and upwards	30 cents and 3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Baleams	154 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Banilla	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
Bark, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Barytes, sulphate of	154 per cent.	Pot. 20 per cent; other, free.	Free.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Barley, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free, including United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	54 per cent.	Free.
Baskets of wood	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	154 per cent.
Buckets of wood	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	154 per cent.
Ditto of other material	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	154 per cent.
Breads	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.	8 cents per gallon in casks; 94 cents per dozen bottles of 2 gallons.	10 per cent.
Beer, malt					5d. per gallon, inland currency, or about 7 cents.
Beer, not malted	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Ditto.	Do.
Bells, and bell metal	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Ditto.	Do.
Blacking	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bones and bone dust for use as manure	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Books, printed, including pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, and printed music.	3 per cent.	Printed books, music, free. Newspapers, handbills, 20 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Books, pamphlets, newspapers free, except printed, 20 per cent; handbills and printed music, 10 per cent.
Ditto blank	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	154 per cent, not including "parts thereof."
Boots, of whatever material, and parts thereof.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Boot webbing	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Borax	154 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	24 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bottles and vials	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Brandy	80 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon and 30 per cent.	90 cents per gallon.	120 cents per gallon proof by Sykes's hydrometer.	4s. 6d. per gal, proof, inland currency, or 75 cents.
Brass, manufactures of	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, or patent metal, in sheets, bars, bolts or screws.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	8 per cent.
Bread and biscuits	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	\$1 per 100 pounds; ship or navy bread, free.	6 cents per cwt, and 10 pr. ct. on duty from United States and other foreign places. Free from Channel Islands, United Kingdom, and British North America.	10 per cent.
Bricks and tiles of fire clay	4 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

Ratio of other material.....	154 per cent	50 p. c. (Grains tles 10 p. c.)	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Brilliance.....	54 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Second of gold or silver.....	154 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto of corn brash.....	18 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	134 per cent.
Bronze manufactures, and powder of.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	134 per cent.
Brushes of all kinds.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ballion and coils.....	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Burning fluid.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 cents per gallon.....	11 per cent	74d. per gallon, inland est- racy, or about 10 cents.
Burr or grindstone, hewn or wrought, or un- wrought if produce of British North Ameri- can colonies or United States.....	Free	Free	Free	Free; also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands	Free.
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free.
Butter, produce of the United States or British North American colonies.....	Free	Free	Free	Free; also United King- dom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent	Free	\$1.75 per 100 pounds	3 p. ct. and 10 p. c. on duty.	Free.
Battens.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	5 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Cables.....	4 per cent.	Free	10 per cent	54 per cent	1 per cent.
Calקים, tanned or dressed.....	\$1.20 per doz. and 3 p. ct.	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	64 per cent.
Campior.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	54 per cent	10 per cent.
Candles, spermaceti and wax.....	6 cts. per pound and 3 p. ct.	30 per cent	8 cents per pound.	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto all of other material.....	2 cts. per pound and 3 p. ct.	30 per cent	3 cents per pound.	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Candlesticks.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Candle and lamp wick.....	154 per cent	30 per cent candle; 10 per cent lamp.	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Canes, bamboo, ratan, and reed, unmanufac- tured, the produce of the United States.....	Free	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.....	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free.
Ditto walking or sticks.....	18 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto for skirts and chairs.....	154 per cent	30 per cent over No. 6, under, free.	5 per cent	54 per cent	2 per cent.
Canvas.....	4 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Caoutchouc, and manufactures of, except boots and shoes.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Caps of cloth.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Carboys, empty.....	4 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Card, wool cards and playing ditto.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Carrriages, sleighs, wagons, and other vehicles, and parts thereof, being in a finished state and fit for use.....	18 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	134 per cent.
Carrriages of travellers (properly such) not in- tended for sale.....	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Cassia.....	154 per cent	30 per cent	5 cents per pound	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Coats of busts and statues.....	154 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Chalk, in crude state.....	3 per cent	Over 4 inch, free; others, 50 per cent.	5 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Chain cables and other chains.....	4 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	54 per cent	10 per cent. 1 per cent, chain cables.
Chairs, and prepared parts of, or for chairs.....	18 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	124 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Cheese, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	\$1 per 100 pounds	11 per cent.	Free.
Chicory, or any other vegetable substance applied to the use of chicory or coffee; if mixed with coffee to pay duty as coffee.	24 cents per pound and 3 per cent.	Ground, 3 cts. per pound and 30 per cent.; unground, 3 cts. per pound and 5 per cent.	5 cents per pound	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on duty.	10 per cent.
Ditto not mixed with coffee.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
China or porcelain ware, plain or ornamental.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Chloride of lime.	4 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on duty.	34. per pound island currency, or about 4 cents.
Chocolate.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	of Br. N. A. colon., free.	per cent. on duty.	20 per cent.
Cigars.	18 per cent.	50 per M and 40 per cent.	20 per cent.	\$2 64 per M.	20 per cent.
Value not over \$10 per M.	18 per cent.	50 per M and 40 per cent.	20 per cent.	\$2 64 per M.	20 per cent.
Over \$10 and not over \$20	18 per cent.	50 per M and 40 per cent.	20 per cent.	\$2 64 per M.	20 per cent.
Over \$20 and not over \$40	18 per cent.	50 per M and 40 per cent.	20 per cent.	\$2 64 per M.	20 per cent.
Over \$40 per M.	18 per cent.	50 per M and 40 per cent.	20 per cent.	\$2 64 per M.	20 per cent.
Clider, produce of British North American colonies.	Free.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	8 cts. p. gal. in casks; 24 cts. pr. doz. of 9 gals. in bot.	54. per gallon, island currency, or about 7 cts.
Ditto otherwise	5 cts. per gal. and 3 per ct.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	pr. doz. of 9 gals. in bot.	Do.
Cinnamon	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 pr. ct.; ground, 5 cts. per pound.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Citron, preserved, dry	2 cts. pr. pound and 3 per ct.	3 cts. p. pound and 15 p. ct.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	25 per cent.
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials of, or for clocks.	18 per cent.	50 per cent.	20 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	124 per cent.
Cloth	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gloves	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coals, produce of British North American colonies, or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free from the U. S.; 24 cts. per ton at the port of St. John's from all other places.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	Free	54 per cent.	Free.
Cobalt and preparations of.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cochineal	3 per cent.	Free	Cocoa, free; cocoa paste, 3 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on duty.	34. per pound, island currency, or about 4 cts.
Cocoa and cocoa paste	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoanuts	3 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	11 per cent.	24 per pound, green; 34
Coffee, ground and unground, whether mixed with chicory or not.	24 cts. per pound and 3 per cent.	3 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ground; 3 cts. per pound and 5 per ct. unground.	4 cents per pound, green; 5 cents per pound, roast or ground.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on duty.	h. pound, ground, island currency, or about 3 and 4 cents.
Coina	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Coir rope	4 per cent.	50 per cent.	5 per cent.	54 per cent.	2 per cent.

Confectionery of all kinds, (except sugar candy) produce of British North American colonies.....	154 per cent. Free.....	3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. Free.....	50 per cent. Free.....	60 30 per cwt..... Free.....	44. per pound, island currency, or about 5 cents. 3 per cent.
Ditto in sheets, bars, bolts, and scraps.....	4 per cent. 154 per cent.	10 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free.....	54 per cent. 11 per cent.	3 per cent.
Ditto, manufactures of.....	154 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	3 per cent.
Copperware, green.....	4 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coral, rough.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, manufactured.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.; for ships free	5 per cent.	54 per cent.	3 per cent.
Cordage.....	20 cts. pr. gal. and 3 p. ct.	15 cts. p. gal. and 100 p. ct.	90 cents per gallon.....	70 cents per gallon.....	14. per gallon, island currency, about 17 cents.
Cordials, viz.: Lemon sirup, shrub, sassa.....	50 cts. pr. gal. and 3 p. ct.	15 cts. p. gal. and 100 p. ct.	90 cents per gallon.....	70 cents per gallon.....	3c. 6d. per gallon, island currency, or 58 cents.
Ditto all others.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cork tree, bark of, rough.....	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Corks.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free; except fine bread, 10 per cent.
Corn, grain, meal, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, if the produce of the British North American colonies or United States.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	Free; wheat flour 25 cts. per barrel. 10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free; except fine bread, 10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.....	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free from United States, British North America, United Kingdom, and Channel Isles.	124 per cent.
Corn brooms.....	Free.....	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.....	Free.
Corn-broom brush, produce of United States.....	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.....	Free.....	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cotton wool and cotton waste, produce of the United States.....	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.....	4 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, washing and wadding.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto warp.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cotton, other manufactures of.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Crayons.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cream of tartar.....	Free.....	20 per cent.	Free.....	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cucumbers, fresh, the produce of British North American colonies or United States.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, pickled.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Daguerreotype apparatus.....	2 cts. p. pound and 30 p. ct.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.....	14. per pound, island currency, or 14-10 cents.
Dates.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Drugs of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free, and British North Amer. colonies, United Kingdom, and Channel Islands.	Free for dyewoods.
Dyestuffs, produce of the United States.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free for dyewoods.
Ditto otherwise.....	Free.....	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Earth.....	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Earthenware.....	Free.....	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Eel-grass and sea-weed.....	Free.....	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.					
Eggs	Free	Free	United States free, others 10 per cent.	Free, United States, British North Am., United Kingdom, and Channel Islands, other places 11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto artificial	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Embroidery and needlework	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Essences	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Extracts not particularly enumerated nor otherwise charged with duty, or exempted from it	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Feathers in beds	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent on duty.	10 per cent.
Ditto for beds, in bags or otherwise	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent on duty.	10 per cent.
Felt in rolls or sheets	4 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fig	2 cts. p. pound and 30 p. ct.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	1d. per pound, island currency, or 14-10 cents.
Fire-arms, from British dominions	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fish, and products of fish or other creatures living in the waters, viz: Fish oil, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of the fisheries of the British North American colonies.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Fish, fish oil, and products of fish and all other creatures living in the waters of the produce of the fisheries of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Fish and products of fish, and all other creatures living in the waters, otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	11 per cent on oil and \$1.33 per cwt. on fish.	Free.
Flax and tow, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Flour, the produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced	3 per cent.	Free	25 cents per barrel.	36 cts. and 10 p. ct. on duty.	Free.
Flowers and flower roots, produce of United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto artificial	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Frames for pictures, prints, drawings, and mirrors.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	18½ per cent.
Fruit, dried or undried, the produce of the Brit. North Amer. colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.

Fruit, dried, otherwise produced	3 cents per pound and 3 per cent.	10 per cent, except raisins, which are 3 cts. per lb. dried, \$1 per barrel, \$1 per bushel.	3 cents per pound	14, per pound, island country, or 1 4-10 ounce.
Ditto, raw or undried, except oranges and lemons, otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto preserved in sirup	15 1/2 per cent	15 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fur, skins and tails of all kinds, undressed.	Free	Free	Free; also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
If produce of British North American colonies or United States.				
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto dressed	15 1/2 per cent	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Furto	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	Free.
Galls	15 1/2 per cent	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.
Gelatine	15 1/2 per cent	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Geneva or gin	60 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon and 100 per cent ground, and 4 cents per pound ground, and 30 per cent unground.	\$1 20 per gallon, proof, by Sykes's hydrometer.	10 per cent, or about 36 cents.
Ginger	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent ground, and 30 per cent unground.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Glass, viz: Looking-glasses.	18 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	12 1/2 per cent.
Ditto, looking-glass plates, silvered.	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	12 1/2 per cent.
Ditto, carboys	4 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, window, plates, and ornaments, and manufactures of glass not otherwise enumerated.	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gloves, kid or leather.	18 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto of other material	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Glue	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gold, leaf, and manufactures of	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Guanro	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free.
Guanoes of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated.	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gum	15 1/2 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gunpowder from British dominions	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Guns from British dominions	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gutta-percha and manufactures of	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gypsum or plaster stone, ground or unground, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto calcined in plaster of Paris	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hair-dressery, not otherwise enumerated.	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hair for masons' use	Free	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hammers and hatchets	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hardware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated.	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hats, of whatever material made, and hat bodies	18 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hay and straw, produce of British North American colonies.	Free	Free	11 per cent.	Free.
Hay, otherwise	15 1/2 per cent.	30 per cent	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Hemp, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Hides, wet or dried, salted and cured, produce of British North American colonies, or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	4 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Hones and whetting stones.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Honey.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Horn, produce British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Knives, wooden.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	15½ per cent.
Hoops.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Household furniture, except the effects of immigrants.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto effects of immigrants. (See apparel.)	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Implementa of trade, except working tools of immigrants, (for which see apparel.)	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
India-rubber, and manufactures of, except boots and shoes.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	also.
Ink, printers.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other kinds.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Iron, in pigs and blooms, the produce of British North American colonies.	4 per cent.	10 per cent; pig iron, free.	5 per cent; rails and pig iron, free.	Pig, free; others 5½ per cent.	5 per cent.
Ditto in pigs, bolts, bars, and sheets, and railway rails and chairs.	4 per cent.	10 per cent; scrap, 20 per ct.	5 per cent; scrap, free.	11 per cent.	5 per cent.
Ditto wire, scrap, and hoop iron.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto castings, viz: Cooking, close, box and round stoves, and parts thereof, (except square stoves, called Canada stoves); apparatus for cooking stoves; Franklin stoves, register grates, fire frames and parts thereof; kitchen ranges, boilers, cast-iron furnaces and parts thereof.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto other castings and manufactures of.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Indiglass.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ivory, manufactured.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Japaned ware, or lacquered.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Jel, wrought or unwrought.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Jewellery.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Junk.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	11 per cent.	2 per cent.
Knives.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

	3 per cent; free, United States.	50 per cent; free, United States.	10 per cent; free, United States.	11 per cent; free, produce of United States, British North America, United Kingdom, or Channel Islands.	10 per cent
Lace dye.....					
Lace.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lampblack.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lumps.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lard, produce of British North American colonies or United States.....	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent	Free	\$1.55 per 100 pounds.	11 per cent	Free
Ditto oil.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lead, in pigs, produce of British North American colonies.....	Free	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto otherwise.....	4 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, in bars and sheets.....	4 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, white, black, and red.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent; if dry, 10 pr. ct.	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, manufactures of.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Leather, sole, upper, belt and harness, patent and enamelled.....	4 cents per pound and 3 per cent.	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	Sole, 1d. per pound island currency, 1.4-10 sds.; other kinds, 6½ per cent.
Ditto, manufactures of.....	18 per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lemons.....	16 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lemon srup.....	90 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	90 per cent	20 per cent	11 per cent	1s. per gallon island currency; about 17 cents.
Lignumvite.....	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free
Lime, produce of British North American colonies.....	Free	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free
Ditto otherwise.....	15½ per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free
Ditto, chloride of.....	4 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free
Lines.....	3 per cent	90 pr. ct., fishing lines, free.	10 pr. ct.; fishing lines, free.	5½ per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, cotton lines and bed cords, as cordage.....	4 per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Linen or linen and cotton manufactures.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Liquorice.....	15½ per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Litharge.....	15½ per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Locks and latches.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Logwood.....	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free
Looking-glasses or mirrors.....	16 per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13½ per cent
Looking-glass plates, silvered.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13½ per cent
Ditto frames.....	18 per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13½ per cent
Maccaroni and vermicelli.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Mace.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Machinery, except of or for clocks.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Madder and garancine.....	3 per cent	Free	5 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Mahogany, rough timber, or sawn.....	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free
Malt.....	15½ per cent	90 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Malt liquors.....	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	90 per cent	6 cents per gallon.	8 cts. per gallon in casks, 9½ cts. per dock, bottles of 2 gals	5d. per gallon island currency, or about 7 cents.
Manganese, oxide of.....	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto, produce British North American colonies and United States.....	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Manilla, unmanufactured.....	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Manures of all kinds, produce of United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free	Free	Free.
Maps and charts	154 per cent.	15 per ct., and 3 cts. per lb.	Free	Free	10 per cent.
Marmalade	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	124 per cent.
Matches	18 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mathematical instruments	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hats and matting	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mattresses for household use	18 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, coirgrass, for sailors' hammocks.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salted, the produce of British N. American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free	Free; also of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free	Beef and pork, salted, per barrel, \$1; ditto, fresh, per 100 lbs., \$1; bacon and hams p. 100 lbs., \$2.	\$1 98 p. cwt., except beef, which is 48 cts. pr. bbl. and 10 pr. ct. on duty; and pork 72 cents and 10 per cent.	Free.
Medicines of all kinds	154 per cent.	50 p. ct., pat. med. 30 p. ct.	10 p. ct., pat. ditto 50 p. ct.	5 per cent.	10 pr. ct.; patent 30 pr. ct.
Mercury and mercurial preparations	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Molasses	3 per ct., and 3 cents per gallon.	10 per cent. and 5 cents per gallon.	5 cents per gallon.	5 cents per gallon.	4d. per gallon, island currency, or about 54 cts.
Moss or lichen for dyers' use	3 per cent.	Free	Free from United States; otherwise 10 per cent.	Free if from British North Amer. colonies, United States, United Kingdom, and Channel Islands; otherwise 11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other kinds	154 per cent.	Free	Free from United States; otherwise 10 per cent.	Free if from British North Amer. colonies, United States, United Kingdom, and Channel Islands; otherwise 11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Musical instruments and other	18 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 p. ct., for churches, free.	11 per cent.	124 per cent.
Musical instruments, except piano-fortes.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 p. ct., for churches, free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mustard	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nails	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Naphtha and coal oil	3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Newspapers.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Nicks	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nitre or saltpetre.	4 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nuts of all kinds, except coconuts.	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nutmegs	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.; also coconuts.
Oakum	4 per cent.	Free	5 per cent.	54 per cent.	2 per cent.
Ochres, produce of British North American colonies	Free.	Free, if dry.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	154 per cent.	Free, if dry.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Oil, the product of fish or other creatures living in the waters, if the produce of the fisheries of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free, crude.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced	3 per cent.	Free, crude.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free.

Ditto, all other not elsewhere enumerated	154 per cent	30 per cent	10 p. ct., rock, coal oil and bitumens, 7 cts. pr. gal.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Oil-seed cake	154 per cent	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Oil-cloth	154 per cent	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Olives, pickled or preserved	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	Free.	Free	Free.
Onions, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	50 cts. per 100 pounds	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Oranges	Free	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Orca of metals of all kinds, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ornaments composed of wood or leather, or b th.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto of other material	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Osmanurga	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Painters' colors of all kinds, except ochre, the produce of British North American colonies	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Palm oil	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Palm leaf	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Peanutts	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Paper sheathing	4 per cent.	50 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto, printing	3 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free, not less than dandy	Free.	Free.
Ditto, other	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Parachut	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pasteboard	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pelts, produce of British North American colonies	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Pens, pencils, and pencil cases	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pepper	154 per cent.	20 pr. cent, ground 30 pr. cent.	10 per cent, 4 cents per pound ground.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Perfumery of all kinds	154 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Powder, manufactured	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, in cakes or pigs.	4 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Phosphorus	1 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Piano-fortes	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pickles	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 pr. ct., paintings free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pictures	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Picture frames	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent, ground, 4 cts. per pound.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pimento	154 per cent.	20 pr. cent, ground 30 pr. cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Pitch, produce of United States.	Free	Free.	5 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Planes, ironed	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, without iron	18 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Plantains	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Plants, shrubs, and trees, produce of the United States.	Free	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.

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Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Plate, gold or silver	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 pr. ct.; old, fit only to be remanufactured, free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Plated wares	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Platinum	15¢ per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ploughs, and parts of ploughs.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pocketbooks and port-monnakes of leather, or if leather is the article of chief value.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Porter	3 per cent. and 10 cents per gallon.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.	8 cts. pr. gallon in casks; 24 cts. pr. doz. in bot. of 2 gallons.	54 per gallon, island currency, or about 7 cts.
Portmanteaus	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Potash, prussiate of	4 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pots for cooking stoves	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wool, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Printing presses	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Prints and drawings	15½ per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Prunes, dried	3 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	14 per pound, island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
Putty	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Quicksilver, ore of, produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Quills	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Rags, imported from the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Railway rails and chairs	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Raisins	3 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.	20 per cent.	2 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	14 per pound, island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
Rakes and parts thereof	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Red or Guinea wood	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Reaping books	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Rice, graded and ungraded, produce of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Rigging and sails for new ships	4 per cent.	Sails, 10 p. c.; rigging, 20	5 per cent.	54 per cent.	8 per cent.
Ditto saved from vessels wrecked	3 per cent.	Free within the limits of the province.	Free, if wrecked on the coast of this province; if vessels owned and registered in the province, free from elsewhere.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Soap, perfumed, in cakes and balls, costing 10 cents per pound.	15½ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto other, in bars, less than 10 cents per pound.	3 per cent and 1 cent per pound.	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Soles and mitts, (not leather.)	15½ per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Soda, carbonate of.	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Soda, washing	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Soda, ash.	4 per cent	Free	Free	Free, products of United Kingdom, United States, British, North American colonies, and the Channel Isles; other,	10 per cent. ●
Spades	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Specimens of minerals and fossils	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto illustrative of natural history	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Speckles	15½ per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Spelter, in pigs or sheets.	4 per cent	10 p. c. in sheets; pig, free	10 per cent	11 per cent	9 per cent.
Spices, not otherwise enumerated.	15½ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Spikes	15½ per cent	50 per cent	5 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent.
Spirits, not otherwise enumerated.	3 per ct. and 30 cts. per gal.	100 per c. and 15 c. per gal.	50 cents per gallon.	\$1.50 per gallon	10 per cent.
Sponge	3 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Starch	15½ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Starch, corn, or corn flour, the produce of the United States or British North American colonies.	Free	30 per cent	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Isles.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise	15½ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	36 cents per barrel and 10 per cent on duty.	Free.
Stationery	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Steel, in bars and sheets	4 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto manufactures of	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Sticks, walking	18 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	12½ per cent.
Ditto, umbrellas or parasol	18 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Stone, via: Slate, marble, and other stone in its crude or unworked state, if produces of United States or British North American colonies.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free.
Stones of all kinds, manufactured.	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent; statutory, free.	10 per cent.
Stoneware	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Strings for musical instruments	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Sugar, refined, in loaves	3 per cent and 2½ cents per pound.	15 per cent and 3 cents per pound.	\$2 per 100 pounds.	\$2.88 per 112 pounds, and 10 per cent on duty.	34 per pound, island currency or about 4 cents per pound, island currency, or about 4 cents
Ditto all other kinds of refined or white beet sugar, or sugar candy.	3 per cent and 2 cents per pound.	15 per cent and 3 cents per pound.	\$2 per 100 pounds.	\$3.40 per 112 pounds.	34 per pound, island currency, or about 4 cents

Butte brown or muscovado, or clayed, or any other kind of sugar not refined	3 per cent. and 11 cent per pound.	10 per cent. and 9 cent per pound.	\$1.50 per 100 pounds	\$1.06 per 112 pounds	7s. per cwt. island currency, or about \$1.17.
Sulphur	15 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tallow	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tallow and tallow grease, the produce of British North America, colonies or United States.	15 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tallow and tallow grease, the produce of British North America, colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	11 per cent.	Free
Tea, produce of the United States.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Tea, black.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Tea, green, viz: Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twinkay, and other green tea.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Thread, except shoe thread.	3 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	15 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	8 cts per lb. for sechong, congou, and bobas.	4d. per pound island currency, or about 54 cents. Do.
Thread, except shoe thread.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	11 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound for all others.	Do.
Tiles.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tin, block and plate.	15 per cent.	10 per cent. for plate; block, free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tinctures.	3 per cent. and 30 cents per gallon.	20 per cent. (as drugs).	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, produce of the United States.	Free; otherwise 3 per cent.	Free; otherwise, free.	Free; otherwise, free.	Free; otherwise 11 pr. ct.	Free; otherwise, free.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, except snuff and cigars.	3 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	30 per cent. and 10 cents per pound for cavendish.	5 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound, and 10 per cent on the duty.	6d. per pound island currency, or about 8 cents.
Turmeric.	3 per cent.	30 per cent. and 5 cts. per pound for common cut.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Turpentine, raw, produce of United States.	Free	30 per cent. and 15 cents per pound for fine cut.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Turpentine, spirit of, or oil of.	15 per cent.	30 per cent. and 9 cents pr. lb. for Canadian twist.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Types.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Umbrellas and parasols.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Valises.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Varnishes of all kinds.	15 per cent.	20 p. ct.; black and bright, for ship-builders, free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Vegetables, the produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.



Table showing the different rates of customs duties chargeable on goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Vegetables, otherwise	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	Free	Free.
Vehicles of all kinds, and parts thereof.	18 per cent.	50 per cent ^a	10 per cent	11 per cent	10½ per cent.
Vergilins	15½ per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Vermilion	15½ per cent	50 per cent, and 4 cents per gallon.	10 per cent	6 cents per gallon, and 10 per cent on duty.	10 per cent.
Vinegar	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent.
Vitrol, except green and blue.	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto blue.	4 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto oil of.	18 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	12½ per cent.
Wagon, and parts thereof.	15½ per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Watches.	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Wax	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Whalebone, manufactured.	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Whiskey	3 per cent, and 60 cents per gallon.	40 cents per gallon.	50 cents per gallon.	\$1.50 cents per gallon	3s.6d. per gal., proof, island currency, or about 58 cts.
Whiting	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Wines, costing \$2 and upwards, per gallon.	15½ per cent, and 90 cents per gallon.	20 per cent	Hock, constantia, malmsy, catawba, burgandy, hermitage, moselle, and champagne, per dozen of 5 bottles to the gallon, \$1.50 per gallon.	Of all kinds, in bottles, except claret, \$1.44 per gallon.	Claret, and all other light wines, (except port and sherry) the first cost of which is under £30 sterling per pipe, 25 per cent.
Ditto, costing \$1 and upwards, per gallon	15½ per cent, and 80 cents per gallon.	20 per cent	3 bottles to the gallon, \$1.50 per gallon.	Port, madeira, hock, burgandy, in wood or other vessels not bottles, \$1.20 per gallon.	Port and sherry, and all other wines costing over £20 sterling per pipe, 5 per cent ad valorem and 4s. island currency per gallon, or about 67 cents.
Ditto, costing less than \$1, per gallon	15½ per cent, and 70 cents per gallon.	20 per cent	On all others in bottles, per dozen of 5 bottles to the gallon, \$1.50 per gal.	Sherry, 12½ per cent, ad valorem and 72 cents per gallon.	Claret, 12½ per cent, and valorem and 72 cents per gallon.
			Port, sherry, and madeira, in wood, 60 cents per gal.	All others, 15½ per cent.	
			On other wines in wood, costing £24 sterling and upwards per pipe at the port from whence last imported, 60 cts. per gal.		
			Other wines in wood, costing less than £24 sterling per pipe at the port from whence last imported, 25 cents per gallon.		
Wire, except iron	15½ per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Wood	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Wood, viz: Firewood, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, or sawn, unmanufactured in whole or in part, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.

	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent; free from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Wares otherwise prohibited					
Iron manufactured, except wooden wares	15 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	15 per cent
Wooden wares of all kinds	15 per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	15 per cent
Wool, produce of the British North American colonies or United States	Free	Free	Free	Free; also of United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	Free.
Woolen manufactures, or woollen and cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated.	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Yarn	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 p. ct.; cotton yarn, free.	10 per cent.
Yeast powder	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Zinc or spelter, in pigs or sheets	4 per cent	Free; in sheets, 10 pr. cent.	10 per cent	11 per cent	9 per cent.
Zinc, manufactured	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
And on all goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, or declared to be free from it.	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.

A return showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to the United States of America during the last sixteen years, viz: between the years 1849 and 1864, inclusive.

Year.	Year.		Year.		Year.		Imports.	Exports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		
1849	2384, 562	451, 562	2782, 762	2123, 127	1861	4638, 070	2175, 654	
1850	262, 146	77, 400	714, 215	173, 485	1862	616, 814	185, 295	
1851	330, 235	83, 028	628, 210	138, 697	1863	739, 663	259, 357	
1852	253, 210	83, 792	564, 245	163, 702	1864	691, 005	263, 781	
1853	574, 070	121, 658	675, 095	236, 014				
1854	711, 324	97, 930	686, 217	246, 378				

TRINIDAD—N. S. HUMPHREY, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

I submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1865.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Trinidad for the year ended June 30, 1865.

Sugar, 27,865 hhd., 5,155 tierces, 1,735 barrels.....	\$2,000,000 00
Molasses, 12,375 puncheons.....	155,000 00
Rum, 750 puncheons.....	25,000 00
Cocoa, 6,000,000 pounds.....	660,000 00
Coffee, 15,000 pounds.....	2,000 00
Cotton, 150,000 pounds.....	75,000 00
Total.....	2,917,000 00

The exports to the United States, consisting principally of sugar and molasses, are estimated at \$156,000; of which a little less than one-half were shipped in United States vessels.

Owing to the unusually early commencement of the rainy season not more than two-thirds of the growing sugar crop has been secured and manufactured; so that, notwithstanding the increase in some other articles, the total value of exports is but a little more than two-thirds of that of the previous year. It is proper to remark, however, that the crop of 1864 was above an average in quantity and value.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports may be stated in round numbers at \$3,975,000; exceeding those of last year by more than half a million, of which there was from Great Britain and its dependencies the usual assortment of merchandise to the value of \$2,465,000; from the United States, \$815,000; and from all other foreign countries, \$695,000.

In enclosing the following statement of imports from the United States, I have to remark that to the articles there enumerated should be added an annual importation of ice of the average value of \$50,000 from Boston, which is retailed by the only American firm doing business on this island.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports from the United States into the island of Trinidad for the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Bread..... bbls.	4,847	\$25,830	Matches.....		\$3,020
Butter..... lbs.	22,221	3,840	Provisions..... lbs.	1,180,195	137,500
Candles..... lbs.	205,220	30,940	Oil meal.....		54,190
Cheese..... lbs.	52,657	7,040	Kerosene.....		12,000
Corn..... bush.	7,010	6,340	Peas and beans.....		4,490
Corn meal..... bbls.	4,627	18,880	Tobacco..... lbs.	197,210	52,690
Flour..... bbls.	54,705	292,440	Sundries.....		22,920
Furniture.....		1,930	Ice, (estimated).....		50,000
Hardware.....		4,490			
Lard..... lbs.	298,190	57,600	Total.....		815,000
Lumber, shooks, and staves.....		28,860			

TURK'S ISLAND—J. C. CRISSON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before you the annual report on the trade of this consular district, for the year ended September 30, 1865.

The fact that the only production of these islands is salt has been so often reiterated, as to require no repetition here: they are, however, well adapted to the growth of cotton, and the executive of the colony, among other efforts to improve its condition, has striven to open a new field of enterprise by encouraging attempts at the cultivation of this plant; but the comparative ease with which salt is produced by solar evaporation, and the scarcity of labor, must, for a long time at least, preclude the creation of any other staple commodity in these islands. The trade of the colony is therefore at present almost exclusively restricted to the exportation of salt and the importation of the necessaries of life. Of the staple, more than seven-eighths are exported to the United States, and the remainder to the British provinces of North America; of the imports, nearly all the provisions and breadstuffs are drawn from the United States, while dry goods, clothing and fancy articles are mostly from England.

The number of American vessels arrived during the year ended September 30, 1865, is 83; which, as compared with the year 1864, shows a decrease of sixteen. They were divided among the ports of the colony as follows: at Grand Turk 46, at Salt Cay 24, at East Harbor 13; as to class, there were 2 ships, 16 barks, 30 brigs, and 35 schooners, of the aggregate tonnage of 19,659, and with 597 seamen, inward. I will give the quantity and value of exports to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1865, collected from the triplicate invoices filed in this office and the consular agencies; and will furnish a comparative statement of the whole imports and exports of the colony for the year ended December 31, 1864.

First, the number of bushels of salt shipped to the United States from all the ports of the colony during the year ended September 30, 1865, was 1,001,874, of the value of \$123,836 82; of this quantity, 589,429 bushels, of the value of \$72,358 07, were shipped in American vessels, and 412,445 bushels, of the value of \$51,478 75, in foreign. The total value of all exports to the United States for the same period was \$174,719 45. In American bottoms, \$82,646 10; and in foreign, \$92,073 35.

The difference between the total value of all exports to the United States and the value of salt exported thereto, namely, \$50,862 63, is comprised principally of wood, tobacco, and other St. Domingo produce; in which articles, since the blockade of the ports of St. Domingo by Spain, a considerable trade sprung up between that island and these, by means of small craft running the blockade. Since, however, the blockade has been raised, the regular trade to these ports may soon be expected to be re-established, when the one at present existing between that island and these will doubtless to a great extent cease.

Secondly, the total value of all imports into the colony during the year ended December 31, 1864, was \$308,385 04; of exports, \$208,266 80. Showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase in the former of \$142,913 28, and in the latter of \$94,990 66. Of the imports, the value of \$128,280 38 was from the United States, and \$180 104 66 from other places; and of the exports, the value of \$148,574 80 was to the United States, and \$59,712 to other places. Thus, about 42 per cent., or nearly one-half, of the total of imports was from the United States, and about 71 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the exports, were to that country. The average price of the staple for the year 1865, as collected from the triplicate invoices filed in this consulate, is about eleven cents per bushel, exclusive of the export duty of one cent per bushel, and the other charges; and although this as compared with the previous year shows a decrease

in price, still, the figure named above is regarded as amply remunerative to the manufacturer.

The total revenue of this colony from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, amounted to \$46,046 60, as follows: from imports, \$25,484 90; from exports, \$10,964 78; and from other sources, \$9,597 22; and which, as contrasted with the year 1864, shows a decrease of \$5,962 68, being an increase in imports of \$1,860 60, and a decrease in exports of \$5,168 36, and in other sources of \$2,654 92.

* * The export duty on salt is one cent per bushel. The bushel measure for salt is by law made to contain thirty-five imperial quarts. The port charges are, light duty at the rate of eight cents per ton of registered tonnage, and pilotage at the rate of \$3 for fifty tons and under; for above fifty tons and not above one hundred, \$4 50; and for every fifty tons over one hundred, at the rate of fifty cents for every additional fifty tons.

There have been only five vessels wrecked or stranded within the colony during the past year, two of which were American and three British. The value of the property saved from them was as follows: Property being the produce of the United States, \$14,014 52; property being the produce of other countries, \$814 58; total, \$14,829 10. Thus, although only two of the five vessels lost during the year bore the flag of the United States, more than ninety-four per cent. of the freight carried by the whole five was the produce of that country. I regret to say that the line of English steamers which lately touched at these islands on their trips to and from Liverpool and Port au Prince *via* New York have for some time past discontinued their visits to these islands, but I have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence between the colonial secretary and the local agent of this steamship company, from which it appears that negotiations are still pending for the inclusion of these islands once more in their route.

The only public measure of the past year in any way likely to affect American interests has been in reference to the erection of a light-house on Sand cay, near the southern extremity of the Turk's islands passage. This project has long been in contemplation, but now seems nearer a consummation than it ever has been at any previous time. * * * *

"Turk's islands passage" is formed by the Turk's islands, consisting of Grand Turk, Salt cay, and other small cays and reefs on the east, and the Caicos islands and bank on the west, and runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and is, from the light-house on Grand Turk, its northern extremity, to Sand cay, near its southern end, about twenty-two miles in length. The "Endymion rock" bears from the south end of Sand cay southwest distant six miles, and the "Swimmer shoal" from the "Endymion rock" west by south, distant twelve miles. The entrances from the south to the "Turk's islands passage" lie, therefore, between the "Swimmer shoal" and the "Endymion rock" and "Sand cay."

A committee of the legislative council of this government, in June last, laid before the President and council a report on the proposed light-house on Sand cay, from which it appears that the number of vessels passing through the Turk's islands passage has increased since the erection of the light-house on Grand Turk to an average, within the last three years, of six hundred and fifty-three per annum in the day-time, while nearly as great a number are known to pass at night; further, that if a light was established at Sand cay vessels from Europe and North America bound to Hayti, the south side of Cuba, Jamaica, and the Gulf of Mexico, would take this passage in preference to the Silver cay, or "Caicos passage" where most of the wrecks now occur, and that steamships and other vessels homeward bound would prefer it in coming from the south, it being the safest passage on account of its shortness.

Return of the number of vessels passed the light-house at Grand Turk, between sunrise and sunset, from the 1st of January, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1866, (officially reported.)

Steamers.....	20
Ships.....	5
Barks.....	94
Brigs.....	233
Schooners.....	113
Total.....	465

FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

* * * There is a falling off in the import duties of 1865 of £282 2s. 2d. The export duty on salt has reached that of 1864 within the trifling amount of £1 15s. 1d., which amount represents the difference in the quantity of the staple exported during the two years, namely 842, bushels.

The light duty has declined to the extent of £52 4s., but other sources nearly make up for the other deficiencies by an increase of £317 7s. 4d., so that the total falling off in the revenue for 1865, as compared with the year 1864, is only £25 3s. 8d. sterling.

The whole receipts for the year 1865 amount to £9,965 6s. 6d., and the expenditures to £9,141 3s. 11d., giving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of £824 2s. 7d., which added to the balance of 1864 gives an amount of £3,423 13s. 8d. available for 1866.

This is less than the imports from the United States for the preceding year by some \$65,000, and the proportion brought in United States vessels is about the same.

The average rates of freight from the United States for the year have been seventy-five cents per barrel for flour, and in proportion for other goods.

There is no quotable rate of return freights, as all shipments have been made on owners' accounts.

KINGSTON, (J.A.)—AARON GREGG, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Kingston to the United States during the nine months ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle.....	6,765	\$268,714 77
Horses.....	903	
Hogs.....	978	
Sheep.....	4,370	9,811 00
Butter..... pounds..	70,064	14,001 56
Wool..... do.....	3,779	1,383 43
Hops..... do.....	1,116	167 40
Cheese..... do.....	6,084	507 00
Iron..... do.....	3,038	-----
Eggs..... dozen.....	32,214½	3,798 00
Lumber..... feet.....	6,801,732	73,024 87
Shingles.....	462,000	
Laths..... bunches..	16	
Do..... number.....	57,750	5,561 45
Skins, calf..... dozen.....	197	
sheep..... do.....	3,220	
kip..... do.....	12	756 00
Fish..... barrels..	230	
Old lead and brass..... do.....	4	61 00
Barley..... bushels..	68,350	44,269 73
Rye..... do.....	1,550	
Flax, (tow)..... bales.....	51	200 00
Paper and rags..... do.....	30	721 12
Dry goods.....	-----	218 99
Books.....	-----	11 60
Boat seine.....	-----	40 00
Printing press.....	1	720 00
Household goods..... packages..	22	4,996 00
Furs.....	-----	2,738 80
Salt..... muroths..	19,325	13,913 28
Do..... bags.....	10,692	
Do..... bushels..	10,412	
Do..... tons.....	219	
Tea..... chests.....	110	6,035 00
Barrels for kerosene.....	836	596 27
Wood..... cords.....	210	275 00
Chickens..... pairs.....	150	300 00
Seeds..... cases.....	7	250 00
Wheat..... bushels..	5,710	5,648 00
Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and buckwheat.....	-----	10,897 47
Jewellers' dust.....	-----	75 00
Horses and buggies.....	-----	415 00
Horses and wagon.....	-----	635 00
Alcohol..... gallons..	150	345 00
Steam walking beam strap.....	-----	200 00
Total.....	-----	466,247 70

Schedule of import duties imposed by the Jamaica authorities by an act styled the import duties act, in force until March 31, 1867, dated 1864.

	Duties.
	£ s. d.
Ale, per tun.....	5 7 6
Asses, per head.....	0 5 0
Bacon, per cwt.....	0 10 0

	£	s.	d.
Barley, (not pearl,) per bushel.....	0	0	3
Beef, dried, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Beef, salted and cured, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Beans, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Beer, per tun.....	5	7	0
Birds, free.....			
Books, printed, including maps, free.....			
Bread and biscuit, per cwt.....	0	6	0
Bricks, per thousand.....	0	4	0
Bullion, free.....			
Butter, per cwt.....	0	9	0
Calavances, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Candles, composition, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	7	0
Candles, tallow, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	2	6
Candles, wax and sperm, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	10	0
Cattle, slaughtered, per head.....	0	10	0
Carriages, carts, and wagons, free.....			
Cheese, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Cider, per tun.....	4	7	0
Clothing, army and navy, free.....			
Coals, free.....			
Cocoa, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Coffee.....	1	0	0
Coke, free.....			
Corn, Indian, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Cotton, free.....			
Diamonds, free.....			
Dogs, free.....			
Dyewood, free.....			
Drawings, free.....			
Engravings, lithographs, &c., free.....			
Fish, dried and salted, per cwt.....	0	2	6
fresh, free.....			
smoked, per cwt.....	0	4	0
alewives, pickled, per bbl.....	0	2	0
herrings, pickled, per bbl.....	0	2	0
Do. smoked, per 25 lbs.....	0	0	6
mackerel, pickled, per bbl.....	0	4	0
Do. pickled and not otherwise enumerated, per bbl.....	0	4	0
salmon, smoked, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Do. or salted, per bbl.....	0	10	0
Flax, free.....			
Flour, rye, per bbl.....	0	8	0
Flour, wheat, per bbl.....	0	8	0
Fruit, fresh, free.....			
Goats, free.....			
Guano and other manures, free.....			
Guns, free.....			
Gunpowder, per lb.....	0	0	6
Hams, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Hand machines for preparing fibre, spinning cotton, &c., free.....			
Hay and straw, free.....			
Hemp, free.....			
Hides, raw, free.....			

	£	s.	d.
Horses and mules, per head.....	0	8	6
Hogshead shooks, each.....	0	0	6
Hydraulic and printing presses, each.....	2	0	0
Ice, free.....			
Iron, galvanized, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Iron for roofing, &c., free.....			
Indigo, per lb.....	0	0	3
Lard, per cwt.....	0	5	0
Leeches, free.....			
Matches, per gross of 12 dozen boxes.....	0	5	0
Malt dust, free.....			
Marble in slabs or blocks, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Machines, horse-power, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Meat, fresh, free.....			
Meat, salted or cured, per 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Meal, not wheat, per bbl.....	0	1	0
Mills of all kinds, per £100 lbs. value.....	4	0	0
Molasses, free.....			
Mules, per head.....	0	8	0
Necessaries for army or navy, certified by military or naval commander as necessary, free.....			
Oats, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Oil cake, free.....			
Oil, per gall.....	0	0	4
Patent fuel, free.....			
Pans for boiling sugar, copper, or iron, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Peas, not split, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Perry, per tun.....	4	7	0
Pipes for conveying fluids, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Plants, growing, free.....			
Ploughs and agricultural implements and parts of same, 4 per cent.			
Pork, salted and cured, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Porter, per tun.....	5	7	0
Poultry, free.....			
Puncheon shooks, each.....	0	0	6
Pumps for raising water, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Railroad truck wheels, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Resins and rosin, free.....			
Rice, per cwt.....	0	2	0
Rice, undressed, per bushel.....	0	1	0
Salt, per cwt.....	0	0	1
Salt, rock, free.....			
Sarsaparilla, free.....			
Sausages, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Sheep, free.....			
Slates, free.....			
Soap, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	3	0
Soda ash and sub soda, free.....			
Specimens illustrating, &c., free.....			
Spirits: brandy, per gall.....	0	7	0
gin, per gall.....	0	6	0
rum imported from British possessions, per gall.....	0	6	0
whiskey, per gall.....	0	5	0
of wine, alcohol, cordials, &c., per gall.....	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Stills and parts of stills, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Steam engines and parts of engines, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.....	0	0	2
unrefined, per cwt.....	0	10	2
Swine, free.....			
Tallow, grease, and grease and black, free.....			
Tea, per lb.....	0	1	6
Tierce shooks.....	0	0	6
Tiles, marble, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
earthen, free.....			
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.....	0	0	6
unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. weight.....	1	1	0
cigar, per 100 lbs. weight.....	0	2	6
Tongues, dried, per cwt.....	0	10	0
salted or cured, per bbl. 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Tortoise shell, free.....			
Tow, free.....			
Turtle, free.....			
Uniforms, free.....			
Vegetables, fresh, free.....			
Wax, bees', free.....			
Wheat, per bushel.....	0	0	4
Wines in bulk or bottles.....	15	0	0
Wood: pitch pine lumber by superficial measure, one inch thick, per 1,000 feet.....	0	12	0
white pine by superficial measure, one inch thick, per 1,000 feet.....	0	8	0
shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000	0	4	0
Wallaba shingles, per 1,000.....	0	4	0
Boston shingles, and all other shingles not provided for, per 1,000.....	0	2	0
hoops, per 1,000.....	0	2	0
red and white oak and ash staves and headings, per 1,000.	0	4	0
Wire for fencing, iron standards, hurdles and tram rails, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
On all other goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation supplies of every description, not previously enumerated, on £100 value..	12	10	0

Schedule of duties levied in Jamaica on exports.

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshead.....	0	5	9
Rum, per puncheon.....	0	4	6
Coffee, per tierce*.....	0	6	0
Pimento, per 120 lbs. bag.....	0	0	10
Logwood, other dyewoods, lignumvitæ and cocus wood, per ton..	0	1	0
Ginger, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Beeswax, per cwt.....	0	2	0
Arrowroot, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Cocoanuts, per thousand.....	0	1	0
Mahogany, per thousand feet.....	0	5	0
Honey, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Stock of all kinds, per head.....	0	0	6

* Three tierces are reckoned to two hogheads, and eight barrels to one hoghead.

Schedule of the tax on shipping at Kingston.

	£	s.	d.
Customs, tonnage act, per ton.....	0	2	0
Morunt light-house, per ton.....			3
Plum Point light-house,* per ton.....			
On all vessels (except steamers which pay, per ton, 1d. every three months) and hospital fees.....			4

HEALTH OFFICERS' FEES.

	£	s.
Ship or bark.....	0	12
Brig or brigantine.....		9
Schooner or sloop.....		6

KINGSTON HARBOR DUES.

	£	s.
Ships or barks.....	1	12
Brigs or brigantines.....	1	4
Schooners or sloops.....	0	16

Vessels trading within the tropics, one-half. Vessels arriving in ballast and loading with wood only pay one-half of all charges, except health officers' fees and harbor dues.

Schedule of the pilots' fees levied in the ports of Jamaica.

Classification of ports.	Pilotage.	BRITISH TONNAGE.						
		800 tons and upwards.	500 tons and under.	350 tons and under 500.	250 tons and under 350.	200 tons and under 250.	150 tons and under 200.	Under 150 tons.
FIRST CLASS.								
Kingston.....	Inward....	£ 6 00 00	£ 5 5 00	£ 4 16 00	£ 4 4 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 00 00	£ 2 2 00
Manchioneal.....		£ 4 00 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 4 00	£ 2 16 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 2 00 00	£ 1 12 00
St. Ann's bay.....		£ 4 00 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 4 00	£ 2 16 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 2 00 00	£ 1 12 00
Falmouth.....	Outward..	£ 4 00 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 4 00	£ 2 16 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 2 00 00	£ 1 12 00
SECOND CLASS.								
All ports not enumerated as above, except Port Royal.	Inward....	£ 4 16 00	£ 4 4 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 00 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 1 16 00	£ 1 10 00
	Outward..	£ 3 4 00	£ 2 16 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 2 00 00	£ 1 12 00	£ 1 4 00	£ 1 00 00
THIRD CLASS.								
Port Royal.....	Inward....	£ 4 10 00	£ 3 12 00	£ 3 00 00	£ 2 14 00	£ 2 2 00	£ 1 16 00	£ 1 10 00
	Outward..	£ 2 16 00	£ 2 8 00	£ 2 00 00	£ 1 16 00	£ 1 8 00	£ 1 4 00	£ 1 00 00

There shall be paid for pilotage into Old Harbor for every ship or bark, £5 8s.; for every brig and brigantine, £2 14s.; and for every schooner or sloop, £1 7s. Same for pilotage out clear of the shoals of all such vessels as aforesaid.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—JOSEPH COVELL, *Consul*.

JANUARY 19, 1866.

† * * The agricultural and financial departments of this island are in a prosperous condition.

* Vessels putting in for order and to land passengers do not pay Plum Point light. Vessels in distress pay no tonnage, &c.

† Annual report.

	£	s.	d.
The total value of imports during the year ended December 31, 1864, is.....	337,927	1	9
Imports the previous year.....	293,431	4	10
Showing an increase of.....	44,495	16	11
	£	s.	d.
Import and excise duties on this year's importations were...	33,319	6	7
Value of the same the previous year.....	30,704	17	8
Showing an increase of.....	2,614	8	11

EXPORTS.

	£	s.	d.
The total value of exports for 1864 is.....	202,668	0	9
The total value of exports for 1863 is.....	209,472	9	6
Showing a decrease of.....	6,804	8	9

The number of vessels built on this island during the year 1864 is 119, of an aggregate tonnage of 33,330 tons, old measurement; which, calculated at £5 per ton, should be added to general exports as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Mercantile exports.....	202,668	0	9
Value of vessels built at this island and sent to foreign markets for sale.....	123,340	0	0
Total exports.....	326,008	0	9

The principal articles exported were oats,* barley, potatoes, and fish.

A great amount of fishing is done in the waters of this island by American fishermen.

The light and anchorage and import duties of this colony remain unchanged.

Statement showing the value of the import and export trade of the colony of Prince Edward's island, with other countries and colonies, during the year 1864.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Britain.....	154,153 10 1	37,092 12 9
Nova Scotia.....	58,033 16 2	48,954 11 10
New Brunswick.....	27,886 14 5	18,691 12 0
Newfoundland.....	3,938 19 7	11,059 6 2
Bermuda and West Indies.....	6,708 17 7	7,700 6 0
St. Pierre.....	154 5 6	1,139 19 8
Canada.....	4,591 7 4	587 3 0
United States.....	87,360 11 1	77,442 9 4
Total.....	326,008 1 9	202,668 0 9

* The standard weight of oats in this island is 36 pounds per bushel.

DEMERARA—P. FIGYELMESY, *Consul*.

AUGUST 3, 1865.

The name "Guiana" is given to that portion of South America lying between $8^{\circ} 40'$ north and $3^{\circ} 30'$ south, and between 50° and $68^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, with an estimated area of 690,000 square miles. Its coast-line extends from the mouth of the Orinoco to that of the Amazon. This region is divided as follows:

1st. Venezuelan Guiana, lying both sides of the Orinoco, and extending south and southwest to river Negro and the Brazilian settlements. Its northeast boundary is at a point near the mouth of the river Barina, which empties itself at the confluence of the Orinoco.

2d. British Guiana, extending from Venezuelan Guiana to the river Corentyn.

3d. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, extending from the river Corentyn to the river Marawini, in 54° west.

4th. French Guiana, more commonly called Cayenne, from the island on which its capital is situated, extends from the river Marawini to near Cape North.

5th. Brazilian Guiana extends from the southern boundaries of French, Dutch, British, and Venezuelan Guiana to the rivers Amazon and Negro.

The three colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo formerly belonged to the Dutch, but were captured in 1803, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814, and constitute the present colony of British Guiana, thus first designated in 1831. They are now termed counties, of which Berbice extends from the Corentyn to the Abari creek, or about 95 miles. Essequibo, from the Boerasini to the site of the military posts formerly maintained by the Dutch on the river Boerasini, about 120 miles; thus making a sea-front of 280 miles, by an interior depth of 300 to 450 miles from north to south.

It is difficult to determine with exactitude the area of the colony of British Guiana, since its boundaries, not only on the side of Venezuela, but on that of Brazil, are yet undetermined. Assuming its limits to be those which the geographical features of that territory would indicate, the area would be equal to 76,000 square miles. In its geographical character indications are traceable of the interior of this vast region having been at some former period the bed of a series of lakes, the waters of which, bursting their barriers, found passages to the Atlantic. The interior is diversified by ranges of mountains, extensive savannas, and dense forests. Of the former the highest point yet determined is stated to be the peak of Rovaima, in latitude $5^{\circ} 9' 30''$ north, longitude $60^{\circ} 47'$ west, being 7,500 feet above the level of the sea.

The coast lands and cultivated districts of the colony have a soil of blue clay impregnated with marine salt, and is rich in decomposed vegetable matter.

In the forests bordering the settlements, and occasionally in the savannas, extensive tracts of tropical peat occur, sometimes of considerable depth; and the same formation has existed on a great part of the cultivated lands, but from long-continued tillage has become exhausted. About thirty miles up the Essequibo is an extensive bed of granite, with hornblend.

The chief rivers of the colony are the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. The Essequibo is not less than 620 miles in length, and its mouth forms an estuary nearly twenty miles wide, with numerous fertile islands, several of which are from twelve to fifteen miles long. In consequence, however, of interruptions by cataracts it is navigable for large vessels not more than fifty miles from its mouth. In the Demerara, the upper course of which is known only to the Indians, vessels of large burden have loaded timber seventy-five miles from its mouth.

Vessels of twelve feet draught can ascend 105 miles on the river Berbice, and those of seven feet draught 175 miles from its mouth.

The boundary river Corentyn is navigable for small vessels for about 150 miles from its mouth.

Notwithstanding the position of this territory so near to the equator, the climate is more equable and temperate than many other countries under similar parallels of latitude. This arises from the uniformly great length of the night, during which the earth has time to cool by radiation, and from proximity to the ocean, and the prevailing winds, being the northeast trades, and from the favorable angle of the coast towards it.

It is usually assumed that the year is divided into two wet and two dry seasons, but latterly the periods of such changes have not been well marked, and the latest information of the Georgetown observatory on the subject is that the annual fall of rain during the last seven years varies from seven to eleven feet. It is, however, to be remarked that although the amount of rain is so great, it seldom rains for twelve hours consecutively, and that a day hardly passes without fair weather and sunshine. The long dry season extends from the end of August to the end of November, and the short one from the middle of February to the middle of April, but even during these seasons there are occasionally refreshing showers.

The population of British Guiana was, in 1861, 148,900, and that of the city of Demerara 35,000. The metropolis and most important commercial place of the colony is Georgetown, formerly called Stabrock, at the mouth of the Demerara river and partially on the sea-coast. The city, with the exception of government structures, is built entirely of wood, and is very much exposed to conflagrations.

The light-ship, immediately beyond the bar of the Demerara river, is about nine miles from the light-house, bearing northeast by southwest, and the positions of both have been fixed as follows: light-house, $6^{\circ} 9' 54''$ latitude north and $58^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{4}'$ longitude west; light-ship, $6^{\circ} 55' 33''$ latitude north and $58^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{4}'$ longitude west.

The only other town of any importance is New Amsterdam, near the mouth of the river Berbice, which has a population of 4,579 inhabitants.

The staple products of the colony were formerly described as sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton. They may be now quoted as sugar, rum, molasses, and timber, cotton having altogether ceased to be exported, and coffee having dwindled down to a comparatively inconsiderable item.

As will be seen from these statements, this colony depends entirely on importations from other countries for such necessaries as flour, bread, meal, beef, pork, peas, corn, ice, lumber, &c., &c., imported from the United States, as are also cattle, horses, mules, and sheep brought here in great quantities since peace is restored. Dry goods, iron and steel goods, coal, &c., &c., are imported from England.

On the immigrants' arrival in this colony they are allotted to the different plantations under a written contract or indenture of labor for a term of five years, which is duly signed by themselves. The indentured immigrants are bound by their contracts to perform five days' labor, or five tasks, in every week; when employed at field-work they labor seven hours daily, between sunrise and sunset; during the sugar-making time their services are in the buildings, *toiling fifteen hours daily*—from about 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.; and they receive payment for each day's work in accordance with the description of the task allotted, from sixteen to thirty-two cents. Out of this very small sum the immigrants are obliged to purchase food and clothing. At the expiration of the contract, if the immigrant is desirous of being re-indentured for a further term of five years, and if he can obtain an employer, a bounty of \$50 is paid to the immigrant, and he then enters into a fresh contract for another five years. But failing in this, the immigrant is ejected from the plantation; a free ticket from further claims by the colony is given to him by the immigrant agent general. From which cause many are to be daily seen in a state of starvation and nudity, begging on the public highways. No inducement is held out to these people to become settlers. No consideration by the colony is given to the immigrant, who after honestly

having completed his term of contract on the plantation, must either return to his native country at the expense of the colony penniless, or endeavor to earn a daily subsistence about the cities. No land is given by the colony on which the immigrant may devote the remainder of his days for the benefit of his family. Less than 500 acres cannot be purchased, and to such a description of people it is no doubt held at a high rate to prevent their becoming freeholders.

In this colony the colored man is looked upon with scorn, from the fact that he will not consent to labor for such paltry wages.

The plantations are principally managed by Scotchmen. The proprietors of plantations, in conjunction with the merchants, import also young men from Scotland and other parts of Great Britain, paying their passage, and on their arrival they enter into contracts under indentures, like other immigrants. A portion of them, the cleverest, are taken for clerks in the offices; the others are sent to the estates as overseers, and receive a salary of \$15 to \$20 per month until the termination of their contract. With few exceptions they are of the lowest description.

The immigrants imported at the expense of the colony, and who are compelled to serve under indentures, are principally brought from the East Indies, and called by the English sepoy, coolies, &c., &c., Chinese, and Africans. Free immigration is also encouraged from Madeira and Barbadoes. (See return No. 2.)

The Portuguese are a hard-working and industrious race of people, many being established as merchants and carry on extensive business, while others conduct grocery establishments.

The Barbadians here are of the very worst class of people. British Guiana is also the resort of convicts from Cayenne. * * * *

Living in this colony is very expensive, and when coupled with the very small amount of daily wages it is, of course, impossible for the poor immigrants to purchase anything better than the coarsest and most common sort of food called "plants," which are here expressly cultivated for that purpose. The clothing, too, is the poorest possible—a piece of coarse linen tied around the loins.

Comparative statement showing the total number of coolies and other immigrant laborers introduced into the colony of British Guiana during the years 1863 and 1864.

1863.

Nationality and race.	CLASSIFICATION.					Total.	Whence.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		
East Indians.....	1,750	443	48	38	75	2,354	Calcutta.
Chinese.....	286	92	12	4	2	396	Canton.
Africans.....	247	78	37	10	1	373	St. Helena.
West Indians.....	25	19	5	5	15	69	Barbadoes.
Total.....	2,308	632	102	57	93	3,192	

1864.

East Indians.....	1,995	460	104	67	83	2,709	Calcutta.
Chinese.....	336	151	14	1	7	509	Canton.
Africans.....	285	43	47	15	0	390	St. Helena.
West Indians.....	2,261	984	296	133	623	4,297	Barbadoes.
Total.....	4,877	1,638	461	216	713	7,905	

RAILWAYS.

The only railway line in the colony extends twenty-five miles up the sea-coast of Demerara. By this conveyance the mails are forwarded for Berbice; the balance of the route being by post coach.

MINES.

A gold mine has been discovered on the banks of the river Cayuni, at a distance of 150 miles from this city. A company has been formed under the style and name of "The Gold Mining Company of British Guiana" for the purpose of working it. One steam machine was imported from England for crushing quartz, and is now erected at the mine and in active operation.

STEAM COMMUNICATION AND FERRIES.

Of steamers there are five under contract with the colony for the performance of the following service, for which it pays \$50,000:

For one as a ferry-boat on the Demerara;

For one as a ferry-boat on the Berbice;

For steam communication with Esequibo and Berbice, to and from twice weekly;

For monthly trips to the penal settlement, or convict prison, about ninety-five miles up the river Massaroonny.

Independently of the contract amount paid annually by the colony, the proprietor of the steamer is allowed to charge a certain rate of fare for passengers, cattle, &c., &c., certain government officers being excepted.

It is the opinion of those engaged in the business here that a regular and properly conducted semi-monthly line of steamers between New York and Demerara, touching at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, would meet with success, and be of advantage especially to the commercial interests of the United States.

The governor of this colony assured me of his sympathy and willingness to grant the aid of this colony, and guarantee the aid of Barbadoes for the purpose of accomplishing so desirable an object.

The European steam mail packets, as well as the Dutch mail steamers from Surinam, arrive here semi-monthly. A line has also been formed at Cayenne, of which the first steamer is expected the 20th August. Arrangements could be made so that the United States steamer should be at this port at the same time; from which arrangement great benefit would be derived, as passengers for Europe could, in that case, go by way of New York, especially if the voyage on that route should be made in less time than by the present one. An American company could certainly make such arrangements that the price of passage would be less to Europe, by way of New York, than by the present route, and at the same time make the United States a resort of convalescents from the West Indies.

FIRE ENGINES.

Of these most necessary articles we have here fourteen, of which one steam and three hand engines are of American manufacture. These engines are under the management of the inspector general of police, whose corps work them when required.

There are but few citizens of the United States residing in this colony. They are engaged mostly in commercial pursuits, practicing law and medicine, and two or three are proprietors of estates.

Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Demerara to the United States during the years 1863 and 1864.

Description.	1863.	1864.
Sugar	Quantity.	Quantity.
Do	5, 107	3, 963
Do	458	147
Do	6, 601	5, 411
Do	268	.....
Molasses	1, 185	2, 910
Do	158	2, 343
Rum	3	.....
Brandy	260	.....
Wine	43	.....
Shrub	2	.....
Coffee	39, 760	.....
Cocoa	4, 405	1, 000
Oranges	50, 663	.....
Pickles and preserves	1	.....
Old iron	1, 209	3, 737
copper	37, 394	77, 773
brass	9, 374	94, 290
tin	1, 988	33, 040
lead	8, 710	4, 297
Hides	4, 465	6, 922
Horns	642	.....
Ropes	4, 774	6, 474
Bones	7, 197	.....
Nuts	53, 000	41, 100
Value	711, 984 96	631, 389 77

Comparative statement showing the exports of sugar and molasses from Demerara to the United States during the years 1863 and 1864, with the names of the ports whither shipped.

1863.

Where shipped.	SUGAR.				MOLASSES.	
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Bags.	Punchoons.	Casks.
New York	2, 488	239	2, 105	215	1, 126	123
Baltimore	2, 950	164	2, 919	53	503	.....
Philadelphia	652	55	1, 063	.....	.....	35
Total	6, 090	458	6, 087	268	1, 629	158

1864.

New York	1, 002	41	1, 452	.....	800	2, 221
Baltimore	2, 497	61	3, 563	.....	2, 058	.....
Philadelphia	227	.....	340	.....	100	122
Boston	237	46	56	.....	52	.....
Total	3, 963	148	5, 411	.....	3, 010	2, 343

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Demerara during the years 1863 and 1864.

Description.	1863.	1864.
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Beef	4,069	5,146
Pork	9,825	13,065½
Bread	25,359	20,277
Butter	560,798	633,149
Candles, tallow	328,140	556,198
<i>composition</i>	183,671	156,302½
Cheese	252,340	265,979
Cigars	1,299,637	1,204,350
Coals	24,583	26,094
Do	19,598	25,400½
Oats	44,355	59,628
Corn	22,777	18,567
Corn and oat meal	33,311,922	2,182,988
Fish, dried	67,474	65,404½
salmon	249	1,763
mackerel	5,578	5,182
smoked	18,014	22,070
Flour	80,590	860,632
Hams and bacon	323,284	860,468
Hay	667,290	976,181
Hoops	1,224,470	1,977,211
Horses	98	73
Mules	97	200
Lard	500,617	585,513
Lumber	6,323,856	9,685,145
Brandy	61,089	42,207
Gin	56,957	27,014
Wine and liquor	18,778	32,601½
Oils	80,602	92,574
Potatoes	42,951	37,773½
Rice	164,084	138,707
Soaps	542,775	1,097,542
Tobacco, leaf	273,234	357,141
<i>manufactured</i>	41,833	26,328

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Demerara during the years 1863 and 1864.

Nationality.	1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	31	6,648	37	7,936
British.....	580	109,277	524	121,693
French.....	9	198	6	304
Spanish.....			2	56
Venezuelan.....	12	1,151	4	274
Netherlanders.....	98	3,072	81	3,102
Russian.....			1	376
German—Prussia.....	1	500	2	700
Hamburg.....	1	219		
Other German states.....			1	249
Swedish and Norwegian.....	1	446	6	1,536
Portuguese.....	21	2,485	13	2,034
Brazilian.....	2	390		
Total.....	756	124,386	677	138,260

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from Demerara to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, with the names of the ports whither shipped.

Description.	Quantity.	Whither shipped.	Value.
Sugar..... hhds..	1,376	} Baltimore.....	\$136,286 38
Do..... tierces..	14		
Do..... bbls..	924		
Molasses..... punch..	459	} New York.....	95,125 60
Sugar..... hhds..	682		
Do..... bbls..	560		
Do..... tierces..	11	} New York.....	4,718 09
Do..... hhds..	19		
Do..... bbls..	6		
Do..... punch..	1,756	} New York.....	4,718 09
Old copper..... lbs..	2,800		
brass..... lbs..	1,300		
block tin..... lbs..	300	} New York.....	4,718 09
junk..... lbs..	2,800		
iron..... tierces..	103		
Do..... cwt..	12,000	} Boston.....	8,589 89
Do..... quar.	1 1/2		
Sugar..... hhds..	11		
Do..... punch..	8	} Boston.....	8,589 89
Do..... bbls..	30		
Do..... casks..	186		
Do..... hhds..	161	} Philadelphia.....	16,442 80
Sugar..... tierces..	21		
Do..... bbls..	295		
Total amount.....			261,162 76

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Demerara to the United States, together with the names of the countries where produced and whither sent, during the quarter ended June 30, 1865.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Where produced.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charges.
72 barrels and 4 hogsheads of sugar; 6 casks of molasses; 20 barrels of coffee; 108½ barrels old iron, and 42 tons of the same	British Guiana.	Boston	\$2,111 33
112 tons, 15 cwt., and 9 lbs. old iron; 11,042 lbs. old copper; 5,401 lbs. old brass; 942 lbs. old block tin; 3,857 lbs. old yellow metal; 635 lbs. old lead; 925 lbs. of old junk; 5 hogsheads and 80 barrels of sugar; and 123 casks of molasses	do	New York	6,944 25
171 hogsheads and 110 barrels of sugar, and 18 puncheons molasses	do	do	14,463 10
125 hogsheads and 12 tierces of sugar, and 4 cases of brandy	do	do	8,240 71
184 hogsheads, 1 tierce, and 132 barrels of sugar; 117 puncheons of molasses	do	do	16,833 63
125 hogsheads of sugar	do	Baltimore	8,318 72
145 tons, 1 cwt., 3 quarters, 14 pounds old iron; 3,335 pounds of old copper; 1,800 pounds old brass; 1,513 pounds old block tin; 325 pounds old lead; 300 pounds old junk; 12 barrels coffee, and 64 puncheons molasses	do	New York	2,939 87
10 cases muntz metal, consisting of 1,000 sheets	do	Baltimore	1,377 66
210 hogsheads, 15 tierces, and 52 barrels of sugar	do	do	14,771 44
144 hogsheads and 212 barrels of sugar	do	do	12,994 63
17 tons old iron; 3,000 pounds old copper; 500 pounds old brass, and 2,000 pounds old lead; 73 hogsheads, 24 tierces, 24 barrels, and 146 bags sugar; and 87 cases of molasses	do	New York	8,458 25
8 puncheons of rum	do	do	484 06
112 hogsheads, 134 barrels of sugar; and 67 puncheons of molasses	do	Baltimore	9,349 96
Total			107,287 62

CALCUTTA—N. P. JACOBS, *Consul General.*

JANUARY 3, 1865.

Summary statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the name of the country where produced and ports whither sent, (compiled from official invoices.)

Whither sent.	Description.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.	
San Francisco	Three hundred bales gunny bags and two parcel samples	Hindustan.	R.	A. P.
Do	One thousand bales gunny bags	do	16,183	7 3
Boston	General merchandise	do	64,748	5 8
San Francisco	Two hundred and fifty bales gunny bags and one parcel samples	do	40,105	4 6
Boston	General merchandise	do	10,653	1 9
Do	do	do	46,250	7 9
Do	do	do	129,752	2 6
Do	do	do	49,585	14 11
	Total rupees		357,278 12 4	

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Calcutta to the United States, and the ports whither sent, and the country where produced, during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, (transcript of invoice book.)

Production.	Whither sent.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.	
Bamboo poles, hemp twine, and indigo	New York	East Indies	R.	A. P.
Shellac, gunny bags, and buffalo hides	do	do	31,032	14 0
General goods and merchandise	do	do	19,487	14 3
Do	Boston	do	230,278	9 8
Lac dye, indigo, and gunny bags	do	do	16,552	1 7
Gunny bags, 120 bales	San Francisco	do	14,501	12 0
Shellac, indigo, and lac dye	Boston	do	5,978	12 0
Jute, gunny bags, and castor oil	Pernambuco for orders	do	30,820	10 3
Linseed, and shell and button lac	Pernambuco for orders	do	37,575	8 2
Indigo, buffalo hides, goat skins, linseed, jute, and gunny bags	Boston	do	124,722	9 11
Indigo, 57 chests	Boston and New York	do	211,843	5 3
Goat skins, 7 bales	Boston	do	31,840	14 6
Buffalo hides, goat skins, linseed, indigo, &c., &c.	do	do	397	13 12
Lac dye, jute, linseed, and India-rubber	do	do	71,571	6 8
Seersucker, one box	do	do	50,243	12 10
Gunny bags, 100 bales and one parcel samples	San Francisco	do	517	8 0
General goods and merchandise	Boston	do	25,046	5 3
Do	do	do	145,177	10 0
Nux vomica, 170 bags	do	do	174,347	6 6
			604	11 0
Aggregate			1,222,541 9 10	

Statement showing the description, port of destination, quantity and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States for the quarter ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R.	A. P.
General merchandise	Boston.....		1,370,361	0 10
Do.....	New York.....		64,143	9 6
Saltpetre.....	Boston.....	9,243 bags...	168,018	5 11
Do.....	New York.....	1,886..do...	32,001	5 0
Linseed.....	Boston.....	2,865..do...	28,078	7 5
Do.....	New York.....	9,412..do...	83,795	10 0
India-rubber.....	Boston.....	55..do...	1,359	3 0
India-rubber and goat-skins.....	do.....		9,343	6 3
Gunny bags.....	do.....	250 bales...	11,407	8 0
Do.....	San Francisco..	450..do...	26,722	13 3
Do.....	do.....	770 bales and 11,157 bags rice	79,665	8 6
Indigo.....	New York.....	32 chests..	14,700	7 6
Do.....	Boston.....	12..do...	7,367	13 7
Buffalo hides and goat-skins.....	do.....		4,709	4 0
Hemp twine.....	do.....	500 bundles..	6,197	4 3
Coir matting.....	do.....	246 pieces..	4,101	7 3
Madras goat-skins.....	do.....	20 bales..	6,999	8 3
Hides and skins.....	New York.....	77..do...	13,043	1 6
Jute.....	do.....		9,022	6 0
Do.....	Boston.....		3,777	1 0
Shellac, lac dye, and rags.....	do.....		9,183	7 7
Lac dye and goat-skins.....	do.....		25,900	8 5
Linseed, gunny cloth, and goat-skins.....	do.....		24,217	7 6
Saltpetre, hides, skins, and lac dye.....	do.....		18,774	15 9
Indigo, 11 chs.; castor oil, 165 cases	New York.....		11,275	9 6
Total rupees.....			2,034,167	3 9

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States for the quarter ended September 30, 1865.

	R.	A. P.
General merchandise.....	1,273,247	14 2
Gunny cloth.....	120,363	0 1
Shellac.....	43,226	11 9
India-rubber.....	3,248	10 0
Cashmere shawls.....	4,520	4 0
Jute.....	9,345	1 9
Castor oil.....	3,532	12 1
Linseed.....	156,589	0 6
Fishing bamboos.....	272	4 3
Buffalo hides.....	14,473	14 4
Sundries.....	428,089	0 2
	2,056,908	9 1

Comparative statement showing the exports from Calcutta to the United States during the several quarters of the years 1864 and 1865.

Description.	1864.				1865.			
	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.
Saltpetre.....bags..	25,946	20,359	11,493	2,542	21,034	12,684	21,722	
Linseed.....do..	86,092	86,943	48,590	3,980	63,479	52,062	86,424	119,605
Do.....pocket..	23,157	15,170	12,900	3,000	7,500	10,990	18,016	22,267
Indigo.....chests	396	241	34	33	265	90	8	70
Lac-dye.....cases.	641	283	58	151	341	571	320	701
Twine.....bundles	425	.....	1,000	.....	64	150	.....	400
Shellac.....cases.	1,059	610	283	275	717	627	1,235	1,298
Goat skins.....pieces	273,000	235,500	218,688	115,890	165,000	314,000	347,355	389,500
Cow hides.....do..	111,200	74,400	52,900	2,000	267	9,500	1,600	35,400
Buffalo hides.....do.	44,780	31,400	21,030	.....	21,978	26,870	45,950	46,330
Gunny cloth.....do.	4,056	.....	9,024	.....	.....	9,648	37,444	15,084
Gunny bags.....do..	1149,700	1072,750	485,250	.....	837,512	1814,756	1433,950	2786,250
Castor oil.....cases	1,300	950	.....	.....	900	565	550	1,907
Ginger.....pounds.	9,973	132,721	83,397	56,112	.....	87,744	200	1,000
Redwood.....pieces	.....	1,806	.....	.....	.....	2,581	.....	.....
Senna.....bales..	10	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Sugar.....bags..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep skins.....pieces	7,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000	8,000
Jute.....bales..	.....	7,217	5,304	550	3,340	7,653	6,814	8,165
Cutch.....bags..	688	663	.....	.....	.....	1,557	1,561	.....
Rice.....pockets.	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....bags..	8,253	2,796	1,228	.....	.....	10,068	5,460	3,653
Cotton.....bales..	900	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Comparative statement showing the exports from Calcutta to the United States during the nine years ended December 31, 1865.

Description.	Year ending December 31.								
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Saltpetre.....bags.	114,861	88,342	97,839	101,265	80,639	111,470	57,227	60,340	55,440
Linseed.....do..	748,029	503,365	614,397	403,330	111,173	267,389	231,105	225,605	391,570
Do.....pockets	277,685	220,397	202,352	201,954	81,163	59,043	66,720	54,227	58,773
Cow hides.....pieces	434,648	530,727	338,512	268,425	92,466	271,300	103,515	140,500	46,767
Buffalo hides.....do.	298,178	166,194	209,488	202,309	134,438	189,437	162,911	97,210	141,128
Goat skins.....do..	2,072,652	1,225,691	1,727,248	982,045	581,029	697,507	994,186	843,078	1,215,855
Sheep skins.....do.	382,753	127,150	46,445	8,500	3,500	9,100	35,998	11,000	14,000
Gunny cloth.....do.	513,082	620,777	767,559	900,636	283,902	229,870	22,320	13,080	62,176
Gunny bags.....do..	4,840,250	4,620,827	3,925,250	3,250,420	3,158,724	3,401,750	4,020,200	2,807,700	6,872,408
Jute.....bales..	42,556	25,049	18,582	15,696	17,324	14,635	13,063	17,359	25,972
Hemp.....do..	3,471	1,713	268	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twine.....bundles	4,866	10,704	2,301	3,727	2,645	859	39	1,425	614
Shell lac.....cases.	5,612	5,267	2,219	3,047	1,350	2,816	3,253	2,227	3,867
Lac dye.....do..	1,306	1,437	1,231	1,419	351	1,435	890	1,133	1,523
Indigo.....chests	2,352	865	1,890	1,537	792	468	441	704	432
Ginger.....pounds.	388,036	925,841	492,253	343,214	83,128	178,707	248,072	291,603	88,944
Redwood.....pieces	22,616	3,787	6,317	3,858	.....	4,648	.....	1,806	2,581
Cutch.....bags..	12,949	10,918	10,947	11,077	802	5,640	3,513	1,351	3,118
Sugar.....do..	49,552	19,538	7,327	14,052	1,916	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Do.....pockets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,984	.....	.....
Castor oil.....cases	10,145	6,716	10,256	6,346	2,074	4,125	3,820	2,250	3,222
Rice.....bags..	28,866	51,065	74,049	2,844	45,986	38,439	41,548	12,277	19,121
Do.....pockets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....

* Of which, 28,827 pockets.

PORT CHARGES.

Table of port dues and fees leviable in the Port of Calcutta, under act XXX of 1857.

1. Sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, 4 annas per ton.
2. No port dues chargeable on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter port.
3. Dhoonies or country vessels employed in the coasting trade, chargeable not oftener than once in sixty days, 2 annas.
4. Vessels entering the port in ballast, 3 annas.
5. Tug-steamers belonging to the port, once every six months, viz., once from January 1 to June 30, and once from July 1 to December 31, annually, 4 annas.

Fees for the following operations will be chargeable as follows :

Hauling to or from chain moorings, each operation, 16 rupees; hauling to or from swinging moorings, each operation, 10 rupees; re-mooring, 16 rupees; hauling in or out of dock, each operation, 30 rupees; re-mooring from one part of the port to another, 25 rupees; re-mooring from one mooring to another, at the request of the agent or master, 50 rupees; hooking, 16 rupees; measuring, 30 rupees.

All vessels occupying government mooring, fixed or swinging, shall be liable to pay for the same according to the following scale, but no more :

For fixed moorings from November 1 to May 3, being seven months—

	R.	A.
All vessels up to 199 tons.....	1	8 per diem.
All vessels from 200 to 299 tons.....	2	0
All vessels from 300 to 399 tons.....	2	8
All vessels from 400 to 499 tons.....	3	0
All vessels from 500 to 599 tons.....	3	8
All vessels from 600 to 999 tons.....	4	0
All vessels from 1,000 and upwards.....	5	0
Swinging mooring.....	2	0

For fixed moorings from June 1 to October 31, being five months—

	R.
All vessels up to 199 tons.....	3 per diem.
All vessels from 200 to 299 tons.....	4
All vessels from 300 to 399 tons.....	5
All vessels from 400 to 499 tons.....	6
All vessels from 500 to 599 tons.....	7
All vessels from 600 to 999 tons.....	8
All vessels from 1,000 and upwards.....	10
Swinging mooring.....	4

Inward pilotage.—Draft of water 13 to 14 feet, 250 rupees; 14 to 15 feet, 287-8 rupees; 15 to 16 feet, 337-8 rupees; 16 to 17 feet, 400 rupees; 17 to 18 feet, 462-8 rupees; 18 to 19 feet 525 rupees; 19 to 20 feet, 600 rupees; 20 to 21 feet, 675 rupees; 21 to 22 feet, 737-8 rupees; 22 to 23 feet, 800 rupees; 23 to 24 feet, 875 rupees.

Outward pilotage.—Draught of water 13 to 14 feet, 262-8 rupees; 14 to 17 feet, 300 rupees; 15 to 16 feet, 362-8 rupees; 16 to 17 feet, 450 rupees; 17 to 18 feet, 525 rupees; 18 to 19 feet, 587-8 rupees; 19 to 20 feet, 675 rupees; 20 to 21 feet, 750 rupees; 21 to 22 feet, 812-8 rupees; 22 to 23 feet, 875 rupees; 23 to 24 feet, 962-8 rupees.

Stamps on bills of exchange, &c.—Foreign bills, payable at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight, drawn in sets of three, each part to be

stamped, viz: bills not exceeding 100 rupees, 1 anna; 100 to 250 rupees, 1 anna; 250 to 500 rupees, 2 annas; 500 to 1,000 rupees, 4 annas; 1,000 to 2,500 rupees, 8 annas; 2,500 to 5,000 rupees, 1 rupee; 5,000 to 10,000 rupees, 2 rupees; 10,000 to 20,000 rupees, 4 rupees; 20,000 to 30,000 rupees, 6 rupees; 30,000 rupees and upwards, 8 rupees. Bills of lading of or for any goods or merchandise to be exported, 4 annas for each part of every set.

Weights.—16 chuttacks 1 seer; 40 sears 1 maund; 1 factory maund is $74\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; 1 bazaar maund is $82\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

Currency.—12 pie 1 anna, 16 annas 1 rupee.

To change factory to bazaar weight, deduct $\frac{1}{11}$; bazaar to factory, add $\frac{1}{10}$; factory maund to cwt., deduct $\frac{1}{3}$; and cwt. to factory maund, add $\frac{1}{2}$.

ANTIGUA—M. GALODY, *Consular Agent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

In presenting my annual report, I am most happy to record that the general condition of this island has somewhat revived from the effects of the heavy drought with which it was visited last year, and that the crops promise to yield a fair average.

The cultivation of cotton is rapidly extending; large tracts of land are already planted and in course of preparation for this staple; in some instances sugar estates, under full cultivation, are being converted into cotton fields. Some shipments of the staple have been made, and excellent results obtained.

The cotton plants produced from Anguilla seed are perennial, bearing crops constantly, which can be gathered during the whole year, and require to be cut down but once in five years, whereas "sea-island" and "New Orleans," besides growing but two crops in the year, require renewing much more frequently.

The average yield of cotton is four hundred pounds of clean lint per acre; the labor of producing which, calculating at the average standard of wages here, viz: twenty cents per day, will produce the article at eight cents per pound.

I do not perceive any improvement in commerce. I think it is hardly in a healthy state, and this accounts for the scarcity of American vessels entering this port.

Annexed is a tabular statement of the imports, exports, and shipping up to the close of December, 1864.

Statement showing the total value of imports and exports of the colony of Antigua from and to each country during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom.....	70,064 17 10	63,613 7 4
BRITISH COLONIES.		
British North America.....	11,874 15 2½	640 2 5
Barbadoes.....	30,777 19 5½	2,833 12 4
St. Kitts.....	2,786 13 1	2,094 12 2½
Dominica.....	1,631 13 6½	1,024 9 6½
Trinidad.....	769 12 1	1,451 8 4
Montserrat.....	644 16 5	1,475 17 11½
St. Vincent.....	561 5 2	56 10 0
St. Lucia.....	200 0 0	0 0 0
Anguilla.....	417 2 2	142 9 0
Jamaica.....	15 0 0	0 0 0
Tobago.....	20 0 0	7 4 0
Demerara.....	5 0 0	0 0 0
Nevis.....	6 19 0	1,126 0 0
Bermuda.....	0 0 0	98 10 0
Grenada.....	0 0 0	44 5 0
Total.....	49,710 16 1	10,995 0 9½
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
United States.....	49,199 2 11	926 15 6
French colonies.....	2,067 10 8½	1,130 19 6½
Netherland colonies.....	1,191 2 3	362 18 11½
Danish colonies.....	2,615 12 10	2,473 10 1½
Swedish colonies.....	2,626 7 10	16 1 4½
Hamburg.....	1,238 3 2	0 0 0
Madeira.....	58 19 10	0 0 0
Spanish colonies.....	16 13 4	13 10 0
Mexico.....		1 16 0
Total.....	59,013 12 10½	4,925 11 5½
Total to and from all countries.....	178,789 6 9½	79,533 19 7½

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of British and foreign vessels entered at Antigua during the year 1864, with the names of the countries where from.

Where from.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						BRITISH AND FOREIGN.								
	With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.					
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.			
Great Britain.....	16	3,685	164	.....	.....	.....	16	3,685	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone.....	1	273	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madra.....	1	236	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America.....	91	2,163	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	929	6,494	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	29	3,199	1,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands colonies.....	12	115	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish colonies.....	2	126	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French colonies.....	13	211	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South American republics.....	1	221	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	364	16,964	1,795	59	2,556	287	423	19,520	1,983	52	2,795	271	3	217	22	53	3,012	293	478	22,532	2,986

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of British and foreign vessels cleared at Antigua during the year 1864, with the names of the countries whither bound.

	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						BRITISH AND FOREIGN.											
	With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.								
	No.	Tonn.	Crews.	No.	Tonn.	Crews.	No.	Tonn.	Crews.	No.	Tonn.	Crews.	No.	Tonn.	Crews.	No.	Tonn.	Crews.						
Great Britain.....	13	3,310	143				1	180	10						1	180	10					13	3,310	143
France.....	7	731	38																			11	1,332	10
British North America.....	177	4,945	839	4	601	28	11	569	528	64	1,378	8	485	41	31	6	9	516	47	337	8,940	1,425	64	
British West Indies.....	7	645	35	2	193	11	9	838	47	4	583	23	81	19	2	117	6	5	700	29	14	538	1,728	
United States.....	2	67	8	2	38	8	4	102	16	4	102	16	81	19	2	64	7	7	145	31	11	547	47	
Sweden West Indies.....	12	492	57	18	995	91	30	1,487	148	4	98	27	2	137	12	6	6	235	29	36	1,723	187		
Netherlands West Indies.....	15	845	74	10	815	55	25	1,660	189	4	261	26	1	55	5	5	5	316	31	30	1,976	159		
Danish West Indies.....	91	967	67	6	65	19	27	339	86	11	133	46	5	76	27	16	16	209	73	43	1,541	159		
French West Indies.....	1	59	6	4	399	25	5	458	31						1	165	6	1	103	6	6	623	37	
Spanish West Indies.....																						1	103	6
Mexico.....																								
Total.....	255	11,361	1,238	197	6,362	804	432	17,943	2,042	38	1,904	198	13	645	74	51	2,549	279	503	20,492				9,314

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation entered at Antigua during the year 1864.

Nationality.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	364	16,964	1,726	59	2,556	267	423	19,520	1,993
United States.....	10	1,534	64	.....	.....	.....	10	1,534	64
French.....	23	467	108	2	191	16	25	658	124
Netherlands.....	3	85	15	.....	.....	.....	3	85	15
Danish.....	4	165	19	1	26	6	5	191	25
Swedish.....	9	202	41	.....	.....	.....	9	202	41
Portuguese.....	2	239	19	.....	.....	.....	2	239	19
German.....	1	103	6	.....	.....	.....	1	103	6
Total.....	416	19,759	1,998	62	2,773	389	478	22,532	2,287

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation cleared from Antigua during the year 1864.

Nationality.	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	255	11,361	1,238	197	6,582	804	452	17,943	2,042
United States.....	5	732	30	2	282	13	7	1,014	43
French.....	13	348	62	7	124	39	20	472	101
Netherlands.....	4	126	23	1	55	5	5	181	28
Danish.....	9	414	52	1	120	6	10	534	58
Swedish.....	5	73	18	2	64	11	7	137	29
Portuguese.....	1	108	9	.....	.....	.....	1	108	9
German.....	1	103	6	.....	.....	.....	1	103	6
Total.....	293	13,265	1,438	210	7,227	878	503	20,492	2,316

MAURITIUS.

PORT LOUIS—W. R. G. MELLEŃ, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 26,

I have the honor to submit the following commercial report for the year ended September 30, 1865:

I.—SHIPPING.

During the last nine months there have entered and cleared from Port Louis vessels of the following nationality, with their number, tonnage, and crews:

ENTERED.

Nationality.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
British.....	284	133,460	6,612	47	17,934	663
American.....	6	5,092	112	2	2,241	68
Arabian.....	2	747	60	.....	.....	.....
Austrian.....	1	363	12	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	1	943	23	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	891	81	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1	702	21	.....	.....	.....
French.....	163	55,539	3,154	5	2,526	81
German.....	1	201	10	.....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns.....	6	1,775	73	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	1	660	16	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	547	16
Sardinian.....	1	504	13	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1	235	9	1	444	14
Total.....	470	201,112	10,196	56	23,692	842
Totals both with and without cargo...	526	224,804	11,038	.....	.....	.....

CLEARED.

British.....	255	98,440	5,051	69	48,329	2,112
American.....	2	1,204	32	4	4,176	119
Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	363	11
Arabian.....	1	521	35	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	873	30	.....	.....	.....
French.....	139	48,892	2,794	16	5,184	231
German.....	1	201	9	.....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns.....	5	1,881	60	2	1,172	29
Italian.....	1	504	13	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	660	16
Prussian.....	1	996	21	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	547	16	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1	235	9	1	444	14
Total.....	409	154,294	8,070	94	60,328	2,532
Totals both with and without cargo...	503	214,622	10,602	.....	.....	.....

The whole number of vessels entered at this consulate during the year ended September 30, 1865, is fifteen. Of these, six were whalers, one having entered twice, and therefore being twice counted, seeking supplies or medical aid, and having on board oil to the value of \$208,962. Three of the aforesaid fifteen vessels brought cargoes of American merchandise, valued at \$88,209 88. Three also brought cargoes of foreign merchandise, valued at \$136,120. Three of the aforesaid fifteen vessels were in ballast, one of which was a steamer bound to China.

The whole number of vessels cleared from this consulate during the year is twelve. Of these, six were whalers, having on board the same amount of oil with which they entered. Two took away portions of their inward cargoes, which did not here find a market, valued at \$64,972 42. Four were in ballast, one was condemned, and two were left in port.

Besides the fifteen vessels reported above as having entered at this consulate, nearly or quite as many more, owned partly or wholly by American citizens, under different foreign flags, have entered this port. Two of these, both owned

by an American house on this island, brought cargoes of American merchandise, valued at \$33,010 46.

No Mauritius merchandise has been shipped to the United States during the year. One small though valuable cargo from the Philippine islands, belonging to an English schooner condemned here, was despatched to New York; both the schooner and the bark in which the cargo was sent forward being the property of American citizens. It may be mentioned that since the close of the year, one American vessel, the first since the commencement of our unhappy war, has obtained a sugar freight hence.

II.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Total exports of Mauritius for 1864.....	£2,249,740	3s.	5d.
Total imports for same period.....	2,582,979	12	4
	<hr/>		
Balance against the colony.....	333,239	8	11
	<hr/> <hr/>		

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Total revenue for 1864.....	£638,067	11s.	1½d.
Total expenditure for 1864.....	602,279	0	9
	<hr/>		
Balance in favor of colony treasury.....	35,788	10	4½
	<hr/> <hr/>		

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

As is well known, the chief business of this island is agriculture; manufactures, in the generally received sense of the term, are unknown. The commerce of the place, though very considerable, consists in the exchange of its sugar for such productions as are needed, comprising about everything else but the single article above named. Accordingly no little attention is paid to the subject of agriculture, which, considering the nature of the soil, is very successfully prosecuted.

The island is of volcanic formation, and there are visible what are regarded as the craters of two or three extinct volcanoes. The surface of the island is very diversified, the scenery often picturesque and sometimes sublime. Sharp, cuneiform mountains rise in various districts to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, while between them are fertile valleys and plains, and sometimes wild and ragged ravines. Beside these mountainous masses of porous volcanic rock, loose stones of the same character almost literally cover the surface of the earth, so that to an inexperienced person it would seem nearly impossible that any considerable crop could be grown; and to subdue the soil and fit it to produce requires no small amount of labor. About the only implements that can be used for this purpose are crowbars and pick-axes. Ploughs, harrows, hoes, and spades are unknown. So thick are the stones on a great majority of the cane-fields that it is necessary to place them in rows, like windrows of hay, between which, in properly prepared holes, the canes are planted. When a crop has thus been grown, and the ground somewhat exhausted, the rows of stones are removed to the spaces where the canes were and the canes planted where the stones lay. But as the greater part of these loose stones are not very large, and as those that are easily broken, it is not so formidable a task to remove them as might be supposed. But however difficult the preparation of the land for the crop, the soil when subdued is found to be unusually strong and productive. Yet, good as the soil is, the planters find it for their interest to use every means to quicken its fertility and increase their crop. Accordingly, during 1864 there were imported into the island no less than 19,239 tons of guano. Most of this was from Peru, though latterly a different kind

or, more correctly, a mixture of Peruvian and some other sort of guano, having a larger proportion of phosphates, is preferred by some planters, and seems likely to come into general use.

There are now 143,609 acres under cultivation, leaving 251,056 acres uncultivated. Of the latter amount, however, it should be said that the greater part of it, probably 175,000 or 200,000 acres, is so rocky and mountainous as to forbid all attempts at cultivation. Of the 148,609 acres now cultivated, 124,795 acres are in sugar cane. The total amount of sugar shipped from the 1st of August, 1864, to the 31st of July, 1865, on which day the crop year is supposed to end, was 260,333,051 pounds, being 16,901,526 pounds more than the preceding crop, but 55,989,225 pounds less than the crop of 1863, which was considerably the largest ever produced on this island. I subjoin a table showing as accurately as can well be done the state of the sugar market here during the year.

Qualities.	Nos.	Present price per per 100 lbs.	Price during the year.
Finest white vacuum pan	20	\$6 90 to \$7 00	\$6 90 to \$7 00
Middling	16	6 50 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75
Fine yellow		5 75 to 6 00	5 25 to 5 75
Middling		5 25 to 5 75	5 00 to 5 75
Fine gray	14 to 14½	5 60 to 5 70	5 00 to 5 70
Good	12	5 50	4 75 to 4 80
	{ 13 to 14	5 35 to 5 60	4 90 to 5 60
	{ 10 to 11	5 15 to 5 35	4 60 to 5 35
Srups	{ 9 to 10	4 25 to 4 50	3 25 to 4 00
	{ 8 to 9	4 00 to 4 25	2 50 to 3 25

At the present time the market exhibits a decidedly rising tendency, and holders are firmer. There are reasons for believing that the incoming crop, though, perhaps, less than that of 1863, will sell for more money than any previous one made. It may be remarked also that the canes for the next year now promise remarkably well. Should there be no destructive hurricanes during the next few months, the crop of '66 and '67 must be very large.

V. LABOR.

As stated in my last year's report, the laboring population of Mauritius consists almost exclusively of Indian coolies. The act authorizing the importation of these coolies was passed in 1842, since which time they have continued to arrive with greater or less rapidity. On the 31st of December, 1864, there were in the island of this class of persons: males, 157,993; females, 72,798; total, 230,791. During the first nine months of 1865 there have arrived 13,038, of which a larger proportion than usual have been women. Naturally, therefore, the ratio of births to deaths is greater than heretofore; so that, allowing 3,000 for returned emigrants, it cannot be wide of the truth to say that there are now in the island somewhat above 240,000 Indian coolies. Of the whole number, however, only about 80,000 are engaged on the plantations; of the remaining 160,000 some find employment as domestics, some as cartmen and porters in the town, some as gardeners, while many maintain a precarious existence but one remove from vagabondage. The scale of wages, as arranged by the colonial government, which, however, is not obligatory upon the planters, though they have never attempted to deviate from it, is per month, for the first year, ten shillings, for the second year eleven shillings, and so on, increasing a shilling per month each year during the engagement. To these wages must be added the rations of the laborers, which cost the planters upon the average about

eight shillings per month. The planter also has to bear the expense of introducing the laborers into the colony, which introduction is wholly under governmental control, and seems, on the whole, to be very well managed. During the last three years the expense *per capita* has averaged, in 1862, £8 6s. 4½d.; 1863, £9 7s. 6½d.; 1864, £9 1s. 03½d. The expense of returning to India is borne by the laborer, though that, being also under governmental control, is comparatively inexpensive and healthy.

It will be seen by the foregoing remarks that labor here is exceedingly abundant and cheap; that in few countries is it more so. Were this not the case, it would be impossible successfully to cultivate this rugged soil. Should the supply of cheap labor ever fail, of which it must be confessed there are no present indications, the prosperity of Mauritius would at once decline.

As having a more or less intimate relation with the same subject, it may be stated that there are consumed in Mauritius, almost wholly by the laboring population, no less than 75,812 bags—equal to 12,433,186 pounds—of rice per month, or 909,746 bags—equal to 149,298,344 pounds—of rice per annum. That the amount of tonnage required for the transportation of this grain is by no means trifling will be recognized at once.

VI. AMERICANS IN MAURITIUS.

The census of this island for 1861—the last taken—reports eighty-six Americans here. There are but two American firms, one mercantile and one shipwright, engaged in business.

VII. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The climate of Mauritius may be regarded as more than ordinarily healthy. Previous to the introduction of so many coolies into the island, it is believed that few places, insular or continental, could show more favorable rates of mortality. These coolies, however, taking no care of themselves, and living in the most filthy manner, have brought with them and engendered a vast amount of disease, raising the rate of mortality to a very high figure. During 1864, when no epidemic or highly contagious disease prevailed, the rate was no less than 44.8 per thousand souls.

VIII. OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Though, perhaps, not wholly germane to this report, I cannot forbear, in considering it, to offer a few remarks on the above-named topic. It often happens that the relations between master and men are far from harmonious. Complaints of and from both the former and the latter frequently reach the consul's ears, and require his official interposition. Masters complain of men as incompetent and untrustworthy; and men complain of officers as tyrannical and cruel. It is highly probable that there are some grounds for both complaints, and quite as probable that both are often exaggerated.

It has seemed to me that something might be done for the remedy of admitted evils in this direction by the appointment of governmental shipping masters, the certificate of one of whom should be necessary to the clearance of the vessel. Such officers might do much to protect the sailor from those who fatten on his foibles, and the owner or master from shipping an inefficient and incompetent crew. I would also suggest that every sea-going vessel should be required to take a certain number of apprentices, according to the ship's tonnage. Thereby employment might be found for many of the homeless boys which various charitable institutions are now trying to aid, and in the course of a few years a better instructed and more competent body of seamen might be raised up for our mercantile marine. But if able and skilful men are required before the mast, so intelligent and competent officers are demanded after it. It is sometimes said of masters as of seamen, that they have deteriorated of late years.

It is not said or insinuated that all masters are such. It is my privilege to know those who are gentlemen on shipboard, as well as gentlemen on shore; who are thoroughly acquainted with their profession; who realize their responsibility; and who, while calmly maintaining their dignity, do firmly, kindly, and faithfully discharge their duty to both employers and employed.

From such there is seldom heard any complaints of the disobedience and untractableness of men; and of such do men quite as seldom complain of harshness and abuse. They enter and leave port with nearly, often with exactly, the same crew. It has appeared to me that something might be done by the enactment of a statute similar to the English law, requiring masters to pass an examination, and obtain the certificate of a board of highly competent officers, before taking charge of a ship. What should be the precise composition of this board I do not venture to suggest. This will not be found difficult to determine if Congress shall sooner or later see fit to take action in the matter. It may, perhaps, be assumed that there should be on the board one naval commander, one commercial master, one merchant, and one insurance actuary, all of established professional reputation and high personal character. And as the certificate of this board should be necessary for the assumption of command, so its recall or cancellation for any flagrant professional misconduct should be within the power of the board. To co-operate with such a board, and enforce the law, I am confident that all our insurance offices, the better class of merchants and ship-owners, as well as our best shipmasters and officers, who are aspiring to become masters, might be relied on. And from such a law, wisely administered, it is believed that no inconsiderable good would result. Certainly it has worked well in the British service, and no reason can be discerned why it should not do so in ours. It can hardly be doubted that it would secure a higher and more competent class of men for officers; and, with such in the cabin, the fore-castle would cease to be what it too often is, a floating pandemonium.

BARBADOES—FRANCIS CULPEPPER, *Acting Consul.*

JANUARY 9, 1865.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Barbadoes for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	Value.
Arrow-root	13
Do barrels	6
Do half barrels	50
Do tierces	3,588
Brass pounds	10,818
Copper do	351
Hides	68
Iron tons	19,978
Lead pounds	2,532
Molasses puncheons	77,819
Old metals pounds	2,576
Bags do	97
Old ropes do	1,093
Skins	2
Sugar hogsheads	5
Do tierces	1
Do half tierces	89
Do barrels	
Total value.....	\$79,286

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Barbados for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	Value.
Apples..... barrels	10
Beef..... do	276
Do..... half barrels	905
Bread..... barrels	290
Do..... bags	2,402
Beans..... barrels	50
Butter..... kegs	267
Buckets..... dozen	75
Crackers..... barrels	3,195
Corn..... casks	42
Do..... bags	2,325
Cheese..... boxes	685
Candles..... do	4,425
Carriages.....	6
Flour..... barrels	17,378
Fish..... do	90
Guano..... tons	1,600
Hoops.....	8,650
Hams..... tierces	19
Do..... barrels	2
Do..... cases	5
Lard..... tierces	2,104
Do..... kegs	139
Lumber..... feet	229,000
Meal..... barrels	8,853
Matches..... cases	421
Merchandise..... packages	11
Oil, meal..... puncheons	175
cake..... barrels	50
kerosene..... do	240
whale..... do	216
Onions..... do	50
Pork..... do	1,423
Peas..... do	494
Do..... bags	2,676
Potatoes..... barrels	1,740
Shooks..... bundles	13,574
Shingles..... M	28,000
Snuff..... cases	200
Tobacco..... hogsheads	10
Do..... kegs	181
Do..... cases	16
Vinegar..... barrels	5
Total value.....	\$511,099

PORT STANLEY—(*Falkland Island*)—GEORGE W. DEAN, *Vice Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

Report of imports and exports during the year ended this date, viz :

£25,000 imports, from England chiefly, including flour and grain from Chili.

Our exports as regards seal skins are less than last year, as will be perceived.

EXPORTS.

3,000 hair seal-skins; 200 fur seal skins; 4,600 cattle hides; 300 bales of wool; 50 tuns whale and seal oil; 200 tuns penguin oil.

During this year there have been only thirty-eight vessels in port, principally English in distress.

ST. HELENA—G. GERARD, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to enclose and forward to the department, in conformity with consular instructions, my fourth annual report on commerce for the year ended September 30, 1865. Since my last report nothing worthy of attention has taken place within this district affecting the commerce and shipping interest of the United States, save a change in the duties of customs and wharfage dues, payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the island as set forth by an ordinance of the governor, under date of June 20, 1865, as follows :

ST. HELENA CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tobacco not manufactured per, pound.....	0	6
Tobacco manufactured, cigars, and snuff, excepting when cleared from bond as cargo and borne on the ship's manifest.....	1	0
Spirits per gallon.....	10	0
Beer in bottles, the dozen quart bottles.....	0	6
Beer all other sorts, the hogshead.....	10	0
Wine per gallon.....	2	3

TABLE OF WHARFAGE AND OTHER CUSTOMS DUES.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, keg, carboy, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of 80 gallons and upwards.....	4	0
40 gallons and under 80 gallons.....	3	0
10 gallons and under 40 gallons, (except half-barrels flour).....	2	0
Less than 10 gallons, and half-barrels flour.....	1	0
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package measuring 60 cubic feet and upwards.....	12	0
Measuring 40 cubic feet and under 60 cubic feet.....	8	0
Measuring 20 cubic feet and under 40 cubic feet.....	6	0
Measuring 10 cubic feet and under 20 cubic feet.....	4	0
Measuring 3 cubic feet and under 10 cubic feet.....	2	0
Measuring under 3 cubic feet.....	1	0
Every bag of whatever description.....	1	0
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000.....	4	0
Cocoanuts, per 1,000.....	5	0
Timber per cubic foot.....	0	2
Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains in bulk, per ton, or boats per ton measurement.....	2	6
Coals and patent fuel, per ton.....	3	0
Horned cattle, horses, mules and asses, each.....	5	0
Sheep, goats, pigs, calves, each.....	1	0
Heavy articles and goods not enumerated, per cwt.....	0	3
Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per ton measurement.....	1	3
All articles of every description not included in the above, each.....	0	6

One-half of the foregoing wharfage dues to be charged on goods landed from ships or vessels discharging for repairs, and on empty casks and tanks landed from vessels, which are to be broken up. Oil-cake, guano, copper ore, coals, patent fuel, and sand may for convenience be landed in bags or other packages, paying wharfage on the bulk, if so stowed, on board the importing ship.

EXCEPTIONS.

Trees, plants, shrubs, coin, empty cases, casks or tins, for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed; stores and clothing for her Majesty's service, natural curiosities, and green fruits.

PERMITS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
All permits for goods being landed.....	1	0
All permits for wines and spirits, or either of them.....	5	0
All permits for packing, repacking, or transferring goods in bond....	5	0
All permits for exporting goods from the warehouse or otherwise....	1	0

TONNAGE DUES.

A duty of one penny per ton measurement upon all merchant ships or vessels anchoring, or having intercourse for water or other supplies, or landing goods, or seamen for hospital treatment.....	0	0
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WAREHOUSE RENT.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt or cask of any kind, equal in size or larger than a pipe, per month.....	1	0
Every half pipe, hogshead, or other description of cask or keg equal in size to or larger than a ten-gallon cask, and every keg, cask, case, box, chest, trunk, crate, bale, or other package whatsoever, measuring in size equal to or larger than a six-dozen wine chest, per month.....	0	8
Every package, of whatever description, of a less size in measurement than the foregoing, per month.....	0	4

WATER.

For every tun of water supplied to shipping.....	3	7
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The total value of imports into the island, *via* England, for the past year, is estimated at \$675,500. Products of the United States, such as timber, flour, tobacco, salt, provisions, &c., are brought here indirectly *via* England and Cape of Good Hope; it would therefore be impossible to make a separate estimate of products thus imported.

St. Helena depends entirely on England and the United States (indirectly) for food and wearing apparel. Everything is imported, and the supplies from England being irregular, every article usually bears a high value in the island. There are no price current sheets issued here.

The general revenue of this colony for the present year is estimated at \$122,900, including what is collected at the custom-house. The arrivals of vessels of all nations in the harbor of St. Helena during the year ended September 30 was 928, of the aggregate tonnage of 637,705; of these, 53 were American vessels, measuring 28,292 tons, many of which were laden with cargoes on British account and bound to Europe.

The number of men-of-war of all nations visiting St. Helena during the present year was twenty-seven; among them was one from the United States.

No vessel engaged in the slave-trade was captured and brought to St. Helena this year.

MALTA—W. WINTHROP, *Consul*.

JULY 6, 1865.

I have the honor to make my thirtieth annual report. The number of American vessels arrived here during the year 1864 was twelve—five being ships and seven barks, and all of 9,033 tons burden.

During the twelve months there were several arrivals at this port of vessels under foreign flags, (chiefly English,) which brought valuable cargoes from the United States, while others, heavily laden with eastern produce, touched at this island, on their way to America. * * * * *

Our tobacco trade did not diminish at all during the last year; for in every vessel, whether coming direct from the United States or via Gibraltar, this very important American product formed a chief part of her cargo.

The importance of this market for our tobacco trade is best shown when stating that, throughout the whole time, while our country was shaken by civil war, the imports were very nearly or quite as large as in former years.

Malta, in a word, is the great depot for our tobacco in this part of the Mediterranean, and it is from this island that supplies are furnished for the coast of Barbary, for Sicily, Egypt, and the Levant, either by fair shipments or in contraband speculations.

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GIBRALTAR—H. G. SPRAGUR, Consul.

Statement showing the number and nationality of sailing vessels arrived at Gibraltar during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Years and months.	Nationalities														Total.										
	British.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Ottoman and Egyptian.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Greek.	American.	Swedish and Norwegian.	Prussian.	Jerusalemite.	Dutch.	Belgian.		Bremen.	Danish.	Austrian.	Mecklenburg.	Oldenburg.	Hanoverian.	Hamburg.	Venezuelan.	Montevidean.	
1861.																									
October.....	80	11	13	.....	.....	4	4	3	2	7	3	.....	9	.....	.....	2	6	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	149
November.....	77	7	15	.....	.....	2	4	6	2	11	2	.....	13	.....	.....	4	8	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
December.....	110	16	2	10	.....	4	6	2	1	14	4	1	10	.....	.....	2	7	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
1865.																									
January.....	63	12	3	.....	.....	2	7	1	5	7	7	.....	8	2	.....	4	3	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
February.....	111	8	2	9	.....	4	4	2	5	11	8	.....	12	2	.....	3	3	17	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	205
March.....	93	19	3	8	1	3	6	2	3	16	1	.....	9	1	.....	6	3	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
April.....	68	6	3	8	.....	5	15	1	3	7	3	.....	5	.....	.....	4	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	144
May.....	45	3	2	11	.....	3	6	.....	1	4	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
June.....	45	5	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	4	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	86
July.....	55	3	3	15	.....	7	2	1	3	6	3	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
August.....	63	7	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	1	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
September.....	34	7	1	9	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Total.....	853	104	26	113	1	34	64	23	37	80	35	1	92	3	5	35	42	52	2	36	7	1	1	.....	1,656

Statement showing the number and nationality of steamers arrived at Gibraltar during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Years and months.	British.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Ottoman and Egyptian.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Greek.	Dutch.	Belgian.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Total.
1864.													
October.....	73	5	27	1		1			2	1			110
November.....	95	3	29		2	1				1			135
December.....	90	7	21	1		3	1		4	1	1		131
1865.													
January.....	99	4	24		1	1			1			1	131
February.....	79	5	25			1			2	1	1		114
March.....	101	6	26			1			4	3	2		145
April.....	74	10	15	1		1			1	1			103
May.....	86	7	25	3	1				1	1	2		126
June.....	89	7	30		3	1	1						131
July.....	83	6	29	3	3	1			1	2	1		129
August.....	58	3	8		1				1				74
September.....	56	2	8		6			1		2			75
Total.....	983	69	268	10	19	11	1	2	20	13	7	1	1,404

CAPTOWN—W. GRAHAM, Consul.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Previous to the fall in American paper money, as compared with gold, four shillings sterling were computed as equal to one dollar at the custom-house, and the duties were collected at that rate; but after the relative fall in the paper currency importers insisted on having their consignments valued according to the inflation of the paper money. This was for some time assented to, and a dollar was in some instances computed as equal to only one shilling and ninepence; but recently the collector has fixed the *minimum* value of the paper dollar at two shillings and threepence.

NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following statistics in relation to American commerce and navigation in British South Africa for 1864-'65, collated from the Blue Book of the colony for 1864, and the customs returns, in the government Gazette, for the first nine months of 1865, with other general information of interest to Americans:

Table showing the aggregate imports and exports of Cape Colony to and from all countries for the year 1864.

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	£1, 776, 823	£1, 626, 542
Other countries in Europe.....	42, 420	46, 492
British possessions in Africa.....	159, 404	218, 628
Other places in Africa.....	7, 124	13, 318
British colonies in Asia.....	125, 316	49, 451
United States of America.....	179, 048	635, 510
Other countries in North America.....		33
South America.....	159, 462	1, 453
Total for 1864.....	2, 449, 630	2, 594, 394
Total for 1863.....	2, 275, 833	2, 224, 446
Increase in 1864.....	173, 797	369, 948

Imports from the United States decreased £8,056 in 1864, as compared with 1863; but exports to the United States increased £105,029 in the same period. The chief decrease in imports was in flour, and the chief increase in exports was in wool. About seven-eighths of all the wool sent to America in 1864 was shipped in the first six months of the year. The increased duties on wool, imposed by tariff of 1864, having been published here in June, almost completely stopped during the year, and the first half of the present year. Very recently several American orders have been filled, and others are being received at present. It was the American demand for wool, skins, &c., that sustained the price here for the last three years. American orders for grease wool were always abundant here under the old tariff, when it was under ninepence per pound, and always ceased when their increased number sent it up to that point.

The London market had no control whatever over the market here for the three years preceding the change in the American tariff; but for the succeeding fifteen months London has been supreme, and prices receded in consequence from two to three cents per pound, causing heavy losses and insolvencies of the first magnitude with great prostration of trade. Since the overthrow of the great American rebellion and the coincident fall in the price of cotton, (with a greater prospective fall apparent,) the position of the colony looks gloomy enough, unless the copper mines (or some new article of export be cultivated to the supercedence of wool) shall restore the equilibrium between imports and exports.

Table showing the description and value of the Cape Colony imports from the United States in 1864.

Agricultural implements.....	£13,912
Apothecary ware.....	2,237
Apparel.....	40
Bags.....	6
Baskets.....	38
Boats.....	10
Books.....	43
Brass manufactures.....	2
Breadstuffs (flour, wheat, biscuit).....	85,493
Bran.....	66
Brushes.....	714
Butter.....	708
Candles.....	1,616
Carriages.....	5,600
Cheese.....	457
Cider.....	22
Coals.....	600
Coffee.....	10
Cordage.....	11
Fruit (dried).....	287
Furniture.....	5,215
Glass.....	3,426
Guns.....	4
Haberdashery.....	50
Hardware.....	5,503
Hats.....	77
Horse (1).....	300
Hops.....	1,163
Hoops and rivets.....	916
India-rubber goods.....	59
Ice.....	200

Jewelry	£30
Lard	926
Leather manufactures	109
Machinery	441
Maps	2
Meats (salted and cured)	2, 278
Masts, spars, &c.	575
Music	6
Mu-ical instruments	565
Oil (lamp)	8, 726
Oilmen's stores	4, 322
Optical instruments	124
Paints	179
Perfumery	104
Photographic apparatus	6
Railway apparatus	33
Saddlery	142
Seeds	119
Ship chandlers' stores	9
Slush	3
Soap	4, 392
Specimens natural history	20
Gin	2
Stationery	167
Grindstones	158
Marble (manufactured)	11
Sugar and molasses	704
Tallow	621
Tea	26
Tin ware	22
Tobacco and cigars	35, 746
Toys	25
Vinegar	107
Watchmakers' materials	46
Wine (French)	8
Wood, lumber, and staves	13, 835
Total	176, 010

Table showing the description and value of the exports (the production of the colony) to the United States from Cape Colony, for the year 1864.

Aloes	£99
Argols	490
Buchu	32
Feathers, ostrich	2, 531
Hides	543
Skins, sheep	76, 433
Skins, goat	55, 716
Skins, calf	182
Skins, wild animals'	43
Wine	411
Wool	578, 123
Total	714, 603

Table showing the description and value of exports (not the product of the colony) to the United States from Cape Colony in 1864.

Copper, old.....	£162
Cordage.....	126
Iron, old.....	737
Meat (returned).....	270
Metal composition.....	684
Oil (whale, from American vessels).....	726
Rags.....	40
Ship chandlers' stores.....	142
Colonial productions.....	714, 603
Total.....	717, 490

Table showing the totals of imports, entries for consumption, and exports, (colonial produce,) at each port in the colony, for the first nine months of 1865, including East London, now annexed to the colony, with British Kaffraria.

Ports.	Imports.	Entered for consumption.	Exports for colonial produce.
Cape Town.....	£713, 005	£690, 171	£155, 864
Port Elizabeth.....	994, 144	973, 347	1, 249, 543
Mosul Bay.....	19, 182	19, 182	21, 292
Simon's Town.....	33, 353	23, 622	40
Port Alfred.....	10, 650	10, 650	7, 550
Port Beaufort.....	46	46	.....
East London.....	62, 806	66, 809	13, 794
Nine months, 1864.....	1, 833, 186	1, 783, 827	1, 448, 033
Do. 1865.....	1, 715, 712	1, 734, 726	1, 830, 961

Table showing the number and tonnage of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at each port of the colony in 1864.

ENTERED.

PORTS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Cape Town.....	289	134, 803	103	42, 278	392	177, 081
Port Elizabeth.....	177	58, 615	31	9, 362	208	67, 977
Mosul Bay.....	8	1, 278	2	595	10	1, 873
Simonstown.....	30	15, 675	19	11, 319	49	26, 994
Total.....	504	210, 371	155	63, 554	659	273, 925

CLEARED.

Cape Town.....	290	131, 083	91	38, 740	381	169, 823
Port Elizabeth.....	179	61, 238	27	8, 513	206	69, 751
Mosul Bay.....	7	1, 426	.....	.....	7	1, 426
Simon's Town.....	28	15, 390	18	10, 368	46	25, 758
Total.....	504	209, 137	136	57, 621	640	266, 758

The number of vessels entered from the United States was thirty-six, and the aggregate tonnage 13,462. The number cleared for the United States was thirty-nine, and the aggregate tonnage was 12,204.

The course of trade in all the British colonies in South Africa has been in some degree disturbed during the present year by a border war between the Orange River Free State and the Basuta (Kaffir chief) Moshesh, originating in a dispute about boundaries. The war, so called, is but a series of cattle and sheep-lifting raids, in which the Boers of this Dutch republic have had the advantage, so far, over this branch of the Kaffir family. The war has been carried on in a very desultory manner, and promises to continue much longer unless Cape Colony and Natal are drawn into it. But these British colonies occupying a position between the combatants and the seaboard, though they have a lucrative carrying trade by the war, have not yet been seriously entangled.

A large quantity of coarse, burry wool was, before the war, sent to Port Elizabeth for shipment, and British and American goods returned in payment therefor.

The copper mines in Namagua land, at the northwest corner of Cape Colony, have been more thoroughly developed during the past year, and promise a very extraordinary yield when a short railway shall be built to connect them with the seaboard at Hounderlip bay.

The new breakwater and docks at Cape Town are rapidly advancing towards completion. The outer dock is finished, and the inner one will be in about a year. Four-fifths of the breakwater work is done and projects sufficiently already to protect the outer dock. About one thousand men are employed on these very important works.

No new light-houses have been erected during the year on this coast. Nor has there been any change made in import duties or wharfage dues, the only harbor dues now chargeable on foreign commerce.

There has been no direct trade between the British colony of Natal and the United States during the year, though an indirect trade is carried on through coasting vessels running to and from Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The Natal tariff being now lower than that of Cape Colony may cause a greater volume of the trade of the two interior Dutch republics to pass through its territory, and perhaps, as an incident of the increased trade of Natal, a direct trade with America may ensue.

CEYLON—G. W. PRESCOTT, *Commercial Agent.*

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at the island of Ceylon during the years ended September 28, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

Years.	Coffee.		Total.	Cinnamon.	Cocoanut oil.
	Plantation.	Native.			
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
From October 1 to September 28, 1862..	414, 298	170, 824	585, 122	906, 684	95, 064
From October 1 to September 28, 1863..	579, 758	203, 635	783, 393	768, 896	128, 290
From October 1 to September 28, 1864..	514, 686	137, 949	652, 635	680, 978	107, 226
From October 1 to September 28, 1865..	607, 734	268, 363	876, 097	889, 361	90, 197
Total.....	2, 116, 476	780, 771	2, 897, 247	3, 245, 919	481, 377

Comparative Statement—Continued.

Years.	Plumbago.	Coir.		Yarn.	Fibres.	Ebony.	Deer horns.
		Rope.	Junk.				
	<i>Cwts.</i>			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
From October 1 to September 28, 1862..	36,929	2,935	.....	24,917	2,027	8,170	1,281
From October 1 to September 28, 1863..	40,211	1,871	.....	36,154	896	11,288	922
From October 1 to September 28, 1864..	75,012	2,821	.....	28,045	1,235	10,808	589
From October 1 to September 28, 1865..	46,120	3,520	448	30,831	3,296	41,183	1,122
Total	198,272	11,147	448	119,947	7,454	71,449	3,914

Statement showing the distribution of the coffee exported from the island of Ceylon, from October 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865.

Whither sent.	Coffee.		
	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
London	591,055	230,031	821,086
Belle Isle	978	8,938	9,916
Havre	223	8,531	8,754
St. Nazaire	1,011	5,454	6,465
Gibraltar for orders	4,604	1,822	6,426
New York .....	.....	9,939	9,939
Cape Town	321	.....	321
Sydney	1,577	.....	1,577
Melbourne	7,905	2,391	10,296
Mauritius .....	.....	1,257	1,257
Singapore	060	.....	060
Total	607,734	268,363	876,097

Statement showing the quantity, value, and ports of destination of the plumbago exported from Ceylon to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Ports.	Quantity.		Value.	
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>grs. lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Boston	4,404	1 6	2,274	1 9
New York	5,633	1 23	2,717	5 10
Total	10,037	3 1	4,991	7 7
				\$11,006 54
				12,667 69
				23,674 27

SINGAPORE—ISAAC STONE, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 4, 1865.

According to instructions from the Department of State I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report.

The English tropical colony of the East Indies comprises the island of Singapore, the town and territory of Malacca, and the island of Penang (or Prince of Wales Island, including the province of Wellesley.) The two latter are now dependencies of Singapore, although they were occupied many years previous to that place, especially Malacca, which was conquered and settled by the Portuguese more than three and a half centuries since, while Singapore was first taken formal possession of in 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, who was then the governor of Bencoolen, in Sumatra.

The town of Singapore, on the island of the same name, is situated in latitude $1^{\circ} 17'$ north and longitude $103^{\circ} 51'$ east. Its population is now about 100,000, of which 1,000 and their descendants are Europeans; the balance are aborigines, Malays, Chinese (by far the most numerous class.) Klings, Javanese, Hindostanese, Arabs and Persians.

The island is 25 miles long by 14 broad. The northwest half is rolling and quite broken; the balance is level. Temperature ranges from 80° to 83° Fahrenheit, day and night, during the year. It rains about five days out of every six, (that is, some part of each twenty-four hours;) occasionally the mercury stands as high as 92° or 93° at the office in the city; yet it has never reached 90° at our dwelling in the country, distant a mile and a half from the city, 89° being the highest. There are no tornadoes here, but at times frightful thunder and lightning.

Singapore is the half-way house on the great highways between America, Europe, and China, Australia and India, between the east and the west, the north and the south.

The commercial prosperity of Singapore is increasing from year to year, both in its imports and exports, being highly favored as it is by its position and entire exemption from all commercial imposts or taxes on trade.

The total value of imports and exports for the commercial year of 1833 was (in Mexican dollars) \$18,740,000; for 1843, \$27,774,000; for 1853, \$32,575,000; and for 1863, \$60,085,000; and the gross total, including the ports of Malacca and Penang, was, for the year 1833, \$23,885,000; for 1843, \$33,635,000; for 1853, \$43,595,000; and 1863, \$84,530,000.

The principal articles of imports are treasure, cotton manufactures, woollens, beer, wines, arms and ammunition, iron and iron-work, copper and yellow-metal, lead, earthenware, canvas, flour and breadstuffs, coals, sugar, tea, camphor, cassia, alum, tobacco, birds' nests, cotton, rice, pepper, coffee and gambier.

The principal articles of export are gambier, tin, sago, tapioca, black pepper, tortoise-shell, gutta-percha, mother-of-pearl, nutmegs, mace, camphor, wild pepper, gum-elastic, copper, sapan wood, sticklac, ratans, &c.

The exports to the United States are chiefly copper, pepper, gutta-percha, ratans, tin, tea, and gambier, &c.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Singapore during the year 1863.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American	86	61,240	Norwegian	3	1,069
Arabian	6	2,504	Oldenburgh	1	616
Belgian	1	800	Portuguese	9	234
Bremen	23	11,372	Prussian	4	865
Chinese	2	290	Persian	4	2,023
Danish	30	7,151	Spanish	5	2,170
Dutch	279	70,401	Siamese	54	15,549
French	74	43,041	Swedish	4	2,583
Hamburg	58	22,310	British	608	220,826
Hanoverian	4	1,103			
Native States	29	3,181	Total	1,284	471,441

The number of American vessels which arrived in the year 1862 was 66; in 1863, 86; and in 1864, 41; and during the last commercial year, to May 1, 1865, 35.

For a comparative statement of the value of the imports and exports during the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, see following table. It will be seen by this table

that while the number of American vessels reported at this consulate during the past commercial year was only thirty-five, the value of exports to the United States was increased \$538,475 over the previous year, while the number of American vessels in that year was double, which is explained by the fact that more than half the American vessels came into this port during the past year under foreign flags.

Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports at Singapore during the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, with names of countries whence and whither shipped.

IMPORTS.				
Countries.	1863-4.	1864-5.	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain.....	\$6,495,055 50	\$9,176,575 00	\$2,681,519 50	
United States.....	147,932 50	61,732 50		\$86,200 00
Europe.....	1,829,075 50	2,286,979 00	457,903 50	
Australia.....	179,168 00	175,616 00		3,552 00
Calcutta.....	3,571,275 50	2,303,042 50		1,268,233 00
Madras.....	152,287 50	245,018 00	92,730 50	
Bombay.....	778,515 00	637,356 00		141,159 00
China.....	4,849,794 00	4,173,484 50		676,309 50
Cochin China.....	544,183 00	629,736 50	85,553 50	
Siam.....	1,035,784 00	1,131,775 50	95,999 50	
Manila.....	373,042 00	253,693 00		119,349 00
Java, Rio, Bally, &c.....	3,674,688 50	3,528,122 00		146,566 50
Borneo.....	792,556 00	980,555 00	187,994 00	
Celebes.....	254,548 00	412,328 00	157,380 00	
Sumatra.....	716,238 50	733,870 50	17,632 00	
Malayan Peninsula.....	826,005 50	715,804 00		110,201 50
British Burmah.....	1,571,757 00	2,232,880 00	661,123 00	
Miscellaneous.....	3,943,226 00	3,412,525 50		530,700 50
Total.....	31,735,532 00	33,091,093 50	4,437,827 50	3,082,271 00
Total increase and decrease.....		1,356,561 50	1,355,556 50	

EXPORTS.				
Countries.	1863-4.	1864-5.	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain.....	\$3,885,175 50	\$4,943,484 50	\$1,058,309 00	
United States.....	361,244 00	904,739 00	543,495 00	
Europe.....	254,084 50	305,534 50	51,450 00	
Australia.....	119,528 00	128,748 00	9,220 00	
Calcutta.....	2,823,437 00	5,298,227 50	2,474,790 50	
Madras.....	300,882 00	250,709 50		\$50,172 50
Bombay.....	1,207,442 50	671,019 50		536,423 00
China.....	6,501,577 50	5,779,204 00		722,373 50
Cochin China.....	1,426,913 50	1,606,315 50	179,402 00	
Siam.....	1,590,187 50	2,960,601 00	1,370,413 50	
Manila.....	342,236 50	52,555 50		289,681 00
Java, Rio, Bally, &c.....	1,874,813 50	1,977,327 00	102,513 50	
Borneo.....	601,855 00	826,542 50	224,687 50	
Celebes.....	328,122 50	494,178 00	166,055 50	
Sumatra.....	525,873 50	457,370 00		68,503 50
Malayan Peninsula.....	912,211 50	847,404 50		64,807 00
British Burmah.....	465,813 50	1,034,628 00	568,814 50	
Miscellaneous.....	3,462,326 00	4,575,700 50	1,113,374 50	
Total.....	26,983,724 00	33,114,229 00	7,862,525 50	1,731,960 50
Total increase and decrease.....		6,131,565 00	6,130,565 00	

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—ALLEN FRANCES, *Consul*.

JANUARY 10, 1866.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report for this consulate for the year 1865.

As will be seen by the statement of the vessels entered and cleared at this port for the year 1865, as compared with 1864, there is a decrease of 244, and in tonnage of 23,859 tons; of vessels entering and vessels clearing of 218, and in tonnage 24,765. This falling off has been owing in part to depression in business consequent upon the partial failure of the gold mines of British Columbia in 1864, and the enforcement of the law by the collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, prohibiting vessels under thirty tons carrying dutiable goods into Washington Territory. This restriction has been the cause of a number of vessels being transferred from American to British subjects. This depression in business commenced to be seriously felt here in the summer of 1864, and trade has been declining ever since. At least one-half of the merchants in British Columbia and in this colony have suspended business, or have been broken up and forced into bankruptcy during the last eighteen months.

The imports from the United States (California, Oregon, and Washington Territory) in 1864 amounted to \$2,075,715; in 1865 to \$1,687,903, a decrease of \$387,812.

The imports from Great Britain in 1864 amounted to \$1,411,809; in 1865 to \$982,584, a decrease of \$429,225.

Among the imports from the United States in 1865 were beef cattle to the value of \$114,802; mutton, \$51,649; bacon, \$53,407; butter, \$87,812; flour, \$253,745; oats, wheat, and barley, \$35,889; hay, \$11,850, and liquors, \$22,824.

The value of liquors imported from Great Britain in 1865 was \$270,696.

The exports from this port to the United States in 1864 amounted to \$391,122; in 1865, \$365,058, being a decrease of \$26,064, as compared with 1864.

The exports of the products of Vancouver's island and British Columbia, coal, furs, hides, lumber, and cranberries, amount to a small sum, the main business of the merchant being the re-exportation of goods received from Great Britain, and supplying miners.

The shipment of gold from this port during the past year amounted to \$2,067,061 30 against \$2,784,226 41 in 1864, a decrease of \$717,165 11.

On the opening of the mining season in the spring of 1865 there was every indication that it would be a prosperous one, but after the lapse of a few weeks the floods came, sweeping away locks and dams, filling and caving in shafts and tunnels, and destroying expensive flumes, thus throwing mining operations back well nigh to the close of the season. This result of gold mining in British Columbia for the year 1865 has proved disastrous to that colony and to the prosperity of Vancouver's island. It is estimated that 2,000 adventurers went to the British Columbia gold mines during the last year, and that at most only one-half remained; the other crossed the country to Idaho Territory.

It may be mentioned as a drawback to mining in British Columbia that the colonial government imposed an export tax of 2½ per cent. on all gold taken out of the mines, besides a mining license of \$5, and a rental tax of \$5 per month more, with tolls on all the roads and bridges leading to mines, on men, animals, food, &c., and an ad valorem tax of 12 per cent. on the value of all imports entering the colony. These measures were regarded as burdensome by the miners, and resulted in driving and keeping away large numbers.

During the past year the government of British Columbia sent out exploring and prospecting parties, and towards the close of the season it was officially announced that new and rich gold-fields had been discovered in the Bridge river and Big Bend countries, which created considerable excitement. The Big Bend

country is represented as abounding with rich placer diggings, and the mines of Bridge river are similar to those of Cariboo, deep diggings and coarse gold.

Much confidence is manifested in the extent and richness of the gold-fields of the Big Bend country. All accounts agree as to its being a more desirable mining region than that of Cariboo, the mining season being longer, and the land well adapted to the necessaries of life, and easier of access. The Big Bend country is situated between 51° and 52° north latitude, and 117° and 119° of longitude, about 160 miles north of Fort Colville, in Washington Territory. The distance from this place to the Big Bend country is computed at 409 miles, and that it can be reached in six days from Portland, Oregon, 667 miles. Recent accounts from the mines are very exciting, diggings shallow, and yielding from twenty to thirty ounces of coarse gold per day to the hand. Up to the 1st December the weather is represented as having been very mild, and it is calculated that the mining season will average eight months in the year.

The gold-field discovered in 1864, near this city, though still worked, has not proved remunerative. About \$75,000 was taken off it the past season.

COAL.

Explorations during the past year have demonstrated that Vancouver's island abounds in extensive coal-fields. But one, however, is being successfully worked. This is situated at Nauiamo, about eighty miles from Victoria. From this mine shipments are made to San Francisco, and pay a good profit. The coal is soft, highly bituminous, and answers admirably for steam purposes. British war vessels and those of the United States happening in these waters, and wanting coal, as well as the steamers in the merchant service, get supplies from those mines.

There have also been discovered on Queen Charlotte's island several beds of anthracite coal, which have been tested here and in San Francisco, and found to be equal to the best Pennsylvania. Efforts are now being made to work these mines the coming season.

It is known that coal equally as good, if not better than that found on this island, abounds in Washington Territory; but for the want of that encouragement which is given by the colonial government in granting donations of land to those who will successfully develop and work the mines, they may discover the coal-fields of our own territory are lying dormant, and our war and merchant steamers are necessarily dependent upon foreign coal.

COPPER MINING.

The amount of money expended on this and Queen Charlotte's island in searching for copper mines during the past two years is estimated at half a million of dollars, and the result has been that no well defined and profitable lead has been discovered; and, for the present, copper mining has been abandoned.

AGRICULTURE.

The decline of commerce, the absence of any emigration, the decrease in the yield of the gold-fields, and the general depression in business during the last two years have prostrated this branch of industry. Improved farms on this island the past season have been sold for less than half the cost of improvements. The colonial government, in order to foster and protect the farmer, proposed a law levying duties on the following agricultural productions: For every invoice of potatoes, \$5; for every invoice of turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or vegetables, \$2 50; for every head of beef, \$4; for every sheep, \$1 50; and for every horse, \$5.

MANUFACTURING,

as with other industries, during the past year was almost entirely suspended. Of the three foundries and machine shops and one boiler manufacturing establishment, but one—a foundry and machine shop—was in operation. In building vessels nothing was done. The dredging machine and appurtenances built in 1864, at a cost of \$90,000, are now lying idle, having been condemned as useless.

VICTORIA IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year but few buildings were erected in Victoria. Rents and real estate have depreciated more than one-half. Instead of having a population of seven or eight thousand, as in former winters, now it has not half that number. Formerly three steamers a month arrived from San Francisco, now the only communication with that port is by sailing vessels.

It is estimated that there are between five and seven thousand white inhabitants on Vancouver's island, three-fourths of whom reside in Victoria. The number of Indians on the island is estimated at 18,000. The total amount of business transacted during the last six months ended December 31, as shown by the trades license roll, was \$2,122,892. The number of names on the roll is 522.

In 1865 the expenses of the colonial government were \$385,000. The colonial parliament has been in session over two months. The matter of reducing the expenses of government and the number of officials has been under discussion for some time, and is likely to be accomplished. The repeal of the law of imprisonment for debt, and the passage of a homestead law, are measures urged by the people and favored by the members of the colonial parliament.

The estimates for the current expenses of the government of Vancouver's island, as laid before Parliament by the governor, for the year 1866, are \$193,895, and the estimated revenue is \$206,376.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, situated about eighteen miles above the mouth of Frazer river, is the seat of government for British Columbia, and contains a white population of between 800 and 1,000. On the Frazer, above New Westminster, are several towns of more or less importance—Hope, Yale, Lytton, Littoc, and Douglas. Light-draught steamers, during the rainy season, ascend the Frazer for the distance of 125 miles.

It is estimated that British Columbia contains a resident white population of between six and seven thousand, and Indians to the number of 32,000. Gold mining, some little agriculture, and furs are the leading interests of the colony. The principal mining region has been Cariboo, 800 miles from New Westminster. In 1862 the reported richness of these gold mines attracted some 15,000 adventurers; a large majority of whom returned penniless. Evidences, however, of the richness of these mines are demonstrated every season. They are termed deep diggings; shafts 80, 100, and 150 feet in depth have been sunk before striking the bed-rock, on reaching which from five to ten thousand dollars per day for days and weeks together have been taken out of some of them, while others would not even yield the "color." These diggings require an extensive capital, which few miners possess, and therefore have been neglected for the last two years. Ten or twelve claims only were worked successfully last season. The wagon-road to these mines has been completed, and goods and provisions were abundant last season and sold at reasonable prices.

The discovery of new gold-fields in Bridge river country—only about three days' travel from Victoria—is attracting considerable interest. They are located forty or fifty miles inland from the Frazer river.

The gold-fields of the Big Bend country—to reach which facilities are now being pushed forward—will be the region of the greatest attraction the coming season; two hundred miners now, in winter, are working in these diggings, and recent intelligence confirms all that has been reported in relation to their richness and extent.

There is one extensive saw-mill at Buzzard inlet in this colony, which has been doing a large business during the past year in shipping lumber and spars to England and China. Another mill of greater power and dimensions is being erected at the same inlet.

The colonial parliament of British Columbia is now in session. The acting governor has recommended the repeal of the export tax on gold, as well as other measures directly and indirectly connected with the mining interests of the colony, which are believed will invite adventurers and restore prosperity to the colony.

The value of the gold taken out of the mines of British Columbia in 1865, on which an export tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was collected, amounted to \$2,023,032. The aggregate value of imports into the colony for the three months ended the 25th of December last, and principally designed for the Big Bend country and shipped from this port, was—

Flour.....	\$42,721 00
Dry goods.....	33,022 82
Rice.....	18,338 45
Liquors.....	12,215 64
Clothing.....	11,970 34
Sundries.....	167,968 10
	<hr/>
	286,236 35
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The following are the only items which have transpired of receipts and expenditures for the year 1865:

Road tolls collected.....	\$80,025 00
Gold export tax.....	50,575 80
Customs duties.....	42,665 45
Tonnage dues.....	4,723 90
	<hr/>
	177,990 15
Expended in repairing roads.....	49,069 30
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Net revenue from roads.....	128,920 85
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FISHERIES.

In the spring of 1865 two vessels were fitted out at this port and several at San Francisco for cod fishing in Ochotsh sea. Those from this port returned late in the season laden with a superior quality of fish, and reporting extensive banks in that quarter of the world. The coming season will find a large fleet of vessels engaged in this new and profitable enterprise. The fish were sold in this port at \$10 per cwt.

Salmon and halibut are very fine and abundant in all the waters bordering this part of the Pacific coast, and yet there is not an established fishery to be found.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The work of constructing the Russo-American telegraph line through British Columbia towards Sitka was vigorously pushed forward last season. It has

been completed for a distance of 425 miles. The surveying and exploring expedition connected with this enterprise, consisting of one steamer and three sailing vessels, that sailed for the Russian coast last season, have returned to San Francisco, reporting favorably as to the practicability of connecting this with the eastern continent by means of submarine cables.

The telegraph line from Portland, Oregon, was completed to New Westminster in April, 1865, passing through Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, and from thence along the eastern shore of Puget sound and the gulf of Georgia to New Westminster, forming a telegraphic communication with the United States military stations of Fort Vancouver, Steilacoom, and Fort Bellingham, and will be completed to this place the coming spring by three submarine cables, connecting the islands of San Juan, Lopez, and Fidalgo with Vancouver. This line has been constructed by the California State Telegraph Company, and is a connecting link in the great Russo-American telegraph enterprise.

NAVAL.

The harbor of Esquimalt, three miles from this port, is used as a naval station by the British fleet. A company has been formed in London, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of building dry docks in the harbor, and it is expected their construction will be commenced the coming season.

THE INDIANS.

During the past year the Indian tribes of Vancouver's island and British Columbia have been peaceably disposed among themselves, and the adventurous white man has been permitted to explore and prospect the country without molestation.

The Indian tribes of this island invariably reside on its coast, and subsist principally on fish and oil. At the proper season they make a business of catching the dog-fish, the seal, shark, and sometimes a whale, saving their oil in skins and bladders, which they barter to white traders for blankets and trinkets. Since the introduction among them of whiskey their decadence has been marked and very rapid. Tribes that, a few years since, numbered one and two thousand dwindled down to as many hundreds. The small-pox, also, in several localities, has carried off whole tribes.

Scattered along the coast of British Columbia are several powerful tribes of Indians, who are more or less under the control of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. These are termed Northern Indians. Some of these Indians are nearly white, generally tall, and well-proportioned, and display considerable skill and ingenuity in the construction of their canoes, in the manufacture of silver rings and ornaments, in painting, and sculpture. They sometimes visit this part of the coast in canoes made from a solid tree, a single canoe containing 100 to 150 of them. Some of these tribes have made considerable progress towards civilization through the instrumentality of Protestant and Catholic missionaries, and have cultivated fields, as well as established schools, churches, and wholesome police regulations. The sea-otter, silver and black fox, bear, and marten are taken by these Indians in great numbers, and form an important and valuable trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Indians of the interior of British Columbia are docile, indolent, and stupid. They reside in small bands on the shores of the numerous lakes and streams, and subsist on fish and such wild game as are easily taken. Formerly, the Hudson's Bay Company had flourishing and profitable trading-posts in their country, but the adventurous white man has so corrupted the Indians' habits and pursuits that they have nearly abandoned taking furs, and many of the posts of the company are now unoccupied and going to decay. No efforts are being made to improve their condition. Like the tribes of Vancouver's island, they are degenerating and their numbers diminishing yearly.

RESOURCES, PROSPECTS, ETC.

The resources of Vancouver's island and British Columbia are mainly mineral and timber. The explorations of this island have been limited and superficial, and yet several gold-fields have been discovered, which indicate extensive deposits of this precious metal. Copper indications and ore (though generally diffused in the primitive rock cropping out all over the island) seem to warrant the belief that at some future day copper mining would be made profitable. The coal-fields discovered on the island are numerous; but one, however, is being worked, and that is contiguous to a good harbor. The shores of the innumerable bays, harbors, and inlets of the island are covered with the best of fir timber, and accessible for the largest ships. The same may be said of the neighboring islands. The area of the agricultural lands on this island is comparatively small. Its surface is rocky and mountainous; the soil yellow clay and gravel, covered by a thin vegetable mould, which soon wears out.

British Columbia has a sea-coast of between nine hundred and a thousand miles. Several arms of the sea extend inland from forty to one hundred and twenty miles. The shores of these arms, with the exception of now and then a small plateau, are precipitous, rocky, and mountainous. The coast is fringed with large numbers of islands, bays, inlets, and harbors. Pine, fir, and cedar of immense size and height are found on the coast. But little attention, other than to gold, has been given to the minerals of British Columbia. Not one tith of the country has as yet been explored. Silver, copper, lead, and coal have casually been found in several localities. The silver ore assays as rich as any on the Pacific coast. The copper, lead, and coal leads are well defined and begin to attract notice. The face of the country is diversified, rugged mountains and hills forming its most prominent feature. The arable lands lie in small bodies, at the foot of the mountains and hills, and on the banks of rivers and creeks, the soil being a dark loam, producing by irrigation fine crops.

Combined with the enumerated resources of Vancouver's island and British Columbia are their undeveloped fisheries, which of themselves, properly managed, cannot fail of being a source of immense wealth.

But, with all these advantages and sources of prosperity, the colonies of Vancouver's island and British Columbia, for the last two years, have been retrograding in population, enterprise, and wealth. The restoration of peace in the United States has and will, in some measure, retard the growth and prosperity of this part of the Pacific coast. The announcement of these glorious facts was the prelude for returning to the United States of between four and five hundred of their disloyal citizens, who resorted to this part of the world to be out of the way.

It is a fact, patent and almost universally acknowledged, that but for the adventurous spirit and enterprise of Americans these colonies would have remained in comparative obscurity. Through their explorations, toils, and enterprise they discovered and developed the gold-fields of British Columbia, constructed steamers, roads, and bridges to reach them, gave the country its reputation, when at last a horde of inexperienced men, as officials, were despatched from the mother-country to the colonies, and onerous laws are made and enforced, which drive the toiling and persevering miners out of the country. At the present time a most depressing state of things exists in these two colonies. Especially is this the case in Vancouver's island, and, without some radical change in the status of the colonies, but little prospect of improvement can be looked for in future.

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Victoria, V. I., for the years 1864 and 1865.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	1864.		1865.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	480	90,956	325	72,373	.....	.....	155	18,583
British	19	8,975	15	7,059	.....	.....	4	1,916
British, Colonial.....	883	84,759	790	79,320	.....	.....	93	5,439
Russian	3	1,205	7	2,240	4	1,035	.....	.....
Danish	1	631	1	380	.....	.....	.....	251
Norwegian	1	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	248
German .....	.....	.....	2	1,104	2	1,104	.....	.....
U. S. of Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	358	2	358	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	.....	1	81	1	81	.....	.....
Total.....	1,387	186,774	1,143	162,915	9	2,578	253	26,437
							9	2,578
Total decrease for 1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	23,859

CLEARED.

United States	439	87,910	314	69,412	.....	.....	125	18,498
British	16	7,734	14	6,676	.....	.....	2	1,058
British, Colonial.....	907	86,984	809	80,124	.....	.....	98	6,860
Russian	3	1,205	6	1,812	3	607	.....	.....
Danish	1	631	1	380	.....	.....	.....	251
Norwegian.....	1	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	248
German .....	.....	.....	2	1,104	2	1,104	.....	.....
U. S. of Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	358	2	358	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	.....	1	81	1	81	.....	.....
Total.....	1,367	184,712	1,149	159,947	8	2,150	226	26,915
							8	2,150
Total decrease for 1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	24,865

Comparative statement showing the value of imports and exports from Victoria, V. I., with the names of the countries and ports whence imported and exported, for the years 1864 and 1865.

IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
San Francisco.....	\$1,635,272	\$1,284,687	.....	\$350,585
Astoria, O.....	163,320	181,160	\$17,840	.....
Port Angeles, W. T.....	277,123	222,056	.....	55,067
Great Britain.....	1,411,809	982,584	.....	429,225
British Columbia.....	71,563	73,071	1,508	.....
Sandwich Islands.....	19,836	93,678	73,842	.....
San Juan island.....	.....	4,700	4,700	.....
China.....	.....	36,198	36,198	.....
Valparaiso.....	.....	3,722	3,722	.....
Society islands.....	.....	1,115	1,115	.....
Total.....	5,578,923	2,902,871	138,925	834,867
	2,902,871			
Total decrease in 1865.....	2,676,052			

EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
San Francisco.....	\$277,514	\$254,878	.....	\$22,636
Astoria.....	70,690	75,417	\$4,727	.....
Port Angeles, W. T.....	42,918	34,763	.....	8,155
Mexico.....	.....	1,432	1,432	.....
Society islands.....	.....	1,870	1,870	.....
Silkat, Russian America.....	.....	14,834	14,834	.....
Sandwich Islands.....	11,943	73,662	61,719	.....
Total.....	403,065	456,856	84,582	30,791
		403,065		
Total increase of exports in 1865.....		53,791		

Comparative statement showing the value of gold shipped from Victoria, V. I., for the years 1864 and 1865.

	1864.	1865.
By express companies and British banking companies..	\$2,784,226 41	\$2,067,061 30
Decrease.....	.....	717,165 11

Comparative statement showing the quantity and value of coal shipped from Vancouver's Island during the years 1864 and 1865.

	Tons.	Value.	INCREASE.	
			Tons.	Value.
1-64.....	29,069	\$174,414		
1-65.....	32,818	196,908	3,749	\$22,494

Comparative statement showing the total exports and imports into Victoria, V. I., during the years 1864 and 1865.

	1864.	1865.
Imports	\$3,578,923 00	\$2,833,021 00
Exports	3,361,705 41	2,720,825 30
Excess of imports	217,217 59	112,195 70

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

PARIS—JOHN BIGELOW, *Consul.*

JANUARY 12, 1865.

The aggregate declared value of the merchandise shipped from this consular district for the past six months, as derived from the invoices filed in my office, is 23,037,370.37 francs.
 The aggregate for the corresponding six months of 1863 was 57,525,868.00 "
 Showing a falling off of..... 34,488,497.63 "
 And for the first six months of 1864 of..... 37,788,227.82 "

The decline has been the largest in fancy and miscellaneous articles; jewelry, wines, and musical instruments, some 75 per cent. The falling off in dry goods, porcelain, glass, leather, chemicals and perfumery, has been about 60 per cent.; in hatters' goods, bronzes, flowers and feathers, gloves, clocks and watches, at the rate of 50 per cent. In books, paper, and engravings, there has been no marked change.

The rate of exchange between the United States and France has, no doubt, had its effect in decreasing importations, but I am persuaded that there has been no such difference between the actual amount of goods entered into the United States during the past six months and the previous six months of 1864 as the statement herein indicates. It is to be feared that a large amount of merchandise which, under the old tariff, went through my office, now enters without any consular certificate—in other words, is smuggled.

HAVRE—JAMES O. PUTNAM, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

Enclosed I have the honor to submit the annual statement of imports into the port of Havre for the year 1864.

It will be perceived from this statement that petroleum oil is now the principal article of importation from the United States, and, from the steadily increasing demand, that it bids fair in a few years to vie in importance with the great southern staple, cotton.

The great and constant fluctuations in the prices of cotton and sugar during the last six months have produced at this port a serious commercial crisis. Several very large failures have already occurred, and there are apprehensions in relation to other houses.

In consequence of the large stock of sugar on hand and the absence of a corresponding demand, a very great fall in this article has taken place, and it is stated that refiners here will be compelled to close their establishments. In fact, the commercial aspect of affairs is most discouraging.

The supply of cotton for the manufacturers is now nearly all drawn from England, three-fourths of which are the product of British India.

The French well understand the disadvantage under which they labor, and have endeavored to establish a direct trade with all cotton-growing countries, but have utterly failed. During the period above mentioned forty-nine vessels, only, have arrived from India, and only fourteen cleared from French ports for that part of the world. Accompanying this despatch is a comparative statement of the imports of cotton into Havre for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

The French government some time since removed one of the great drawbacks to the increase of its shipping by permitting the nationalization, at a moderate duty, of foreign-built vessels. The result, however, has not realized public expectation. The following is a *resumé* of the purchase by France of foreign wood-built, sea-going vessels for the first six months of the year 1864, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year :

Where from.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	2,689		128	
Belgium.....	483			
Italy.....	334			
United States.....	2,178		1,816	
Total.....	5,684	1,363,680	1,944	4,666,560

Statement showing the tonnage of iron-built vessels nationalized by France for the first six months of the year 1864.

Where from.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	3,334		1,889	
Belgium.....	39			
Italy.....	246			
Total.....	3,619	2,598,442	1,889	1,356,302

It will be seen that Great Britain is the largest seller of tonnage to this country. The French have been selling as well as buying vessels; and it is now stated that iron vessels can be built cheaper in France than in Great Britain, owing to the lower rate of wages paid to workmen and the facility of procuring materials. It is, therefore, probable that ship-building in France, for foreign countries, will considerably increase.

Comparative statement showing the tonnage of French-built sea-going vessels sold to foreigners, during the first six months of 1864 and 1863, together with the names of the countries to which the same were transferred.

Names of countries where sent.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	492			
Belgium.....	53		26	
Other countries.....	5,436		853	
Total.....	5,981	741,840	879	88,320

The foregoing tables and figures are very encouraging to French ship-builders, and show that while the purchase of vessels by France has hardly more than doubled, the sale of French-built vessels has increased more than eight-fold. These favorable results, together with the great increase of French trade since the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, have convinced the French government that the still remaining restrictions are highly prejudicial to the increase of its shipping, and a superior council of commerce, composed of the most eminent commercial men connected with French commerce, has been instituted, to investigate the subject.

The following is a translation of an article which lately appeared in the "Avenir Commercial," of Paris, giving the conclusions arrived at by the council:

"After long and serious discussions we are assured that the council adopted the resolution that the entrance, free of duty, of materials employed in the building and fitting out of ships should be permitted by law. Also that six months after the carrying into effect of such law, ships built and fitted out in foreign countries shall likewise be admitted free. The double question of differential duties on foreign flags and on goods in bond gave rise to a most interesting discussion. After that debate, the council adopted the resolution that differential duties on foreign vessels ought to be abolished within a period not exceeding three years. After the abrogation of these duties, those on *entrepôts* should likewise be abolished; after which assimilation of flags would be complete. In concurrence with the minister of finance, who was consulted as to the possibility of repealing tonnage dues, it was decided that the exemption from those dues which Marseilles has exclusively enjoyed since 1816 should be extended to all the ports of France. All other questions, we believe, have been solved in the same liberal spirit, and we entertain the conviction that the government will try to accomplish all the reforms of which the superior council of commerce has traced the programme.

"The original resolution relative to the nationalization in France of foreign ships, I learn, has been modified, and the superior council of commerce has decided since that, instead of admission free of duty, such vessels shall pay two francs per ton."

I have been informed that a bill will be brought forward by the imperial

government in the next session of the *Corps Legislatif* for carrying into effect, as soon as possible, the latter part of the *concile's* recommendations as contained in the foregoing translation, but that the one in connexion with the admission free of duty of foreign vessels will be omitted, or, at least, will not be proposed for some time, in order that the French shipping interest may prepare for the foreign competition which awaits it.

As these different recommendations of the superior council of commerce, from all I can gather, will eventually become law, I have thought it my duty to communicate them, and more particularly, as, in that happy event, our American ship-builders and timber merchants would be able to compete favorably with Great Britain in selling vessels and ship-timber to this country.

The only commercial event of local interest which has transpired during the past year was the inauguration of the French line of steamers between this port and New York.

As a matter of some importance to American shipping I beg to state that the Peruvian government, through its minister at Paris, has recently concluded an arrangement with that of France by which guano, from the 15th day of January last, can be sold in this country for 310 francs per ton instead of 325, as formerly, and the French government on its part has consented that, from the same date, the duty on that article, in foreign bottoms direct from Peru, shall be eighteen francs instead of thirty, as heretofore, while imports from Peru in French vessels will continue to be free. Still this reduction of the duty on foreign vessels engaged in this trade will once more enable American vessels to participate in this branch of the carrying trade, of which, in former days, they enjoyed a monopoly.

12,161 emigrants have embarked at Havre for New York during the year 1864.

Statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Havre from the United States during the several quarters of the year 1864.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Cotton..... bales.	1,465	1,879	870	126	4,340
Tobacco..... hhds.	1,300	215	1,371	2,732	5,668
Do..... bales.			30		30
Tallow..... casks.	4,280	1,946	877	577	7,680
Do..... pounds.	12,852				12,852
Lard..... barrels.	2,680	7,814	3,646	1,359	15,500
Do..... pounds.	73,695				73,695
Quercitron bark..... sacks.	2,847	3,353	855	1,288	8,343
Do..... hhds.	26	125	134	63	350
Potash..... barrels.	1,269	966	875	813	3,923
Pearlash..... do.	203	65	294	217	779
Oil, petroleum..... do.	21,165	2,000	45,833	34,106	103,104
whale..... do.	32	382	6,733	129	7,326
coal..... do.					177
cod liver..... cases.					8
Jewellers' dust..... barrels.	183	210	111	229	733
Sugar..... casks.					1,404
Do..... cases.					5,403
Do..... hhds.					415
Do..... tierces.					40
Sewing machines.....					233
Whalebone..... packages.	166	244	96	1,025	1,531
Hams..... casks.	20	32	217	2	271
Do..... cases.	6				6
Wax..... do.					245
Coffee..... sacks.					11,578
Alcohol.....					59
Sausage-skins..... barrels.	15	103	20	25	163
Flour..... do.					6,170

Statement—Continued.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Oars.....		3,994	938	1,967	6,899
Coffee..... casks	48	131	2	31	212
Do..... packages	98				98
Pine apples, pres'rv'd. cases	43				43
Bristles..... barrels		190	100	152	442
Do..... bales	1				1
India-rubber shoes..... cases					12
Wine..... do					25
Hemp..... bales					16
Cigars..... cases		11	7	5	23
Staves..... packages					391
Do..... number					431,974
Palm leaves..... packages			196	629	825
Beef, salted..... barrels					25
Fish eggs..... do					307
Moss..... bales		50	2	181	233
Hides.....		4,810	1,725	7,812	14,347
Wool..... bales					254
Grease..... casks					310
Wheat..... sacks					6,956
Chrome ore..... barrels					276
Pork..... casks					61
Prepared flour..... cases					359
Indigo..... do					28
Candles..... do					150
Ochre, yellow..... casks					74
Hops..... bales					208
Logwood..... logs					41
Oak wood..... do					716
Maple..... do	245	213	62	66	586
Black walnut..... do					35
Rosewood..... do					29
Palisander..... do					12
Ebony..... do					39
Cedar..... do					698
White pine..... do					638
Mahogany..... do					44

Comparative statement showing the number of vessels of all nations entered at and cleared from Havre during the years 1863 and 1864, with their nationality.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.
Russia.....	52	34	21	53
Sweden.....	55	61	30	49
Norway.....	191	97	107	99
Denmark.....		5	36	25
Great Britain.....	1,221	1,234	1,395	1,310
Germany.....	11	16	5	12
German confederacy: Mecklenburg and free cities.....	102	90	83	84
Netherlands.....	64	61	58	61
Belgium.....	44	7	61	16
Portugal.....	60	47	75	63
Spain.....	33	36	31	4

Comparative statement—Continued.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.
Italy.....	7	9	11	6
Austria.....			2	3
Turkey and dependencies.....	8	3	1	5
Egypt.....		2	13	5
Western coast of Africa.....	10	7	3	4
British India, &c.....	56	42	12	10
Philippine islands, &c.....	2	2		1
China and Oceanica.....	3	3	4	2
United States.....	94	82	51	58
Mexico and Guatemala.....	22	17	28	20
United States of Columbia.....	8	5	4	8
Venezuela.....	17	2	14	3
Brazil.....	111	103	85	69
Uruguay.....	41	42	16	15
Argentine republic.....	22	32	18	25
Equador and Patagonia.....	1	2	2	3
Peru and Bolivia.....	71	60	21	24
Chile.....	14	13	27	29
Hayti.....	83	84	27	29
Spanish West Indies.....	73	74	37	36
Netherlands West Indies.....	1	5	8	11
British West Indies and Canada.....	17	23	9	13
Ile of Bourbon.....	8	13	12	15
Martinique.....	38	36	25	39
Guadalupe.....	30	48	28	31
French Guiana.....	5	5		2
French India, &c.....	2		1	2
Senegambia and Gaboon.....	8	8	13	9
Whale, seal and other fisheries.....	2	2	3	3
Coasting traders.....	3,416	3,543	3,532	3,440
Total.....	5,913	5,928	5,899	5,735

Statement showing the imports into Havre from ports of the United States during the year ended December 31, 1865.

Cotton:	
First quarter.....	324 bales.
Second quarter.....	1,959 "
Third quarter.....	3,707 "
Fourth quarter.....	16,889 "
Total.....	22,879 "
Tobacco:	
First quarter.....	2,726 hogsheds.
Second quarter.....	53 "
Third quarter.....	1,882 "
Fourth quarter.....	1,979 "
Total.....	6,640 "

Petroleum oil:

First quarter.....	7,240 barrels.		
Second quarter.....	1,375 "		
Third quarter.....	2,728 "	79,330 gallons.	
Fourth quarter.....	7,612 "		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total.....	18,955 "	79,330 "	
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Potash:

First quarter.....		1,092 barrels.
Second quarter.....		764 "
Third quarter.....		972 "
Fourth quarter.....		715 "
		<hr/>
Total.....		3,543 "
		<hr/>

Pearlash:

First quarter.....		176 barrels.
Second quarter.....		59 "
Third quarter.....		180 "
Fourth quarter.....		81 "
		<hr/>
Total.....		496 "
		<hr/>

'Goldsmiths' dust:

First quarter.....		90 barrels.
Second quarter.....		267 "
Third quarter.....		149 "
Fourth quarter.....		209 "
		<hr/>
Total.....		715 "
		<hr/>

Wines:

During the year..... 150 baskets, and 88 cases.

Tallow:

First quarter.....	1,642 casks.		
Second quarter.....	271 "	225 hogsheads,	200 tierces.
Third quarter.....	350 "		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	2,263 "	225 "	200 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dry and salted hides:

First quarter.....	16,063 and	2,727 packages.
Second quarter.....	1,095 "	384 "
Third quarter.....	801 "	569 "
Fourth quarter.....		405 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	17,959 "	4,085 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Coffee:

First quarter.....		816 sacks.
Second quarter.....		270 "
Fourth quarter.....		1,400 "
		<hr/>
Total.....		2,486 "
		<hr/>

Hops :

First quarter.....	230 bales.
Second quarter.....	52 "
Fourth quarter.....	26 "
Total.....	<u>308</u> "

Salt provisions :

First quarter.....	25 barrels, 13 cases.
Second quarter.....	2 "
Fourth quarter.....	9 " 50 "
Total.....	<u>36</u> " <u>63</u> "

Wax :

First quarter.....	53 casks, 12 cases.
Second quarter.....	43 " 43 " 4 hogsheads.
Third quarter.....	40 "
Fourth quarter.....	1 "
Total.....	<u>96</u> " <u>96</u> " <u>4</u> "

Sewing machines :

First quarter.....	91 cases.
Third quarter.....	197 "
Fourth quarter.....	50 "
Total.....	<u>338</u> "

Feathers :

During the year.....	6 bales.
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Whalebone :

First quarter.....	52 packages.
Third quarter.....	639 "
Fourth quarter.....	986 "
Total.....	<u>1,677</u> "

Staves for casks :

First quarter.....	80 packages
Third quarter.....	178 "
Fourth quarter.....	2,021 "
Total.....	<u>2,279</u> "

Sausage-skins :

First quarter.....	67 barrels.
Second quarter.....	42 "
Third quarter.....	69 " 30 kegs.
Fourth quarter.....	30 "
Total.....	<u>208</u> " <u>30</u> "

Furs :

During the year.....	5 cases, 4 bales, and 6 casks
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Sponges :	
First quarter.....	16 bales.
Third quarter.....	77 "
Fourth quarter.....	104 "
Total.....	<u>197</u> "

Quercitron bark :	
First quarter.....	667 sacks, 27 hogsheads.
Second quarter.....	37 casks.
Fourth quarter.....	623 " 22 "
Total.....	<u>1,290</u> " <u>49</u> " <u>37</u> "

Hams :	
First quarter.....	300 pounds.
Second quarter.....	24 casks.
Third quarter.....	2 "
Total.....	<u>300</u> " <u>26</u> "

Vanilla :	
First quarter.....	6 cases.
Fourth quarter.....	3 "
Total.....	<u>9</u> "

Sausages :	
During the year.....	4 cases.

Pigs' bristles :	
During the year.....	314 casks.

Wool :	
Second quarter.....	14 bales.
Third quarter.....	200 "
Total.....	<u>214</u> "

India-rubber :	
During the year.....	3 cases.

Champagne :	
Second quarter.....	228 cases.
Third quarter.....	225 "
Total.....	<u>453</u> "

Fish eggs :	
During the year.....	502 barrels.

Alligators' skins :	
During the year.....	2 packages.

Alcohol :	
During the year.....	90 casks.

Rice :	
During the year.....	46 tierces.

Lard :	
During the year.....	25 tierces.
Sugar :	
During the year.....	7 hogsheads.
Essence of lavender :	
During the year.....	2 cases.
Tea :	
During the year.....	11 cases.
Quinquina :	
During the year.....	136 sacks.
Medicinal roots :	
During the year.....	8 sacks.
Preserved vegetables :	
During the year.....	18 cases.
Palm leaves :	
During the year.....	51 bales and about 500 tons.
Oats :	
During the year.....	10 sacks.
Coral :	
During the year.....	1 case.
Kerosene oil :	
During the year.....	22 cases.
Coal oil :	
During the year.....	2 casks.
Combs, (gutta-percha :)	
During the year.....	3 cases.
Cigars :	
During the year.....	7 cases.
Moss :	
During the year.....	21 bales.
Absinthe :	
During the year.....	20 cases.
Fire-arms :	
During the year.....	12 cases.
Essence of mint :	
During the year.....	10 cases.
Sisal grass :	
During the year.....	195 bales.
Indigo :	
During the year.....	4 cases and 1 box.
Flour :	
During the year.....	25 barrels.
Clover-seed :	
During the year.....	68 sacks.

Cedar:	
First quarter.....	905 logs.
Second quarter.....	769 "
Third quarter.....	150 "
Fourth quarter.....	460 "
Total.....	2,284 "

Mahogany:	
First quarter.....	552 logs.
Second quarter.....	49 "
Fourth quarter.....	125 "
Total.....	726 "

Cabinet woods:	
During the year.....	72 logs.

Black walnut:	
First quarter.....	319 logs.
Third quarter.....	404 logs and 576 planks.
Total.....	723 logs and 576 planks.

Maple:	
First quarter.....	128 logs.
Second quarter.....	144 "
Fourth quarter.....	83 "
Total.....	355 "

Oak wood:	
During the year.....	13 logs and 247 planks.

Rosewood:	
During the year.....	55 logs.

Holly:	
During the year.....	4 logs.

Deck planks:	
During the year.....	383 planks.

Specie:	
During the year.....	22 cases.

Flocks:	
During the year.....	19 bales.

Brandy:	
During the year.....	30 baskets.

Whisky:	
During the year.....	7 casks.

Sheep skins:	
During the year.....	40 bales.

Cattle hoofs:	
During the year.....	1,612 sacks.

Cattle horns :	
During the year.....	18,000
Laths:	
During the year.....	2,395 packages and 2,861 laths.
Oars :	
During the year.....	10,099
Staves :	
During the year.....	426,920
Machinery, medicines, &c.:	
During the year.....	18 cases medicines.
During the year.....	22 cases preserved fruits.
During the year.....	35 casks copper.
During the year.....	7 casks apples.
During the year.....	3 cases carriages.
During the year.....	60 cases hardware.

Comparative table showing the importation of cotton into France and England during the following years :

Imports from—	FRANCE.				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States	520,730	31,420	4,169	4,749	26,361
Brazil	922	4,655	9,642	29,501	31,222
Egypt	39,760	32,643	50,058	82,521	65,063
Other countries	63,188	202,852	317,670	344,118	387,159
Total.....	624,600	271,570	381,539	460,889	509,805

Imports from—	ENGLAND.				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States	1,841,643	72,369	132,028	197,776	461,927
Brazil	99,221	133,807	137,142	212,192	340,261
Egypt.....	97,759	135,420	205,788	257,102	333,575
Other countries.....	997,102	1,103,455	1,457,204	1,920,026	1,619,558
Total.....	3,035,725	1,445,051	1,932,162	2,587,096	2,755,321

Stock of cotton in England during the following or to the first of January of each year.

Years.	No. of bales.
1861	794,510
1862	690,300
1863	433,950
1864	327,550
1865	575,727

Comparative statement of the cotton market in France during the last twenty-two years.

Years.	Imports of cotton.	Sales.	Stock on hand Dec. 31.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1844	351,451	397,951	78,000
1845	410,537	421,037	67,500
1846	378,035	412,835	32,700
1847	322,850	299,950	55,600
1848	275,715	309,265	22,050
1849	414,478	389,378	47,150
1850	387,475	375,930	58,695
1851	360,147	382,172	36,670
1852	470,860	476,660	30,870
1853	459,406	459,677	30,600
1854	470,900	417,250	84,250
1855	467,470	492,094	59,526
1856	509,164	316,950	51,840
1857	481,110	440,155	92,795
1858	573,170	524,455	141,510
1859	432,290	527,050	46,750
1860	684,594	618,919	112,425
1861	624,600	596,680	140,345
1862	271,570	352,722	59,193
1863	411,538	437,880	32,852
1864	460,880	432,102	61,630
1865	509,805	531,207	40,230

Comparative statement showing the quantity of cotton on hand at Havre on the 31st day of December for the past thirteen years.

COTTON.

Years.	Bales—stock.	Years.	Bales—stock.
1864	51,140	1857	82,600
1863	28,260	1856	46,800
1862	56,785	1855	53,650
1861	137,950	1854	72,250
1860	105,020	1853	21,100
1859	45,130	1852	23,830
1858	136,690		

Comparative statement showing the number of vessels and their tonnage arrived at Havre from the United States and cleared from Havre for the United States during the years 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, and 1860.

Years.	ARRIVED.		Years.	CLEARED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1864.....	94	51,917	1864.....	51	56,075
1863.....	82	48,428	1863.....	58	48,134
1862.....	105	74,173	1862.....	124	104,942
1861.....	472	388,729	1861.....	301	263,972
1860.....	296	272,621	1860.....	218	222,039

MARSEILLES—G. W. VAN HORNE, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 18, 1865.

The commerce of France is in a state of transition. I have found no interesting statistics appertaining to this subject, but while engaged in my researches, have been struck with the thoroughness of the conversion of the French to the principles of free trade. The new commercial treaties entered into the last two years with Belgium, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, the Zollverein, with those in process of execution with Spain, Austria, Sweden, and Norway, witness to the earnest efforts being made to relieve commerce of its burdens.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE.

The register veritas furnishes proof that in point of tonnage, the American A No. 1 ships rank those of all other nations of the same class.

The following table shows the effective tonnage of the first fifty ships of each nation :

1st. American.....	20,906; averages,	418.13
2d. Austrian.....	17,486	“ 349.72
3d. Hamburg.....	14,370	“ 287.40
4th. Italian.....	13,722	“ 274.44
5th. Russian.....	12,758	“ 255.56
6th. English.....	12,754	“ 251.48
7th. Dutch.....	11,612	“ 252.24
8th. Prussian.....	10,523	“ 210.46
9th. Spanish.....	10,048	“ 200.96
10th. Swede and Norwegian.....	9,485	“ 189.70
11th. French.....	5,877	“ 115.54
12th. Danish.....	5,763	“ 115.26

As to the importance of her merchant marine relative to the number of inhabitants, the United States stand No. 10, owning one ton for every 6.1 inhabitants.

The following table exhibits the maritime strength of the most important of commercial nations:

- 1st. Bremen possesses 1 ton for 0.6 inhabitants.
- 2d. Hamburg possesses 1 ton for 0.9 inhabitants.

- 3d. Norway possesses 1 ton for 2.1 inhabitants.
- 4th. Lubeck possesses 1 ton for 3.5 inhabitants.
- 5th. Mecklenburg-Schwerin possesses 1 ton for 3.7 inhabitants.
- 6th. Greece possesses 1 ton for 4.0 inhabitants.
- 7th. Sweden and Norway possesses 1 ton for 4.9 inhabitants.
- 8th. Great Britain possesses 1 ton for 5.5 inhabitants.
- 9th. Holland possesses 1 ton for 6.5 inhabitants.
- 10th. United States possesses 1 ton for 6.1 inhabitants.
- 11th. Hanover possesses 1 ton for 8.0 inhabitants.
- 12th. Sweden possesses 1 ton for 9.9 inhabitants.
- 13th. Spain possesses 1 ton for 18.4 inhabitants.
- 14th. Italy possesses 1 ton for 32.2 inhabitants.
- 15th. France possesses 1 ton for 38.0 inhabitants.
- 16th. Prussia possesses 1 ton for 52.8 inhabitants.
- 17th. Austria possesses 1 ton for 105.3 inhabitants.
- 18th. Belgium possesses 1 ton for 162.5 inhabitants.

France is still in the market as purchaser of good wooden and iron ships at moderate prices. In wooden ships she purchased of England 210 tons in 1863 and 1,816 tons of the United States; also 483 tons of Belgium, and 431 tons of Italy; in iron ships, in 1863, 4,601 tons were purchased of England, and in 1864, 7,455 tons English, 246 Italian, and 39 Belgian. The grand total represents a value of 1,389,360 francs for wooden ships, and 7,353,000 francs for iron ships.

There is another side to this picture: the French ship yards are gradually winning the confidence and favor of Europeans. England buys a few tons of France, taking 186 tons in 1863 and 492 tons in 1864. Belgium the same, asking for but 115 tons in 1863 and 84 tons in 1864. But, against 909 tons sold to other countries in 1863, the sales for 1864 amount to 9,209 tons, mostly in iron ships.

FRENCH STEAM NAVIGATION.

As holding important relations with French commerce, French steam navigation should not be overlooked. Through the courtesy of the directors of the two great companies, the Messageries Imperiales and the Transatlantic, I have been placed in possession of statistics whose recital may possibly cause my countrymen to take greater interest in this important auxiliary of commerce. I present these statistics under three divisions: 1st, the lines established; 2d, appropriations and laws and regulations affecting the direction of the companies; 3d, results.

I. THE LINES ESTABLISHED.

The Messageries Imperiales.—This company was chartered in 1852 under the name of "Compagnie des Services Maritimes Nationales." The lines comprised under the postal convention were: 1st, thirty-six voyages per year, between Marseilles and Malta, touching at the important Italian and Sicilian ports; the total distance between the extreme ports being 290 maritime leagues. 2d, thirty-six voyages per year between Marseilles and Constantinople, connecting the important ports on the line; total, distance 583 maritime leagues. 3d, twenty-four voyages per year, between Marseilles and Alexandria, *via* Malta; total distance, 500 leagues. 4th, the Syrian line, between Constantinople and Alexandria, accomplishing eighteen voyages per year; total distance, 510 leagues.

By virtue of a new convention, made November 28, 1854, the number of voyages on the Italian line were increased from 36 to 52 per year; on the Alexandria line from 24 to 26; on the Syrian line from 18 to 26, and between Marseilles and Constantinople from 36 to 52.

New lines were established as follows :

Six voyages monthly from Marseilles to Algiers; three voyages monthly from Marseilles to Oran; three voyages monthly from Marseilles to Tunis, the last touching at Stora and Bone.

The new convention also provided for the Black sea, and in 1857 the following lines were established: 1st, the line of the Danube from Constantinople to Ibralia, 36 voyages per year 2d, the line between Constantinople and Trebizonde, 36 voyages per year.

By a decree of July 22, 1861, the Messageries Imperiales were authorized to convey their postal service to the other side of the isthmus of Suez, and occupy the Indian ocean and China seas. 1st, the principal line connects Suez and Saigon, touching at Aden, Pointe de Galles, Penang and Singapore; total distance, 1,891½ leagues; number of voyages per year, 12. Five auxiliary services were also established, accomplishing each 12 voyages per year: 1st, between Aden and the islands of Maurice and Reunion, total distance 825 leagues. 2d, between Pointe de Galles and Chandernagor, touching at Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta, total distance 450 leagues. 3d, from Singapore to Batavia, total distance 183½ leagues. 4th, from Saigon to Manilla, total distance 302½ leagues. 5th, from Saigon to Shanghai, touching at Hong Kong, total distance 571½ leagues.

The line between Bordeaux and Buenos Ayres was occupied by the Messageries Imperiales in September, 1857. The convention contemplated two voyages per month alternately from Bordeaux and Marseilles; but the latter line was abandoned, and the line from Bordeaux is alone occupied, accomplishing one voyage per month, and touching at Lisbon, Goree, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, total distance 2,069½ leagues.

General Transatlantic Company.—The line between Havre and New York was opened in June, 1864, and voyages have been made monthly. In April of next year other steamers will be placed upon this line, and a bimonthly established with the States.

The line between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz was opened in 1862. To-day there are bimonthly departures from St. Nazaire: one on the 7th for Aspinwall, touching at St. Martinique; the other on the 19th for Vera Cruz *via* St. Thomas and Havana.

These lines have five branch services as follows:

1st and 2d. Running bimonthly from Fort de France to St. Thomas *via* Guadalupe.

3d. From Fort de France to Cayenne, touching at St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Surinam.

4th. Between St. Thomas and Jamaica, *via* Santiago de Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti.

5th. Between Vera Cruz and Matamoras, touching at Tampico.

The company contemplate the early organization of a line between Havana and New Orleans.

II. APPROPRIATIONS.

1st. The total annual appropriation paid by the French government to that branch of the Messageries Imperiales operating in the Mediterranean and Black sea is 4,776,118.40 francs. Of this total the convention of 1851 provided for the payment of 3,000,000 per annum for the first ten years, with a decrease per annum of 100,000 francs, reducing the subsidy to 2,000,000 francs the twentieth or last year. By the convention of 1854, in consideration of an increase of voyages between Marseilles and Constantinople, there was allowed an additional subsidy of 1,776,118 francs to be paid during the remainder of the twenty years, making the total above given, being at the rate of 25.90 francs per maritime league in the Mediterranean, and 31.53 francs in the Black sea.

2d. The appropriation accorded to the Indo-China service, is as follows : During the first three years 7,500,000 francs ; during the three following years 7,000,000 francs ; during the three following years 6,500,000 francs ; during the three following years 6,000,000 francs ; during the six following years 5,500,000 francs ; during the six following years 5,000,000 francs .

3d. The annual appropriation accorded to the line between Bordeaux and De la Plata for the twenty years contemplated by the convention is 2,406,200 francs .

4th. The annual appropriation accorded to the General Transatlantic Company is 9,300,000 francs .

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I give only the most important :

The boats of the companies must navigate under the French flag.

No boat can be put into service until after having been examined and received by a special commission nominated by the minister of finance. A commission of surveillance at the ports of departure exercise a vigilant inspection of the condition of the boats, and may require the immediate repair of machinery &c., the bad condition of which might compromise the safety of navigation. The commission may also order the replacement of the boats if, in their opinion, they are unfit for the voyage.

All the ships' armament must offer every necessary guarantee to a good and sure navigation. Provision is made on each boat for an agent des postes, nominated by the minister of finance and paid by the state, to whom is confided the custody of the mail. The company is interdicted from carrying other sealed matter. The bills of lading and invoices remain in the care of the captain, but must be opened to the inspection of the mail agent, if demanded. When, by reason of accident, a voyage cannot be completed, or if a departure be unreasonably delayed, the mail is forwarded by the first French or foreign boat, or, when necessary, a special boat is put en route at the expense of the company. The administration, after having advised with the company, appoint the days and hours of departure at the extreme ports. It also prescribes the maximum period for the accomplishment of the voyage. In case of the loss of a boat, if the replacement does not take place in the delay prescribed by the law, the company must pay a fine of 300 francs per day if it has regard to a boat of 400 or 450 horse power, and of 150 francs relative to a boat of less power. Any infractions of the prescriptions respecting the days and hours of departure and arrivals render the company liable to a fine of fifty francs per hour of delay. After six consecutive hours of delay not justified the penalty is 100 francs per hour. If proved that the delay was caused by a tardy shipment of cargo, the penalty is 200 francs. After twelve hours' delay the agent des postes will take all necessary measures, at the expense of the company, to insure the prompt transmission of the mail. In case of intermissions not justified, the penalty is 1,000 for the first and 2,000 francs for the second infraction ; at the third infraction the fine may be carried 5,000 francs. The company carry gratuitously the mail and specie for the service of the state. Provision is also made for the transportation of troops and munitions under certain limitations and guarantees to the companies in case of a maritime war.

The civil, military, and ecclesiastical officers of the government are carried with their family and suite at thirty per cent. discount.

The company have the right to carry passengers and merchandise at their own risk and profit.

The company cannot, directly or indirectly, engage in any commercial operations, except as public carriers, upon any of the lines.

The company are forbidden to take passengers or merchandise, except at the ports prescribed.

Each boat must take sufficient stores to provide for crew and passengers in case of delay at sea. Each boat must be amply provided with accommodations of the 3d class. A register must be kept open on board to receive any complaints that passengers may wish to express. The commission of surveillance, if deemed necessary, refer these complaints to the minister of finance, who may remove from office the culpable agent or agents of the company.

The rates of speed required of the companies are as follows :

	Knots.
Mediterranean.....	11
African lateral	9½
Indo-China, principal line.....	9½
Indo-China, branches.....	9
Rio Janeiro.....	8½
St. Nazaire, principal lines.....	10½
St. Nazaire, branches.....	8
Havre and New York.	

The Europa, on the Havre and New York line, will make 13.80 knots.

Each boat must have an equipage of which the minimum is fixed as follows :

Rank.	MEDITERRANEAN.		INDO-CHINA.			BRAZIL.	
	300 to 220 horse-power.	180 to 160 horse-power.	450 to 500 horse-power.	400 horse-power.	500 to 225 horse-power.	450 horse-power.	200 horse-power.
Captain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second captain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second lieutenant.....			1	1	1	1	1
Third lieutenant.....			1			1	1
Surgeon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First mate.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Second mate.....			1	1	1		1
Carpenter.....			2	2	2	1	1
Seamen, able.....	14	12	26	22	16	24	14
ordinary.....	2	3	4	4	2	4	2
Cabin boy.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
First master mechanic....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second master mechanic..	1	1	3	3	2	3	2
Ordinary mechanic.....			3	3	3	3	2
Firemen and aids.....	11	9	18	16	12	18	10
Coal carriers.....	1	1	12	10	16	10	4
Steward and cook for crew.	1	1	3	3	2	1	1
Servants.....			8	8	4	6	3
Femme de chambre.....			1	1	1	1	1
Baker.....			1	1	1	1	1
Cook for passengers.....	1	1				2	2

The number and force of the fleet of the Messageries Imperiales are as follows :

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA.

Screw steamers :

1 of 450 horse-power, 3 of 400 horse power, 4 of 370 horse-power, 1 of 350 horse-power, 1 of 320 horse-power, 2 of 300 horse-power, 3 of 280 horse-power, 1 of 250 horse-power, 4 of 240 horse-power, 4 of 200 horse-power, 2 of 180 horse-power, 1 of 150 horse-power.

Side-wheel:

2 of 370 horse-power, 2 of 320 horse-power, 1 of 250 horse-power, 2 of 220 horse-power, 2 of 200 horse-power, 3 of 180 horse-power, 2 of 160 horse-power. 3 screw steamers in construction of 280 horse-power.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Screw steamers:

4 of 500 horse-power, 2 of 400 horse-power, 3 of 280 horse-power, 2 of 240 horse-power.

BRAZIL AND DE LA PLATA.

Side-wheel:

3 of 500 horse-power, 1 of 370 horse-power, 1 of 120 horse-power.

BOATS IN CONSTRUCTION.

2 screw steamers of 320 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 280 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 240 horse-power.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY—LINE OF MEXICO AND THE ANTILLES.

2 screw steamers of 560 horse-power; 2 screw steamers of 260 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 150 horse-power; 1 side-wheel steamer of 80 horse-power.

HAVRE AND NEW YORK.

2 screw steamers of 860 horse-power.

BOATS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1864.

1 side-wheel steamer of 1,200 horse-power; 5 side-wheel steamers of 860 horse-power; 2 screw steamers of 900 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 860 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 150 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 125 horse-power.

This company also own 12 sailing vessels, average tonnage 361.

In 1858, when a casual communication was kept up between Mexico and the French West Indies, the commerce of those countries with France amounted to 127,000,000 francs. The following table exhibits the past commerce with those countries, now, for the first time, brought into direct, regular, and frequent communication with France :

	GENERAL COMMERCE.	COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.
	Francs.	Francs.
Saint Thomas.....	30,000,000	10,000,000
Cuba.....	547,000,000	84,000,000
Porto Rico.....		
Havti.....	48,000,000	10,000,000
Guiana, English.....	63,000,000	2,000,000
Guiana, Dutch.....	16,000,000	1,000,000
Jamaica, St. Lucie.....	73,000,000	2,000,000
St. Vincent, Grenada.....		
Trinidad.....		
	777,000,000	109,000,000

4,762 passengers and 7,488 tons of merchandise were transported in 1864 from St. Nazaire (France) to the Antilles and Mexico, against 4,026 passengers and 3,564 tons of merchandise in 1863. The voyages between Martinique, Guadalupe, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, show a movement of 2,160 passengers and 3,416 divers shipments for 1864, against 1,490 passengers and

1,931 shipments the year previous. The increase of civil passengers over military has been 30 per cent. in 1864 as compared with 1863, and the freights have gained 120 per cent. over the year 1863.

No accident of navigation, no damage, however light, to the machinery, has resulted to the company's operations. They report having traversed 130,000 maritime leagues without any disastrous event to register, and believe that such successful navigation must command more and more the confidence of the commercial and travelling public.

HAVRE AND NEW YORK.

The opening of this line was received with favor, and the abundant receipts from passengers and merchandise the first voyage demonstrated the utility and value of this company.

The transactions of this company, already reduced two-thirds by the war, were still further reduced by the imposition by Congress of an increased duty on imports. The receipts of the company in 1860 were 657,000,000 francs; in 1863 177,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of 480,000,000 francs. The year 1864 also shows a relative decrease. The movement in passengers for each voyage, return included, for the seven months preceding April last, averaged but 152. The company derive some consolation from the fact that the Cunard company show for the same period an average of but 232 passengers per voyage for their old and well known line.

In the years anterior to the war (1858-59-60) two American steamers plying between New York and Havre, steamers smaller and less fleet than the French, averaged 300 passengers per voyage and about 500 tons merchandise.

In 1860 the number of passengers embarking and debarking at Havre rose to 11,200, and the company find reasons for believing that, now peace is established, their highest hopes will soon be realized.

The English importations in wheat and flour place France as far the most important contributor in the latter article, and distancing the United States for the first six months of 1865 in exportations of wheat. The following table exhibits the relative foreign exportations in wheat and flour into England for the first six months of 1863, 1864 and 1865. It appears that the United States, from having sent 35 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively, in 1863 and 1864 of the wheat imported into England, contribute but 3 per cent. in 1865, and a decrease in flour from 57 per cent. and 40 per cent. in 1863 and 1864 to 7 per cent. in 1865.

	Flour.			Wheat.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Russia.....				14	12	36
Prussia.....				23	23	30
Denmark.....				1½	4	3
Sleswick.....				1	1½	2
Mecklenburg.....				2	3	4
Hanse Towns.....	7	6	8	1½	3½	3
France.....	27	48	79	½	4½	6
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia.....				2½	2½	5
Egypt.....				15	4	
United States.....	57	40	7	35	38	3
English North America.....	6	4	1	2	1½	½
Other countries.....	3	2	5	2	2½	7½
	100	100	100	100	100	100

There was exported, *via* Marseilles, for Egypt, India, China, &c., from the 1st of July to the 29th December, 1864, 1,810,085 pounds sterling in gold and 4,267,903 pounds sterling in silver, making a total of 6,077,988 pounds sterling.

The importation of gold from America and Australia into England during the last seven years runs as follows :

	From America.	From Australia.
1858.....	£5, 304, 896	£9, 725, 108
1859.....	14, 560, 062	9, 830, 944
1860.....	8, 677, 294	6, 659, 990
1861.....	83, 450	6, 474, 451
1862.....	9, 865, 610	6, 310, 500
1863.....	7, 874, 179	5, 164, 752
1864.....	7, 465, 103	2, 426, 400
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	53, 830, 594	46, 591, 745

Exportations of gold to India and China for the same period :

1858.....	£333, 535
1859.....	930, 414
1860.....	2, 378, 038
1861.....	959, 180
1862.....	1, 110, 754
1863.....	3, 251, 400
1864.....	5, 705, 418
	<hr/> <hr/>
	14, 668, 739

ESSENCE OF PETROLEUM.

In the north of France this essence has taken the place of turpentine, as used by painters and manufacturers of varnish. It has been so used in the south, though not with great success, the article containing some remains of sulphur of hydrogen. To-day the manufacturers of the essence deliver an article wholly unobjectionable, especially prepared for painters, and at a price much lower than what is demanded for turpentine. This essence is also used as a dissolvent for extracting the remaining particles of oil from oil-cakes, and for cleansing wool, gilding-stuffs, &c. As a luminary, a mechanic of Paris has invented a lamp, composed of a very small metallic receptacle, which, by means of the passage of air across a sponge, saturated with this essence, produces the finest light imaginable. I have not seen the lamp, but, from what is said of it, I judge it to be worthy of the attention of American mechanics. This light may also be used for its heating properties, for warming halls, rooms, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

American manufacturers of agricultural machines are taking all the best prizes offered by the agricultural societies in the south of France and in Algiers. At the Oram (Algiers) agricultural exhibition, last year, the agent of American manufacturers received the first eight prizes offered by the society.

Table showing the value of exports from Marseilles to the United States, for the year ended August 31, 1865.

	Francs.		Francs.
Absinthe.....	4, 800. 00	Pickles and preserves	40, 249. 75
Almonds.....	369, 077 00	Perfumery.....	1, 597. 00
Cheese.....	2, 645. 00	Rags.....	25, 923. 00
Cork.....	51, 691. 70	Raisins.....	5, 389. 00
Cords, musical.....	2, 640. 05	Root, gentian.....	3, 675. 00
Cloth.....	25, 211. 00	Rye, spurred.....	524. 00
Cream tartar.....	360, 431. 35	Salt.....	22, 440. 00
Crystal of tartar....	1, 180. 00	Saffron.....	10, 750. 20
Essences.....	46, 963. 45	Soap.....	257, 286. 80
Fishing-lines, hair..	6, 040. 00	Sulphur.....	24, 890. 75
Filberts.....	75, 581. 20	Sponge.....	69, 249. 35
Garancine and mad- der.....	2, 550, 900. 01	Sardines.....	8, 705 30
Galls.....	55, 194. 00	Silk.....	30, 541. 30
Gum guaiacum....	38, 263. 00	Sumac.....	64, 245. 00
“ arabic.....	185, 838. 30	Seed, yellow.....	1, 961. 00
“ jedda.....	77, 326. 45	“ canary.....	28, 346. 55
Hair.....	2, 229. 00	Thread, cotton.....	2, 298. 00
Hats.....	9, 556. 00	Thistles.....	17, 979. 00
Leaves, medicinal..	2, 397. 00	Talc.....	43, 592. 00
Licorice.....	87, 327. 60	Velvet.....	832. 00
Lime, chloride of...	229, 931. 00	Vermouth and kirsch	66, 246. 00
Lead.....	28, 218, 149. 00	Verdigris.....	36, 108. 70
Lemons.....	236, 241. 75	Vinegar.....	1, 707. 00
Macaroni.....	155 00	Wine.....	617, 758. 45
Nuts.....	9, 150. 00	Wool.....	574, 856. 00
Oil, olive.....	416, 211. 40	Wheat.....	2, 101. 65
“ sesame.....	4, 124. 00	Sundries.....	8, 105. 00
Orange-flower water.	1, 074. 00		
Paint.....	2, 640. 00	Total francs.....	35, 040, 326. 86

Table showing the importations of the United States at the port of Marseilles, for the year ended August 30, 1865.

Agricultural implements.....	cases.....	49
Alcohol.....	barrels.....	820
Beef.....	barrels.....	177
Beeswax.....	packages.....	8
Bags.....		2, 205
Books.....	cases.....	2
Brooms.....		12
Buffalo-skins.....	case.....	1
Butter.....	barrel.....	1
Carriages.....		2
Cigars.....	case.....	1
Cider-presses.....		2
Clocks.....	cases.....	2
Cotton gins.....		2

Cowhides.....		76
Gutta-percha bands.....	case	1
Lard.....	cases	5
Lard oil.....	barrels	2, 627
Lamps.....	case	1
Logwood.....	tons	1, 388
Logwood.....	lot	1
Logwood, extract.....	cases	399
Logwood logs.....		2
Machinery.....	cases	45
Medicine.....	cases	39
Natural history, subjects of.....	case	1
Oars.....		797
Peanuts.....	pounds	435, 374
Pepper.....	bags	696
Petroleum.....	barrels	83, 263
Pills.....	cases	33
Planks.....		273
Ploughs.....	cases	4
Quercitron.....	casks	38
Rakes.....	bundles	17
Rags.....	bales	3
Refrigerator.....		1
Sewing machine.....		1
Tallow.....	barrels	10
Tobacco.....	casks	2, 740
Tobacco.....	cases	39
Walnut.....	piece	1
Walnut.....	cases	11
Wearing apparel.....	case	1
Staves.....		307, 025
Staves.....	lots	2
Shafts.....		15

CETTE—L. S. NAHMENS, *Consular Agent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

*Statement showing the description and value of the export and import trade of
Cette with the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

EXPORTS.

	Value in francs.
47 boxes of brandy.....	500. 00
17 casks crystal of tartar.....	19, 883. 10
150 casks cream of tartar.....	189, 425. 00
19 casks lees of wine.....	3, 401. 75
10 bales of lavender flowers.....	418. 60
80 boxes of olives.....	561. 15
100 baskets of olive oil.....	1, 317. 00
1 box of pickled tunny (fish).....	40. 00
29 casks of refined tartar.....	37, 428. 00
5 bales of rosemary leaves.....	133. 50

	Value in francs.
3, 198 tons of salt.....	32, 127. 05
5 boxes of thyme oil.....	3, 027. 30
3 casks of verdigris.....	3, 557. 25
15 casks of vermouth.....	825. 00
9, 595 casks and 25 boxes of wine.....	761, 484. 70
Total in francs.....	1, 054, 129. 40
	\$200, 786 55

IMPORTS.

	Value.
87 packages beeswax.....	\$12, 168 00
293, 880 staves.....	46, 887 00
19 hogsheads tallow.....	3, 680 00
Total.....	62, 735 00

LYONS—JAMES LESLEY, *Consul.*

Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports to the United States from Lyons during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.

Description.	Totals for 1864.	Totals for 1865.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk.....	17, 618, 360	21, 918, 502
Tulles, crapes, &c.....	727, 406	1, 203, 820
Fringes and braids.....	246, 925	357, 717
Kid and woven gloves.....	959, 832	452, 637
Church ornaments.....	162, 662	66, 570
Ribbons, velvet.....	2, 057, 915	3, 059, 494
taffetas.....	5, 136, 192	6, 677, 804
Cotton tissues.....	110, 417	212, 171
Wines.....	96, 463	42, 205
Dyestuffs.....	73, 919	33, 683
Sundries.....	214, 231	586, 891
Total.....	27, 404, 322	34, 611, 498

Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports from Lyons, Zurich, and Basle, during the first three quarters of the year 1865.

Description.	Lyons.	Zurich.	Basle.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
THIRD QUARTER.			
Silk piece goods.....	13, 603, 689	7, 899, 269	423, 850
Silk ribbons.....	5, 830, 714	163, 530	3, 073, 950
Total of the third quarter.....	19, 434, 403	8, 062, 799	3, 497, 800
Total of first and second quarters.....	14, 382, 165	8, 109, 926	3, 011, 620
Total of the three quarters.....	33, 816, 568	16, 172, 725	6, 509, 420

Statement showing the distribution of exports from Lyons to the United States during the first three quarters of the year 1865, by ports.

Names of ports	1st & 2d quarters.	3d quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
New York.....	13,682,358	19,357,893	33,040,241
Boston.....	458,521	781,451	1,239,972
San Francisco.....	219,251	20,530	239,781
New Orleans.....	2,317	5,526	7,843
Baltimore.....		12,151	12,151
Philadelphia.....	19,718	51,792	71,510
Total.....	14,382,165	20,229,333	34,611,498

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

To arrive at a proper appreciation of the present state of popular education in France, it is just to give a retrospective glance at the previous action of the government itself.

Prior to the epoch of the revolution of 1789, the state may be said to have never assumed any portion of the burden of popular education. In the year 1775, during the ministry of the celebrated Turgot, we find charged upon the budget for the King's household thirty millions of francs; for public charities a sum exceeding a million of francs, while for public education there was not a franc appropriated in any shape. In 1793 the convention passed a decree in favor of a system of obligatory, gratuitous education, and instituting, at the same time, pains and penalties for the infraction or evasion of the law. Citizens who could not read and write were, by virtue of this decree, declared ineligible to public office, and parents who failed to send their children to school were to be punished with fine, and even in certain specified cases with imprisonment. But in that chaotic period of political convulsion, when theory was made to serve the place of practical experience, this law, though happily conceived, remained about a dead letter. In 1802, under the first empire, the previous absolute system of gratuitous instruction was set aside and replaced by another, in which the gratuitous principle was only partially applied. But comparatively little progress, however, was made. Under the restoration, in 1816, a step was taken in advance, as the government recognized by edict the duty of every commune to furnish schools and gratuitous instruction. But the edict failed to accomplish any very flattering results, as it exacted no penalty and provided no funds to carry out its provisions. Even in 1827 the total amount appropriated by the state for public schools was but 50,000 francs, while in the same year's budget the appropriation for the clergy was 32,000,000 francs.

Of the practical inefficiency of the school law then in force we have abundant proofs furnished in a report of a committee of public inquiry appointed in 1833, under the reign of Louis Philip. In that year the state appropriated for popular education over a million and a half of francs. The facts obtained by the committee were published in 1837, at Paris, by P. Lorain, under the title of *Tableau de l'Instruction primaire en France*. From the statements contained in this truly instructive "table," we learn the following facts in regard to the state of education at that period. Instances were reported where thirteen, fifteen, and even twenty-five communes together were obliged to be content with a single public school. So poorly were the teachers paid that most of them in

the rural districts were only too glad to eke out a poor pittance of salary by other employments, as shoemakers, or ostlers, or bar-tenders, &c. The report cites a case in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, where the village school-master served as mayor's clerk, beadle, sexton, bell-ringer, and grave-digger: all of which services were rendered for a salary of less than forty dollars a year. The school services were not unfrequently suspended to permit the teacher to dig a grave or to dress the church for a wedding. As to the school accommodations they were of an inferior character, the school being held in some cases in the mayor's office, or in the coffee-room of the village tavern, or under a church porch, or in a cellar, almost deprived of light. One of the inspectors attached to the committee reported a case of one school-teacher who regularly lodged his pigs in the school-room, and when the weather was cold adjourned the school and the scholars to the stable adjoining to keep warm.

Under the popular impulse, which inaugurated that committee of inquiry, a law was passed in 1833, liberalizing to a certain extent the then existing school system, and making provision for contributing to the expenses of the communes by the department and by the state. But still, though an improvement took place in consequence of this legislation, the teachers of the schools continued to be most inadequately paid. In a speech delivered in the House of Deputies, in 1846, by M. de Salvaudy, it was stated that out of nearly 33,000 teachers of public schools, 26,000 did not earn, on an average, over three hundred francs, or sixty dollars, per year.

The republic of 1848 endeavored to renew the system of absolute gratuitous education. M. Carnot, when minister, went so far as to propose an item of nearly fifty millions of francs in the budget to provide for this charge. But the law proposed was withdrawn, and one much less liberal in its provisions, under the suggestions of M. Falloux, substituted. The law proposed by M. Falloux was generous in one essential particular, it made equal provision for male and female education. This law was amended by subsequent legislation in 1850 and 1852.

The leading features of the school laws at present in force may be summed up briefly, as follows:

Each commune may establish a public primary school. The communes are authorized to lay a school tax, and where the sum thus collected is insufficient, the department may furnish additional funds; and where the department is unable, the state may give a certain subsidy. There is, however, no absolute obligation upon the communes to take the initiative in establishing a public school. The pervading principle of centralization, which characterizes all French legislation, is brought into play in the arrangement of the school system. Thus every prefect of a department has absolute control over the system. He has power to reprimand or suspend a teacher, or to withhold his salary for six months, or to revoke his functions entirely, and by him is fixed absolutely the number of gratuitous scholars to be allowed to each commune in the department.

Male teachers, during the first five years' service, are guaranteed a minimum salary of 600 francs per annum; and after five years' service, a minimum salary of 700 francs; after ten years' service, a minimum of 800 francs is guaranteed to one-twentieth of the male teachers, and after fifteen years' service, a minimum salary of 900 francs is guaranteed to another twentieth of them. These last two salaries are guaranteed only to those who have given evidence of superior excellence as teachers. In general, the male teachers receive a fixed sum of 200 francs per annum, and a variable one arising from all the fees received from tuition. These two sums exceed considerably the respective minimum amounts guaranteed as above stated. But when they fall below them the minima guaranteed are made up to the teachers as they become entitled to them respectively. In addition to the minima guaranteed, all the communes provide lodg-

ings for the teachers or pay them an equivalent. Besides, in some of the communes the teachers are permitted to unite with their scholastic duties the transaction of other business, which somewhat increases their financial resources. There is a retiring pension to those male teachers who have attained the age of sixty years, after thirty years' service. The amount of this pension is one-sixtieth of the salary of each year's service, which cannot, however, exceed two thirds of the medium salary of the six last years of service. There are, however, exceptional cases, such as sickness or extraordinary merit, in which the rule postponing the pension to sixty years of age is relaxed. The pension fund is formed by the retention of five per cent. every year of the teachers' salary.

As regards girls' schools, the provisions of the law are most lamentably deficient. There is no minimum limit of salary fixed for female teachers, nor is there any fixed or reliable retiring pension, while at the same time there is no provision by which the funds of the department or of the state may be drawn upon to make good the deficiencies in the expenses of the communes for this important object. The average compensation of female teachers in 1863 was but 665 francs, or \$135 a year. In fact, the position of the female teacher, if she be not attached to one of the religious associations, is a very hard and thankless one. A mere word from the curé may compromise her position or call into the commune a sister of charity to take her place, or to start another school, which is sure to accomplish the same result.

The teachers of the public schools are required to pass an examination before the board appointed by the municipal council in order to receive a proper diploma. This examination is limited to the simplest rudiments of a common school education, viz: reading, writing, the four first rules of arithmetic, and the system of public weights and measures. The female teachers belonging to the religious societies enjoy a peculiar exemption from this simple examination, and, in lieu of diploma, are permitted to produce, as a sufficient evidence of capacity, a letter of obedience, so-called, which is simply a guarantee by the bishop of the diocese of the recipients of religious orthodoxy.

Some facts gleaned from official authority are hereto subjoined to illustrate the working of the present school laws and of the system of education as practically carried out.

The total budget of the French government for the year 1865 may be set down in round numbers at two thousand millions of francs—equal to four hundred millions of dollars nearly. Of this amount one-third, or over six hundred millions of francs, is absorbed by the army and navy. For public education, inclusive of grants to universities, lyceums, colleges, and primary schools, the government appropriates twenty millions of francs, or about four millions of dollars. To the public primary schools the total appropriation of the state is but little more than six and a half millions of francs, or one million and three hundred thousand dollars. In other words, where, with a population of thirty-seven millions, France spends one dollar for common schools, she spends one hundred dollars for war purposes. To popular primary institutions she devotes but the one three-hundredth part of her income. Compare this with the State of New York, which, with a population of 3,851,567, spends nearly four and a half millions of dollars for the same object; while Massachusetts, with a population of 1,231,000, spends three and a quarter millions.

There were in attendance in the common schools of France in 1863 a total of 4,337,000, out of a population of 37,000,000. In the year 1847 the number of scholars was 3,500,000, out of a population of 35,000,000, while in 1832 the number of scholars was not quite 2,000,000, out of a population of 32,500,000. So that France in 1832 sent to her common schools sixty-one out of every thousand of her population. In 1847 one hundred out of every thousand, and in 1863 one hundred and seventeen out of every thousand. Though the pro-

gress since 1847 has not been so rapid as in the period prior to that date, still in 1863 there were 8,500 more schools, and 800,000 more pupils than in 1847. But there were, however, still two thousand communes that sent their children to the schools of the adjoining communes; one thousand and eighteen communes without any public school or teacher whatever; and as regards the education of female children, there were 5,587 communes utterly unprovided with public school accommodations for them.

Of the 4,337,000 children borne upon the rolls in 1863, it appears that 888,000 are taught in 378 private schools. Of these private schools 12,826 are schools for girls, with an average attendance of 675,894.

In the public schools for boys, inclusive of the mixed schools, there were 2,042,830 boys, and 361,057 girls, making a total of 2,403,907, of which 922,820 are reported as non-paying. It thus appears that about thirty-five per cent. of the 4,337,000, borne upon the rolls, receive their education gratuitously.

The amount of tuition fees in the public schools paid in 1863 was 18,578,728 francs. The average amount paid by each pupil contributing was one franc 68 centimes, or thirty-three cents per month, which, upon an attendance of six months out of twelve, would make the cost of tuition about ten francs, or two dollars per pupil. For a family of several children this must be a very onerous burden, when the average rate of wages of the laboring man is considered. The rate is much above that paid in other countries of Europe, where education is not gratuitous, as, for instance, in some of the Swiss cantons, where, in the rural districts, the amount charged for each pupil is three francs, and in Prussia and Saxony, where the annual charge for each pupil varies from one franc 75 centimes (the amount paid in the school for the poor) to six francs.

According to the recent annual report of Mr. Durey, minister of public instruction, there were in 1863 not less than 692,678 children between the ages of seven and thirteen; that is to say, nearly one-sixth of the children of France who did not attend school. This fact, pregnant with reflection, gains additional significance when the character of the instruction given is analyzed.

In France children are confirmed into the Catholic church, or "make their first communion," as it is called, when they have attained their eleventh or twelfth year. When this ceremony is once passed, the finishing point of school education, so far as the masses are concerned, is reached. And the explanation is simple enough, when it is borne in mind that the first and chief object in going to school is to learn to read the catechism, an essential step preliminary to the religious act referred to. When the children have no further catechism to recite, they have no further need to go to school. Hence it is easy to comprehend that the general attendance reported by no means covers the entire scholastic year. Thus, in 1863, a portion of over one-third of the pupils attended school for periods varying under six months. In the same year out of 657,401 pupils quitting school, there were, according to Minister Durey, 395,393 (or sixty per cent.) reported as knowing how to read, write and cypher, and 262,008 (forty per cent.) are reported to have spent their time unprofitably, or to have been so inadequately instructed as to warrant the belief that the larger portion of them will soon have forgotten the little they have learned. The minister of public instruction intimates, with much pertinency, that to spend millions of francs for so feeble a result is spending money to very little purpose; and says, with much force, that a machine which should produce as little percentage of results would call for a thorough overhauling and repair.

A large proportion of the teachers in France consists of persons attached to various religious bodies or monastic associations. A comparison between statistics for the years 1848 and 1863, will show clearly how these monastic institutions have grown in number and increased their influence in the public schools. Thus, in the year 1843, the different religious orders, whose numbers are dedicated by vow to the duty of teaching, counted a total of 16,958 members, of

whom 3,128 were males, and 13,830 females. The schools conducted by them at that period were 7,590, with 706,917 pupils, a proportion of 212 of the total number of children then attending public schools. As regards the sexes, they are divided as follows: 1,094 boys' schools, with 201,142, or nine per cent. of the total number of boys attending school; and 6,496 girls' schools, with 505,775 pupils, or 46 per cent. of the total number of girls attending public schools. Since that period these religious associations have increased largely, having nearly tripled their numbers in a period of twenty years. That is, in 1863 they counted a total of 46,840, of whom 8,635 were males and 38,205 females. They conduct 17,206 schools, containing 1,610,674 scholars, out of a total of 4,336,068, or 37 per cent. Analyzing the proportion of scholars of each sex, it appears that of the male children in the public schools of France 19 per cent., and of the female 56 per cent. receive their education from persons attached to these religious orders. The net gain of scholars is nearly a million, (903,757.) Adding the pupils in the lyceums, communal colleges, and small seminaries, it may be said, in general terms, that one-fourth of all the boys and two-thirds of all the girls are taught by teachers connected with religious orders. This state of affairs is in a great measure owing to the fact that the teachers connected with the religious orders give instruction without charge; proving conclusively that where education can be got for nothing, it will be preferred to that which costs money.

How far the instruction received through the public schools of France contributes toward making intelligent citizens may be best judged from the statistics of the conscription and marriage returns. In 1830, the proportion of the conscripts (who are drawn in their 20th year) unable to read and write was slightly under fifty per cent., (47.73;) in 1847, it was nearly 35 per cent., (34.91;) and in 1862, it was nearly twenty-seven and a half per cent., (27.49.) In Germany the proportion of conscripts unable to read and write is between two and three per cent.

Of the parties contracting marriage throughout all France in 1863, of the males nearly 34 per cent. (33.70) and of the females nearly 55 per cent. (54.75) could not sign their names. In 1862, there were of males nearly 29 per cent. (28.54) and of females over 43 per cent. (43.26) who could not sign their names. The mean average for both sexes was, for 1853, 44.22 per cent., and for 1862, 35.90 per cent.

These figures are too eloquent of themselves to need any comment. They go to confirm strikingly the declaration of the distinguished publicist Michel Chevalier, in his report on the French international exhibition of 1855: "I am ready to affirm that of our rural male population, between the ages of 30 and 60, not one in ten opens a book to learn anything, and of our female rural population not one in twenty."

I take the liberty of adding some educational statistics of the department of the Rhone, of which Lyons is the capital.

The total population of this department, according to the census of 1861, was 662,193, of which the arrondissement of Lyons contained 492,866, and the city of Lyons proper 318,803.

The total number of children between the ages of seven and thirteen in the department of the Rhone is 65,300, of which 1,200 are reported as not attending school.

The number of public primary schools in the department is 423, inclusive of 100 exclusively for girls, and thirty-three open to both sexes. Out of 258 communes in the department, there is but a single one unprovided with a public school, though there are 171 communes which have no public schools to which girls are admitted.

The total number of pupils in attendance on the public schools is 44,472;

of whom 31,529 receive instruction gratuitously. In the city of Lyons proper the public schools are open gratuitously to all.

Of private schools there are in the department 443, of which 87 are directed by male teachers and 356 by female teachers. The total attendance of pupils in these private schools is 238,803, of whom 19,197 are girls.

For educational purposes in the department the State furnishes no subsidy; the department and the communes contributing, the former a little over 50,000 francs a year, and the latter a sum slightly under 265,000 francs; making a total levied by tax of 315,000 francs, over and above the tuition fees, in such schools as charge tuition.

In addition to the schools already referred to there are ninety-three public primary schools for male adults, with an attendance of 2,832 pupils; and fifteen public primary schools for female adults, with 979 pupils. Of the whole number of adult pupils of both sexes 2,028 are educated gratuitously.

It may not be out of place here to add that, besides the public and private primary schools, there are in the department of the Rhone, as in other departments of France, *Salles d'Asile pour l'enfance*, in which children are admitted and kept during the day; children between three and seven years of age, whose parents are unable from any cause to take proper care of them. In these institutions the children are taught habits of order and industry; attention being directed to the development of their moral and religious, rather than their intellectual powers, although the rudiments of reading are not entirely overlooked.

There are in the department of the Rhone forty-two public asylums of this kind, of which thirty-seven are in the arrondissement of Lyons, and seventeen private asylums in the department, of which seven are in the arrondissement. Of the forty-two public asylums, thirty-six are conducted by ladies belonging to some religious order, and six by ladies of the laity. Of those conducted by the religious orders thirty-three are gratuitous and three paying; while of those conducted by ladies of the laity three are gratuitous, and three paying.

There are 5,299 children in the public asylums of the department; of which 5,099 are admitted gratuitously, and 200 are paying.

Of the seventeen private asylums in the department, sixteen are conducted by persons belonging to religious orders and one by a lady of the laity. Of those conducted by ladies of the religious orders, six are gratuitous and ten paying.

There are 1,386 children in the seventeen private asylums of the department, of which 912 are admitted gratuitously, and 474 are paying.

A few brief remarks on the admirable system of

SUPERIOR EDUCATION

pursued at the *Lycée* and *Ecole de la Martiniere*, both in the city of Lyons, may not be inappropriate at the close of this report.

In Lyons, as in all the chief towns of France, there is a very fine lycée, or public college, with nearly 1,100 students. As the system of education in these lyceums of France differs in some respects from that in the educational institutions of the United States, it may not be amiss to refer more particularly to them. The lycée combines the peculiarities of the academy, high school and seminary. There is first a primary or preparatory department, and this is followed by eight regular classes, each of which is supposed to require a year's time. To the primary class children are admitted after they have entered on their sixth year, though they are really advanced into the eighth class, or the lowest of the regular classes, until they have reached the ninth or tenth year. While the pupil is presumed to spend a year in each class, he may, if intelligent and giving evidence of superior capacity, pass through two classes in a single year. To complete the entire course requires on an average seven and eight years. Pupils, whether natives or foreigners, are permitted to enter into any one of the classes

on passing the proper examination. The studies of the fourth class correspond in general with the senior class.

There are three distinct categories of schools known under the respective designations of full boarders, half boarders, and day scholars. The first live permanently in the institution, the price of tuition varying with the classes. The full boarders, or pensionaries, pay in the eighth class 650 francs, or \$130 per annum; in the first class 800 francs, or \$160 per annum. This sum includes all expenses for washing and mending, for medical attendance, school books, and stationery. At entering each pensionaire is obliged to bring with him an outfit of clothing, and also of bed linen; or he may purchase the outfit of the institution at an expense of \$100, payable in quarterly instalments.

The demi-pensionaire does not sleep in the institution. He is obliged to come at seven in the morning and remain until eight in the evening, taking all his meals and preparing all his recitations in the lyceum. The tuition fees for demi-pensionaires vary with the class; in the eighth class being 375 francs, or \$70 per annum, and in the first class 500 francs, or \$100 per annum.

The *externes*, or day scholars, attend recitations two hours in the forenoon, from eight to ten o'clock, and two hours in the afternoon, from two to four o'clock. The hours of recitation are the same for all students and for all classes. The tuition fees paid by day scholars vary from 80 francs, or \$16, to 150 francs, or \$30 per annum.

When it is borne in mind that the course of education in the lyceum is most thorough, and in the higher classes embraces all the branches taught in the best colleges in the United States, it must be admitted that the prices thus charged are exceedingly liberal. In many of the larger cities, where the cost of living is high, the actual cost per student exceeds the prices charged, the government assessing on the public budget the excess.

There is one feature connected with the religious instruction of the students in the lyceum which is especially noticeable for its liberality. There is a Catholic chapel attached to the lyceum, in which religious services are regularly held, and which are open to all who choose to attend. There is no obligation to attend except upon those whose parents have expressed a wish to that effect. In addition, twice a week an hour is set apart for the Protestant pastor to give religious instruction to the Protestant children, and a similar privilege is extended to the Jewish rabbi in regard to Israelitish children.

THE LA MARTINIÈRE SCHOOL.

This celebrated educational institute is one of the special subjects of praise of the citizens of Lyons. It is, in fact, a manual labor school, devoted to the study of the arts. It owes its existence to the munificent liberality of Major General Claude Martin, who left to the city of Lyons a special legacy to be devoted to furnishing gratuitous instructions in the arts and sciences. No greater boon could have been devised by philanthropy for the benefit of the working classes; and the name of General Martin deserves to stand on the roll of fame with that of Stephen Girard.

Independently of the value of the real estate and the buildings devoted to the school, the annual income of that one legacy is \$24,000, which sum has been further augmented by another endowment, by M. Eynard, of \$3,000 a year.

The course of instruction in this school requires two years' study. Only day scholars are admitted, who at the time of admittance must be between twelve and fourteen and a half years of age. Applicants must, on entering, be able to read and write, and be well acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic.

The principal studies are chemistry in the arts, and especially as applied to the dyer's art; mathematics, geometry, algebra, trigonometry and mechanics, machinery and physical sciences, lineal perspective drawings, grammar and writ-

ing, and the theory of the silk manufacture. These studies are practically illustrated by actual manual labor in the work-shops. A course of practical sculpture, of modelling and moulding, complete the course.

The aim of the institution is directly to popularize among the working classes the practical application of science to the arts, and thus to prepare and to keep constantly ready a well-trained body of foremen and head workmen to superintend the different silk manufacturers, which make Lyons famous all the world over. The instruction given in this school is entirely gratuitous. The average number of scholars is between 400 and 500.

BREST—J. M. CERRAS, *Consular Agent.*

JUNE 26, 1865.

Since the inauguration of the railway connecting the city and the continent generally I have been intending to lay before you the present advantages of Brest as a seaport.

It is with that view I submit the following relative to the present history and future prospects of this city.

Up to this time the commerce of Brest has remained wholly undeveloped. This has been owing to its limited facilities; its dock room being confined to some few hundred feet of quay at the entrance of the "Senfeld," and that principally occupied by vessels of-war. Trade was there restricted to the first necessities of the population.

Until recently none of the projects for improvement were carried into execution. At last, however, when the question arose of establishing a French line of steamers between the Old World and the New, the people of Brest, appreciating its geographical position and importance, and its great national facilities as a port, submitted their impression to the government. The movement was not at first fully successful, as rival localities had monopolized our foreign commerce, and we had no railway, and were some fifty hours distant from Paris.

Ten years ago the construction of a railway between Brest and Paris was pronounced wholly impracticable in view of the rugged nature of the country and the extraordinary expense which it would entail; but our "Breton" perseverance did not fail us, and to-day we are enjoying its rewards.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon visited Brest in 1858. He was at once impressed with its extraordinary natural advantages, and decided to complete what nature had so happily begun.

Since that period everything has progressed with marvellous activity. When in 1853 the insufficiency of the government allowance threatened the works with suspension the town came forward and pledged a loan of 4,000,000 francs to enable it to carry on the undertaking. As president of the chamber of commerce I had the honor to submit the proposition to the government, and my mission was crowned with success.

At the late *fêtes* of the inauguration the French trans-Atlantic steamer Europe was moored alongside our dock.

The following is a summary of the present commercial facilities of Brest:

1. It has an iron drawbridge connecting the two portions of the city, while permitting the passage into dock of the vessels of the French naval marine.

2. The railway, which, since the 25th of April last, places us within sixteen hours of Paris.

3. A second railway, which puts us in communication with Nantes and the south of France. About forty kilometres, or twenty-five miles, yet remain to be constructed. This link will be supplied within the next two years.

4. A harbor or dock bearing the name of the Emperor will soon have all the accessories of a first-class dock; also a floating dock of twelve hectares, some 120,000 yards in surface; also several thousand yards of quay, &c.

Brest enjoys an almost exceptionable advantage in the fact that at every stage of the tide there is always sufficient water to float vessels of the largest tonnage.

The land approaches are most excellent, and the light-houses at Ushant and at Seins render access to the port as secure by night as by day.

The roadstead offers safe anchorage and is commodious, without currents, and is closed in on all sides by high cliffs, affording full protection against southwest gales—the most violent experienced on our coast. In fact, it will be found, on comparing Brest with the other seaports of the Atlantic and of the channel, that it far surpasses them all in natural advantages.

It yet lacks some valuable accessories, such as shears, graving docks, &c.; but these deficiencies will be supplied to meet the necessary demands of its commerce. Meanwhile the naval establishment here will supply these wants to the commercial marine.

LA ROCHELLE—THOMAS P. SMITH, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

* * * I am happy to state that American ships, which had disappeared from this port during the war, are beginning to return.

The vintage has just closed, and the wine is more abundant, at a lower price, and of a superior quality, than has been known for twenty years. Already the restoration of prosperity is indicated by numerous orders from the United States, which has given great satisfaction throughout this consular district.

NANTES—J. DE LA MONTAGNIE, *Consul*.

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from Nantes during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Russian.....	7	1,803	80	7	1,399	67
Swedish.....	6	1,565	68	7	1,958	75
Norwegian.....	42	11,383	494	38	10,618	409
Danish.....	1	282	14	1	337	14
British.....	236	49,398	2,368	244	52,216	3,374
Hanoverian*.....	1	76	5	1	76	5
Other German states*.....	38	7,106	287	32	6,740	308
Hanseatic cities*.....	2	1,106	42	2	837	42
Netherlands.....	25	3,340	202	21	2,575	150
Belgian.....	1	143	7	1	143	7
Portuguese.....	2	338	19	2	338	19
Spanish.....	8	1,615	142	6	1,054	112
Austrian.....				1	246	12
Italian.....	9	2,246	96	8	2,145	86
United States.....	2	1,292	30	5	3,931	69
Total.....	380	81,693	3,854	376	84,613	4,749
French.....	3,146	286,765	20,674	3,243	300,828	20,474
Aggregate.....	3,526	368,358	24,528	3,619	385,441	25,223

* German.

Statement showing the description and quantity of imports and exports of Nantes, St. Nazaire and the small ports in the vicinity, during the year ended September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
French colonial sugar..... quintals.	240,696	Iron, cast..... quintals.	34,784
Foreign colonial sugar..... do...	184,779	bar and sheet..... do...	7,011
Coffee..... do.....	21,246	Lead..... do.....	21,492
Cocoa..... do.....	4,728	Zinc..... do.....	1,376
Pepper..... do.....	4,170	Guano..... do.....	100,572
Grain and flour..... do.....	91	Other manures..... do.....	81,663
Ground nuts..... do.....	24,800	Cotton..... do.....	1,364
Rice..... do.....	11,450	Woollen goods..... do.....	32,768
Lumber..... cubic metres.	284,515	Cotton goods..... do.....	15,818
Cabinet wood..... do.....	1,474	Machinery..... do.....	124,897
Dye wood..... do.....	2,149	Steam engines..... do.....	40,000
Coals..... quintals.	2,003,840	Boats, iron..... do ..	164
Oil—olive, palm, &c..... do....	20,957		

EXPORTS.

Sugar, refined..... quintals.	113,845	Building materials..... quintals.	71,825
Grain and flour..... do...	863,505	Thread, linen..... do.....	714
Meats, salted..... do.....	9,910	Woollen goods..... do.....	2,717
Butter..... do.....	1,040	Cotton goods..... do.....	921
Preserves..... do.....	3,868	Silk goods..... do.....	567
Mules..... number.	753	Metals, manufactured..... do...	3,686
Leeches..... do.....	20,000	Salt..... do.....	28,300
Wine..... tuns.	14,061	Potatoes..... do.....	14,019
Manures..... quintals.	3,805	Timber, building..... do.....	13,670
Oil cake..... do....	19,019		

ST PIERRE—WILLIAM F. GIVEN, *Vice Consul.*

JANUARY 19, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith—1st. Comparative statement of exportations from Martinique for the years ending December 31, 1863 and 1864, respectively. 2d. Comparative statement of exportations from Martinique and Guadeloupe for the year ending December 31, 1864. Guadeloupe, in 1863, exported 60,532 hogsheads of sugar, while in 1864, including the refined sugar, she exported only 31,812, a difference of 28,720. Martinique, in 1863, exported 60,918 hogsheads, and in 1864, 48,322, a difference of 12,596. It will thus be seen, while in 1863 the exportation of sugar from Martinique exceeded that of Guadeloupe only 376 hogsheads, in 1864 there was a difference in favor of Martinique of 16,510 hogsheads. From the statement here presented it will also be perceived that Martinique, in her exportations, has exceeded those of Guadeloupe to the extent of 459,199 litres of molasses, 2,633,219 litres of rum, 151,851 kilos of cocoa, 301,458 kilos of casse, and 500,657 kilos of logwood; while the exportations of Guadeloupe have exceeded those of Martinique to the extent of 209,288 kilos of coffee, 95,366 kilos of cotton, and 112,200 kilos of roucou

Comparative statement showing the exports from Martinique for the years ended December 31, 1863, and December 31, 1864.

Description.	1863.	1864.
Sugar..... kilograms.	30, 458, 778	24, 161, 246
Molasses..... litres.	84, 928	621, 494
Rum and tapia..... do.	5, 455 051	3, 031, 043
Coffee..... kilos.	32, 161	10, 706
Cotton..... do.	1, 500	10, 135
Cacao..... do.	258, 127	221, 076
Casse.....	362, 589	302, 297
Logwood.....	731, 556	619, 596

Comparative statement of the exports from Martinique and Guadeloupe for the year ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	Martinique.	Guadeloupe.
Sugar, refined..... kilograms.		121, 676
Sugar, raw..... kilograms.	24, 161, 246	15, 784, 309
Molasses..... litres.	621, 494	162, 295
Rum and tapia..... litres.	3, 031, 048	397, 829
Coffee..... kilograms.	10, 706	219, 994
Cotton..... kilograms.	10, 135	105 501
Cacao..... kilograms.	221, 076	69, 225
Casse..... kilograms.	302, 297	839
Logwood..... kilograms.	619, 596	118, 939
Roucou..... kilograms.		112, 200
Vanilla..... kilograms.		371, 500

JANUARY 20, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that during the year 1864, exclusive of French vessels, there arrived at this port 146 British, 16 American, 3 Swedish, 3 Danish, 2 Portuguese, and 2 Netherlands, making a total of 172 foreign vessels. About 100 were vessels plying between this port and the adjacent British islands.

OCTOBER 4, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the trade of this consular district during the year ended September 30, 1865. The total number of American vessels arrived at this port during that period was 14—seven brigs and seven schooners—with an aggregate tonnage of 2,200,100.

The yield of sugar, the one great staple of this island, for the present year, has been quite large—between 60,000 and 62,000 hogsheads—and from present appearances the crop for next year will reach 65,000 hogsheads, against 45,000 last year, and 61,000 in 1863. On the other hand, however, for some time past, prices have ruled quite low in France, where the great bulk of the sugar made here has generally been sent, in consequence of which a great deal of it has lately found its way into the New York market, where prices have been more remunerative.

This is especially the case with the better qualities of the clarified sugar, of which a considerable amount is now exported from this island.

There has been some increase in the quantity of cotton grown this year, but

the amount raised is still quite inconsiderable, probably not more than 40,000 kilos in all. More attention is now being given to the culture of this fibre, however, especially in the southern portion of the island, which is well adapted for the growth, and a considerable increase may be expected in succeeding years.

The annexed tables will convey a pretty accurate idea of the progress of trade between the United States and this island during the past two years.

Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports and exports to and from the United States at the port of St. Pierre for the years ended June 30, 1864 and 1865, respectively.

Description.	Year ended June 30, 1864.		Year ended June 30, 1865.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Staves	45,095	19,193	8,500	1,360
Salt beef..... kilograms..	179,300	124,433	119,629	64,916
Salt pork.....	190,556	171,742	108,563	128,292
Lard.....	68,634	103,092	33,508	50,160
Butter.....	4,198	8,775	622	1,492
Codfish.....	349,763	167,678	107,699	43,165
Oil pumice.....	570,206	88,512	298,910	44,163
Various other kinds of manure.....	24,882	5,552		
Flour.....	2,955,570	1,453,738	1,621,760	761,191
Corn.....	481,915	89,063	193,784	57,087
Dried vegetables.....	33,351	9,726	32,413	12,404
Rice.....	20,780	12,468	148,243	82,939
Tobacco, (leaf).....	221,653	539,340	53,645	121,438
Lumber..... M.	34,319	13,634	198,028	93,079
Shingles.....			90,000	1,440
Wines..... litres.	964	1,447	358	537
Candles..... kilograms..	33,288	44,006	18,273	22,532
Shoes.....			16	40
Musical instruments.....	58	100	15	60
Articles of brass, copper, tin, &c.....	529	572	157	401
Furniture.....		6,482		14,534
Other household articles.....		113		1,020
Merchandise not enumerated above.....		467,586		192,095
Total.....		3,327,252		1,694,645
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
EXPORTS.				
Sugar..... kilograms..	2,271,467	788,524	231,940	115,554
Molasses..... litres.	299,500	81,759	152,148	130,429
Cocoa..... kilograms..			430	473
Liquors..... litres..	60	168		
Tapia..... litres.	411	111	471	118
Merchandise not enumerated above.....		169,500		
Total.....		1,040,002		246,574

In explanation of the great excess in the amount of imports for the first of these years, it may be stated, that during the most part of that year flour and other provisions were remarkably low in price in the United States, which fact.

added to the high rate of exchange then prevailing in their favor, induced the merchants here to obtain a much greater amount of those articles from there than usual—probably more than half the amount consumed here—whereas, generally speaking, the larger portion of the provisions, as well as dry goods and such like, used here, come from France.

The importations for the year ended June 30, 1865, may be taken as a fair average for many years past, if we except the articles of lumber and shingles which, before the war, were generally ten or twelve times the amount here stated.

I see no good reason why, with a resumption of the trade with the lumber districts of the Carolinas, it may not be quite as considerable hereafter.

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and aggregate tonnage of the vessels arrived at the port of St. Pierre for the years ended June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1865.

Nationality.	Year ended June 30, 1864.		Year ended June 30, 1865.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
France.....	78	21,447.35	78	20,714.99
United States.....	48	6,841.56	32	4,466.99
French colonies and other countries..	392	30,048.87	358	26,430.12
Total.....	518	58,337.78	468	51,712.10

The following are the average prices of the principal articles of exportation of this island for the past six months:

Raw sugar, 19 to 23 francs the 50 kilograms; clarified sugar, 30 to 36 francs the 50 kilograms; logwood, 56 francs the 500 kilograms; molasses, 16 to 18 francs the hectolitre; tapia, 32 to 34 francs the hectolitre.

No changes have been made in the colonial tariff or port regulations during the past year.

Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Martinique during the nine months ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.
Sugar.....	hogsheads. 51,867
Molasses.....	litres. 187,184
Rum and tapia.....	do.. 3,611,182
Coffee.....	kilograms. 43,168
Cacao.....	do.. 208,056
Cotton.....	do.. 44,553
Cassia.....	do.. 369,648
Logwood.....	do.. 360,065

GUADELOUPE—H. THIONVILLE, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Guadeloupe for the nine months ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.
Sugar.....hogsheads.	43,265
Molasses.....litres.	144,904
Rum and tapia.....do.	942,688
Coffee.....kilograms.	445,247
Cacao.....do.	78,797
Cotton.....do.	229,207
Cassia.....do.	700
Logwood.....do.	124,630
Roucou.....do.	100,630
Vanilla.....do.	1,272

HAVRE—JAMES O. PUTNAM, *Consul.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Enclosed I have the honor to submit my annual statement of imports into Havre for the year 1865.

While Havre has by no means recovered its former prosperity, it has been relieved from much of the depression of 1864. The demand for tonnage to the United States has been considerably greater than the supply, owing to the great increase of exports since the close of the war. The French commercial interests have been much disturbed by the conflict between Spain and Chile. There is a large trade between Chile and this port, which has sought imperial protection.

I am informed that the French government has now under consideration projects for a considerable extension of its steam line of postal navigation, viz: 1st. The establishment of a line from Port Louis, Mauritius, to Point de Galle, Ceylon, where it will join the French Messageries line to Europe, India, China, and Japan. 2d. A line from New Caledonia to Sidney, Melbourne, and Port Louis, in conjunction with a line from the latter place to Aden and Suez. 3d. A line from Port Louis to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Rio Janeiro, to join the French line to Brazil.

In connexion with this subject, I have thought that the results obtained by the French transatlantic line of steamers since its establishment would prove interesting to the department, and I beg to state that the transatlantic company made, during the year 1864, seven trips to New York. Its aggregate receipts for freight and passengers amounted to 734,000 francs, or \$146,800, while the subsidy allowed by the French government, per round trip of each steamer, was 117,000 francs, or \$23,400. In 1865 the receipts for nine voyages were 1,860,000 francs, or \$372,000. The receipts of the same company's line to Vera Cruz for 1865 exhibit an increase of fifty per cent. over the receipts of 1864. In March next the company will have five steamers of 1,300 to 1,500 horse power, on the Havre and New York line, and six of 1,200 horse power, one of 600, and five of lesser power, for the secondary line of the West Indies, Panama, and intercolonial.

I understand that from the 15th March next the company intends to employ some of its vessels exclusively in conveying emigrants and goods from this port to New York; in which case there will be from that date a weekly departure

to the United States. The establishment of a regular line between Havana and New Orleans is likewise in contemplation.

A return just issued shows that the effective force of the French merchant marine, sailing vessels, and steamers included, on the 31st December 1864, was 15,184 in number, and 998,519 in tonnage. On corresponding day of the previous year the numbers were 985,235.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of the merchant marine of France at the close of the year 1864.

Vessels of—	Number.	Tonnage.
400 tons and upwards.....	50	58,246
700 to 800 tons.....	31	22,943
600 to 700 tons.....	50	32,433
500 to 600 tons.....	119	65,196
400 to 500 tons.....	256	114,605
300 to 400 tons.....	296	104,826
200 to 300 tons.....	639	155,318
100 to 200 tons.....	1,226	181,116
60 to 100 tons.....	1,541	117,759
30 to 60 tons.....	1,586	67,742
20 to 30 tons.....	963	23,635
10 to 20 tons.....	1,595	23,113
Below 10 tons.....	6,776	31,588
Total.....	15,188	998,520

Of the above, 3,596 vessels of 41,197 tons were employed in what is termed "the little fishery" on the French coast; 6,691 vessels of 33,877 tons belonged to the Atlantic ports, and 1,905 vessels of 7,630 tons to the Mediterranean.

14,954 emigrants have embarked at this port for the United States during the year 1865.

Comparative table of importations of cottons into Havre during the years 1863-'64-'65.

Where from.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
New Orleans and Texas.....	17,112	4,229	3,356
Mobile.....	1,871		
Charleston and Savannah.....			
New York.....	7,349	399	683
Brazil.....	30,017	27,054	9,097
India and China.....	58,751	65,326	
Other countries.....	180,529	159,931	196,574
Total.....	295,629	256,939	209,715

Stock of cotton on hand at Havre on the 31st of December of the following years :

Years.	Bales.
1865	34,250
1864	51,140
1863	23,260
1862	56,785
1861	137,950
1860	105,020
1859	45,130
1858	136,690
1857	82,600
1856	46,800
1855	53,650
1854	72,250
1853	21,000

Comparative table of arrivals of vessels at Havre during the years 1864-'65 from the United States.

Where from.	No. of vessels, 1865.	No. of vessels, 1864.
New York	37	73
New Orleans	16	7
Mobile	1	
Philadelphia	3	
Baltimore	2	
Richmond, Va.	1	
Total	60	70

Comparative table of departure of vessels from Havre for ports of the United States during the years 1864-'65.

Where for.	No. of vessels, 1865.	No. of vessels, 1864.
New York	46	47
New Orleans	6	12
Baltimore	1	
Total	53	49

Comparative statement showing the number of vessels entered and cleared at Havre during the years 1864-'65.

Where from.	ENTERED.		Where to.	CLEARED.	
	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.
Russia	33	52	Russia	23	21
Sweden	69	55	Sweden	63	30
Norway	74	101	Norway	98	107
Denmark			Denmark	18	36
Great Britain	1,162	1,121	Great Britain	1,145	1,395
German Confederation	7	11	German Confederation	10	5
Free Cities of Mecklenberg	116	102	Free Cities of Mecklenberg	95	83
Netherlands	53	64	Netherlands	52	58
Belgium	65	44	Belgium	67	61
Portugal	82	60	Portugal	88	75
Spain	38	33	Spain	39	31
Italy	4	7	Italy	27	11
Austria	1		Austria	4	2
Turkey, &c	6	8	Turkey, &c		1
Egypt	1		Egypt	13	13
Barbary States			Barbary States	1	
Western coast of Africa	8	10	Western coast of Africa	3	3
British Indies, &c	28	56	British Indies, &c	7	12
Philippine islands		2	Philippine islands		
China and Oceanica	2	3	China and Oceanica	5	4
United States	60	94	United States	52	51
Mexico and Guatemala	21	22	Mexico and Guatemala	28	26
New Granada	4	8	New Granada	7	4
Venezuela	14	17	Venezuela	8	14
Brazils	122	111	Brazils	88	85
Uruguay	44	41	Uruguay	11	16
Argentine republic	38	22	Argentine republic	21	18
Ecuador and Patagonia		1	Ecuador and Patagonia	1	2
Peru and Bolivia	33	71	Peru and Bolivia	17	24
Chili	12	14	Chili	22	27
Hayti	76	83	Hayti	19	27
Spanish West Indies	54	73	Spanish West Indies	38	37
Dutch West Indies	2	1	Danish and Dutch West Indies	6	8
British West Indies and Canada	16	17	British West Indies and Canada	8	9
Reunion	4	8	Reunion	8	12
Martinique	35	38	Martinique	43	25
Guadeloupe	43	30	Guadeloupe	33	26
French Guiana	8	5	French Indies, Mayotte, &c	2	1
French Indies, Mayotte, &c	1	2	Senegambia and Gaboon	13	13
Senegambia and Gaboon	7	8	Whale, seal, and other fisheries	2	3
Whale, seal, and other fisheries		2	French Guiana	1	
Coasting traders	3,277	3,416	Coasting traders	3,315	3,532
Total	5,620	5,813	Total	5,501	5,912

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

BARCELONA—JOHN A. LITTLE, *Consul*.

JANUARY 16, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the imports into and exports from the ports of Barcelona and Tarragona, to and from the United States, for the quarter ended December 31, 1864:

Imports—434,950 staves, 555 boxes of petroleum, and 3 boxes sewing machines.

Exports—365 bales and 6 boxes of corks, containing 9,135,720 corks of different sizes, valued at \$7,533 82.

Tarragona imported 143,000 staves, and exported 4,672 gallons of red wine, valued at \$1,822 08.

Statement showing the quantity of cotton entered at Barcelona during the fourth quarter of 1864, together with the name of the port whence shipped.

Ports whence shipped.	Quantity.	Ports whence shipped.	Quantity.
Cadiz..... bales..	1, 293	Marseilles..... bales..	3, 865
Cette..... do..	384	Matanzas..... do..	1, 454
Havana..... do..	323	Palma..... do..	82
Liverpool..... do..	927	Parahiba..... do..	1, 323
Marauham..... do..	550	Seville..... do..	70
Total.....			10, 307
Quantity imported from January 1 to September 30, 1864.....			76, 434
Total for the year 1864.....			86, 741

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered at Barcelona during the quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Nationality.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	2	642	Italian.....	27	4, 936
Austrian.....	4	921	Prussian.....	11	3, 422
British.....	12	3, 812	Russian.....	4	2, 072
Belgian.....	1	202	Spanish.....	588	64, 353
Danish.....	5	924	Swedish and Norwegian.....	31	9, 007
French.....	12	1, 600	Total.....	700	92, 434
Grecian.....	1	260			
Netherlands.....	2	283			

Tabular statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of Spanish and foreign vessels entered at Barcelona during the year 1864, together with the number of passengers and the amount of steam power employed.

Nationality.	Where from.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	Horse power.	No. of passengers.
Spanish.....	Asia and America.	225	46, 008	2, 850	815	400
Do.....	Foreign ports.....	655	117, 231	11, 754	47, 273	4, 299
Do.....	Coasting vessels.....	3, 001	205, 016	26, 972	66, 651	25, 939
Do.....	Small coasters.....	1, 972	32, 528	9, 790		232
Foreign with cargoes.....		549	134, 137	5, 550	180	20
Foreign in ballast or transit.....		39	6, 613	346	115	9
Total.....		6, 541	541, 533	47, 262	115, 034	30, 899

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

The commerce between the United States and this consular district has continued in such a depressed condition since my report of 1864, that I have little information to communicate in my report for the year ending September 30, 1865, further than a statement of the movement of vessels at the port of Barcelona, the importations of cotton, and a list of the few imports and exports from and to the United States. The financial and industrial crisis from which Spain has suffered so much, still continues with little or no melioration, and the general unsettled state of the country gives little encouragement for commercial enterprise. From the 10th of August last, business of all kinds has been completely suspended on account of the breaking out of the cholera. * * *

Statement showing the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Barcelona from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American	7	3,341	Holland	9	1,206
Austrian	10	3,417	Italian	154	26,900
Belgian	6	1,368	Mecklenburg	5	611
Danish	8	1,285	Oldenburg	1	166
English	90	25,498	Portuguese	5	752
French	79	6,737	Prussian	47	15,874
Greek	2	508	Russian	34	13,407
Hanoverian	1	183	Spanish	2,402	283,771
Hamburg	1	94	Swedish and Norwegian	58	19,212

Year ending September 30, 1865.—Total.... 2,919 vessels; tonnage, 404,430
 Year ending September 30, 1864.—Total.... 3,564 vessels; tonnage, 510,281

Difference 645 105,851

Statement showing the amount of cotton imported into Catalonia from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, and also the number of bales from the several ports of shipment.

	Bales.		Bales.
From Adra	26	From Manzanillo	31
Aguadilla	478	Maranon	550
Alexandria	150	Marseilles	29,838
Bahia	307	Matamoras	676
Cadiz	1,632	Matanzas	1,554
Carril	3,416	Mayaguez	3,062
Cette	6,344	Matril	77
Cienfuegos	11	Palma	588
Genoa	19	Parahiba	1,803
Gibraltar	20	Pernambuco	9,700
Guayaquil	62	Ponce	97
Guia	619	Puerto Cabello	540
Havana	2,810	Puerto Rico	162
Ibira	10	Santander	200
Liverpool	7,668	Seville	70
London	50	Trinidad	50
Malaga	95		
Malta	370	Total	72,085

Comparative statement showing the import of cotton into Catalonia from 1859 to 1864, inclusive.

1859.....	111,737 bales, weighing	2,402,849 arrobas.
1860.....	110,575 bales, weighing	2,358,934 arrobas.
1861.....	113,669 bales, weighing	2,274,679 arrobas.
1862.....	73,285 bales, weighing	1,169,592 arrobas.
1863.....	106,043 bales, weighing	1,519,591 arrobas.
1864.....	89,232 bales, weighing	1,161,520 arrobas.

Statement showing the imports and exports of Catalonia from and to the United States from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS, BARCELONA.

787 gross mil. staves,
555 cases petroleum, and
3 boxes sewing machines.

IMPORTS, TARRAGONA.

812 gross mil. staves.

EXPORTS, BACELONA.

	Value.
2, 199 bales and 6 boxes, containing 53,903,440 corks.....	\$47, 400 70
100 quarter-casks red wine.....	1, 574 04
Total.....	\$48, 974 74

EXPORTS, TARRAGONA.

	Value.
9, 344 gallons common red wine.....	\$3, 644 16
150 barrels common red wine.....	1, 953 17
74 barrels claret wine.....	1, 093 10
1, 204 quintals licorice root.....	3, 658 75
40 boxes licorice paste.....	1, 913 40
Total.....	\$12, 262 58

Total value of exports to the United States during the year
About one-third of that of the preceding year. \$61, 237 32

MALAGA—JOHN R. GEARY, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

'Trade with the United States from this consular district has been very limited during the quarter ended this day.

'The value of imports of American produce by American vessels amounted to \$48, 242.

The exports to the United States during the quarter have been unusually small, compared with previous quarters during the vintage season. The exports in American vessels amounted to..... \$173,201 00
 In foreign 159,640 00

Total exports by American and foreign vessels..... 332,841 00

American and foreign entered during the present quarter..... \$2,607 00

This market continues dull. At the present moment there is very little commercial animation.

No change in prices to communicate excepting in raisins, which have been declining, and may be quoted to-day, as follows: boxes, layers at \$1; boxes, bunch, \$0 75. The stock on hand is large, and most of it would go forward to the United States should encouraging advices be received.

Freights to the United States for lead, \$5 per ton; for fruit, \$10 to \$11.

The stave market continues dull, owing to the heavy stock on hand. Large pipe staves may be quoted at \$1 65, and light pipe at \$1 30 per md.

Exchange.—On London, 47.50 to 60; Paris, 5.22; Hamburg, 44.30.

There have been no royal orders or edicts affecting the trade with the United States.

Statement showing the nationality and number of sailing vessels and steamers entered at the port of Malaga during the year 1864; also their total tonnage and number of crews.

Nationality.	No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.	Nationality.	No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.
United States.....	21		Netherlands.....	11	10
Spanish, (coasters included).....	1,253	420	Haytian.....	5	
British.....	137	24	Prussian.....	10	
French.....	32	14	Russian.....	7	2
Italian.....	32		Portuguese.....	17	
Swedish and Norwegian.....	38		Greek.....	1	
Danish.....	17		Roman.....	1	
German.....	32		Austrian.....	1	
			Belgian.....	1	2
Total number.....				1,616	472
Total tonnage.....				86,190	180,000
Total of crews.....				14,500	14,160

Comparative tabular statement showing the tonnage, number of American vessels and their crews arrived at the port of Malaga during the period of nine years ended December 31, 1864.

Years.	Number of vessels.	Register of tonnage.	CREWS.		
			American.	Foreign.	Total.
1856.....	63	15,793	431	76	507
1857.....	66	17,901	446	39	485
1858.....	50	15,777	406	56	462
1859.....	50	16,409	412	43	455
1860.....	75	22,092	563	48	611
1861.....	40	11,823	303	25	328
1862.....	46	13,511	353	14	367*
1863.....	26	10,437	267	5	272
1864.....	22	7,245	184	1	185

* Decrease owing to foreign charters, particularly British.

Comparative statement showing the description and value of imports into Malaga from the United States in American and Spanish vessels during the period of nine years ended December 31, 1864.

Years.	In American vessels.		In Spanish vessels.		Total value.
	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.	
1856	Staves, flour, corn, &c..	\$228,030	Cotton	\$168,700	\$396,730
1857	do.....	362,781	do.....	163,300	526,081
1858	do.....	308,052	do.....	190,780	498,832
1859	Staves	158,066	do.....	457,650	615,716
1860	do.....	376,995	do.....	187,289	564,284
1861	do.....	114,503	do.....	220,626	335,129
1862	do.....	133,021	do.....	502,027	635,048
1863	do.....	184,531	Staves	15,322	199,853
1864	do.....	153,842	do.....	35,222	189,064

Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports from the consular district of Malaga to the United States in American and foreign vessels during the nine years ended December 31, 1864.

Year.	Description.	Whence exported.	Nationality.		Total.	Decrease.	Increase.
			In United States vessels.	In foreign vessels.			
1856	Fruit	Malaga	\$1,240,907	\$405,360	\$1,009,007	.....	.....
	Lead	Almeria and Adra	76,370	176,370			
1857	Fruit	Malaga	1,118,847	880,199	2,221,112	.....	\$312,105
	Lead	do	153,867	68,199			
1858	Fruit	do	746,994	482,887	1,371,415	\$849,697	.....
	Lead	do	120,936	20,798			
1859	Fruit	do	1,109,880	687,745	1,922,848	.....	551,433
	Lead	do	79,143	46,080			
1860	Fruit	do	1,684,475	798,907	2,665,117	.....	742,269
	Lead	do	91,049	90,986			
1861	Fruit	do	473,491	122,281	636,322	2,008,795	.....
	Lead	do	5,550	55,000			
1862	Fruit	do	495,626	442,465	1,071,663	.....	415,341
	Lead	do	114,445	18,727			
1863	Fruit	do	290,749	729,196	1,074,491	.....	2,828
	Lead	do	19,178	35,068			
1864	Fruit	do	253,836	619,488	963,971	110,520	.....
	Lead	do	26,205	63,442			

MARCH 31, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report on the trade with the United States from this consular district for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1865:

The importations of American produce, consisting as usual of staves, amounted in value to \$18,245, and by foreign vessels, consisting as usual of staves, amounted in value to \$18,245, and by foreign vessels to \$24,000; total value of staves imported, \$42,245. The stock of staves on hand is large, and dull of sale; pipe staves, heavy, at \$1 70; light, at \$1 25.

The value of exports for the same period, by American flag, amounted in value to \$35,727; and by foreign flags to \$196,469; total value of exports to New York and Boston, \$232,196.

This market has become firmer. Owing to the late favorable reports from the United States the stock has been brought up, and prices have advanced. There remains a stock of about 100,000 boxes of raisins, all of which must go forward to the United States during the present spring months, together with the usual shipments of lead and mixed articles. The following are the quotations of the market:

Raisins, layers, \$1 30 to \$1 60 per box; ditto, bunch, \$1 20 to \$1 25 per box; almonds, casks of 100 lbs., \$4 25 to \$4 50; ditto, soft shell, \$4 per fanega; licorice paste, per 100 lbs., \$11 to \$12; ditto, sticks, per 100 lbs., \$3; mats, per dozen, \$3 to \$3 50; lead, per quintal, \$4 10 to \$4 20. Wines: Malaga, common white, per arroba, \$1 65 to \$1 75; ditto sweet, \$2 to \$2 20; red, \$3; Malaga superior, \$4 30 to \$12, according to age.

Exchanges.—On the United States, no regular course; London, 90 to 50; Paris, 5.25; Hamburg, 11.55.

Freights have continued very low. Lead, to the United States, has been lately shipped at \$4 and \$5 per ton, and other articles \$6, with but little offering. There has been, for some time past, a great falling off in the arrivals

A. M. HANCOCK, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The close of the war has stimulated the trade with the United States, and it now promises to approximate that of former years.

Raisins this year are very abundant and exceedingly fine. So far there has been but little demand except for the American market. The crop is variously estimated from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 boxes, and the presumption is that at least a million of boxes will find their way to the United States—an amount nearly equal to that of 1860, which year was characterized by the largest shipments ever made to that country.

The price this year opened at \$2 per box for layers and \$1 90 per box for bunch. The price has since fallen to \$1 20 for bunch. So large an amount of money was made on the shipment to the United States the past spring that it has caused a number to embark in the American trade heretofore not engaged in it.

The crop of lemons is small, but the fruit is very good. There are four crops of lemons in a year, or, in other words, a continuous crop, for the trees bloom every month; some months much more than others. Previous to the 1st of September they are sold by the thousand. A thousand of the first of the crop fill four boxes, (called here quarter boxes,) the size shipped to the United States. After the 1st of September they are sold by the box. Then the fruit is smaller, and a box, or four quarter boxes, will contain from eleven to fourteen hundred. The prices have ranged from \$3 50 to \$1 25 per quarter box.

Figs are abundant, but the fruit small.

Wines promise a large yield. Prices for new wine average from \$14 to \$18 per quarter cask of 30 to 32 gallons.

Almonds have had a good yield, but the fruit is light. There is now no demand for shipment, hence no fixed prices.

Of packing grapes the crop is small, but the fruit good. Prices are high— from \$3 to \$5 for keg of 25 pounds.

Frights.—American vessels are in demand, and many more than are now here could get charters if they were within reach of us. Freights to New York or Boston vary from seven to ten dollars per ton. A few days ago an English steamer sailed from this port direct to New York with fruit. This is the first steamer that has sailed direct from this port to the United States, and if the experiment is successful the probability is that steamers may entirely supersede sailing-vessels in this trade.

The imports for the last year were 1,494,662 staves, and 6,946 sleepers, or cross-ties, for the railway between this city and Cordova. The total value of imports was \$540,000.

During the year ended this day thirty-nine United States vessels entered this port, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,589 tons.

The grain crop throughout the peninsula is fully an average one, and the prices of wheat and Indian corn are a shade lower than at this season last year. The first quality of wheat is selling at \$2 80 to 2 85 per fanega of 95 pounds. Corn is selling at \$2 15 the fanega. At the same time last year the first quality of wheat sold at \$3 05 to \$3 10 the fanega, and Indian corn at \$2 20 to \$2 30 the fanega.

In 1860, the year before the war, the exports from this consulate to the United States were valued at \$2,665,117. In 1861, at \$656,322, a decrease of \$2,008,795. In 1862, the value of exports to the United States reached the sum of \$1,071,663, an increase over the previous year of \$415,341. In 1863, the estimated value was \$1,074,491, an increase of \$2,828 over the year 1862.

In the year 1864, it amounted to \$963,971, a decrease on the value of exports of 1863, of \$110,520.

These results are for the entire year, and for the first nine months of the present year those exports amount to \$1,089,888, showing an increase over the year 1864 of \$126,117.

My impression is that the exports to the United States this year will exceed those of the last year by half a million dollars at least.

A recent able review of the statistics of Spain contains the following statements: About the time of Julius Cæsar Spain contained a population of about 68,000,000; but in 1688, it had decreased to about 8,000,000. But from that period the increase has been continuous. In 1768, the population had risen to 9,307,600; in 1789, to 10,761,480. In 1797, it exceeded 12,000,000. In 1820, it had fallen to 11,000,000. In 1823, it had again risen to 12,000,000; and in 1828, to 13,698,029; but the official returns of 1837 register only 12,222,872; and a new tendency to decrease commences. In 1842 the population did not exceed 12,054,000. It gained about 110,000 in 1846, but fell to 10,942,000 in 1850, if the official documents of that period may be credited, which they are not, for in 1861 a census, said to be taken with the greatest care, shows the population to be about 16,000,000.

This population is scattered over a surface of 506,668 kilometres, which makes it very thinly peopled. About 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated; and of 3,803,991 able-bodied men, 125,000 belong to the clergy, 541,335 to the army, navy, and the class of military functionaries, and 428,716 to the nobility; of the remainder, 47,312 were students, 5,693 advocates, 9,351 writers, 27,922 belonging to the customs, and 506,090 were servants, showing a total of 1,225,799 men living apart from all manufacturing or agricultural labor.

The export trade of Spain, which in 1849 was only 570,000,000 francs, was in 1861, 865,000,000, but it was only in 1853, '54, and '55, that the exports exceeded the imports.

The railway between Malaga and Cordova is nearly completed. The cars have been running regularly between the two places for about six weeks. On the fifteenth instant the road from Cordova to Madrid was opened to Bailen, which puts us now in railway connexion with the capital of the kingdom, excepting about four hours staging from Bailen to Venta de Cordenas.

No new manufacturing establishments have been put in operation since transmitting my last report.

Exchange on London is 50 to 50 $\frac{10}{100}$. On Paris, 5 $\frac{24}{100}$. On Hamburg, 44 $\frac{20}{100}$, at 90 days.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Malaga to the United States during the year 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Raisins..... boxes..	846, 155	Figs..... drums..	100
Do..... frails..	18, 106	Do..... half drums..	200
Do..... kegs..	2, 618	Do..... quarter drums..	100
Do..... casks..	1, 264	Do..... eighth drums..	100
Do..... barrels..	2, 246	Do..... boxes..	250
Do..... half barrels..	641	Do..... half boxes..	2, 200
Do..... cases..	31	Do..... frails..	300
Almonds..... frails..	10, 991	Lemons..... boxes..	26, 076
Do..... barrels..	331	Do..... half boxes..	300
Do..... boxes..	5, 207	Do..... half chests..	67
Do..... bags..	657	Orange peel..... bales..	230
Olive oil..... quarter casks..	1, 349	Oranges..... boxes..	1, 101
Do..... barrels..	209	Mats..... bales..	280
Olives..... kegs..	442	Wine..... quarter casks..	1, 810
Do..... barrels..	100	Do..... eighth casks..	603
Do..... half barrels..	146	Do..... barrels..	50
Do..... jars..	1, 000	Licorice root..... bundles..	4, 077
Grapes..... barrels..	1, 336	Licorice paste..... cases..	340
Do..... half barrels..	500	Palm-leaf hats..... bales..	167
Do..... kegs..	4, 688	Lead..... quintals..	27, 693
Do..... half kegs..	617	Prunes..... boxes..	300
Canary seed..... sacks..	505	Garlic..... seroons..	35
Do..... barrels..	100	Pimento..... sacks..	70
Chestnuts..... frails..	25	Nuts..... bales..	80

Total value of exports to the United States, \$1,879,636 86.

RECAPITULATION.

The above exports were distributed as follows :

Nationality of ships.	Amount.	Ports of destination.	Amount.
United States.....	\$711, 654 76	New York.....	\$1, 349, 743 11
British.....	653, 328 48	Boston.....	335, 002 12
Norwegian.....	156, 333 55	Philadelphia.....	44, 400 44
German.....	98, 930 29	San Francisco.....	33, 141 95
Spanish.....	50, 385 02	Baltimore.....	55, 996 68
Italian.....	8, 552 10	New Orleans.....	61, 352 56
Danish.....	42, 282 89		
Russian.....	71, 142 99		
Swedish.....	87, 026 78		
Total.....	1, 879, 636 86	Total.....	1, 879, 636 86

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into and exports from Malaga in American and foreign vessels, during the year ended December 31, 1865.

IMPORTS.

IN AMERICAN VESSELS.			IN FOREIGN VESSELS.		
Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Staves..... No...	970, 635	\$194, 127 00	555, 200	\$111, 040	\$336, 263 00
Petroleum ... gals..	2, 068	1, 096 00	40, 361	30, 000	
		195, 223 00	141, 040	

EXPORTS.

Lead, wine, &c	\$711, 654 76	\$1, 181, 239	1, 181, 239 76
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SANTANDER—RICHARD C. HANNA, *Consul.*

NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

In submitting my report for the twelve months ended the 30th of September of the present year, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying tables relative to the trade of Santander.

1. Return of "imports," showing the quantities of merchandise which, according to the books of the custom-house, have entered the port; the countries whence, and their estimated values.

2. Comparison between the quantities and estimated value of the imports during the last two years, showing their relative increase or decrease.

3. Return of "exports," according to the quantities and values in the customs accounts.

4. A table of comparison between the export trade during the last two years, contrasting the increase and decrease respectively.

5. Return of merchandise entering and leaving the port coastwise during the last twelve months, with increase and decrease as compared with the antecedent year.

6. Return of shipping, foreign and coasting, which entered the harbor during last year.

7. Return of shipping, foreign and coasting, which cleared from Santander during the same period.

It will perhaps conduce to the simplicity of this report if I commence with an analysis of the receipts by this custom-house before I proceed to an examination of the tables.

The duties which have been received upon imports by the custom-house at Santander, are analyzed as follows :

Comparative statement showing the amount of duties collected during the years ended September 30, 1865, and 1864.

Nationality.	General articles of trade.	Supplies on rail-ways.	Goods from Span-ish America.	Goods from other parts of America.	From Asia.	Duties on single cargo seized.	Total.
1865.							
Spanish	\$380,620 80	\$11,993 60	\$375,591 50	\$152,364 35	\$1,120 50	\$5,983 25	\$927,676 00
Foreign	25,730 50	157,275 50					183,006 00
	406,351 30	169,269 10	375,591 50	152,364 35	1,120 50	5,983 25	1,110,682 00
1864.							
Spanish	\$590,868 62	\$65,943 87	\$377,903 44	\$20,522 19			\$940,258 12
Foreign	30,212 51	252,055 72					282,268 23
	621,101 13	317,998 59	377,903 44	20,522 19			1,322,536 35

Decrease of duties during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Spanish	\$210,267 82	\$53,950 27	\$2,311 94	\$53,157 84	-	†	\$319,687 87
Foreign	4,482 01	94,780 22			-	†	99,262 23
	214,749 83	148,730 49	2,311 94	53,157 84			418,950 10

* Increase in 1865, \$1,112 50.

† Increase in 1865, \$5,983 25.

The foregoing table of decrease shows a total of..... \$418,950 10
Deduct the exceptional seizure and Asiatic import of..... 7,105 75

The real decrease amounts to..... 411,844 35

Thus the duties have diminished nearly one-third. The trade between the mother country and the colonies appears to have undergone but a slight fluctuation. Goods are recorded to have contributed about a quarter less to the fiscal revenue than in the previous year. The European trade produced but two-thirds of what it did in 1864, and railways were accountable for a loss in duties of nearly one-half.

IMPORT TRADE.

Although, as I have mentioned in former reports, the books of the custom-house, in the presence of the prevalence of contraband trade, afford no reliable evidence of the quantity of goods actually entering the ports of Spain, they may, I believe, be considered as averages indicative of the rise and fall in the demand of particular items.

In this point of view, and dividing the imports into the three great heads of iron and its manufactures, of textile produce, and of colonial articles, they may be taken to have indicated a large decrease under the first and second heads, and an increase in the arrival of colonial articles, such as sugar, &c. These show a total reduction, since my last report, to the amount of \$3,001,563, nearly all of which is covered by the foregoing list of principal articles.

This is contrary to the expectation which was prevalent a year since among the commercial men of this place. It was supposed by them that the importations had been reduced so low by the causes then operating that it seemed that any variation must naturally be in the direction of an increase. But in making my remarks upon the causes of these changes, as required by my instructions,

it becomes my duty to state that an independent cause has supervened to occasion the disappointment of popular expectations of an increase in the severity of the financial crisis which occurred throughout Europe, and which was felt more especially in Spain, a country whose commercial system has been such as to require the aid of foreign capital to give it even the slight vitality of which it was then in possession. This crisis was felt with peculiar force, not only in the capital of the monarchy, but in Valladolid, which is the financial centre of Santander, and in all other large towns, with which the commerce of the latter is closely allied. Many joint-stock or credit companies, banking associations, and merchants were compelled to call their creditors together, and several ceased operations under the administration of the bankruptcy laws. In Santander, also, many merchants, considered to be large capitalists, and a joint-stock bank, have had to submit to a similar fate.

November of last year (1864) was about the time when the monetary pressure began to be most severely felt; but in the ten months that have since elapsed the pressure has been scarcely mitigated, and an idea can be formed by the manner it has affected Santander, in the fact that the larger portion of the importations, as represented in the tables, arrived in the first three of the twelve months which the tables include, being, therefore, articles for which the contracts had been previously arranged.

* * I have also referred, in former years, as well as in this report, to the reported corruption of the revenue service, and that regular associations are formed in ports of export to this country for the delivery of goods at fixed rates of charge, and by way of insurance against loss. But these associations are not merely established with the sole object of defrauding the revenue; they are encouraged as almost a necessity of commerce, and as protective even to the honest trader, who is exposed to an infinite amount of vexation and loss of time in introducing his goods through the custom-house. He must comply with regulations which are ever changing, and to which he can with difficulty get access. * * All goods must be carefully described in the port of origin, with their weight in kilograms, which may be a difficulty where a different system is used. After-corrections are rendered difficult, for the moment the Spanish consul declares the register closed, it is only with infinite trouble and expense, which practically amounts in the majority of instances to a prohibition, that an amendment can be made to the register, allowing the ship to take more cargo should it prove to be desirable—subjecting vessel and cargo to considerable risk upon arrival at her port of destination. Any accidental variation between the manifest or bills of lading and the consular note is visited with forfeiture or heavy fine. It would be an endless task to enumerate the various other obstacles to which the honest exporter is exposed. What wonder is it that he is driven to what is to him the lesser of two evils, and commits the exportation to a company who will undertake the business for him at a fixed charge?—he knows his loss, and has no further trouble.

These companies carry on their business very publicly, and their localities at Bordeaux and Bayonne (I have been repeatedly told) are well known and accessible. They are said to be well organized; on fine goods of but little bulk they charge the sender for delivering them at his place of residence ten per cent. on the value, and on coarser, such as woollens, fifteen per cent. Their understanding with the customs at the places of imports is such that seizures are very rare. * *

EXPORT TRADE.

There has been a small decrease in exports also, as will be seen by reference to the table of comparison, No 4. A recent change in the law, allowing freer admission of breadstuffs into Cuba and Puerto Rico, and thus supplying a competition to the chief staple of the export of Santander, may account for some of this,

although time has not yet elapsed to bring out its full results, since it took place in April and June last. I shall more fully explain this in treating of the alterations in customs. Although the United States may supplant much of the Spanish flour trade with the Spanish West Indies, notwithstanding the still heavy duty to which they have to submit on importing cereals to that market, it is nevertheless believed by many that this alteration will be attended with benefit to Santander, by forcing it into a nearer and more natural market. The monopoly by the farmers here of the Cuba market, combined with the prejudices and antiquated notions, deprived Santander formerly of the European markets, except at periods of more than ordinary scarcity abroad.

It can easily be conceived how serious the effect of the change will be to Santander, when it is reflected that four-fifths of the total exportations from this port to all parts of the world were covered almost by the item of flour to the island of Cuba. Up to April last this flour was protected from the competition of the United States flour by a duty of \$9 50 per barrel. Now, unless the prices formerly ruling be reduced, the rude and thinly-populated but fertile plains of the Castiles will supply none but the scanty population of the peninsula; and the simple remedy which they have hitherto used against low prices, namely, of letting their land out of cultivation, will, by the renewal of the quasi prohibition of foreign corn in Cuba, react upon themselves. It is, therefore, supposed that in the course of a year or two there will be an improvement in this respect, which will be attributable to the above-mentioned change of duty. Already some symptoms have been seen in the export, at the time I am writing, (November,) of some cargoes of wheat to England.

Calamine, the carbonate of zinc, still continues to be exported without diminution on the account of a Belgian company, which has for many years absorbed the extraction.

The export of iron ore (pyritous) has, in consequence of the unusually small number of English vessels which arrived last year, fallen off ten thousand tons. It is dependent upon there being active imports, with no demand for grain or other substances which can afford the payment of a good return freight. The copper and other mines still continue inactive.

COASTING TRADE.

By reference to the coasting trade table it will be seen that tobacco and salt enter into it for the first time. These till last year were sold and transmitted by and on government account only; but that system, the "estanco," has, so far as regards salt and the carriage of tobacco, been materially modified. There appears, therefore, to be somewhat of an increase in the inward and outward bound coasting trade. Deducting these articles from the sum total, it will be seen to be about the same as last year.

However great may be the variation, or however small in particular items, they are due to temporary and local causes only, as in fact must generally be the case, and I do not observe in those of this year anything to justify special notice.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The Isabel Segunda railway still remains interrupted by eleven miles of slow animal traffic along hilly roads.

The receipts of the company were as follows:

In 1862.....	\$607,651 64	
In 1863.....	575,665 24;	decrease of..... \$31,986 40
In 1864.....	490,381 73;	further decrease 85,283 51

The difference of income over working expenses during the last year being \$0.9015 per cent., or \$93,655 09.

NAVIGATION.

The following comparison of the foreign navigation for the two years ending the 30th September, 1865, will show that the falling off in this respect has been in proportion to the lessened entry of merchandise. Two United States vessels entered with cargoes of lumber, and it is reported that others will shortly arrive laden with timber and cotton.

The comparison only includes the entries, as follows :

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Santander during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.

Nationality.	1864.		1865.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	454	56,208	357	47,075
British.....	53	9,312	35	5,562
Norwegian.....	48	11,391	39	10,440
French.....	53	4,328	41	3,825
German: Hanoverian.....	2	136	5	542
Hamburg.....	1	466		
Bremen.....	1	310	1	410
Prussian.....	1	440	1	217
Netherlands.....	7	668	1	300
Belgium.....	1	560	1	347
United States.....	1	225	2	939
Danish.....	1	160	1	238
Russian.....	1	230		
Italian.....	1	312		
Total.....	625	84,546	484	69,895

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of wheat raised during the past summer were more than ordinarily bountiful. In fact, they are the largest for many years. But in spite of the severity of the crisis, the farmers who are the least affected by it of the wheat nation are as yet loth to meet the ruling prices of the rest of this continent. Sales of wheat are as yet few. I can add but little to what I stated last year upon this subject, when I treated fully upon the obstacles offered to the trade.

ALTERATIONS IN CUSTOMS.

An alteration has been made in the duties on a class of Paris articles, such as toothpicks, copper and brass hardware, hooks and eyes for ladies' dresses, skins, essences, animals, articles for wearing apparel, and gutta percha. But they do not appear to me of interest to the United States, as the change was made in consequence of a treaty between France and Spain to enable the two countries more effectually to avail themselves of the construction of the now finished line of railway between Spain and France. They have given the shipping interest great dissatisfaction, as they afford the traffic by land a benefit of which the railways will reap the advantage formerly enjoyed by vessels carrying the Spanish flag, while nothing is done to relieve the latter from the vexations of various kinds to which it is subjected.

The following is a translation of the Spanish royal order published in the official gazette at Madrid, June 28, 1865, with regard to flour :

ART. 1. National flour proceeding from Spanish ports under Spanish flag, imported into the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, shall pay no duty from the 1st October, 1865.

ART. 2. Flour of other origin, or brought under foreign flag, shall pay on importation into the islands named in the last article from the date fixed by the same as the only duty for each barrel of 92 kilogram, equivalent approximately to 200 Castilian pounds, (203 English,) the amounts stated as follows: Spanish flour brought from Spanish ports under foreign flag, escudos 2, = \$1. Foreign flour under Spanish flag, from ports other than those of the United States, escudos 7, = \$3 50. Foreign flour under Spanish flag from United States ports, so long as the act of June 30, 1834, relative to tonnage dues of Spanish vessels, remains in force, escudos 8, = 4. Foreign flour under foreign flag, escudos 8, = \$4.

ART. 3. From the date expressed in the 1st article, the regulations of the 1st April of this year are repealed, likewise whatever the same decree deprived of force and vigor relative to the importation of flour into the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico continues repealed.

For the purpose of understanding the effect of the foregoing change, I beg to append the following comparisons, which appeared in the "Revista Hispano-Americana," converting the Spanish into English and the values into United States specie :

" Spanish flour :

" Estimate of the state of the market before April 1, 1865.	
" Cost of the barrel of flour in Santander.....	\$6 60
" Barrel and packing	65
" Putting on board, commission and insurance.....	40
" Freight.....	1 50
" Breakage.....	35
" Duties.....	2 25
	<hr/>
	11 75
	<hr/>

" North American flour :

" Flour in New York, including cask and loading.....	\$4 25
" Freight and insurance.....	75
" Commission.....	20
" Duties.....	9 50
	<hr/>
	14 70
	<hr/>

" Difference in favor of Spanish flour..... 2 95

" The cost of flour, according to the decree of June 27, upon the same basis of prices and expenses results as follows :

" Spanish flour under Spanish flag.....	\$9 50
" North American flour.....	9 20
	<hr/>
" Difference in favor of American flour.....	30
	<hr/>

" The benefit obtained, then, amounts to an effective reduction of 3 25 per barrel, a benefit which, by radical reform and the absolute suppression of duties upon flour of any origin, might have arrived at the total of \$9 50, which amount

the United States flour formerly paid in duties, or, which is the same thing, 62.6 per cent. of its cost, before the 1st of April; while at the present time it is limited to only some 27.66 per cent., not the half. Notwithstanding the incompleteness of the reform, and yielding for the present to considerations of another class, we repeat that we may congratulate ourselves on account of it."

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Articles prohibited to be imported remain the same as in my report of last year.

Statement showing the average price of staple imports and exports at Santander during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	QUANTITY.		Value.	Remarks.
	Spanish measure.	English measure.		
Wheat.....	Quintal ..	Cwt.	\$2 55	First class.
Indian corn.....	do.....	do.....	1 90	
Barley.....	do.....	do.....	1 50	
Rye.....	do.....	do.....	1 50	Average.
Garbawzos.....	Arroba.....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 75	Do.
Rice.....	do.....	do.....	1 25	Valencian.
Potatoes.....	do.....	do.....	23	
Flour.....	do.....	do.....	80	First class.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	70	Second class.
Mutton.....	Libra.....	Pounds ..	10	
Beef.....	do.....	do.....	9	
Pork.....	do.....	do.....	20	
Wine, common.....	Arroba.....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 70	
Oil.....	do.....	do.....	3 05	
Brandy, (Spanish).....	do.....	do.....	2 10	
Cocoa.....	do.....	do.....	15 00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	6 20	
Sugar, common.....	do.....	do.....	2 75	Average.
Sea biscuit.....	do.....	do.....	1 05	First class.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00	Second class.
Bread.....	do.....	do.....	1 12	First class.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	1 00	

PORT CHARGES.

Port charges remain without alteration, and are as set out in my last report.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Santander, together with the names of the countries of origin, during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Weight and measure.	From England.		From France.		From Belgium.		From Germany.		From Sweden and Norway.		From the United States.		From Cuba and the Spanish possessions beyond the sea.		From Venezuela.		From other South American States.		Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Steel.....	English Pounds.	12,700	6,300	36,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,900	\$3,350
Iron, in pigs.....	do.	633,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633,300	\$8,100
Iron, wrought, bars, nails, &c	do.	11,300	6,350,400	458,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,863,300	\$72,910
Iron, in other manufactures	do.	590,000	88,900	410,700	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081,000	\$8,300
Iron, in tools	do.	94,500	22,500	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311,600	\$8,370
Hardware and cutlery	do.	4,300	90,700	2,400	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,983	\$16,700
Machinery	Dosen	2,400	6,150	2,200	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,900	\$72,180
Copper and brass	Pounds.	22,500	45,000	405,300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473,033	\$73,080
Zinc, lead, tin-plate, and pewter.	do.	10,450	11,500	1,400	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,250	\$9,540
Coal and coke.	do.	22,400	6,250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,400	\$9,865
Cotton, raw	do.	7,573,000	.....	77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,650,000	\$1,750
Cotton textiles.	do.	.....	31,350	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	\$2,650
Woolen textiles	do.	170,770	25,980	40,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,900	\$1,380
Linen textiles	do.	80,800	92,300	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,250	\$24,500
Silk textiles	do.	3,300	8,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,240	\$363,700
Mixed textiles	do.	16,225	30,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,200	\$122,935
Buttons	do.	.....	6,200	290	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,285	\$55,600
Yarn	do.	.....	4,000	7,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,700	\$1,530
Haberdashery and millinery	do.	156,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,405	\$125,560
Drugs, &c.	do.	13,800	94,300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,500	\$101,500
Chemical preparations and perfumery	do.	9,800	1,500	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,600	\$183,680
Dyewoods, &c	do.	46,300	246,850	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,400	\$9,350
Groceries, viz:	do.	33,000	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379,300	\$65,350
Cocoas.	do.	4,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,691,300	\$1,110,160
Coffee	do.	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,150	\$30,800
Sugar	do.	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,715,900	\$1,236,600
Tea and spices	do.	70,800	6,400	79,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,300	\$45,360
Cheese	do.	877,600	50,200	20,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,300	\$15,680
Other articles	do.	294,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,500	\$85,710
Codfish	do.	180,900	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920,300	\$47,900
Hides, raw	do.	1,100	13,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,498,000	\$417,000
Hides, prepared	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996,100	\$174,900
Jewelry	do.	1,10	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,500	\$5,430
Stationery and paper	do.	40,600	71,106	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,429	\$6,380
Earthenware and glass	do.	15,700	60,300	17,600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,400	\$4,160

Clothes, instruments, and similar sundries	1,000	100							5,000	5,000	57,400
Furniture	3,050	30,500							6,000	6,000	4,400
Numbers	65,650	65,650	50						136,700	136,700	176,000
Oils and paints	65,100	65,100							274,400	274,400	17,800
Other clothes's sundries	134,900	134,900							302,650	302,650	53,000
Spirits, wine, and beer	14,500	14,500	750						147,400	147,400	58,000
Timber	22,800	228,000	6,500	750					3,900	3,900	978,500
General sundries	22,800	228,000	6,500	750					92,141	92,141	25,000
Total value of imports											5,854,400

Manilla.

Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Santander during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.

Description.	Weight and measure.	Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.		Total from September 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Steel.....	Pounds.....	45,900	\$3,350	65,800	\$4,800	20,000	\$1,450
Iron, in pigs.....	do.....	653,200	26,100	742,300	30,000	109,100	4,500
Iron, wrought, bars, nails, &c.....	do.....	6,865,900	272,710	11,653,000	464,500	4,877,800	191,790
Iron, in other manufactures.....	do.....	1,080,000	98,300	1,191,700	468,900	4,101,700	369,900
Iron, in tools.....	do.....	131,600	26,370	173,184	34,700	41,584	8,330
Hardware and cutlery.....	do.....	28,923	16,700	43,096	24,900	14,173	8,300
Machinery.....	Dozen.....	12,900	72,180	27,878	156,000	14,978	\$3,820
Copper and brass.....	Pounds.....	473,003	72,080	856,556	292,700	1,363,553	210,680
Zinc, lead, tin-plate, and pewter.....	do.....	29,250	9,540	51,200	16,700	21,950	7,160
Coal and coke.....	do.....	7,650,000	21,750	47,550	15,900	18,150	6,035
Cotton raw.....	do.....	8,500	9,650	13,197,000	37,300	5,547,000	15,350
Cotton textiles.....	do.....	60,900	91,390	304,600	155,000	18,150	15,550
Woolen textiles.....	do.....	226,250	224,560	226,900	340,350	5,547,000	15,350
Silk textiles.....	do.....	173,240	365,700	303,960	298,900	166,000	246,970
Mixed textiles.....	do.....	12,200	122,825	382,349	810,580	67,710	64,340
Buttons.....	do.....	46,283	55,600	13,038	131,400	909,109	444,680
Yarn.....	do.....	1,530	6,700	350,622	490,700	8,463	8,463
Haberdashery and millinery.....	do.....	169,405	125,560	17,153	3,850	304,337	363,100
Drugs &c.....	do.....	49,500	101,500	968,800	901,600	10,453	2,320
Chemical preparations and perfumery.....	do.....	34,600	193,600	69,774	198,700	94,295	76,040
Dyewoods, &c.....	do.....	267,400	9,350	24,830	13,400	13,874	27,000
Greenstuffs, viz: Cocoa.....	do.....	379,300	65,350	481,760	15,140	9,770	\$160,390
Coffee.....	do.....	2,691,300	1,110,160	532,600	95,900	173,300	29,850
Tea.....	do.....	143,150	30,800	4,300,800	1,811,900	1,692,500	701,040
Sugar.....	do.....	16,715,900	1,926,600	14,851,980	1,098,748	762,350	110,500
Yea and apples.....	do.....	71,300	45,360	91,075	57,940	1,863,930	137,652
Cheese.....	do.....	104,500	15,690	104,600	15,690	19,775	19,590
Other articles.....	do.....	990,300	65,710	605,989	56,370	315,011	98,240
Codfish.....	do.....	5,496,000	447,900	5,097,600	74,830	348,150	59,570
Hides, raw.....	do.....	15,500	5,130	47,000	19,975	570,500	100,070
Hides, prepared.....	do.....	114,422	96,380	31,729	38,800	19,595	6,845
Jewelry and paper.....	do.....	70,750	103,613	64,130	64,130	1,310	14,490
Barthenware and glass.....	do.....	14,400	14,180	51,400	51,400	346,553	32,940
Clock instruments and similar articles.....	do.....	8,060	37,490	4,600	4,600	11,175	7,110
Furniture.....	do.....	8,690	4,400	46,509	47,560	11,069	5,650
Oil and paints.....	Numbers.....	136,700	136,000	46,670	46,670	86,440	2,360
Other oilmen's articles.....	Pounds.....	199,400	17,600	227,224	30,510	28,324	2,360
Spirits, wine, and beer.....	do.....	276,000	23,000	975,435	37,600	686,835	64,900
Timber.....	Gallons.....	176,600	89,800	1,601,037	474,000	1,266,367	384,400
Sticks.....	Cubic feet.....	810	22,300	498,494	184,000	1,266,367	384,400
Stands.....	Pounds.....	94,141	24,100	327,637	15,700	133,686	9,075
		5,844,960	5,844,960	8,496,563	8,496,563	673,919	3,677,475

Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Santander, together with the names of countries where shipped, during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Weights and measures.		To England.		To France.		To Belgium.		To Cuba.		To Porto Rico.		To Hamburg.		Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour	710	\$3,940	74	\$17	255,814	\$1,578,975	19,760	\$75,485	19,760	\$75,485	289,264	\$1,659,410	208,264	\$71,377	208,264	\$71,377
Preserved provisions	do.	do.	430	65	192,540	33,900	14,080	3,200	14,080	3,200	208,684	37,115	208,684	37,115	208,684	37,115
Salted provisions	do.	do.	15,500	430	20,670	2,050	do.	do.	do.	do.	15,500	430	15,500	430	15,500	430
Salted fish	do.	do.	20,384	630	70,390	5,500	do.	do.	do.	do.	20,384	630	20,384	630	20,384	630
Fruits and vegetables	do.	do.	5,270	650	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5,270	650	5,270	650	5,270	650
Groceries, viz:	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Rice	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Chocolate	do.	do.	150	62	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Soap	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Vermorelli	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Wine	Gallons.	do.	55	15	1,100	2,210	132	\$65	1,760	180	26,280	1,650	1,760	1,760	1,760	
Ores, viz:	Gallons.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	26,018	9,580	do.	do.	26,018	9,580	26,018	9,580
Copper	Pounds.	do.	291,800	1,480	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Iron	do.	do.	4,367,800	1,580	3,515,100	2,200	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Galvanic	do.	do.	1,030,200	6,100	1,012,220	4,860	42,003,060	253,430	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sundries	do.	do.	22,200	2,730	1,500	3,030	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Wheat	do.	do.	5,700	6,420	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sundries, viz:	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Phosphoric matches	Gross	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tools	Pounds.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Wool	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1,500	500	3,350	450	1,500	500	3,350	450
Fine cloths	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tobacco stalks	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Various	do.	do.	6,800	520	51,632	5,980	do.	do.	175,500	13,340	do.	do.	565,600	\$2,680	565,600	\$2,680
Totals	do.	do.	23,507	19,422	253,495	1,648,535	80,845	2,680	1,648,535	80,845	2,680	2,008,464	2,008,464	2,008,464	2,008,464	2,008,464

Comparison of the returns of exports at the port of Santander from September 30, 1863, to September 30, 1865, showing the increase and decrease in quantities and values during the two years.

Description.	Weights and measures.		Total from Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.		Total from Sept. 30, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour	268,584	\$1,636,410	284,523	\$1,961,766	197,874	\$11,687	15,139	\$303,376
Preserved provisions.	906,684	37,117	78,620	95,420	6,400	675	4,600	2,630
Salted provisions.	91,100	2,115	27,500	1,440	4,600	675	110,351	2,503
Salted fish.	15,500	430	30,100	3,060	110,351	2,503	251,692	14,923
Fruits and vegetables.	96,054	6,840	208,405	9,343	255,300	14,500	255,300	14,500
Groceries, vis:								
Rice	1,280	50	229,212	14,973	1,010	93	1,010	93
Sugar	..	..	255,300	14,500	187,500	35,150	187,500	35,150
Cacao	..	..	1,010	93	16,400	3,445	16,250	3,363
Coffee	..	..	150	62	96,850	1,570	96,850	1,570
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	1,000	50	1,000	50
Raisins	..	..	198,940	5,190	99,500	7,103	99,040	1,913
Pepper	..	..	1,760	180	7,740	646	6,855	1,840
Soap	..	..	29,305	11,870	22,450	10,030	487,900	3,029
Vermacelli	..	..	..	..	779,000	4,508	9,481,600	6,029
Wine, vis:					17,331,500	11,812	14,968,480	83,380
Copper	..	..	591,600	1,480	98,037,000	161,070	12,700	480
Iron	..	..	7,901,900	3,790	91,000	70	5,700	70
Calamine	..	..	44,045,480	944,390	4,000	135	4,000	135
Sundries	..	..	33,700	5,760	..	..	6,490	..
Dyes, vis:					..	..	..	..
Saffron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fustic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	..	5,700	6,490	..	..	..	..
Sundries, vis:					..	..	..	..
Phosphoric matches	Gross	100	3,330	1,036	1,830	267	3,820	926
Tools	Pounds	3,350	1,590	1,153	..	..	..	..
Wool	..	500	1,630	1,405	..	..	..	..
Fine cloths	..	280	990	1,450	..	..	..	..
Tobacco stalks	..	2,680	166,300	2,705	399,300	..	..	..
Various	..	19,740	292,315	7,429	..	..	..	..
Total exports, years 1864 and 1865	..	2,008,464	..	2,283,696	..	116,560	..	394,779
Decrease, years 1864 and 1865	..	..	..	2,008,464	..	..	..	116,560
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279,919

* Quicksilver.

Costing trade to and from Santander from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

Description.	Weights and measures.		Inward bound.			Outward bound.			Difference.	
	English.	Cwt.	From Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.	From Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, '64.		From Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, '64.	From Sept. 30, '64.		Difference.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
Floor—Atlantic coast	Cwt.		15,200	\$55,000		\$7,253		\$1,176,960	\$628,310	
Mediterranean coast	Cwt.									
Grain, viz: Wheat	Cwt.		25	63	3,019	\$2,957	72	505	355	
Barley	Cwt.				12,121	12,121	1,000	4,660	2,300	
Corn	Cwt.				9,134	9,966				
Provisions—Preserved	Pounds		68,300	12,100						
Salt			23,750	1,900	583	618				
Codfish	do		413,900	16,018						
Other salt fish	do		1,257,600	42,768	53,897	13,113		950	190	
Dried fruit—Figs	do		1,135,700	4,600	8,537	3,937				
Raisins	do		138,900	10,950	2,902	8,748				
Vegetables—Peas	do		83,400	850	4,134					
Beans	do		408,800	16,300	2,270	3,884				
Pimento	do		188,750	9,300	2,270	5,918				
Groceries—Sugar	do		454,600	36,700	11,950	26,750				
Rice	do		1,202,200	68,150	49,780	18,370				
Cocoa	do		212,000	96,100	377,570	981,470				
Coffee	do									
Salt	do									
Soap	do		3,862,450	87,600	71,880	87,600				
Tobacco	do		555,900	50,350						
Wine, common	do		978,800	310,650						
Spirits, aguardiente	Gallons		701,300	168,300						
Metals—Iron	Pounds		16,000	9,600	179,605	1,305				
Zinc	do		1,873,400	138,000	49,750	40,150				
Quicksilver	do		121,300	2,500	74,900	63,900				
Dye-woods, Campeachy	do		8,500	8,500	2,500	2,500				
Coals	Tons		219,870	4,350	5,840	9,660				
Gallons			3,900	37,668						
Grease	Pounds		277,300	976,240						
Hides	do		73,200	6,100	40,565	1,060				
Wax	do		108,400	138,770						
Earthenware	do		12,950	38,470						
Cloths	do		135,650	12,250	2,650	9,600				
Timber	Cable feet		483,450	255,000						
General sundries	Pounds		71,300	11,400						
			*4,158,508	109,595	30,421	78,164				
			1,970,731	1,530,631	1,530,631	931,995	491,195	9,964,323	1,775,890	
			1,530,631			494,195		2,965,470	746,790	
Increase			440,100			440,100		1,087,030	1,087,030	

† Thirteen items.

* Twenty items.

Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number of vessels, with their crews entered and cleared at the port of Santander from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Where from.	STEAMSHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
Spanish	England	50	.....	1,085	11,885
Do.....	France	111	.....	1,551	8,586
Do.....	Belgium.....	11	.....	229	1,586
Do.....	Norway.....	1	.....	23	200
Do.....	Coastwise*		173		
Dutch.....	England.....		1	20	300
English.....	Holland.....		2	40	659
Belgian.....	Belgium.....		1	20	374
Danish.....	Denmark.....		1	19	238
			SAILING-SHIPS.		
Spanish	England.....	10	.....	134	2,257
Do.....	France.....	65	.....	457	1,937
Do.....	Norway.....	22	.....	198	2,843
Do.....	Spanish possessions.....	60	.....	937	13,582
Do.....	South American states.....	21	.....	231	3,163
Do.....	Manila.....	2	.....	23	530
Do.....	Hamburg.....	2	.....	22	294
Do.....	Portugal.....	1	.....	16	127
Do.....	Bremen.....	1	.....	10	146
Do.....	Coastwise†	632	.....	5,615	38,759
			816		
English.....	England.....	30	.....	212	4,587
Do.....	Other places.....	3	.....	27	316
			33		
French.....	France.....	36	.....	222	3,306
Do.....	England.....	5	.....	32	519
			41		
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	37	.....	373	9,940
Do.....	England.....	2	.....	20	500
			39		
Prussian.....	Prussia.....		1	10	217
Hanoverian.....	England.....		5	27	542
Bremen.....	Bremen.....		1	14	410
United States.....	Virginia.....		1	10	618
Do.....	English possessions.....		1	9	321
			2		
Total.....			1,116	11,586	108,681

PORT OF SUANCES—(Province of Santander.)

English.....	England.....	10	148	975
French.....	France.....	46	276	4,226
Total.....		56	424	5,201

*The custom-house makes no returns, perhaps included in list of sailing-ships.

†Nine months only; for the first three months the custom-house makes no returns that could be procured.

PORT OF SAN VICENTE DE LA BARGUERA—(Province of Santander.)

Nationality.	Where from.	SAILING-SHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
English.....	England.....	2	8	42	630
French.....	France.....		73	437	4,662
Hanoverian.....	England.....		1	5	95
Total			82	484	5,367

PORTS OF SANTONA AND CASTRO—(Province of Santander.)

Spanish.....	France.....		14	75	237
French.....	do.....		1	7	79
Total			15	82	316

CLEARED.

		STEAMSHIPS.			
Spanish.....	England.....	8		184	2,095
Do.....	France.....	32		382	1,687
Do.....	Belgium.....	1		18	142
Do.....	Coastwise*		41		
Dutch.....	Belgium.....		1	20	300
Belgian.....	do.....		1	20	374
Danish.....	do.....		1	19	238
English.....	do.....		2	40	659
		SAILING-SHIPS.			
Spanish.....	England.....	1		7	79
Do.....	France.....	6		38	216
Do.....	Spanish possessions..	125		1,381	23,347
Do.....	Bremen.....	1		14	410
Do.....	Coastwise†.....	531		4,089	23,541
			664		
English.....	England.....	23		144	3,005
Do.....	Other places.....	7		74	1,463
			30		
French.....	France.....	23		153	2,256
Do.....	Other places.....	18		111	1,579
			41		
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	21		229	6,670
Do.....	England.....	5		33	687
			26		
United States.....	Malaga.....	1		9	321
Do.....	England.....	1		14	618
			2		
Total			809	6,979	69,687

* The custom-house makes no returns; perhaps included in list of sailing-ships.

† Six months only; for the first three months the custom-house returns were not procured.

PORT OF SUANCES—(Province of Santander.)

Nationality.	Where from.	SAILING-SHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
English.....	Belgium.....		9	56	893
French.....	do.....		39	250	3,749
Total.....			48	306	4,647

PORT OF SAN VICENTE DE LA BARGUERA—(Province of Santander.)

English.....	Belgium.....		5	94	392
French.....	do.....		76	457	6,329
Hanoverian.....	do.....		1	5	95
Total.....			82	486	6,876

PORT OF SANTOÑA—(Province of Santander.)

French.....	Belgium.....		6	38	761
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ADRA.

Statement showing the description and quantity of exports coastwise from Adra during the year 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Silver.....marcos*..	5,424	Zinc ore..... quintals..	36,146
Lead.....quintals..	162,097	Alcohol.....do....	23,265

* One marco is nine ounces.

BILBAO—DANIEL EVANS, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

It may not be inappropriate to preface the report upon the trade and commerce of this consulate with some statements relative to the peculiar people who have immemorially inhabited this part of Spain.

Topography.—What is known as the Basque country comprehends, besides Alava, Guipuscoa, and Vizcaya, (of which Bilbao is the commercial capital,) Navarre, which within a few years has lost the privileges belonging to the provinces above mentioned, and also the contiguous cantons of Soule, Labord, and Basse Navarre, on the French side of the Pyrenees.

These provinces are distinguished from the rest of Spain equally by their topography, history, and peculiarity of their inhabitants.

The Pyrenees, divided into numberless short ranges running in all directions, cover nearly the entire surface, and break off abruptly near the table land of Castilla.

Climate and health.—Exempt from extremes of heat and cold, the temperature during the summer and autumn is generally agreeable, while the winter and spring are excessively rainy. The mean temperature is about sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

The humidity of the air and the absence of fireplaces raise the percentage of mortality, to which, among children, the condition of medical science and the ignorance of nurses greatly contribute. Forty-seven per cent. of all the children born die before attaining the seventeenth year; yet the general hygienic condition of the climate is good. The average duration of life is about thirty-two years against twenty-nine in the southern part of the country.

The French Basques number about one hundred and forty thousand, and the Spanish seven hundred thousand; and during the middle ages the former possessed, in many respects, an equality of privileges with the latter as subjects of the Crown of Castile.

Every Basque esteems himself noble and of pure blood; and anciently whoever wished to settle or establish himself in their country had only to prove four generations of Basque parentage in order to be admitted into all their tribunals, and enjoy the honors for which nobility was a condition precedent.

Distinct in their features and their customs from their neighbors, the Spanish and French, the language of the Basques is, indisputably, one of the most primitive known. Peculiar in its structure, with but little affinity with others, it lends itself with great facility to express the various shades of thought.

It is a matter of pride with these people that they have never been conquered; for, although a part of the Roman empire from the reign of Augustus, their country was invaded, rather than its inhabitants subdued, in the war against the Cantabrians. Always independent, (or if recognizing exterior authority, it was merely nominal,) they have conserved, and still enjoy, a remnant of their ancient liberties. These liberties rested upon equality, and, after the union of the provinces with the Crown of Castile, consisted of two classes: first, usages and customs immemorially existing; and second, the *fueros* or charters granted by the Castilian to numerous towns, and which, generally, they have since to observe and maintain. There necessarily results a double system of laws. Within these towns the general laws of the kingdom control the sale and disposition of every description of property, but beyond their limits in the *tierra incanzonada*, the ancient usage prevails. Property, real and personal, can be bequeathed only to blood relations within the fourth degree; but the testator may select any one within this degree, and may leave his property to any one of his children, provided he bequeathes something, however valueless, to each of the others.

Their hereditary civil rights and usages have been jealously guarded for ages, but many of their privileges, apparently incompatible with the supremacy of the central government, have yielded to its inevitable encroachment. What remains of them is substantially as follows:

1st. Exemption from conscription, or blood tax, as they tersely call it. The Basque soldier is a volunteer, and not obliged to serve beyond his own province. During war each province maintains its own soldiers for defensive purposes. They furnish their quota of soldiers to the national marine.

2d. The admission of tobacco and salt free of duty under the general laws of the kingdom. These articles, however, pay a duty for local purposes. A custom-house, which before the termination of the civil war (1839) existed at Orduna, near the frontier of Castile, was after that date removed to Bilbao.

3d. Exemption from duties upon stamp paper. There is a growing party in the country endeavoring to subvert privileges so odious to the rest of the Spanish nation.

Their primitive judicial system has in the main been swept away, and that of the kingdom substituted. * . . .

Comparative statement of the value of the exports from Bilbao during the years 1863 and 1864.

1863.....	\$668, 215
1864.....	1, 040, 000
Excess of 1864.....	371, 785

The shipments of wheat and flour (always dependent in quantity upon the harvest and foreign prices) in 1864 exceeded that of the previous year \$250,000 in value, showing the increase in the general export trade to be \$121,785.

The flour shipped from this port (unless some special demand exists in Europe) goes almost exclusively to Cuba, where the market is secured from competition by the Spanish colonial tariff.

Statement showing the principal exports from Bilbao during the year 1864, in the order of their importance also their values and the names of the countries whither shipped.

Description of exports.	Names of countries where shipped.	Value.
Flour.....	Cuba.....	\$511, 555
Preserved food.....	Cuba, France and England.....	190, 500
Iron ore.....	England and France.....	75, 000
Madder.....	England.....	110, 000
Wines and spirits.....	Cuba, France and England.....	65, 000
Straw paper.....	Cuba.....	7, 200
Skins, lamb and goat.....	France.....	35, 000
Beans.....	Cuba.....	9, 000
Lead ore.....	England.....	4, 500
Zinc.....	England.....	3, 200
Chestnuts.....	Holland and England.....	9, 000
Sundries.....	Various countries.....	19, 545
Total value of exports.....	.....	1, 040, 000

The quantity of flour shipped to Cuba was 17,236,534 pounds.

The preserved vegetables, sweetmeats, &c., sent to the Spanish possessions amounted to 592,724 pounds.

IMPORTS.

The imports continue to show a large commercial development. The aggregate below for 1863 and 1864, being exclusive of railway and other materials which are not permanent additions to the import list, accurately indicates, therefore, the increase in the demand for foreign goods and products:

Total value of imports for 1863.....	\$7, 385, 885
Total value of imports for 1864.....	13, 805, 000
Increase for 1864.....	6, 418, 115

By which it appears there has been an augmentation of 90 per cent. in the amount of imports. To appreciate this result fully, it should be remembered that it occurred during a year of extraordinary commercial embarrassment. This increase is largely attributable to the completion of the railway lines, by which the interior of the country has been put in communication with this port.

The amount of customs revenue collected during the aforesaid years was as follows:

In 1863	\$1, 305, 541 21
In 1864	1, 776, 636 10
Increase in 1864.....	<u>471, 094 89</u>

According to the published returns, Bilbao is the third port in the country as to the amount of customs collected, being exceeded only by Barcelona and Alicante. The excess of the latter was only \$47,000. In the amount of revenue actually collected it is believed that Bilbao is next to Barcelona. • • •

Statement showing the description and value of the principal imports into Bilbao during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries whence derived.

Description.	Names of countries.	Value.	Increase over 1863.
Salted codfish.....	Norway, Sweden and Great Britain...	\$1, 900, 800	\$646, 700
Cocoa.....	Ecuador, Cuba, France and G't Brit'n.	1, 000, 000	291, 700
Hardware, cutlery.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium . .	1, 786, 300	1, 379, 656
Timber, deals, &c.....	Norway, U. States and Great Britain..	236, 360	53, 560
Yarns.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium	1, 131, 500	1, 499, 850
Cotton, manufactured.....	Great Britain and France	800, 000	415, 300
Woolens, manufactured	Great Britain and France.....	513, 635	66, 630
Tobacco.....	Germany, Great Britain and Cuba....	616, 500	117, 600
Sugar.....	Cuba and France	584, 410	96, 900
Coffee.....	France and Cuba.....	36, 000	5, 690
Machinery.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium . .	460, 000	175, 120
Drugs, chemicals.....	France, G't Brit'n, Belgium and U. S.	816, 000	382, 750
Glass, porcelain.....	France, Great Britain and Belgium	380, 500	343, 300
Raw cotton.....	Great Britain	99, 000	dec'se 68, 300
Wires (all sorts).....	Great Britain and Belgium	152, 000	57, 495
Hides.....	Venezuela, France and Great Britain..	60, 000	dec'se 3, 230
Haberdaasery.....	France, Belgium and Great Britain . .	383, 520	229, 120
Cinnamon.....	Great Britain	85, 000	
Tin plates.....	Great Britain and France	107, 200	dec. 391, 675
Pig iron.....	Great Britain	87, 500	
Spirits (all sorts).....	France, Great Britain and Holland....	164, 000	dec'se 74, 910
Iron nails.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium	41, 000	
Petroleum.....	United States	10, 000	
Hams and bacon.....	United States.....	300	

The importations from the United States consisted of petroleum, lumber, hams, and patent medicines. The value of these imports is estimated at \$50,000, being an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. One American ship engaged in the indirect trade, and two foreign ones, proceeding directly from the United States, arrived during the year. For the few factories within the Basque and adjoining provinces, there is some demand for cotton for consumption; when this article resumes its former importance in the American export trade, it will considerably swell the imports from the United States at this port.

OCTROI DUTIES.

In addition to the customs collected by the general laws, there are at this port town duties for local purposes. Subjoined is a list of duties upon a few articles.

Ale 60 cents for a measure weighing 32 pounds; brandy 55 cents for a measure weighing 14 pounds; oil 20 cents per arroba, or 28 pounds; salt 30 cents the fanega, or 110 pounds; tobacco two and a half per cent.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the trade of the port of Bilbao.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	361	40,159
British.....	138	19,133
French.....	134	12,099
Norwegian and Swedish.....	59	10,992
Netherlands.....	9	1,207
Belgian.....	3	1,044
Hanoverian.....	5	829
Danish.....	4	342
Russian.....	1	116
Mecklenberg.....	2	501
Hamburg.....	1	62
United States.....	1	478

Statement showing the tonnage and number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Bilbao during the years 1863 and 1864.

Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. of ships.	Tonnage.	No. of ships.	Tonnage.
1863.....	798	83,177	785	77,321
1864.....	726	87,745	754	88,306
Coasting trade:				
1863.....	1,374	49,969	1,270	42,681
1864.....	1,476	45,388	1,446	46,093

The number of vessels registered at Bilbao, January 1, 1864, was 819, with a tonnage of 70,073. The register is much less than the actual tonnage, in consequence of the method of measuring which prevails. Vessels registered at this port are not subject to the payment of the contributions exacted from those registered in the Basque provinces. This exemption is not a little advantageous, and explains why the registration of Bilbao is the second, if not the first, in the kingdom.

In countries where the rights of sepulture are denied to the dissidents from the established national religion, it is important that commercial towns should have cemeteries, where sailors and foreigners may have decent burial. One such exists near Bilbao, belonging to the English government, where the fees for interment are as follows: burial fee for a British subject, \$25; for privilege of putting up a head stone or monument, \$25. These fees are double for all not British subjects.

FISHERIES.

From the most remote time the principal source of the wealth of the inhabitants of the coast of the Basque provinces consisted in the fish found in great abundance in the Bay of Biscay. The coast is dotted with little villages of very great antiquity, whose inhabitants have always pursued the same occupation, and whose skill and daring made the Basque fishermen famous during the middle ages. They were the first to visit the extreme seas of the north, whither they pursued the whales, which then frequented the Bay of Biscay; fishing for cod off Newfoundland, Greenland, Scotland, and Norway, where their intrepidity for a long period secured a monopoly.

Among them Spain found the mariners whose discoveries and naval triumphs gained her such pre-eminence during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Merluza, a species of cod, sardines, anchovies, leesugos, bonitos, and many other sorts of fish, abound in these waters, possessing generally a very fine flavor. In many of the villages are establishments for boxing and exporting anchovies and sardines. The bonito, when preserved like salmon, very much resembles it. As this fish, in season, is very cheap, it would seem a profitable business to preserve it for sale in foreign markets.

Great quantities of fish are daily sent into the interior, Madrid and many other places being thus well and cheaply supplied.

The following is the aggregate quantity annually fished at three little villages near Bilbao:

	Arrobas.
Sardines and anchovies.....	200,000
Other fish.....	381,000
	<hr/>
Total amount of product.....	581,000

The returns from the other villages are not accessible, but may be estimated at one-third more, making an annual aggregate of 775,000 arrobas or 19,375,000 pounds of fish in the province of Vizcaya alone.

The Basque provinces contain a great number of mineral springs, whose waters hold in solution sulphur, magnesia, potash, and numerous other substances. Their curative agencies are well recognized.

The sulphur and saline baths of Elorio, Villaro, Cestona, and other places, all lying within a few leagues of Bilbao, and easily accessible, are much frequented by invalids, and their reputation is extending to foreign countries.

About a league from the city, in the Somanostro district, is the famous Triano, known anciently as the mountain of all iron, mentioned by Pliny and other early authors. In 1857 the local congress of the province projected a railway from the mountain to a point on the river at Disierto, a distance of a league. The road has been completed; the terminus is two miles above the mouth of the river, and extends on piles into the channel, so that the ore is rapidly precipitated from the cars into the ships. A million of quintals is, at present, annually sent over this road, and the trade is capable of almost unlimited development.

The principal companies (the Ibarra and the Bolueta) have manufactured this year to the value of \$630,000 against \$795,000 of the previous one. The former has lately put up machinery for casting cannon. The ore employed is claimed to be equal to the best Swedish varieties.

The fire-arms factories of Placencia, distant thirty miles from Bilbao, turn out work considered not inferior to that of the most celebrated manufactories of Europe. They supply the Spanish government, and export considerably to Cuba and South America. The crop of wheat was an average. The prices

ranged about as follows: Wheat, 'first quality, \$1 55 to \$1 75 per bushel; flour, first quality, \$3 25 per cwt.; corn, (Indian,) \$1 per bushel. The statistics of agricultural productions are so meagre and unreliable that I am unable to give the quantities grown in the provinces.

The work of dredging the river and deepening the channel has not been prosecuted during the year.

The prices of provisions are as follows: Bread, 4 to 5 cents per lb.; beef, 12 to 16 cents per lb.; veal, 16 to 20 cents per lb.; mutton, 18 cents per lb.; pork, 20 to 25 cents per lb.; potatoes, \$2 25 per cwt. Rents are very high. Rents and the chief articles of provisions have increased in price 50 to 100 per cent. since the commencement of the Tudela and Bilbao railroad, or within a period of five years.

The price of labor has proportionately increased. In 1854, common day laborers received 20 to 25 cents per day, and carpenters, masons, &c., 40 to 45 cents. In 1864, common day laborers received 55 to 70 cents per day; carpenters and masons, 95 to \$1 25. A comparison of the table of prices within a period of ten years shows that there has been an upward movement beyond the legitimate effects produced by railroad enterprises. This movement appears to be European in its extent, manifesting itself even in localities removed from the lines of travel, and does not seem to be the result of scarcity. Improved methods and greater industry, stimulated by superior gains, have taken the place of labor directed into new channels.

VALENCIA—GEORGE KENT, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

* * * Although our guano importations from the Chincha Islands have been very small during the past year—only three American vessels arriving therefrom, with 4,086 tons, against four from Chinchas and one from Baltimore, with 6,359 tons, the year preceding—yet the prospect now is that, with the return of peace, our commerce with the Pacific will be greatly increased. Indeed, with the still unsettled state of affairs in Peru, and the present condition of things in our country, where most of the charter-parties are usually entered into, we have already had two arrivals of large American ships since the commencement of October, with about 4,500 tons of guano, and I have notice of three or four others to arrive during the present quarter. Both of these ships, now in port, made very quick passages; one, with a single exception, made the quickest trip on record; the other is noted for its size, being, it is said, of greater tonnage than any merchant ship ever heretofore in this port.

When the former preference for United States vessels for this peculiar branch of business is restored, the income to our shipping from the guano trade must be very considerable. In my former returns there were reported 15,655 tons, imported in the year ending September 30, 1862; 19,496 in the year following.

Valencia has been very much prostrated in its business during the past year, and it may yet take some considerable time to restore it to a healthy condition. The disastrous flood of 1864 injured the crops and destroyed much of the labors and resources of the people; and the deranged financial affairs of the country have since added to the difficulty, while the labors of the husbandman and the artizan, and, indeed, of all classes of people, have been sadly interrupted by the sickness and death consequent upon the appearance of the cholera. Fortunately, some of our important crops are of a kind not to be directly or materially injured by the flood, or the other common disasters.

The orange crop, the greatest article of exportation from Valencia, is larger and in better condition than in the preceding year, there being 200,000 cases shipped in about equal quantities to London and Liverpool, compared with

150,000 cases of the year preceding. About the same proportions hold good in shipments to France and elsewhere.

The olive crop for the last year was, at least, equally good. The grape crop of the present season promised well in the spring and summer, but the market demand for immediate consumption had almost entirely ceased, on account of the cholera panic, when the crop ripened, and much of the vintage may have been lost from lack of hands to gather it seasonably, or want of facilities to manufacture it into wine.

PORT MAHON—H. B. ROBINSON, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to forward commercial report for this port for the year ended December 31, 1864.

The epidemic at Palma has deranged all business affairs so much that I have not yet been able to communicate with the consular agent.

During 1864 there were entered here :

British vessels	2
French vessels	8
Italian vessels	8
Norwegian vessels	2
Hanoverian vessel	1
Prussian vessel	1
Grecian vessel	1
<hr/>	
Total	23

Laden with coals and timber. Cleared same period twenty-two vessels in ballast. This does not include the great number of vessels of all nationalities that are ordered here to quarantine.

I have unofficial information that a company of gentlemen is about to be formed, of several nations, for the purpose of constructing spacious docks, capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, preparatory to the opening of the Suez canal, and that it is in contemplation, if the Spanish authorities will permit, to make this port an intermediate point between the Suez canal and England and the United States.

If a depot for deposit and reshipment can be established here on liberal and just terms, the advantages to the commerce of the United States will be of vast importance.

This harbor is probably resorted to more than any other in the Mediterranean by war ships.

The harbor is landlocked, extending inward about two miles, and very deep—a perfectly safe retreat for vessels of all classes from the severe storms which prevail during the winter months. Our vessels are now much looked for in the Mediterranean and Black sea. I understand that shippers of grain and coal give the preference to the American vessels, as being more expeditious and less liable to accident.

* * *



HAVANA—W. T. MINOR, *Consul General.*

Tabular statement showing the description and quantity of the imports into Havana from America and Europe during the year ended December 31, 1865.

Description.	IMPORTATIONS FROM—		
	America.	Europe.	
Ale.....	casks.....	1, 887	31, 209
Almonds.....	barrels and kegs.....		7, 922
Bacon.....	boxes.....	437	
Beans.....	barrels.....	8, 026	
Do.....	bags.....		1, 860
Beef.....	barrels.....	1, 089	
Bran.....	bags.....	15, 202	
Brooms.....	dozens.....	5, 718	
Butter.....	barrels and kegs.....	5, 984	100
Candles, composition.....	boxes.....	135	25, 702
Coals.....	tons.....	1, 835	141, 985
Coal oil.....	barrels.....	3, 082	
Do.....	boxes.....	11, 538	
Cocoa.....	bags.....	2, 344	
Cordage.....	packages.....	5, 392	1, 578
Chewing tobacco.....	boxes.....	1, 333	
Cheese.....	boxes.....	2, 742	24, 900
Chick-peas.....	barrels and bags.....		19, 090
Codfish.....	casks.....	377	
Do.....	drums.....	17, 374	
Do.....	boxes.....	1, 088	39, 696
Coffee.....	bags.....	41, 373	
Corn.....	bags.....	45, 108	
Cotton.....	bales.....	19, 190	
Figs.....	boxes.....		17, 302
Do.....	drums.....	2, 173	
Flour.....	barrels.....	8, 765	201, 131
Do.....	bags.....		29, 450
Gin.....	demijohns.....		115, 227
Do.....	cases.....		15, 706
Hams.....	tierces and barrels.....	2, 226	
Do.....	number.....		18, 866
Hay.....	packs.....	23, 914	7, 093
Hides.....	number.....	32, 932	
Ice.....	tons.....	10, 640	
Jerked beef.....	quintals.....	339, 116	
Lard.....	tierces and barrels.....	20, 953	
Do.....	kegs.....	6, 428	
Do.....	cases.....	1, 863	
Linseed oil.....	casks.....		229
Lumber.....	Boards.....	M feet.....	21, 925
	Box shooks.....	number.....	449, 023
	Hogshead shooks.....	number.....	31, 603
Oats.....	bags.....	14, 452	
Olives.....	kegs.....		116, 703
Olive oil.....	jars.....		324, 978
Do.....	cases.....		8, 256
Onions.....	barrels.....	15, 169	
Do.....	strings.....	151, 309	9, 593
Pork.....	barrels.....	2, 627	
Potatoes.....	barrels.....	110, 807	
Do.....	hampers.....		80, 552
Raisins.....	boxes.....		56, 372
Rice.....	East Indies.....	bags.....	3, 145
	Spanish.....	bags.....	113, 580
Salt.....	bags.....	16, 793	37, 720
			17, 014

Tabular statement—Continued.

Description.	IMPORTATIONS FROM—	
	America.	Europe.
Wheat.....bags	568	
Wine, Spanish.....pipes		49,971
Do.....barrels		24,913
Do.....boxes		12,366
Wine, French.....casks		869
Do.....boxes and hampers		28,298
Whale oil.....casks	218	
Wrapping paper.....reams	212,033	

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the principal exports from Havana and countries of destination during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.

Destination.	SUGAR.				Molasses.	
	1865.		1864.		1865.	1864.
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
United States.....	406,412	15,847	123,328	6,703	8,973	12,651
United Kingdom and a market.....	326,312	2,995	487,974	9,457	1,150	70
Russia.....	3,197		3,577			
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....	30,466		11,694			120
Hamburg and Bremen.....	9,542		13,618	175		
Holland.....	2,802		4,206		80	
Belgium.....	14,533		22,422			
France.....	160,499	101	203,541		125	
Spain.....	183,817	5	217,560	54	340	157
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediterranean ports.....	13,230		9,625			
British Possessions in North America.....	1,044	147	2,710	415	83	673
Mexico, South America, &c., &c.....	19,822		20,378		491	25
Total December 31, inclusive.....	1,171,676	19,095	1,120,633	16,804	11,242	13,696

Destination.	Coffee.		Honey.		Wax.	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
	Arbbs.	Arbbs.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Arbbs.	Arbbs.
United States.....	2,676	132	46	226	72	
United Kingdom and a market.....	7	16				
Russia.....				91		
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....				815		
Hamburg and Bremen.....	333	65	1,014	114		
Holland.....	695		17	392		531
Belgium.....	4	16	385	5		
France.....	1,171	117		3	14	
Spain.....	4,713	2,877	111	192	13,456	17,087
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediterranean ports.....	7	6				
British Possessions in North America.....	6	967				114
Mexico, South America, &c., &c.....	7,024	42,423	17	3	14,718	27,663
Total December 31, inclusive.....	16,636	46,619	1,590	1,838	28,249	45,409

Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	Rum.		Cigars.		Tobacco.	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Mille.</i>	<i>Mille.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States	256	16	22,838	24,533	645,954	1,460,718
United Kingdom and a market	2,021	4	42,335	47,748	31,083	146,435
Russia			182	254		101,781
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark			227	142		
Hamburg and Bremen	870	62	12,264	14,939	971,045	1,158,525
Holland	25	119	501	1,510		50,759
Belgium	119		2,410	3,274	134,930	422,925
France	722	199	19,671	48,047	261,898	975,825
Spain	7,500	7,024	11,020	14,357	1,538,461	2,449,075
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediterranean ports	16	15	24	769		120,971
British Possessions in North America		141		365		3,000
Mexico, South America, &c., &c	3,072	2,246	5,475	9,425	80,018	38,625
Total December 31, inclusive.	14,601	9,826	116,937	165,363	3,663,389	6,928,819

Comparative statement showing the quantity of sugar exported from Havana and Matanzas, together with the names of ports of destination, during the several years ended respectively December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.

SUGAR.

Destination.	Havana.			Matanzas.			Havana.			Matanzas.		
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.
New York.....	Bozas. 253,418	Bozas. 84,832	Bozas. 123,003	Bozas. 36,227	Bozas. 18,686	Bozas. 20,783	Hhds. 11,057	Hhds. 4,611	Hhds. 5,202	Hhds. 31,255	Hhds. 22,055	Hhds. 23,139
Boston.....	63,191	13,633	35,763	14,039	4,119	6,739	1,081	920	643	3,569	3,857	1,059
Portland.....	23,468	5,473	5,505	4,499	841	1,090	720	316	1,090	4,063	1,327	2,245
Philadelphia.....	20,030	8,827	7,702	3,049	2,865	1,630	1,798	547	1,388	1,323	1,773	2,625
Baltimore.....	43,603	8,936	8,674	9,389	1,483	3,158	1,191	409	1,388	7,140	1,228	638
Other ports.....	408,710	121,730	172,847	67,223	25,414	33,784	13,847	6,803	7,323	49,380	29,350	30,375
Total to United States.....	1,052	1,499	904	331	2,084	2,066	147	415	263	383	2,330	1,627
British provinces.....	20,516	21,457	17,941	14,517	7,927	9,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	25
Mexico and South America.....	21,568	22,956	18,843	14,648	10,011	9,224	147	415	263	383	2,616	1,632
Total.....	277,876	390,262	358,719	64,456	94,039	79,264	2,432	8,222	2,088	7,519	14,729	15,095
British channel for orders Cork and Queenstown.....	31,261	50,220	7,825	18,959	24,826	22,122	478	700	.....	3,096	4,908	7,114
Greenock and Glasgow.....	17,172	40,936	9,749	386	4,229	4,925	85	433	541	1,747	735	801
London and Liverpool.....	326,312	481,416	376,293	83,801	123,144	106,311	2,995	9,357	3,229	12,362	20,362	23,010
Total to Great Britain.....	33,661	15,371	46,893	6,209	94,039	79,264	2,432	8,222	2,088	7,519	14,729	15,095
Russia, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.....	9,542	13,368	19,478	5,739	24,826	22,122	478	700	.....	3,096	4,908	7,114
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.....	14,533	22,422	4,366	.....	4,229	4,925	85	433	541	1,747	735	801
Belgium.....	2,802	4,206	4,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	60,540	55,267	75,229	11,947	2,759*	2,801	175	.....	2	632	401	.....
Total to north of Europe.....	38,741	75,512	38,032	3,784	5,817	572	101	.....	2	632	401	.....
Havre, Dieppe, &c.....	56,680	35,559	34,466	41,446	32,767	34,675	.....	.....	.....	156	126	.....
Bordeaux, B. Isle, Nantes.....	63,080	92,446	63,475	41,446	32,767	34,675	.....	.....	.....	156	126	.....
Marseilles.....	160,499	203,517	135,996	45,878	38,604	35,247	101	.....	.....	156	126	.....
Total to France.....	183,817	215,457	185,651	57,229	48,670	64,923	5	54	177	59	59	115
Spain.....	5,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar, Malta, &c.....	1,207	9,614	14,677	2,979	1,740	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste, Venice, &c.....	6,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn and Genoa.....	197,947	225,041	200,326	60,208	50,410	66,181	5	54	177	59	59	115
Total to south of Europe.....	1,171,676	1,109,917	979,538	983,905	230,342	253,554	19,095	16,804	10,994	62,972	52,755	55,052
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Comparative statement showing the quantity of molasses exported from Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, together with the names of ports of destination, during the several years ended, respectively, December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.

Destination.	MOLASSES.											
	Havana.			Matanzas.			Cardenas.					
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.			
Portland.....	2,183	7,428	2,176	24,646	18,443	22,078	37,602	36,849	46,389			
Boston.....		35	226									
Providence.....		50	344									
Bristol.....	440	2,293	2,267			680						
New York.....	1,111	1,150	358	17,616	19,741	10,249	21,657	16,179	13,740			
Philadelphia.....	505	1,150	12,531	9,455	9,455	5,918	7,808	4,077	8,981			
Baltimore.....	273		1,444	2,222	2,258	688	802	2,358	5,577			
Other ports.....	4,935	1,721	44	3,836	8,181	5,760	4,805	8,060	3,035			
Total to United States.....	9,447	12,677	6,859	60,851	58,078	45,373	72,474	65,923	72,622			
Cork, &c.....			550	11,484	10,730	23,856	13,709	8,116	16,063			
River Clyde.....	450											
Leith.....												
Liverpool.....	717	70	200	6,626	5,770	2,818	2,932					
Channel for orders.....					1,674	668						
Total to Great Britain.....	1,167	70	750	18,110	12,174	27,342	16,641	8,116	16,063			
British provinces.....	80	673	962	2,410	5,386	2,805	1,228	457	107			
France.....			1,692		1,032	4,783	348		469			
Spain.....	341	157	483	44	8	37						
Other ports.....	462	120		10	1,262		475	1,211				
Total.....	883	950	3,147	2,816	7,698	7,635	2,394	1,668	576			
Grand total.....	11,497	13,697	10,756	81,777	83,950	80,350	91,509	73,307	89,261			

Table showing the production and cost of sugar and molasses during the last five years, taken on the last quarter ended December 31.

SUGAR IN BOXES.					
Havana and Matanzas.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,455,581	1,360,259	1,233,092	1,286,751	1,181,115
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	43,261	15,486	25,426	12,079	29,000
Of new crop	1,412,320	1,344,773	1,207,666	1,274,672	1,152,115
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	27,363	43,261	15,486	29,194	8,000
Total receipts .....boxes..	1,439,683	1,388,034	1,223,152	1,303,796	1,180,115
Price: Basis No. 12...per arroba.	8½ reals.	7½ reals.	10 reals.	6½ reals.	8½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	45s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.
Exchange.....premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt.....	24s. 6d.	25s.	31s. 6d.	22s. 4d.	25s. 7d.
SUGAR IN HOGSHEADS.					
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	82,525	69,559	66,046	79,812	86,319
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	1,920	962	1,378	2,569	1,960
Of new crop	80,605	68,597	64,668	77,243	84,359
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	1,675	1,920	962	1,604	2,701
Total receipts.....hhds..	82,280	70,517	65,630	78,847	87,060
Price: Good refining...per arroba.	8 reals.	7 reals.	7½ reals.	5½ reals.	6½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	45s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.
Exchange.....premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt.....	23s. 1½d.	21s. 5d.	23s. 2d.	17s. 8d.	19s. 10d.
MOLASSES IN HOGSHEADS.					
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	93,274	97,647	91,090	93,879	91,941
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	6,198	2,077	1,923	1,835	2,210
Of new crop	87,076	95,570	89,167	92,044	89,731
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	5,073	6,198	1,777	3,595	7,438
Total receipts.....hhds..	92,149	101,768	90,944	95,639	94,469
Price: Good clayed...per keg..	7 reals.	5½ reals.	5 reals.	3½ reals.	3½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.	47s. 6d.-5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.
Exchange.....premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt.....	11s. 11½d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 8d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.

Comparative prices of produce, and rates of freight and exchange, at Havana and Matanzas, for the last quarter ending on December 31 of the following years.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Sugar, clayed, No. 12..... per arroba..	10½ reals	7½ reals	10 reals.	7 reals.....	8½ reals.
Muscovadoes, gd. refining.... do.....	8½ reals	6½ reals	7 reals.....	4½ reals.....	7 reals.
Molasses, clayed..... per keg.....	6½ reals	5 reals	4 reals.....	4 reals.....	3 reals.
Honey..... per gallon.....	4½ reals	4 reals	4 reals.....	4½ reals.....	4½ reals.
Rum, in old wine casks..... per pipe.	\$31	\$29	\$25	\$26½	\$31.
Coffee, 1st quality..... per quintal.....	\$16½	18½	\$21.	\$18	\$17½.
Wax, white..... per arroba.....	\$11½	\$12½	\$12½	\$11	\$10½.
Freight, Falmouth..... per ton.....	36s. 3d. stg.	40s.	42s. 6d.	50s.	45s.
New York..... per hogshead.....	\$4½	\$5½	\$4½	\$2½	\$3.
Exchange, London..... premium.....	16 per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per ct.	14 per cent.
New York.....	27 p. c. D.	54 p. c. D.	35 p. c. D.	26 p. c. D.	2 per ct. P.

Comparative prices of the principal articles of import, taken on the last quarter ending on December 31 of the following years.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Jerked beef, South American..... arroba..	10 reals.....	9½ reals.....	10½ reals.....	9 reals.....	17 reals.
Flour, Spanish..... barrel.....	\$11½	\$13½	\$12½	\$11½	\$13.
Rice, East India..... arroba.....	13½ reals.....	12 reals.....	12 reals.....	12½ reals.....	14½ reals.
Codfish, Halifax..... quintal.....	\$6½	\$7	\$6½	\$6½	\$5½.
Lard, western..... do.....	\$18½	\$17	\$15	\$13½	\$15½.
Wine, Spanish claret..... pipe.....	\$37	\$48	\$53	\$39	\$51.
Coals, British..... ton.....	\$6½	\$8½	\$5	\$5½	\$11.
Boards, white pine..... M feet.....	\$27	\$28	\$30	\$28	\$35.
Box shooks, American..... each.....	8½ reals.....	9 reals.....	9 reals.....	8½ reals.....	8½ reals.

Statement of the number of vessels, and their tonnage, which entered the port of Havana from January 1 to December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.

Nationality.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	400	209,028	410	201,814	467	177,210
Spanish.....	713	183,768	790	215,805	636	159,819
British.....	576	185,619	598	180,523	537	131,667
French.....	64	38,181	77	79,277	64	22,287
Belgian.....	5	2,053	6	1,552	6	2,336
Dutch.....	23	4,399	26	4,730	27	5,442
Danish.....	12	4,328	11	2,615	17	3,880
Bremen.....	7	2,958	11	3,903	16	6,441
Hamburg.....	8	2,517	3	1,083	9	2,433
Norwegian.....	35	11,907	32	7,328	41	12,123
Swedish.....	15	6,157	27	15,462	28	9,083
Prussian.....	12	4,222	11	3,654	13	4,451
Italian.....	7	4,033	17	3,846	4	1,051
Other nations.....	73	27,474	80	27,055	127	24,530
Total from January 1 to December 31..	1,950	686,644	2,099	698,651	1,993	562,773

MATANZAS—HENRY C. HALL, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report of this consulate, and the consular agencies of Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, for the year ended September 30, 1865.

There has been a very considerable increase in exports from these ports to the United States during the period named, the aggregate value from the three ports amounting to \$15,254,636 22. These figures are taken from the returns of invoices verified at the different offices, and represent the actual cost or market value, including all charges and commissions.

It is, however, quite impossible to make out a correct statement giving a detailed description and value of imports, such as are given in the accompanying tables, have been furnished in part by the principal merchants of the place and masters of vessels. The values are in most cases approximate, but may be considered nearly correct.

The difficulties under which our shipping labored during the rebellion are happily ended, and now, as in former years, it is placed on the most favorable footing as regards freight, whether to the United States or Europe.

According to a royal decree, dated Madrid, April 1, 1865, the following rates of duties were to be charged on flour imported into this island and Porto Rico, to take effect on the 1st July, 1865:

From Spain in Spanish vessels.....	\$1 00 per barrel.
From Spain in foreign vessels.....	2 00 "
From foreign countries in Spanish vessels.....	3 50 "
From foreign countries in foreign vessels.....	5 00 "

This decree was modified by another of the 27th June, to take effect in October last, as follows:

From Spain in foreign vessels.....	\$1 00 per barrel.
From the United States in foreign vessels.....	4 00 "
From foreign countries other than the United States in foreign vessels.....	3 50 "

To continue as long as the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels remained in force.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Matanzas during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	209	59,521	217	62,190
Spanish.....	206	41,309	207	41,389
British.....	236	70,200	236	69,926
French.....	7	2,601	7	2,601
Russian.....	6	1,785	6	1,785
Prussian.....	3	613	2	557
Austrian.....	1	555	1	555
German—Oldenburg.....	3	919	3	919
Bremen.....	3	1,273	3	1,273
Hanover.....	3	617	3	617
Netherlands.....	3	604	3	604
Danish.....	1	240	1	240
Swedish and Norwegian.....	10	4,613	10	4,613
Italian.....	1	489	1	489
Brazilian.....	1	196	1	196
Mexican.....	1	543	1	543
Total.....	694	186,078	702	188,497

Statement showing the ports of destination, description, quantity, and value of exports to the United States from Matanzas for the year ended September 30, 1865.

Ports of destination.	Sugar.		Melada.	Molasses.		Honey.	Cigars.	Tobac- co.	Coffee.	Fine- apples.	Pump- kins.	Invoices value.
	Hhds.	Boxes.		Hhds.	Tierces.							
New York.....	26,387	36,494	3,407	2,958	2,479	116	1,074	835	1	22,944	114	\$3,098,916 50
Boston.....	2,943	10,365	32	7,873	2,112	.....	35	.....	.....	196	26	\$1,581,739 23
Portland.....	3,569	1,008	6	10,314	335	.....	121	.....	.....	10	67	\$11,193 59
Philadelphia.....	3,252	4,404	98	1,915	1,092	15	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$64,646 00
Baltimore.....	1,119	4,953	30	1,363	1,199	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130,097 70
New Orleans.....	4,293	10,292	9	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$500,257 03
Mexico.....	10	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878 68
Belfast.....	.....	101	.....	733	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,897 23
Banor.....	.....	38	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,946 00
Fall River.....	.....	22	.....	980	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,089 63
Bristol.....	.....	16	.....	150	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,303 58
Newport.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,039 07
Charleston.....	27	3	.....	290	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 35
Port Royal.....	4	20	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,093 33
Savannah.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548 02
Total.....	38,652	63,655	147	58,366	6,493	131	385	315	12	22,848	207	5,409,680 94
Exports for the year ended September 30, 1863.....	35,807	23,833	.....	44,758	.....	458	301	167	.....	17,827	.....	2,997,430 43
Exports for the year ended September 30, 1864.....	34,452	33,790	.....	50,442	5,768	680	966†	163	4	35,251	.....	4,335,057 80

Comparative statement showing the average price of principal articles of exports, rates of freight, and of exchange at Matanzas, during the years ended September 30, 1864, and September 30, 1865.

Year.	Sugar, per 35 pounds.		Molasses, per 54 gallon kegs.		Honey.		Rum.		Exchange.		Freights to the United States.																
	No. 12, D. S.		Fair, refined.		Clayed.		Muscovado.		Per gallon.		Per pipe.		London.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.										
For the year ended September 30, 1864.	\$1 16	\$1 06	\$0 64	\$0 78	\$0 50	\$0 50	\$0 50	\$0 50	Discount 43 per cent.	New York.	Price.	\$1 104	\$1 134	\$6 74	\$11 2	\$11 43	\$11 31	\$6 74	\$11 2	\$11 43	\$0 50	\$0 51	\$0 46	\$0 51	\$0 50	\$0 48	\$0 47
For the year ended September 30, 1865.	94	82	50	62	50	53	53	15	37 per cent.																		

Comparative statement showing the average prices of principal articles of imports at Matanzas during the year ended September 30, 1864, and September 30, 1865.

Year.	Soft coals, per ton.	Flour, per barrel.	Jerked beef, per 25 pounds.	Lard, per 100 lbs.	Rice, per 25 lbs.	White pine lumber, per 1,000 ft.	Boxes, each.	Hogheads, each.
For the year ended September 30, 1864.	\$6 6	\$12 14	\$1 31	\$15 00	\$1 56	\$28 16	\$0 16	\$2 31
For the year ended September 30, 1865.	6	14	1 19	19 00	1 43	28 16	16	2 22

Statement showing the ports of destination, description, quantity, and value of the exports to the United States from Cardenas for the year ended September 30, 1865.

Ports of destination.	Sugar, hogsheads.	Sugar, boxes.	Sugar, tierces.	Melada, hogsheads.	Molasses, hogsheads.	Molasses, tierces.	Molasses, barrels.	Tank footings, hogsheads.	Honey, tierces.	Cigars, thousand.	Asphalt, hogsheads.	Copper, boxes.	Mahogany, pieces.	Cedar, logs.	Value as per invoice.
New York.....	37,349	8,194	398	223	16,936	1,507	3,910	78	84	32,000	280	32			\$2,901,793 52
Boston.....	1,354	652	3		12,576	1,188	731	55		16,400					365,931 54
Portland.....	1,993	299	11		14,900	1,403	334			10,000					518,142 90
Philadelphia.....	4,784	945	2	170	5,956	564	1,485		63	139,230			8		500,957 09
Baltimore.....	3,451	684	80		5,575	54	274						48		239,453 73
Bangor.....	6				768	100	30								22,114 70
Frankfort, Me.....					598	191	56								20,220 80
Newport.....					492	30	41								14,580 14
New Orleans.....	300		30	199	347	63	2,604								59,105 16
Total.....	48,337	10,774	524	592	53,148	5,100	9,465	133	147	197,630	280	32	48	8	4,042,309 58

SPANISH DOMINIIONS.

Statement showing the ports of destination and number of vessels departed from *Sagua la Grande* for the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865, together with the description, quantity, and aggregate value of their cargoes.

Destination.	Number of vessels.	Sugar, hogheads.	Sugar, tierces.	Sugar, barrels.	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses, hogheads.	Molasses, tierces.	Molasses, barrels.	Honey, gallons.	Wax, pounds.	Cigars, thousands.	Value as per invoice.
New York.....	103	39,619	3,172	39	22	9,331	747	799	759	135	48,855	\$2,896,325 86
Philadelphia.....	46	19,325	1,534	13	270	2,646	153	87	.....	.....	.....	1,369,574 92
Boston.....	25	4,166	599	.....	243	5,601	939	310	.....	.....	4	1,456,930 29
Baltimore.....	11	1,238	57	.....	.....	2,216	155	124	.....	.....	.....	145,961 55
Portland.....	11	1,621	130	.....	.....	2,087	131	123	.....	.....	.....	169,696 28
New Orleans.....	5	1,287	122	1	.....	603	27	1,510	.....	.....	.....	120,843 88
Newport.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	30	4	.....	.....	.....	13,607 31
Bristol.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	15	24	.....	.....	.....	8,332 06
Charleston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	66	.....	.....	.....	46	11,134 19
Bangor.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	279	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,239 36
Total.....	206	67,271	5,614	53	585	23,757	1,658	2,981	759	135	98,855	5,292,705 70

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO—A. JOURDON, *Acting Consul*.

NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit to the department the annual commercial report of this consular district.

Table A, herewith enclosed, gives an exact account of the staple products of this island during the present year, from January to November, and such information could not have been given earlier, because the sugar crop closed very late this year, being the largest ever harvested in Porto Rico. The average price till the month of August has been ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per pound, and molasses 14 to 16 cents per gallon, but afterwards the prices advanced very considerably. Refining qualities have brought from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents, and fair grocery $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$. Molasses, dark color, 18 to 22 cents, and yellow color 23 to 25 cents, and though the new crop is nearly gathered, planters do not seem inclined to take lower prices. Table A shows only the quantity of sugar exported. The quantity consumed in this country, which is very large, cannot be positively ascertained, as the accounts given by the planters are not exact. Though the weather has been regular, the new crop will not be as large as the previous one. Coffee begins to come to market, and 14 cents per pound have been offered and refused; the average price this year ranged from 12 to 14 cents; owing to the continuous rains the new crop will fall off at least one-half.

The crop of tobacco, though much less than in 1861 and 1862, yet has been quite regular; but the next will certainly present a considerable deficit; the average price has been from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cents per pound.

The crop of cotton this year has been the largest ever collected. The last sales were made at from 28 to 30 cents, certainly a good price, high; but as it is not as was expected, and as the news from the United States and England does not promise any advance, planters are abandoning its cultivation; the next crop will be very short.

A large quantity of rum is distilled on the sugar estates, but very little is exported; most of it is consumed in the country; it generally sells at from 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

Beside the above staple products, the country has this year produced an abundant crop of minor products, of which a small part only is exported, viz: Plantains, which are the main support of the lower classes, rice, corn, vegetables, oranges, starch, and cocoa. There are also dyewoods, lignumvitæ, and beautiful woods for furniture in great quantity; cargoes of ship timber are annually sent to Spain.

The cattle trade with the Windward islands is very large; it amounts to \$300,000 annually. The export of hides has been quite large this year, and in fact has been increasing every year since 1858; the average price was from 11 to 12 cents per pound; 722,838 pounds have been exported the past year. Freights for the United States have been ranging from 40 to 45 cents (gold) per 100 pounds.

Exchange on London for ninety days from 5.05 to 5.10. The exports during the year 1864 amounted to \$10,000,000, and will not be less the present year. Table B gives a summary account of the importations for the year 1864; for the present year no report can be made, as the returns from the custom-houses are incomplete. During the year 1864 the imports amounted to \$10,379,834 18, of which \$2,341,871 06 were from the United States, and \$1,333,378 of this sum was under the American flag. The exports to the United States during the year 1864 amounted to \$532,561 65, of which \$239,500 26 were under the American flag. From the first of January to the first of December, 1865, the exports to the United States amounted to \$873,652 55, of which \$257,814 79 were under the American flag. The prices of American provisions have improved

lately. Lard is quoted at 29 to 30 cents; butter, 23 cents; hams, 27 cents; mess pork, 30 cents; cheese, 20 cents; wrapping paper, \$5 60; cloves, 30 cents; pepper, 14 cents; crackers, 12 cents; tallow candles, 16½ cents; potatoes, from \$4 to \$8 per barrel; onions at \$4 50 per barrel; flour at \$10 per barrel; corn meal at \$25 to \$30 per hogshead, and mackerel at \$4 75 to \$5 25 per barrel; No. 3 at \$9 50 per barrel; white beans at \$4 50 per barrel; pilot bread, \$4 50 per barrel; kerosene oil, 75 cents per gallon; rice, 4½ to 5 cents per pound; codfish, 5¼ cents; haddock, 4¾ cents; white pine lumber, \$24 per 1,000 feet; shooks for sugar hogsheads, \$2 to \$2 12½ per bundle; for molasses hogsheads, \$2 50 per bundle. By a new regulation in force since the first of October last, Spanish flour *pays* no duty; American flour is charged with \$4 per barrel, but as the former duty was \$1 on Spanish flour and \$5 on American, the difference, in fact, is the same as before. A comparison of the imports and exports since the year 1858 shows a great increase of the latter, and consequently of the commerce of the island. (See tables B and C.)

The arrivals of American vessels at this port during the last year were only 22, and from January 1 to December 1, 1865, 27. In 1864, 159 American vessels visited the ports of this island, and since 1863 there is a falling off of more than one-half. This is accounted for from the fact that during the war many were obliged to change their flag to escape piratical vessels; the high rate of insurance on American bottoms caused shipments to be made under English and Danish flags.

Table C, herewith enclosed, shows the general navigation of the island during the year 1864; the total number of vessels arrived from the United States for the same period was 229, with a tonnage of 38,990½, of which tonnage 25,559½ tons were under the American flag. The tonnage duty continues to be one dollar per ton. But vessels taking an entire outward cargo of molasses are exempt from paying tonnage dues, provided they entered in ballast. Masters of vessels bound to this island must bring their manifests and bills of health certified by the Spanish consul, otherwise they are liable to a fine of \$150. Notice must be taken that by a royal decree of the 19th of October last, the ports of Arecibo, Aguadilla and Naguabo will be closed as ports of entry and open only for exportation. This new regulation will take effect after the 18th of February, 1866, then the only ports of entry will be San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce and Arroyo (Guayama.) The harbor of San Juan has a large coal depot, and steamers can obtain supplies at the wharf with ease.

If the above statement of imports, exports, commerce and navigation of this island show an increase of its products, so the statistics of population from 1853 to 1860, the year of the last census, on an area of 3,750 square miles, show that there were 583,281 inhabitants, classified as follows: white, 300,480; free colored, 241,015; slaves, 41,786. The population now exceeds 600,000. By the same census the free journeymen amounted, to 18,888 white, and 21,765 colored; there is also a number of small land-owners, amounting to 17,895 white and 9,642 colored, working also on the plantations, showing a total of 36,783 white, and 31,397 colored; making a total of 68,180 free laborers working daily on the plantations for a compensation of from forty to fifty cents per day; their labor is not arduous or constant, yet it is a great addition to that performed by the slaves.

A.—Statement showing the description, quantity, and destination of the exports from the island of Porto Rico from November 1, 1864, to October 31, 1865.

Destination.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>
From St. John's to—							
United States	13, 116, 017	352, 157	210, 980		40, 239	41, 885	
Great Britain	3, 962, 378					27, 600	
B. N. A. Provinces	798, 400	68, 200					
Spain	94, 055	2, 792	1, 878, 343	20, 264	477, 885	170, 256	53, 112
Germany				1, 055, 600		31, 800	
Island of Cuba			1, 043, 452				
Other ports	322, 471	6, 060	21, 097				1, 870
From Arecibo, Manati and Tortuguero to—							
United States	10, 025, 498	227, 264					
France	709, 001						
B. N. A. Provinces	373, 733						
Germany				3, 810, 773			
From Aguadilla to—							
United States		92, 508	5, 200				
Great Britain	5, 891, 300		2, 575, 800			358, 300	
Spain	23, 200		448, 800			213, 400	
France			346, 000				
Island of Cuba	12, 700		2, 849, 000				
Other ports		50, 277	328, 600	75, 000	35, 800	174, 100	
From Mayaguez to—							
United States	18, 412, 456	1, 113, 097	3, 113				
Great Britain	4, 804, 290					96, 000	
B. N. A. Provinces	2, 746, 248	35, 300	14, 531		3, 104	348, 099	
Spain	193, 338		2, 500, 065		154, 937		
France	3, 541, 649		1, 465, 279				
Germany	1, 727, 918		661, 752			172, 951	
Denmark	429, 245					1, 707	
Italy			2, 209, 000			560	
Island of Cuba			2, 849, 014				
Other ports	33, 386		538, 760				
From Ponce to—							
United States	19, 279, 763	1, 195, 725	27, 925			106, 690	
Great Britain	8, 374, 624					15, 892	
B. N. A. Provinces	5, 160, 216	248, 600	49, 237				
Spain	585, 804	4, 521	804, 026			41, 558	7, 837
France	2, 924, 367						
Germany	129, 798		1, 029, 717	296, 426		282, 421	
Other ports	13, 765		1, 216, 971				
From Arroyo to—							
United States	8, 629, 336	1, 095, 253				67, 736	127, 068
Great Britain	5, 774, 936					38, 314	
France	3, 583, 170					27, 611	
Germany				200, 000			
Denmark	672, 263						
From Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo to—							
United States	8, 531, 792	898, 123					
Great Britain	10, 314, 870						
France	5, 098, 284						
Germany	1, 429, 934						
Other ports	56, 229					2, 136	
From Guayanilla to—							
United States	2, 322, 568	150, 860	10, 419			10, 750	
Great Britain	121, 446						
B. N. A. Provinces	107, 250	13, 300					
Spain			565, 631		10, 873		
France	932, 386		1, 500				
Germany				101, 506			
Other ports	72, 000		70, 352				

RECAPITULATION.

Destination.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>
St. John's.....	18, 293, 391	429, 209	3, 153, 872	1, 075, 864	518, 121	271, 541	56, 982
Arecibo, Manati and Tortuguero.....	11, 106, 232	227, 264		3, 810, 773			
Aguadilla.....	5, 927, 200	142, 785	6, 553, 400	75, 000	35, 800	745, 800	
Mayaguez.....	31, 888, 630	1, 118, 397	10, 241, 514		158, 041	619, 317	
Ponce.....	36, 462, 337	1, 448, 846	3, 127, 936	296, 426		446, 561	7, 837
Arroyo.....	18, 659, 705	1, 095, 253		200, 000		133, 661	127, 068
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo.....	25, 431, 110	898, 123				2, 136	
Guayama.....	3, 555, 650	164, 160	647, 902	101, 506	10, 873	10, 750	
Total, 1865.....	151, 332, 185	5, 554, 037	23, 724, 624	5, 559, 569	722, 838	2, 229, 766	191, 887
1864.....	110, 425, 022	3, 732, 076	14, 993, 830	4, 678, 333	569, 665	1, 583, 187	32, 053
1863.....	146, 467, 263	4, 912, 645	20, 980, 475	6, 024, 593	627, 681	326, 810	363, 305
1862.....	150, 584, 628	4, 967, 252	13, 861, 586	8, 591, 720	396, 246	123, 861	1, 092, 024
1861.....	145, 995, 816	4, 616, 108	14, 440, 956	9, 394, 845	279, 927	166, 398	393, 066
1860.....	127, 944, 749	4, 231, 772	13, 505, 518	2, 337, 921	545, 775	265, 976	
1859.....	91, 732, 084	3, 069, 652	13, 456, 637	2, 825, 485	359, 299	98, 985	
1858.....	121, 319, 374	3, 730, 511	9, 814, 225	4, 907, 844	405, 882	38, 862	

NOTE.—The average price for the year ended October 31, 1865, was as follows: Sugar, 3 to 4 cents; molasses, 14 to 20 cents; coffee, 12 to 14 cents; tobacco, 7 to 8 cents; hides, 11 to 12 cents; cotton, 25 to 30 cents rum, 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

B.

Value of imports at Porto Rico during 1864.....	\$9, 932, 600 41
Value of imports in the deposit store.....	447, 923 77

Total..... 10, 380, 524 18

Value of imports from the United States during 1864 :

Per American vessels.....	\$1, 286, 722 13
English vessels.....	791, 240 66
Danish vessels.....	47, 996 14
Bremen vessels.....	27, 855 57
Hanover vessels.....	19, 155 68
Spanish vessels.....	3, 700 00
	<u>2, 176, 670 18</u>

In the deposit store :

Per American vessels.....	\$46, 655 87
English vessels.....	70, 734 39
Danish vessels.....	35, 620 96
Bremen vessels.....	11, 849 30
Hanover vessels.....	340 36
	<u>165, 200 88</u>

Total imports from the United States..... 2, 341, 871 06

Exports to the United States from the port of San Juan in 1864.....	\$552, 561 65
Per American vessels.....	239, 500 26
Per American vessels, (1865).....	257, 814 79
	<u>873, 652 55</u>

Total..... 1, 923, 529 25

Total exports from the island of Porto Rico..... 9, 800, 000 00

C.—Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and places where from in the United States, of vessels arrived at Porto Rico during the year 1864.

Where from.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Boston	American	10	1,330	New York.....	American	34	5,870½
	English	6	1,810		English	58	8,36½
Baltimore	American	27	4,827	Bremen	1	167	
	Danish	4	1,048½	Hamburg	1	17½	
	Bremen	1	196	Danish	5	1,119½	
Cherrifield	American	3	539	Hanover	1	259	
Philadelphia	American	1	367½	New London	1	158	
	English	12	1,890½	Norwich	2	710	
Hartford	American	1	140½	Portland	10	1,871½	
	English	2	342	English	4	62½	
Machias	American	1	173	English	1	457	
	English	1	130½	Wilmington	1	163	
Newburyport.....	American	6	840				
New Haven	American	29	4,668½			229	38,980½
	English	1	198				

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American vessels from the United States.....	136	21,730½
Foreign vessels from the United States.....	93	15,654½
American vessels from other ports	229	38,980½
	23	2,224½

D.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels arrived at the several consular districts of Porto Rico and dependencies from the United States during the year 1864.

	No.	Tonnage.
San Juan :		
Port of San Juan	26	5,301
Port of Arricibo.....	2	378½
Port of Aguadilla.....	1	158
Port of Humacao.....	4	735½
Port of Fajardo.....	3	555
Total	36	7,128
Ponce :		
Port of Arroyo	14	3,182
Port of Ponce	35	5,238
Port of Guayanilla.....	7	1,339½
Port of Salinas	2	190
Total	58	9,949½
Mayaguez : Port of Mayaguez.....	65	8,422½

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States consulate at San Juan.....	36	7, 128
United States consulate at Ponce.....	58	9, 949½
United States consulate at Mayaguez.....	65	8, 482½
Total.....	159	25, 559¾

E.—Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Porto Rico during the year 1864.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American.....	159	25, 559¾	Dutch.....	16	1, 536
English.....	279	37, 885½	Swedish and Norwegian.....	4	1, 171
Spanish.....	529	42, 283½	Oldenburg.....	5	1, 169
Danish.....	17	3, 647	Russian.....	7	1, 657½
Bremen.....	11	2, 300	Italian.....	5	779½
French.....	33	4, 802½	Venezuela.....	5	673
Hamburg.....	9	2, 016½	Hawaiian.....	1	157
Hanover.....	5	928			
Total.....	1, 042	119, 422½	Total.....	43	7, 143

Number of crews, 8,885.

MANILA—JOHN RUSSELL, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

This port has been visited during the past year by twenty-seven American vessels, mostly loaded for the United States with sugar, hemp, coffee, and sapan wood. Besides American vessels, foreign vessels have taken similar cargoes both to the Atlantic ports and to San Francisco:

The total value of shipments hence to United States ports has been as follows:

In American bottoms.....	\$2, 506, 836 41
In foreign bottoms.....	1, 179, 870 06
Total to the United States.....	3, 686, 706 47

The total quantity of exports to the Atlantic ports and San Francisco is as follows:

Years.	Sugar.	Hemp.	Coffee.	Sapan wood.
1864.....	246, 261	263, 596	16, 427	3, 259
1863.....	131, 340	234, 324	7, 914	1, 515
Increase of 1864 over 1863.....	214, 921	29, 272	8, 513	1, 744

From the outports of Yloilo and Cibu nothing has been shipped to the Atlantic ports of the United States; but shipments of sugar have been made from the former place to San Francisco. Several vessels have been despatched from these ports to Europe, Australia, and China. Although Cibu has been opened for foreign trade since 1861, it is only during the past year that foreign houses have established branches there.

There are in Yloilo one American and one British house, and in Cibu one American and three British firms.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA—WM. H. RUSSEL, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Trinidad de Cuba during the several quarters of the year ended December 31, 1865.

	Sugar.					Molasses.	Honey.	Cigars.	Total value.
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bagu.	Gallons.	Gallons.	M.	
First quarter.....	5,547	636	198	163	490	645,905	9,518	224‡	\$319,233 26
Second quarter.....	8,411	955	44	935	150	862,332	8,039	276	620,321 40
Third quarter.....	8,276	881	106	1,351	418	291,558	.....	200	527,636 13
Fourth quarter.....	1,289	72	1	1,131	.....	94,321	431	135	126,761 62
Total.....	23,523	2,544	349	3,580	1,058	1,894,116	968	835‡	*1,927,522 41

* Cedar wood, valued at \$13,500, included.

CINCINNATI—GERMAN HARRIS, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description and quantity, together with their destination, of exports from Cienfuegos from January 1 to December 31, 1865.

Destination.	Muscovado sugar.		Clayed sugar.	Molasses.		Honey.		Tobacco.	Cigars.	Rum.	Cotton.	
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.		Barrels.	Boxes.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.					Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Bales.	M.	Punch in. Pounds.
New York.....	36,111	4,031	73	870	8,304	759	624	19	6	14		
Boston.....	15,953	1,599	52		6,122	536	264	10		10		
Philadelphia.....	11,236	1,194	3	29	1,704	71	71	132		132		
Baltimore.....	1,636	170			485	47	40					
New Orleans.....	1,615	83			165	621	1,704					
British Provinces.....	1,188	171	70		13,580	1,480	1,182			20		
Great Britain.....	4,949	723	218	316	1,836	253	89	211	13			
France.....	4,346	50						750	61			
Bremen.....	960	126	50	388								
Spain.....	489	70								11		
Total.....	73,483	8,236	465	1,803	32,206	3,853	3,974	890	79	187	60	3,700

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

LISBON—CHARLES A. MUNRO, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Owing to the continuance of our internal war the amount of American shipping to this port during the year ended this day has been very insignificant. The high rates of premiums demanded by European companies for insuring vessels sailing under the United States flag have no doubt deterred the owners of our mercantile marine from prosecuting a more brisk trade with this port, where American vessels are pretty sure, under ordinary circumstances, of obtaining favorable charters for ports in South America.

From October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, Lisbon has been visited by only six American merchant vessels, viz., two ships, two barks, and two brigs, measuring in all 3,164 tons.

The value of imports by the above vessels was as follows: Coals, \$3,000; staves, \$12,000; general merchandise, consisting of petroleum, machinery, clocks, &c., \$59,500; railway iron, &c., \$90,000—total, \$164,500.

The above imports were:

From Great Britain, (coals).....	\$3,000
From Belgium, (railway iron).....	90,000
From the United States.....	71,500
Total	164,500

There was exported in these six vessels to the United States salt to the value of \$7,335.

To show that there is sufficient inducement for our vessels to seek charters in Lisbon I subjoin the following statement of the declared value of goods shipped to New York in Portuguese vessels:

Cut corks	\$2,026 50
Corkwood	29,687 10
Argols, (refined).....	1,320 00
Olive oil.....	14,806 51
Orchilla weed	26,127 60
Salt	3,575 00
Raisins, (dried).....	6,578 32
Marble, (rough)	750 00
Sailcloth	820 00
Hides, (dry)	10,186 93
Gum copal	36,651 27
Wine.....	570 00
Total	133,099 23

Although this has always been a wine-growing country, it will be noticed that this article forms quite a small item in the above statement.

The reasons for this are many—the high rates of duty charged in the United States, and the high price of wines here caused by the ravages of the vine disease. Under ordinary circumstances Lisbon wines most in demand in the United States are of a low price, ranging from \$40 to \$90 per pipe of one hundred and twenty gallons—a rate at which until lately it was impossible to ship wines. It is to be observed, however, that in the year 1864 the vine disease made com-

paratively but little ravages, and that the vintage now about being gathered is declared excellent in quality and abundant, so that there is every prospect of Portuguese wines becoming again an article of extensive export to the United States.

The rate of freight between Lisbon and New York varies considerably ; but the following may be taken as the general limits: Light goods, (corkwood, &c.) \$10 to \$15 per ton ; heavy ditto, \$4 50 to \$7 per ton.

Charters to South American ports are to be had at the following rates : To Rio de Janeiro, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton ; to Rio Grande, 24*s.* a 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton. These rates, however, are subject to much variation, and to the demand, the season, &c.

The principal exchange operations are effected through London, and the following are the prevalent rates per 1,000 reis :

For bills at sight.....	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	to	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
For bills at thirty days.....	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	to	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
For bills at sixty days.....	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	to	52 $\frac{7}{8}$
For bills at ninety days.....	53	to	53 $\frac{1}{4}$

For practical purposes, and as an average in calculation, the American dollar is taken at a par of 920 reis.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Lisbon to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the countries where produced, (compiled from official invoices.)

Description.	Country of production.	Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		Quarter ended March 30, 1865.		Quarter ended June 30.		Quarter ended September 30.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	Portugal.....	Sacks, 12.....	\$342 14.....	Bales, 117.....	.....	Bales, 79.....	£284 19s. 7d.....	Sacks, 6.....	Reis 60,000.....
Corks.....	do.....	Bundles, 12.....	.....	Bundles, 450.....	.....	.....	.....	Bundles, 130.....	Reis 990,470.....
Corkwood.....	do.....	Bundles, 25.....	.....	and a parcel.....	.....	.....	.....	Bundles, 720.....	£1,137 9s. 3d.....
Corkwood and corks.....	do.....	Bales, 76.....	Reis 450,405.....	Bundles, 80.....	Reis 360,560.....	.....	.....	Bundles, 533.....	Reis 2,537 11s. 6d.....
Corkwood.....	do.....	Bags, 279.....	£1,967 6s. 3d.....	Bags, 31.....	.....	.....	.....	Bags, 136.....	.....
Gun copal.....	do.....	Bundles, 585.....	.....	Bundles, 172.....	Reis 1,228,283.....	.....	.....	Barrels, 95.....	.....
Do, yellow.....	Portuguese possessions.....	Bales red, 9.....	.....	Barrels, 7.....	.....	Barrels, 20.....	Reis 361,840.....	Cases, 25.....	Reis 3,311,639.....
Do, do.....	do.....	Bales white, 19.....	Reis 322,044.....	Cases, 3.....	Reis 7,714,525.....	.....	.....	Bags, 103.....	.....
Do, do.....	do.....	Cases yellow, 3.....	.....	Sacks, 300.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do, do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Bags, 464.....	Reis 3,306,345.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do, do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Bags, 289.....	Reis 1,238,478.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do, do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Barrels, 364.....	Reis 606,220.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argols, refined.....	Portugal.....	Casks, 5.....	Reis 606,220.....	Barrels, 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orechilla.....	Portuguese possessions.....	.....	Reis 6,853,755.....	Barrels, 298.....	Reis 1,035,615.....	Sacks, 328.....	Reis 6,022,625.....	Barrels, 298.....	Reis 7,354,362.....
Do.....	do.....	Bags, 423.....	.....	.....	.....	Bags, 28.....	.....	Cases, 10.....	.....
Purga oil.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barrels, 3.....	.....	Bags, 25.....	.....
Salt.....	Portugal.....	Moy's, 2,684 3-5.....	Reis 4,804,260.....	Moy's, 514.....	Reis 1,138,384.....	Moy's, 551.....	Reis 786,700.....	Moy's, 691.....	Reis 910,320.....
Raldus.....	Spain.....	Boxes, 90.....	.....	Alquileres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reis 3,527,911.....
Do.....	do.....	Quarter boxes, 300.....	Reis 490,960.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reis 1,623,161.....
Olive oil.....	Portugal.....	Barrels, 100.....	Reis 2,153,705.....	Barrels, 100.....	Reis 2,108,245.....	Barrels, 100.....	Reis 2,034,960.....	Barrels, 450.....	Reis 9,446,655.....
Marble.....	do.....	.....	.....	Moy's, 36.....	Reis 32,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sail-cloth.....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	Blocks, 24.....	Reis 605,577.....	Bales, 5.....	Reis 739,680.....	.....	.....
Hides.....	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reis 9,371,971.....
Wine.....	Portuguese possessions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reis 323,130.....
Wine, Madeira.....	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	And gum.....	.....	.....	£50 0s. 0d.....
Almonds.....	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reis 3,079,147.....

FUNCHAL—J. A. LEAS, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a statement of the commercial movements of this place for the year 1864.

GRAPE CROP IN 1865.

The grape crop of the island has just been gathered, and the amount of wine obtained therefrom is estimated at four thousand pipes, being about double that of 1864. Though the blight still continues, yet the grape is preserved from utter destruction by the use of sulphur, which substance cannot be thoroughly washed from the grape before the juice is expressed therefrom, nor can it be altogether separated from the juice; hence the wine is not regarded as good as before the blight occurred; but nevertheless the cultivation of the wine, even under such unfavorable circumstances, is more profitable than even that of sugar cane (which was resorted to after the failure of the grape crop some years ago;) hence many are now pulling up their cane and replanting the vine. Therefore, all things being equally favorable during this year, the supply of wine the coming year will be greater than that of the present.

SUGAR CROP FOR 1865.

The amount of sugar produced from the crop of cane this year is estimated at a fraction over five hundred thousand pounds, English.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value, and country of production, of imports at Funchal during the year 1864.

Description.	From Great Britain.		From British colonies.		From Portugal.		From Morocco and Brazil.		From France.		From Netherlands.		From United States.		Total.		Total value.
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Weights and measures.															English measure, cwt.		
Baron and bams.....					10,615	\$2,042									309	Cwt.	\$4,500
Beer.....	3,951	\$2,171													15,488	Galls.	3,617
Cheese.....	17,969	3,617			746	185	36	\$27							17,969	Cwt.	3,984
Coal.....	8,643	3,971													9,765	Tons	127,060
Coffee.....	21,180	127,060													21,180	Cwt.	11,655
Cotton goods.....	50,644	97,770	117	\$90	7,284	2,198	3,797	5,109	45	\$149	835	336		51,344	Cwt.	99,145	
Drugs.....	50,644	97,770			655	1,236								3,860	Cwt.	2,324	
Earthenware.....	15,669	5,425	1,164	131	3,787	1,528			30	111				34,283	Cwt.	7,223	
Fish, salted.....	5,542	3,973	39,973	4,286	17,429	1,646			31	100				59,658	Cwt.	7,011	
Flour.....	72,227	5,490	109,734	7,608	10,519	1,089								383,981	Cwt.	28,034	
Indian corn.....	384,700	11,890			878,700	22,076	229,215	66,115	372,500	7,500				2,135,715	Cwt.	117,169	
Iron.....	130,360	31,338			53,069	5,753			1,172	910				2,164,656	Cwt.	38,060	
Leather.....	120,829	2,149			23,382	4,470			9	35				94,312	Cwt.	16,734	
Linen goods.....	11,554	10,377			7,985	3,005			2	13				14,541	Cwt.	13,355	
Sundries.....		66,590			40,383	383								14,541	Cwt.	13,355	
Oil, olive.....	732	66,590			58,556	19,008			360	70				59,650	Cwt.	19,744	
Rice.....	442,518	43,687	19,324	7,214	4,816,400	4,146								455,208	Cwt.	50,855	
Salt.....					4,816,400	4,146			9	420				4,816,400	Cwt.	4,146	
Silk.....	452	17,716			40,984	5,222								1,091	Cwt.	20,586	
Soap.....	45,972	5,180	13	1					66	50				87,035	Cwt.	20,586	
Spices.....					11,522										Cwt.	12,592	
Spirits.....	23,248	7,594	86	83					816	463	30,618	5,466		44,768	Cwt.	13,503	
Stationery.....	20,405	2,394			15,012	7,730			225	175				3,000	Cwt.	10,703	
Sugar.....	12,815	3,450	48,307	5,954			352,000	43,980						3,910	Cwt.	58,039	
Tea.....	3,746	13,783												3,910	Cwt.	14,113	
Timber.....			196,496	15,000										264,281	Cwt.	47,067	
Tobacco.....	55,960	3,200			23,630	47,087								3,650	Cwt.	21,600	
Wheat.....	30,556	98,210			82,800	130			138,800	7,200				463,860	Cwt.	16,530	
Wool.....					1,106	2,181			292	2,492				31,916	Cwt.	102,883	
Total.....																	1,013,163

Statement showing the description, quantity and value, and the countries of destination, of the exports from Funchal for the year 1864.

Description.	Great Britain.		British colonies.		Portugal.		Franca.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.
Beef, salted...kilo.....			1, 110	\$130 00	21, 646	\$2, 737 00		
Brandy.....litres.....					8, 859	1, 416 20		
Coal.....tons.....								
Hides.....kilo.....					27, 859	5, 919 20		
Sundries.....kilo.....		\$10, 400		3, 789 00		5, 519 00		\$402 70
Onions.....kilo.....			86, 500	2, 151 90			20, 000	480 00
Oranges.....M.....	400	463						
Potatoes.....kilo.....			27, 459	1, 160 00	2, 300	59 70	3, 000	70 30
Spices.....kilo.....						1, 070 00		
Sugar.....kilo.....					206, 168	44, 805 00		
Wine.....litres.....	289, 365	188, 612	7, 501	6, 070 00	29, 807	22, 921 00	2, 044	1, 600 00
Total.....		199, 475		13, 300 90		84, 377 10		2, 553 00

Statement showing the description, quantity and value, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Netherlands.		United States.		Ship supplies.		Total quantity, French measure.	Total quantity, Eng. cwts.	Total value.
	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.			
Beef, salted...kilo.....							22, 756	455	\$2, 867 00
Brandy.....litres.....							8, 859	22, 143	1, 416 20
Coal.....tons.....					17, 550	\$104, 706		*17, 550	104, 706 00
Hides.....kilo.....							27, 859	537	5, 919 20
Sundries.....kilo.....		\$573		\$6					20, 689 70
Onions.....kilo.....	30, 000	430					136, 500	2, 730	3, 061 90
Oranges.....M.....									463 00
Potatoes.....kilo.....	3, 000	60					35, 450	714	1, 350 00
Spices.....kilo.....									1, 070 00
Sugar.....kilo.....									44, 805 00
Wine.....litres.....	2, 534	1, 800	2, 034	1, 540	1, 001	488	234, 286	79, 053	223, 031 00
Total.....		2, 863		1, 546		105, 194			409, 379 00

* Tons.

Tabular statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of foreign vessels entered and cleared at the port of Funchal during the year 1864.

Nationality.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	107	25,023	1,368	110	43,489	3,404	217	68,512	4,772
Portuguese	83	19,847	955	15	9,497	475	98	22,344	1,430
American	4	1,127	39				4	1,127	39
Italian				9	927	41	9	927	41
Spanish				1	473	28	1	473	28
Dutch	1	70	6				1	70	6
French	1	280	9	3	1,685	49	4	1,965	58
Norwegian	3	798	32	1	475	14	4	1,273	46
Hamburgian				1	158	8	1	158	8
Greek	2	568	90				2	568	90
Brazilian				1	237	21	1	237	21
Prussian	2	627	26				1	627	26
Oldenburg	1	193	8				1	193	8
Total	204	41,533	2,456	134	56,941	4,040	337	98,474	6,496
Nationality.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	16	5,085	372	201	62,116	4,271	217	67,201	4,643
Portuguese	28	6,748	446	69	15,522	976	97	22,270	1,422
American				4	1,127	32	4	1,127	32
Italian				9	929	41	2	929	41
Spanish				1	473	28	1	473	28
Dutch	1	70	6				1	70	6
French				4	1,965	58	4	1,965	58
Norwegian	4	798	32	1	475	14	4	1,273	46
Hamburgian				1	158	8	1	158	8
Greek				9	568	20	2	568	20
Brazilian				1	237	21	1	237	21
Prussian				2	627	26	2	627	26
Oldenburg				1	193	8	1	193	8
Total	34	11,833	818	293	85,258	5,541	337	97,091	6,359

Statement showing the nationality and number of vessels arriving at Funchal during the year ended December 31, 1865.

Portuguese	89	Norwegian	2
English	188	Danish	1
French	20	Spanish	2
American	5	Bremen	1
Prussian	6	Siamese	1
Russian	3	Oldenburgese	1
Italian	3	Hanoverian	1
Peruvian	2	Dutch	3
Egyptian	1		
Swedish	1	Total	331
Mecklenburgese	1		

Oporto—HENRY W. DIMAN, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Oporto to the United States for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	Place of production.	Value.
Wines.....	Portugal.....	\$6,900 93
Argols.....	Portugal.....	494 37
Corkwood.....	Portugal.....	853 17
Salt.....	Portugal.....	279 34
Total.....	.....	8,527 81

FAYAL—C. W. DABNEY, *Consul.*

Summary statement showing the description and value of the imports into the port of Fayal, also the names of the countries whence shipped, during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.

Names of countries.	Description.	Value in reis.
Great Britain.....	Coals, dry goods, sugar, tea, rice, brandy, wine, paper, flax, preserves, soap, clocks, iron work, iron hoops and posts, crockery, indigo, &c.	52,529.800
Portugal—St. Michael's, Pe- reira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Dry goods, wine, gin, vinegar, brandy, oil, petroleum, linseed oil, sole leather, steel, iron hoops, brooms, earthenware, tallow and wax candles, soap, furniture, tobacco, paper, hats, books, sweetmeats, sugar, coffee, tea, flour, lime, fruits, salt, Indian corn, mahogany, white lead, glass, palm oil, nails, spices, &c.	55,302.515
United States.....	Flour, bread, lamps, furniture, apples, sole leather, candles, self-heaters, lumber, nails, blacking, oars, glass, guano, salt fish, &c.	9,834.309
Whaling ships.....	Sperm, black fish, whale, kerosene, and palm oil, whalebone, salt fish, cotton, &c.	49,703.820
Total quarter ended December 31, 1864.....		167,370.435
Great Britain.....	Coal, sugar, crockery, cheese, salt, dry goods, tea, liquors, ropes, flax, potatoes, beef, salted, oil for painting, white lead, indigo, soap, hemp, canvas, and sundries.	19,946.400
Portugal—Lisbon, St. Mi- chael's, Sta. Maria, Terceira, St. George, and Graciosa.	Corn, wheat, barley, coffee, sugar, tea, paper, soap, hats, leather, furniture, cotton, tobacco, dry goods, flax, paints, potatoes, hides, petroleum, pitch, rice, lime, beef, salted, liquors, and sundries.	36,734.600
United States.....	Flour, bread, ropes, petroleum, oil for paint, nail plates, potatoes, provisions, clocks, salt, paper, matches, coal, furniture, books, &c.	6,938.000
Teneriffe.....	Dry goods, tea, clocks, wine, &c.....	184.000
Rio de Janeiro.....	Coffee, liquor, and sundries.....	3,082.100
Total quarter ended March 31, 1865.....		65,885.000

Summary statement showing the description and value of the exports at the port of Fayal, also the names of the countries where shipped, during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.

Countries where shipped.	Description.	Value in mil- reis.
Great Britain.....	Oranges, straw hats, sperm, whale, and palm oil, old iron and metal, lemons, wine, &c.	10,229||920
Portugal—St. Michael's, Pe- reira, Graciosa, St. George, Flores.	Lumber, furniture, tea, sugar, butter, dry goods, barley, log-wood, brandy, wine, vinegar, iron work, baskets, flour, coffee, cotton, grain, wax candles, petroleum, palm oil, hides, soap, matches, fruit, cheese, glass, preserves, molasses, oars, iron hoops, flax, crockery, guano, tobacco, clocks, self-heaters, &c.	25,698||551
United States.....	Sperm and whale oil, whalebone, cotton, preserves, straw hats, baskets, embroidery, &c.	34,119||500
Antwerp.....	Oranges.....	40||000
Total quarter ended December 31, 1864.....		70,084||971
Great Britain.....	Oranges, straw hats.....	841||800
Portugal—St. Michael's, Ter- ceira, Graciosa, St. George.	Butter, lard, hides, lumber, tar, braid, fruit, cheese, tobacco, flour, tea, sugar, coffee, salt, dry goods, oil, white lead, rice, hats, sundries.	11,041||100
United States.....	Oranges, straw hats, junk, braid, sperm oil, &c.....	18,400||500
France.....	Wine, plants, oranges.....	22||000
Germany, (Bremen).....	Ebony.....	60||000
Total quarter ended March 31, 1865.....		30,365||200

Statement showing the description and value of the imports and exports at the port of Foyal, together with the names of the countries or places whence or where shipped.

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Where from.	Imports.	Value in milreas.	Whither sent.	Exports.	Value in milreas.
Great Britain.....	Coal, dry goods, canvas, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, liquor, sundries, &c.	15,660||800	Lisbon, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Tea, coffee, sugar, rice, wheat, empty casks, vinegar, cheese, beans, matches, paint, oil, soap, beeswax, leather, hides, tallow, tobacco, lumber, sundries, &c.	19,730||000
Lisbon, St. Michael's, Mary's, St. George, Terceira, Graciosa, and Flores.	Hides, leather, nails, tobacco, sundries, &c.	63,765||000	United States.....	Straw hats, braud, embroideries, leather, flowers, sperm oil, whale oil, whalebone, palm oil, &c.	7,221||000
United States.....	Beef, pork, fish, ropes, flour, furniture, matches, petroleum, coffee, lumber, clocks, soap, tea, bread, &c.	2,332||200			
Whaling.....	Sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, and whalebone....	8,447||000			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sugar, coffee, leather, brandy, Brazil wood, sundries, &c.	3,960||000			
Total.....		94,186||000	Total.....		96,960||000

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Where from.	Imports.	Value in reia.	Whither sent.	Exports.	Value in reia.
Great Britain.....	Coal, sugar, tea, rice, liquors, crockery, glass, clocks, paper, &c.	2,683,400	United States.....	Embroidery, straw hats, sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, old metal, &c.	15,640,300
United States.....	Salt beef and pork, flour, bread, molasses, chairs, glass, clocks, paper, codfish, oars, harpoons, &c.	15,939,000	Lisbon, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, grain, lumber, matches, tobacco, paper, oars, salt, liquors, cotton, hardware, old metal, butter, cheese, dry goods, soap, pitch, furniture, &c.	20,849,000
Portugal, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Grain, dry goods, wax, raisins, liquors, paper, tobacco, rice, beans, cheese, potatoes, tiles, bricks, soap, sweet oil, paint oil, salt, hides, &c.	42,364,300			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Coffee, sugar, flour, rice, brandy, preserves, cigars, &c.	1,871,800			
Whaling.....	Sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, &c.....	61,322,000			
Total.....		124,190,500	Total.....		36,489,300

ST. MICHAEL'S—T. HICKLING, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into St. Michael's, (Azores,) during the year 1864, with the names of countries whence derived.

Description.	Countries whence imported.	Value.
Wine, manufactures, &c	Portugal.....	\$417,324 23
Lumber, 688 M feet, petroleum oil, 6,154 galls. 10 cases, 280 bbls. nails, &c.	United States.....	29,451 06
Lumber, 146 M feet, petroleum, 1,400 galls., 40 bbls nails, and sundries.	United States, via England.	12,668 80
Manufactures, ironware, &c	Great Britain.....	409,870 34
Molasses and sugars.....	Demerara.....	7,180 80
Total.....		876,495 23

Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels, the quantity and value of their cargoes, which sailed from the port of St. Michael's during the year 1864.

No.	Nationality.	Description of cargoes.	Quantity.	Value.
156	Portuguese.....	Wheat, maize, small and large, beans and fruits.....	227,364 bush	\$204,030 85
1	American.....	Oranges.....	2,000 boxes	2,000 00
298	British.....	do.....	208,221 do	250,018 90
	Total.....			456,049 75

TERCEIRA—T. DE CASTRO, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the value of the imports into Terceira (Azores) during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the names of the places of importation.

	Value in reis.
Quebec	6,006,000
Bangor.....	4,750,000
Liverpool.....	50,293,600
London.....	17,348,500
Rio de Janeiro	3,639,000
Fayal.....	1,015,000
Lisbon.....	38,108,000
Lisbon and St. Michael's	49,946,000
Total	171,106,400

Statement showing the value of exports from Terceira (Azores) during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the names of the ports whither shipped.

Name of ports and countries.	Value in reis.
Fayal.....	12, 232, 000
Lisbon.....	10, 533, 000
Lisbon and St. Michael's.....	16, 025, 000
Great Britain.....	8, 250, 800
 Total.....	 <u>47, 040, 800</u>

MACAO—W. I. JONES, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

* * I have the pleasure to transmit tables exhibiting the principal trade statistics of this port for the year ended June 30, 1865.

It appears that the imports into the colony for the above-named period—

In foreign-rigged vessels amounted to.....	\$5, 010, 829 00
In Chinese junks to.....	840, 955 00
 Total.....	 <u>5, 851, 784 00</u>

The exports amounted—

In foreign-rigged vessels to.....	\$3, 201, 917 00
In Chinese junks.....	500, 965 00
 Total.....	 <u>3, 702, 882 00</u>

The tables are extremely unsatisfactory, as is easily accounted for when it is understood that the values are merely the estimates of masters of vessels or shippers who are generally unwilling to exhibit their business to the public. A comparison of the value of the opium imported, \$2,535,974, with that exported, shows the unreliability of that exhibit, the greater part of the difference being actually bought by the Chinese and Parsee merchants, and sent up the coast and into the interior in Chinese junks, which manage to smuggle it past the custom-houses. The principal value of the tables is to exhibit the variety of imports and exports, and by careful collating show what are the chief of these; for example, opium, rice, tea, silk, cinnamon, paper, salt, anise-seed, oil, fire-crackers, &c.

The coolie traffic from this port, even under increasing restrictions, is still but little diminished in the number of emigrants, while their general health and comfort are very nearly as well guaranteed before sailing as any police regulations can warrant. The sufferings of these poor creatures do not occur until their arrival beyond the seas. Few, probably, leave this harbor without their own full consent, little apprehensive of their fate.*

I exhibit also the nationality of the sailing vessels entered at or cleared from this port during the same period—none bore our flag, which, however, was repre-

* The total number of coolies shipped from Macao during the year 1864, in conformity with the regulations of this colony, was 10,712 in 33 vessels, of an aggregate number of tons 20,450. Callao or Lima was the destination of 22 of these vessels, and Havana of the residue.

mented by five American merchant steamers, one of them running regularly between this port and Canton, and another plying of late daily to and from Hong-Kong.

I also show the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the direct and indirect trade, with a comparative statement of the number of vessels entered and cleared during the several years from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1865, and a statement of the average market prices of principal imports and exports during the year ended September 30, 1865.

I take pleasure in communicating the intelligence that this colony has set a most important example to all China and Japan by the erection of a light-house, with a superior American revolving light, upon the loftiest height of the Macao promontory. Were such lights established on all the prominent parts of the China coast and upon the Prata and Paracella shoals, many lives and millions of property would be saved annually.

American capital is still employed at Macao only in merchandise, and principally for shipments either direct to Great Britain or to Whampoa, or Hong-Kong (where they are invoiced,) and thence to the United States.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

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Statement showing the descriptions, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Macao, together with the names of the countries whence shipped, during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Spain and possessions.		Straits.		Great Britain and possessions.		China.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Alum.....piculs.			2,680	\$4,633					2,680	\$4,633
Brandy.....box.					30	\$940			30	\$940
Biche de Mer.....piculs.	16	\$350	1,942	21,505	643	19,250			2,601	41,115
Bird's nests.....do.		620	16	890			27	\$2,050	45	\$3,330
Betel nuts.....do.	2		4,000	9,000					4,000	9,000
Bean.....do.			1,139	278					139	278
Cacao.....No.	90,375	1,130							90,375	1,130
Cotton.....piculs.					2,193	48,402	78	2,496	2,271	50,898
Cigars.....boxes.	12	1,324	691						703	1,324
Copper.....No.			2	2,455					2	2,455
Elephant teeth.....do.			2	200					2	200
Gins.....do.	1,400	11,900			100	10,000			1,500	30,000
Lamp oil.....piculs.	784	3,130							784	3,130
Leather.....do.			584	7,600	220	1,000			804	8,600
Lead.....do.			1,001	508,225	5,439	2,027,739		141,619	6,440	2,535,964
Money.....dollars.										
Opium.....piculs.			1,170	510					1,170	510
Tea.....piculs.										
Paddy.....do.	3,040	4,864							3,040	4,864
Powder.....barrels.			300	9,800					300	9,800
Pepper.....piculs.			9,444	15,692					9,444	15,692
Rice.....do.	39,688	122,000	465,130	1,102,246	9,285	28,155			534,103	1,258,401
Santon.....do.	3,425	4,643			196	3,800	150	4,500	3,771	8,943
Santal-wood.....do.			3,977	28,422					3,977	28,422
Sugar.....boxes.			1,894	7,456			50	250	1,944	7,706
Silk.....piculs.			10	3,000	90	34,350	408	110,638	308	148,688
Salt fish.....boxes.			2,724	13,853					2,724	13,853
Ten.....do.			362	1,462	2,195	23,358	4,728	20,984	6,385	44,832
Umbrrellas.....barrels.					75	500	568	418	643	1,460
Wine.....piculs.			3	150					3	150
Wax.....do.					12,195	23,358			12,195	23,358
Saltpetre.....do.			4,500	5,100			1,568	418	6,068	5,518
Tre-o-ak.....do.			908	24,180					908	24,180
Tin.....boxes.					40	400			40	400
Turtle shell.....piculs.										
Total		150,331		1,761,297		2,815,938		283,343		5,010,829

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into and exports from Macao in Chinese junks during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anise-seed..... piculs..	2, 774	\$21, 277		
oil of..... do...	420	7, 529		
murk..... do.....	274	2, 650		
Almonds..... do.....	72	4, 400		
American drills..... bales			9, 117	\$47, 511
Baize..... do.....			355	2, 545
Beans..... piculs.....	1, 707	3, 457		
Bags..... do.....	157, 616	3, 003		
Cotton..... piculs.....	60	1, 740	5, 075	118, 578
Copper..... do.....	20	398		
Cinnamon..... do.....	3, 886	37, 969		
oil..... do.....	210	13, 892		
Chinese medicines..... bales	64	825	100	2, 500
Cows' horns..... piculs..	2, 807	9, 943		
Cloth..... do.....			423	3, 064
Chintz..... do.....			850	3, 860
Cocoanuts..... do.....	62, 600	551		
Cocoa..... piculs.....	2, 314	2, 415		
Cash..... do.....	35	360		
Camphor..... do.....	229	189		
Dried shrimps..... do.....	25	975		
fish..... do.....	381	8, 331		
cuttle fish..... do...	4	68		
Drugs..... do.....			108	1, 554
Dyeing cocoa..... piculs..	1, 724	4, 967		
Erva doce..... do.....	44	1, 689		
oil of..... do.....	4	570		
Flax..... do.....	236	1, 218		
Fish wings..... do.....	114	505		
Flour..... do.....	718	1, 912		
Flax-seed..... do.....	54	248		
Gum..... do.....	213	1, 078		
Hogs..... do.....	1, 344	21, 127		
Hams..... catties.....	162	62		
Ivory..... piculs.....	2	400		
Joss sticks..... do.....	123	163		
Indigo..... tubs.....	35, 196	142, 527		
Kernel..... piculs.....	941	3, 425		
Lamp oil..... do.....	30, 050	133, 686		
Leather..... do.....	299	3, 285		
Lard..... do.....	80	938		
Lead..... do.....	50	1, 000		
Lacquered..... do.....	53	575		
Mats..... pieces.....	23, 212	2, 115		
Maca..... piculs.....	53, 487	102, 889		
Peas, green..... do.....	1, 062	2, 845		
Sugar, brown..... do.....	5, 558	7, 698	48	144
Nankins..... do.....	576	784	12, 430	27, 740
Opium..... do.....			540	256, 559
Paddy..... do.....	4, 696	11, 085		
Paper..... do.....	1, 387	7, 318	40	1, 000
Pima, (medicine)..... do...	14	120		
Rice..... do.....	16, 466	52, 854	3, 064	9, 192
Ratans..... do.....	413	2, 200		
Redwood..... do.....	485	417		
Sugar..... do.....	8, 656	46, 358		
Salt..... do.....	109, 758	58, 127		
Silk..... do.....	44	15, 830		

Statement—Continued.

Description.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk, common.....			80	\$2,032
yellow.....	62	\$8,307		
Sesame.....	4,511	6,328		
oil.....	203	2,229		
Sucan.....	61	671		
Salt fish.....	355	1,023		
Sticks.....	1,380	24		
Tallow.....	1,065	8,127		
Tin.....	2,033	7,727		
Tea.....	1,644	15,486		
Tobacco.....	2,319	16,716	1,280	10,420
Tree skin.....	474	510		
Unicorns.....	5	100		
Varnish.....	123	1,213		
Velvet.....			2	1,120
Wood.....	95	606		
Wax.....	140	1,690		
Wood oil.....	30	502		
Sundries.....		19,709		13,146
Total.....		840,955		500,965

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Macao, with the names of the countries to which sent, during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Great Britain.		The Straits for a market.		Spain and Portugal.		China.		Cuba, Hamburg, and Australia.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alms-need	4, 416	\$13, 858	406	\$7, 200	12	\$66	103	\$618	H	\$9, 600	4, 937	\$21, 772
Alms-need, oil of	1, 583	40, 810	4	620	34	6, 000	470	1, 175	H	80, 600	4, 741	57, 030
Alum	1, 800	3, 600	3, 775	4, 050	40	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 845	4, 575
Bags	9	2, 070	.....	.....	7, 070	530	83	21, 390	.....	.....	96	23, 480
Birds nests	.....	.....	96	28, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	28, 800
Clods	2, 161	70, 513	1, 928	18, 280	1, 084	12, 000	.....	.....	H	4, 496	15, 691	119, 349
Cinnamon	4, 305	13, 392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L	20	4, 305	13, 392
Cinnamon, oil of	1, 024	16, 140	680	10, 100	.....	.....	418	6, 270	L	20	1, 482	22, 410
Cinch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	10, 100
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	4, 600
Cotton	154	4, 600	958	1, 629	.....	.....	2, 461	2, 461	.....	.....	154	4, 600
China wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 719	4, 690
China ware	23	100	754	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 155	1, 684
Copper	1, 200	24, 160	94	1, 060	15	1, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 369	26, 960
Copper ware	.....	.....	33	280	32	2, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	2, 380
Copper, old	.....	.....	173	4, 325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	4, 325
Camphor	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1, 060	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1, 060
Fire-crackers	1, 243	9, 944	6, 611	67, 868	161	1, 298	.....	.....	A	50	10, 065	79, 630
Glass	.....	.....	18	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	200
Glass ware	.....	.....	95	625	9	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	625
Gold	.....	.....	3	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180
Gold paper	.....	.....	823	6, 364	.....	.....	38	304	.....	.....	823	6, 364
Galligale	2, 295	18, 072	279	1, 235	300	1, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 574	24, 960
Gin	.....	.....	744	39, 632	114	5, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	863	46, 457
Jose sticks	25	1, 325	10	2, 080	20	4, 060	5	1, 000	L	8	44	9, 032
Lacquered	1	2, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	168	.....	.....	278	2, 418
Lead	945	2, 363	143	2, 810	2	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	2, 363
Leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp oil	110	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	990
Money	.....	.....	2	9, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9, 500
Medicine, Chinese	182	915, 674	527	3, 318	51	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	1, 090, 477
Opium	164	81, 531	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9, 000	.....	.....	164	81, 531
Paper	290	7, 800	4, 740	149, 200	969	20, 070	150	4, 500	L	100	1, 285	174, 570
Pepper	195	1, 365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	1, 365
Pepper, Java	.....	.....	1, 325	4, 190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 325	4, 190
Rice	.....	.....	856	1, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856	1, 400
Rice, new	.....	.....	105	6, 210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	6, 210
Milk	1, 501	401, 498	101	14, 304	354	911, 621	157	24, 606	L	5	2, 415	682, 741

Milk, hand-rearfed	10, 436	52, 563	10	7, 900	131	64, 470	351	5, 501	L	100	147	91, 070
Soap			533	3, 615	200	640					147	147
Sugar		52, 563	907, 172	137, 814				5, 501	L	100	11, 432	61, 563
Salt					300	4, 800					307, 152	137, 814
Saltpetre								1, 200		8, 050	20, 350	4, 800
Tea	12, 700	98, 400	5, 268	47, 980			80				67, 063	165, 482
Tobacco	1, 057	24, 550	73	1, 025	70	916					6, 205	73, 730
Trunks	1, 082	900	180	540								2, 641
Tree skins					64	1, 920						180
Umbrellas	108	3, 240	2, 621	78, 630							2, 793	83, 790
Vermillion	1, 212	21, 201	369	3, 482							1, 641	26, 083
Wine	99	700	15	300							117	1, 090
Total		1, 837, 004		660, 126		368, 268	3	248, 878			97, 641	3, 901, 917

Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number, and crews of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Macao during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Belgian				1	832	21	1	832	21
Bremen	7	2,290	86	5	1,814	61	12	4,104	147
Chilian				3	1,395	44	3	1,395	44
Danish	10	2,245	93	15	3,445	150	25	5,690	293
Dutch	9	2,892	157	11	4,180	61	20	7,072	219
English	36	16,057	651	19	11,179	495	55	27,229	1,146
French	6	1,930	78	18	8,154	319	24	10,084	367
Hanoverian	4	922	52	2	995	27	6	1,917	79
Hamburg	20	5,449	273	14	4,435	186	34	9,884	459
Italian	1	329	13	8	7,265	177	9	7,594	190
Norwegian				2	487	24	2	487	24
Oldenburg	2	926	44	1	518	15	3	1,444	59
Peruvian				8	5,907	151	8	5,907	151
Portuguese	8	3,510	174	4	2,366	67	12	5,876	241
Prussian	1	590	17	3	1,203	50	4	1,793	67
Total entered ...	104	37,130	1,638	114	54,168	1,848	218	91,296	3,486

Nationality.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Belgian	1	832	24				1	832	24
Bremen	9	3,118	110				9	3,118	110
Chilian	2	599	27				2	599	27
Danish	17	3,946	175	7	1,603	76	24	5,549	251
Dutch	15	5,327	242				15	5,327	242
English	35	17,183	799	13	4,419	196	48	21,602	995
French	20	8,977	362	3	871	38	23	9,848	406
Hamburg	20	5,700	255	15	4,168	191	35	9,868	446
Hanoverian	4	1,577	63	1	343	15	5	1,920	78
Italian	8	7,514	271				8	7,514	271
Norwegian	2	505	24				2	505	24
Oldenburg	2	1,131	34	1	340	25	3	1,471	59
Peruvian	4	3,470	120				4	3,470	120
Portuguese	16	8,540	382				16	8,540	382
Prussian	1	450	11	2	980	27	3	1,410	38
Siamese	1	250	15				1	250	15
Swedish				2	895	28	2	895	28
Spanish	14	4,400	316	6	1,544	107	20	5,944	423
Total cleared ...	171	73,519	3,236	50	15,143	703	221	88,662	3,939

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the port of Macao during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Direct trade.		Indirect trade.		Total.		Direct trade.		Indirect trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Belgian			1	832	1	832			1	832	1	832
Bremen	5	1,814	7	2,290	12	4,104			9	3,118	9	3,118
Chilian			3	1,395	3	1,395			2	599	2	599
Danish			25	5,690	25	5,690			24	5,549	24	5,549
Dutch			20	7,072	20	7,072			15	5,327	15	5,327
English	20	10,419	35	16,810	55	27,229	39	18,260	18	3,342	46	21,602
French	4	1,475	20	8,609	24	10,084	5	1,312	18	8,536	23	9,848
Hamburg			34	9,884	34	9,884	2	435	33	9,433	35	9,868
Hanoverian			6	1,917	6	1,917			5	1,920	5	1,920
Italian			9	7,594	9	7,594			8	7,514	8	7,514
Norwegian			2	487	2	487			2	505	2	505
Oldenburg			3	1,444	3	1,444			3	1,471	3	1,471
Peruvian	1	240	7	5,667	8	5,907	4	3,470			4	3,470
Portuguese			12	5,876	12	5,876	1	236	15	8,304	16	8,540
Prussian			4	1,783	4	1,783			3	1,410	3	1,410
Siamese									1	250	1	250
Swedish									1	895	1	895
Spanish							14	3,383	6	2,561	20	5,944
Total	30	13,948	188	77,350	218	91,298	65	27,096	156	61,566	221	88,662

Comparative statement showing the aggregate number of vessels arrived at and departed from Macao during each of the five years ended June 30, from 1860 to 1865, inclusive, together with their tonnage and number of their crews.

Years.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of the crews.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of the crews.
June 30, 1861	287	104,613	5,513	288	120,398	5,898
1862	231	84,992	4,245	220	94,145	4,469
1863	195	75,819	3,333	198	75,422	3,619
1864	172	63,280	2,809	171	62,075	2,854
1865	218	91,298	3,482	221	88,662	3,939
Total vessels	1,103	420,002	19,382	1,098	440,702	20,779
Average each year	220	84,000	3,876	219	88,140	4,155

Statement showing the average prices at Macao for the year ended September 30, 1865.

Tea, Souchong.....	41 and 43	taels per picul.
Tea, Congo.....	31 " 32	" "
Cotton, Shanghai.....	\$36 50 and 30 00	per picul.
Cotton, Ningpo.....	27 00 " 29 00	" "
Cotton, Calcutta.....	23 50 " 25 00	" "
Rice, Bengal.....	2 90 " 3 10	" "
Rice, Saigon.....	2 80 " 2 90	" "
Rice, Singapore.....	2 70 " 2 75	" "
Cinnamon.....	16 75 " 19 25	" "
Cinnamon oil.....	186 00 " 189 00	" "
Cinnamon flour.....	48 00 " 49 00	" "
Star anise-seed.....	23 00 " 23 50	" "
Anise-seed oil.....	174 00 " 178 00	" "
Galingale.....	1 80 " 1 90	" "
Vermillion.....	32 " 33	per box.
Quicksilver.....	61 " 63	per picul.
White pepper.....	11 58 " 12 00	" "
Black pepper.....	6 75 " 7 00	" "
Sugar, No. 1.....	8 25 " 8 75	" "
Sugar, No. 2.....	7 25 " 8 00	" "
Sugar, No. 3.....	6 00 " 6 10	" "
Sugar, brown.....	5 00 " 5 20	" "
Tin.....	52 00 " 25 00	" "
Lead.....	5 80 " 5 90	" "
Ratan.....	3 80 " 3 90	" "
Betel nut.....	3 40 " 3 50	" "
Sandal-wood.....	8 00 " 8 25	" "
Lamp oil.....	12 25 " 12 75	" "
Tobacco.....	5 50 " 6 00	" "
Indigo.....	2 75 " 2 80	" "
Peas.....	2 75 " 2 80	" "
White beans.....	2 25 " 2 60	" "
Flour.....	1 75 " 2 00	per bag of 50 lbs.
Silk.....	480 00 " 482 00	per picul.
Saltpetre.....	8 25 " 8 50	" "
Opium, Patna.....	685 00 " 690 00	per chest.
Opium, Benares.....	665 00 " 670 00	" "
Opium, Maloa.....	820 00 " 825 00	" "

BELGIUM.

GHEENT—MARINUS J. LEVISON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 5, 1865.

GENERAL SITUATION.

Business has not shown more activity during this than the last year. From the very beginning of the year it was evident that the great American struggle was rapidly approaching towards a close, and the greatest uncertainty prevailed as to the effect which the cessation of hostilities would have on the trade. Another cause of calmness was the high rate of discount on all European mar-

kets. In Belgium it never exceeded six per cent., but the banks showed much more security than in ordinary times as to the nature and the character of the bills presented for discount.

MARITIME COMMERCE.

The tonnage of the vessels which entered the port of Ghent in 1864 was 47,558 tons, showing a decrease against 1863 of 2,540 tons.

The following is the statement of arrivals compared with those of the preceding year:

Cargoes.	1864.		1863.		Difference in 1854.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	More.	Less.
Wood.....	85	17,772	89	20,383	.....	2,611
Oleaginous grains.....	17	1,815	16	1,727	88	.....
Flax, hemp, and tow.....	33	6,574	23	3,890	2,684	.....
Oil cakes.....	23	1,711	6	412	1,299	.....
English coals.....	10	791	2	179	612	.....
Grain.....	1	332	4	617	.....	285
Rice.....	9	702	6	443	259	.....
Wine.....	8	675	9	615	60	.....
Raw salt.....	6	1,296	7	1,639	.....	343
Raw sugar.....	4	894	6	1,618	.....	724
Portugal fruit.....	4	434	9	745	.....	311
Stock fish and liver oil.....	6	381	.....	.....	381	.....
Cast iron.....	5	486	18	1,816	.....	1,330
Various merchandise.....	77	13,253	107	15,702	.....	2,449
On ballast.....	4	442	4	312	130	.....
Total.....	292	47,558	306	50,098	.....	2,540

These vessels were of the following

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	103	16,086
Belgian.....	35	5,017
Danish.....	8	639
Spanish.....	1	144
French.....	10	898
Hanoverian.....	28	3,181
Swedish and Norwegian.....	68	14,499
Prussian.....	6	1,837
Russian.....	9	1,836
Netherlandish.....	21	2,803
Italian.....	2	538
Hamburgian.....	1	80
Total.....	292	47,558

The flag of Mecklenburg, which used to arrive frequently in this port with wood, has completely disappeared. This is on account of the extra tax which the Mecklenburg vessels have to pay, that government having declined to participate in the redemption of the Scheldt toll.

The importations of flax and tow have increased considerably notwithstanding the abundant crop in this country.

COTTON-SPINNING AND WEAVING FACTORIES.

There has been no improvement in this branch. Labor has not increased, and can only be valued half of that of an ordinary year. The home consumption of manufactured goods has been so little important that three-sevenths of the production was to be exported.

FLAX.

In the preparing of flax there was this year great activity. The crop of flax was considerable, and the trade has increased also by the preparing in this country of foreign flax. In the district of Egloo the importance of this branch has doubled in 1864. About four-fifths of the crop of the port of Zealand which is situated on the left bank of the river Scheldt was imported into Belgium to be prepared, and there re-exported to England.

SPINNING FACTORIES OF FLAX, HEMP, AND TOW.

1864 has certainly been the most prosperous year this industry ever has witnessed. Several new factories have started, in consequence of which wages have risen. Towards the end of the year, however, the cessation of hostilities in America being more and more anticipated, some reaction showed itself, prices of yarn gradually gave way, and in December they were reduced to their normal value.

Weaving participated in the activity of the spinning; all sorts of linens met with a considerable demand, the light bleached linens excepted. Trials made with these latter, to be used instead of cotton goods, failed.

Lace will want the complete pacification in America to recover its ancient prosperity. The year 1864 was, however, not quite so bad as the preceding.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

The exportation of the produce of this industry has greatly diminished on account of the drawback having been reduced from frs. 55.50 to frs. 51.50. Several factories reduced hours; some closed altogether. Raw sugar produced in Belgium, not finding sufficient consumption in this country, has been exported to France.

DISTILLERIES.

The taxes for this district approach 548,418 hectolitres against 501,707 in 1863, showing an increase of production of 46,711 hectolitres.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The crop of oleaginous grains in 1864 was far inferior to that of 1863, and the deficiency had to be made up by heavy importations of foreign grains. Prices consequently were too high to allow the crushers to find due remuneration for their labor; besides, large importations of petroleum, admitted into Belgium without duty, reduced also the consumption of vegetable oil.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

With the exception of *chlouret of lime* wanted for bleaching, this industry has not shown more activity than 1863. *Ultra marine blue* met with a regular sale, and white lead had some good demand both for the interior and export.

The preparing and dyeing of rabbit skins.—The demand for exportation for dyed and dressed skins has been active and regularly sustained.

The following are the returns for 1864 of the port of Ostend, according to the statements of the consular agent:

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	293	40,718	303	40,720
French.....	6	409	4	298
Norwegian.....	35	5,803	38	6,277
Hanoverian.....	12	879	15	1,268
Belgian.....	71	11,530	68	10,723
Netherlandish.....	12	717	14	1,141
Danish.....	8	794	11	872
Prussian.....	3	933	4	1,166
Swedish.....	3	557	4	738
Hamburgian.....	1	64	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	168	3	595
Total.....	445	62,572	464	63,798

This table does not comprise the Belgian steamers running between Ostend and Dover; these carried 7,583 passengers from, and 8,107 passengers to, Ostend.

Countries.	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Great Britain.....	3,310,457	16,766,905
Prussia.....	277,841	.....
France.....	346,170	33
Norway.....	475,955	8,486
Russia.....	397,481	714
Denmark.....	56,087	.....
Netherlands.....	112,577	215
Portugal.....	17,325	166
Peru.....	122,500	.....
Cuba.....	.....	32,981
Italy.....	.....	174
Brazil.....	.....	516
Hanover.....	.....	25
Total.....	5,116,393	16,804,215

Transshipment from—	Transshipment to—	Amount.
		<i>Francs.</i>
Great Britain.....	Prussia.....	16,256,348
Do.....	Netherlands.....	51,641
Do.....	Luxemburg.....	45,719
Do.....	France.....	37,743
Prussia.....	Great Britain.....	615,162
France.....	Prussia.....	554
France.....	Great Britain.....	2,932
Total.....		17,010,099

ANTWERP—A. W. CRAWFORD, *Consul*.

MAY 26, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit some remarks on the commerce of the United States at this port during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Petroleum has been the principal article of import from the United States, and Antwerp still takes the lead of the European markets in this branch of trade. The imports of this article this year have doubled those of the preceding, and are as follows: In 1863, 115,000 barrels; in 1864, 230,000 barrels; increase, 115,000 barrels.

About ten per cent. of the amount imported in 1864 was crude oil. Prices of refined ranged higher in the summer than in the latter part of the year. Speculation in the spring carried prices as high as 84 francs for oil to be delivered in the winter. Subsequently prices declined, and in the middle of winter, when consumption was most active, they ruled as low as 65 to 66 francs. This abnormal situation can only be attributed to excessive speculation in the article, an evil which will probably ere long work out its own remedy.

The consumption of petroleum in Europe generally, during 1864, has not increased more than one-eighth over that of 1863. In some countries it has remained stationary. In this country, however, it has shown a marked increase, and also in the south of Germany, while in Great Britain there is no perceptible progress. It is probable that our market will continue to be the great emporium for the article. No neighboring port possesses such facilities for warehousing and keeping the oil. This port has acquired great reputation abroad; the Germans, Dutch, &c., are accustomed to buy their supplies here, and they will doubtless receive permanent customers. Importers having, however, generally lost money, they will be less eager to order fresh cargoes this year; but I believe that our port will receive a good deal on consignment, or cargoes purchased afloat in the channel. Our stock of refined petroleum on the 31st December was 31,000 barrels.

Breadstuffs have been imported to a smaller extent in 1864 than in the previous year, either from the United States or other grain-growing countries, owing to the good crops and consequent low prices, which left no margin for importers. We have also imported much less bacon, lard, and tallow, partly on account of the better hay crop in this country, and partly owing to the high prices of these articles in American markets.

Guano was imported in large quantities during 1864. Forty-four American vessels arrived here direct from Callao. The stock of guano now on hand being considerable, and no American vessel having been chartered this year, I anticipate a great falling off in the arrivals of American vessels during 1865.

There have been nine American ships sold at this port during 1864, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 8,946 tons. These sales have all been *bona fide* transactions.

Emigration to America *via* this port continues unabated from Germany, but does not, I regret to say, in this country attract that share of attention the subject merits.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

ROTTERDAM—GEORGE E. WISS, *Consul*.

AUGUST 15, 1865.

Enclosed herewith you will find my treatise on the cultivation of madder, and on the expediency of introducing it into the United States. After the main features of this treatise were prepared, I became more familiar with the pecu-

THE KIND OF SOIL ON WHICH MADDER IS CULTIVATED IN ZEALAND AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The soil used is of every description that is found there, but generally alluvial; some of these soils are light and some heavy clay, others "sand clay"; the light clay being mixed with sand and shells or pure sand with broken shells. Where heavy clay is found it is in layers, generally about one Netherland yard thick, followed by deeper layers of sand clay, and then by sea sand in many localities. On sandy ground, however, the upper layers of sand clay are earlier followed by sea sand, thus—

ISLAND OF SCHOUWEN.

Names of localities.	Palm's depth of clay containing sand layers over sea sand.
Bommenedepolden.....	5½ 7-7
Near Zonnemaire.....	2½
Near Nordwelle.....	6
Near Serooskerke.....	8

ISLAND ZUID-BEVELAND.

Perpoucherpolder.....	6
Oosterland.....	5
Ouder Fraayert.....	4
West Fraayert.....	4
Near Nieuve, West Fraayert.....	1.7

Where sand ground lies close under the sand clay, the upper stratum generally contains less clay, and of a lighter kind, while in the thicker layers the clay is heavier. Thus—

	Thickness of clay stratum.
Near Bromvershaven, clay.....	More than 1 Neth. yard.
Perpoucherpolder, clay.....	More than 1.2—1.3 above white sand.
Perpoucherpolder, heavy clay.....	More than 1 yard Neth.
Goeschepolder, clay.....	More than 1 yard Neth.
Breedewatering, Arendskerke at S. Hur, clay.....	More than 1 yard.
Breedewatering, n'r Goeschepolder, clay.....	1.20 yard above white sand.
Wilhelmapolder, heavy clay.....	More than 1 yard.

On all these soils madder is planted with success, and on the island of Goedereede even down sand is said to be used for the same purpose. As to the age of the bottoms, there is no less difference; that of the island of Schouwen being uncertain, while the "palders" (lands gained by the levees) of Zuid-Beveland, are 400, 300, 200, 100, 50 years old, and some of them even lately acquired by levees.

Madder is also planted on the clay ground of Zyuid, Holland, West Zealand, in Noord Brabant and Haarlemmermeer, in the Auna Panlownapolders, in the Wieringorwaard on Reyerland, Texel, &c., and lately in Friesland.

From the above data it appears that the cultivation of madder is not confined to certain soils, provided care be taken that the land in tillage be deeply dug, well dressed, kept loose and open, and fairly manured.

A tough, stiff clay ground is not very suitable, as the roots cannot well penetrate, develop and expand. Then such a ground is often too cold, as it does not let off water, but at the same time such ground, if strongly worked and drained, may be very well adapted. In the Wilhelminapolder very heavy clay grounds, formerly quite useless, are now, after good drainage and tilling, giving

the richest crops. But swampy, deep-lying, and poorly-drained lands are not adapted to the cultivation of madder. Sandy soils generally, being loose, have a tendency to let off the water, and do not resist the expansion of the roots. A soil of common fertility for grain is not fit for madder without heavy manuring. It has to be planted at great intervals, and the crop is necessarily light. Soils rich in humus, such as have been used for gardens, are valuable from their fertility and humidity. Besides, they are warm, abound in ammonia and nitric acid and chemical transformations, and are known by experience to produce luxuriant crops. Pasture lands, ploughed up after other crops, will produce a large yield of good madder. Also swampy grounds, newly enclosed by levees, are especially suited for madder, being loose and open, without hard crusts. These are richer in soluble salts than other grounds, and remain so for many years. If they should not produce well in the first year, it will be owing to their not being sufficiently tilled or properly drained.

Light soils, having humus, easily drained, and not very fertile, may become suitable, and give rich crops by heavy manuring. But, generally, heavy grounds are, by their very nature, to be considered better adapted than light to this cultivation, provided they be carefully worked and dried.

Old soils of proper underground are very good, and even light, sandy soils, having a rich subsoil, such as clay or humus layers, may give rich crops of madder. So in Haarlemnernenpolder the cultivation of madder proved successful.

1st. Clay, light colored, underlaid with one Netherland yard of sea sand.

2d. Moorey and sandy clay, (mixed ground,) underlaid with 0.5 Netherland yard of clay, and a layer of sea sand.

3d. Moorey sand, with one yard of clay.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ZEALAND AND OTHER MADDER-PRODUCING SOILS, AND THE RELATIONS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND FERTILITY.

As there has been, until lately, but limited means of ascertaining the connexion between the chemical composition and fertility of soils, a strict and subtle analysis of samples would prove of very little utility. The inquiry must, therefore, be confined to the most important object, that of ascertaining the quantity of soluble ingredients—humus, moisture, clay, and sand. The following samples, taken from Dutch and French soils, were examined by Drs. Von Bemmdere and Vlaanderen :

Sample No. 1. Swampy earth from the department of Vancluse, probably from the Palus de Monteaux ; an oblong basin, which had formerly been reclaimed from the sea. There is a sediment of alluvial layers, containing remains of sweet water conchytes, mixed with humus and mud. The subsoil consists of coarse gravel, through which water constantly flows. This region is, by the surrounding mountains, protected from violent winds. The drainage has natural outlets, which can be shut up in dry weather. It is a loose and crummy ground, resembling, in dry weather, a dusty heap of ashes. It was examined by Dr. L. Vlaanderen. The madder planted in the above-described soil is of a deep dark color, and a hectare will, on the average, yield 3,000 kilos of madder root in eighteen months. Less adapted to madder are the newer alluvial lands of the Rhone valley, and still less than these are the swampy grounds lying north of Orange, and near Tarascon, where only yellow, or at most rosy, madder grows. The above grounds are manured.

No. 2. A soil at Bromvershaven, within the old walls of the town, but beyond its building grounds. This soil is considered to be the best for this cultivation of the whole Schonwen, and on which the three years' variety has been successfully cultivated for twenty years, with one single alternation of barley or rye. It is enriched by sixty to seventy cart-loads of manure to each hectare of land. The returns are rather curious. Even on the rich grounds of Schonwen,

and after thorough manuring, there is nothing equal to it. This soil is, by its dark color, different from all ordinary soils on Schonwen and Tuid Beveland, being very rich in humus. By more careful analysis it will be found to contain charcoal, fragments of shells, bricks, stones, and bones. All these were selected and set aside for examination. The ground, most probably, had once been covered with buildings. For a depth of one yard, instead of sand, are yellow clay and sand mixed; rich and humid, but not at all wet.

No. 3. A very light ground, consisting of sea sand, mixed with fragments of shells, in the Wilhelminapolder, enclosed by levees in the year 1809, and containing very little clay, even on the surface.

No. 4 is a very good madder soil; it is a sea-marsh 550 years old, and is called's Gravenpolder; also enclosed by levees in 1809. The crop produced thereon in 1861 was 2,650 kilograms of madder-root per hectare. It is a loose, mucky sand soil, light-colored, which dries up into balls and clods containing a little clay, much *humus*, and retaining humidity more than mere sand soil No. 3. But both the two last specimens are inferior to No. 2.

No. 5 is sand soil of the Zommenepolder, diked A. D. 1425; planted with "three-years madder," which had been manured three years before; half a yard beneath it was sea-weed and shells. This ground is quite open, well watered, and lies six palms above the level of the water. This soil is equal to No. 3, having had fifty loads of stable manure per hectare.

No. 6 is an old clay soil, with a slight admixture of magnesia, lying on the Breedewatering—*i. e.*, the oldest part of the Tynie Beveland, the nucleus of the island, surrounded by what lately were marshes. There is, besides 120 yards of white sand, a free, thick layer of heavy clay, planted with "three-years" madder. The crops that preceded the madder were well manured, but the madder was not; there is, however, ditch earth thrown on as a substitute. It is poorer in soluble salts than Nos. 2, 3, and 4; the 0.3 per cent. of carbonate of lime gained by the analysis is to be ascribed to some fragments of shells found therein. This is darker-colored, and is richer in *humus* and humidity, and, of course, of good quality.

No. 7, clay, from the Wilhelminapolder, analyzed by Dr. C. L. Vlaanderen in 1857, together with its subsoils, is equal to the clay of No. 10, and becomes very fertile, and is by far the best madder grown when well drained.

No. 8. This is a heavy clay soil, out of the Wilhelminapolder, of a uniform color, and almost without veins. Though the layers of clay are thick and heavy, they show in the deeper parts some red veins. These lands have, by good tilling and draining, produced excellent crops of "three-years" madder. For madder they require manure, but not for grain.

No. 9. This is a lighter clay soil, at Scrooskerke, on Schonwen, of darker color than sandy clay soils generally are; at eight palms in depth it becomes sand mixed with fragments of shells, and is well drained, but does not yield very rich crops of madder, and is not, therefore, considered well adapted to it. More madder is raised in the neighborhood on another clay soil of a darker color than the above, having, at eight palms below, sandy clay, but not sand; being humid, yet letting off the water quite freely.

No. 10. This is a very good madder soil, of clay, not very heavy, near Noordwelle; one of the oldest soils gained by levees, yet, at 0.75 depth, containing clay and sand only, and is planted with "three-years madder."

No. 11. This soil is lying near the former, and is of heavier and stiffer clay; subsoil brown, colored with many moory spots and strips, showing no sand even at 1.1 in depth; it dries very hard; the yield is less than on a neighboring soil, where, at 0.6 yard depth, sand appears; no brown veins or spots are to be seen, and the water passing freely through it. In rainy weather it is not so easily handled as No. 10, the latter, however, not being an unfruitful soil. The madder-roots, while penetrating well enough, do not sufficiently spread;

but for grain this soil is well adapted, as might be expected from a clay soil containing chalk.

No. 12. This is a clay ground, in the new Perpoucher-polder, diked in 1846; of homogeneous rose-color, and thickness of 1.2—1.3 yards, decreasing to 6 palms; at another place it contains fragments of shells; in the underground, white sea-sand. The level of the water is quite low here. This is also manured, (40 cart-loads per hectare,) and yields excellent crops. In this neighborhood are very heavy clay soils, letting the water off with the difficulty, and, of course, not adapted to madder, but may be well prepared for it by good tillage and drainage.

Of these kinds of soils, more or less detailed analyses have been made. Of Nos. 1 and 7, Dr. Vlaanderen has determined the mineral parts soluble in muriatic acid, with loss by heat and humidity, but the amount of clay and sand has not been defined. From the quantity of potash, magnesia, and alum-earth thereby solved, it seems that the muriatic acid used by him was very weak.

Of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12, by Dr. Van Bammerlen, the ingredients soluble in weak acetic acid were (besides the loss by burning and humidity) defined.

Of Nos. 1, 2, and 12, besides the mineral parts, (after having extracted with acetic acid,) are soluble in boiling muriatic acid. Then of 1 and 2; the quantity of dissolvable portions (clay and the finest sand) is salinuous acid, and to be (after extracting with muriatic acid) solved in boiling carbonic soda; and, finally, exposed to nitric acid by Boussingault's method.

Of Nos. 8, 9, and 10, the chalk, magnesia, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, (soluble in boiling muriatic acid) have been defined. The results of this analysis are to be found in tabular statements I and II. By extracting with acetic acid we are enabled to learn the soluble matter, *i. e.*, the bases and acids, soluble in water; thus, sulphuric and muriatic compounds, the bases resting on organic acids, such as the *humus* acids, the salts soluble in carbonic waters, like chalk and magnesia. At last, from alum-earth becoming solved, besides more of potash, soda, chalk, and magnesia, combined sulphuric, muriatic, carbonic, and phosphoric acids, there appears that part of the silicious compounds (zeolithes) which are also solved in acetic acid.

We can, doubtless, no better learn precisely the soluble matter of a soil which serves to nourish the roots of the plants than by the contracting agency of acetic acid. Short of this, water would not furnish the means of solving either the phosphoric acid, or the chalk and magnesia ingredients, as well by acetic acid as by the sediment water. Although we cannot possibly tell what quantity must be yearly in store to nourish the roots, as this depends more on good tilling, rain, warmth, &c., yet we may be sure that the more food for the plants the soil contains, the more the acetic acid will evolve.

By defining the quantity of humidity still remaining in the samples of soil, after drying in the air, we can, by comparison, perceive what sample will more quickly dry up, and what retain humidity in its natural state, under similar circumstances. By ascertaining the loss in weight that the soil loses after glowing, we can ascertain what kind contains the most *humus*.

To come to a right understanding of what kind of soil is the most valuable, the most important step will be to define the quantities of soluble salts, *humus*, humidity and clay; provided that location, kind of subsoil, water outlets, sublets, degree of mellowness, tillage, &c., at the same time be taken into consideration. Of the examined soil planted with madder we may compare those of table III, in which the most important ingredients are taken at rather a higher amount than it might be practically necessary.

In grounds well adapted to madder there is but a small quantity of sulphuric acid and compounds of chlorine to be found. A large proportion being of no use, meanwhile, the larger percentage of soluble salts is of great utility.

A large quantity of soluble salts is, indeed, greatly fertilizing, and mostly to

be found in swampy grounds. We find there, at once, more sulphuric acid, chlorine, potash, and soda, which can be extracted by a little water, than in other soils requiring acetic acid. No. 2, the clay out of Brouwershaven is the best madder soil of Zealand, and to be rated, together with the clay of the Perpouderpolder, the first in the list. Also, the fertile clay of the Wilhelminapolder takes high rank and will be placed by analysis as No. 8, and the quantity of sulphuric acid found is also eight. After all, the soluble salts are, as a standard, to be considered the test of fertility. The fertile clay of Brouwershaven is the first in the list VI; the quantity thereof, 0.25, is even seven times greater than that of 4, 5, 6. The Perhoucherpolder contains phosphoric acid soluble in acetic acid 0.048 more than the others.

The swamp earth contains so much of phosphoric acid and so little of oxides of iron, together with much chalk, that we are right in supposing it to contain much of phosphoric acid easily solved.

Also in the Wilhelminapolder the whole quantity of phosphoric acid is sufficient to secure to it a good position.

Since in its carbonates, though met with in madder soils, is not indispensable to good crops, chalk cannot always be found in the best madder lands unless we take swamp earth, of which it is the main ingredient. So clay No. 2 is more valuable, at least not less valuable than clay No. 12, which contains more chalk, except the old clay of the Breedewatering and Goeschenpolder. Chalk is especially found in young clay and sand ground.

Clay soils.	Carbonic acid.	Chalks.
Brouwershaven.....	3.45	4.76
Perpouderpolder.....	5.09	7.03
Wilhelminapolder.....	(VI) 2	7.26
Wilhelminapolder.....	2.65	3.44
Breedewatering, only single fragments of shells.		
Goeschepolder, not effervescing with acids.		
S'Gravenpolder.....	2.54	3.08
Bouwenpolder.....	1.84	2.26
Near Noordwelle.....	2.39	3.08
Near Swoskeveke.....	1.47	2.00

Carbonate of lime being plentiful in new clay soil, decreases in older dry soil of the same thickness, but is sure to be met with in lighter clay soil mixed with sand, as is everywhere to be found on Schonwen.

	Carbonate of lime in the upper soil.
Bomenedepolder, sand soil, some palms thick.....	Everywhere to be found.
Between Serooskerke and Noordwelle, on the road.....	Not present.
Around Serooskerke, 1st sand clay, 8 palms thick.....	To be found.
2d sand clay, thicker layers.....	Very little at surface; at 0.5 more abundant.
3d sand clay, heavier at 8 palms, sandy....	Present, more deep.
Around Noordwelle, 1st clay, heavier and more than 1 yard thick.....	Present with fragments of shells.
2d clay, lighter than 1 yard.....	Present with more shells.
3d sand clay.....	Do. with still more shells.
Date of ending.	
1331. Goeschepolder, clay more than one yard thick.....	Not present, being at 0.5 depth.
1370. Oosterlandpolder, sand clay, at 0.5 sand.....	Do.
(a) Broad Watering, at Kurr Avendskerke, clay pretty heavy and thick.....	Not present.
(b) Under Flooking, clay thick, 1.20.....	Do.
1561. Oude Faayert, thin layer sand clay.....	Do.
1642. West Faayert, thin layer sand clay, 0.4.....	Do.
1676. Nieuwe West Fraagret, very thin layer sand clay, 0.17.....	Do.
1808. Wilhelminapolder, heavy clay, sand clay, sea sand.....	Everywhere present.
1846. Perpouderpolder, heavy clay, sea sand.....	Do.
Kaarlemmermenpolder, (a) Clay light-colored.....	Do.
(b) Mixed soil of moor clay and sand.....	Not present.

As in the Breedewatering and Gorschenpolder good madder is produced, it is evident that a greater quantity of carbonate of lime is not an indispensable requirement.

Sand soils contain more of carbonate of lime than heavier clay grounds of the same age, without, therefore, being more fertile than the latter. These soils, however, are, at large, less fertile than soils younger and richer in carbonate of lime. Heavy clay soil of older date generally lacks carbonate of lime, while sand soil, mixed with clay especially, often shows fragments of shell tilled in the top soil.

At last we come to the conclusion that, for cultivating madder, carbonate of lime is and may become a very useful quality of any soil, especially of real clay ground, without, however, being indispensable. We can easily find, in chemically analyzing soils, analogous instances where different kinds of earths, like chalk, magnesia, clay, &c., seem to be alternately substitute for each other.

AMOUNT OF HUMUS AND COLOR LOST BY GLOWING.

Next to a really good quality, it is apparent that a great amount of humus and dark color is to be considered one of the predominant ingredients of good madder ground. But for the remarkable instance of the fresh clay of Per-foucherpolder being of light color, and showing, nevertheless, great loss of humus by burning, dark-colored soil, rich in humus, will be always coincident, and proportionate one to the other; and, further, dark garden soils being generally the richest in nitric acid and ammonia, nitric acid (so exquisitely fertilizing ingredients) will also be found proportionate to darkness of color.

So there is more of nitric acid in No. 1 than in the lightest soil of No. 2.

No. 1 is 0.00985 per cent. (according to two concurrent computations.)

No. 2 is 0.00660 per cent. (according to same).

The light-colored clay holding sand soils, Fraazertpolders, are not so good as those of Serooskerke, the latter being rich in humus.

On the Haarlemmermeerpolder, a black soil of moor mixed with sand and clay, the most humus was found. For this reason we ought not to indulge in special conclusions from the amount of clay and sand. Clay soil of otherwise good composition is by its very nature more fertile than sand and seasoned soils; the former rendering, without manuring, richer crops with common plants as well as of madder. But, as appears from the given tabular statement, madder grows well on those grounds, provided that other circumstances are favorable.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MADDER LANDS.

All soils examined have, from their high location, a good drainage, except those of the Breedewatering, where the water is of medium level. Swamp earth, while easily drained, has, by layers of pebble stones, an additional natural drainage. The soils of Zealand, as far as they are sand soils, are pervious to water, and are generally covered with a layer of clay earth some palms thick; their being still heavier and thicker and well drained, at the same time constitute a very fertile soil, as in the Wilhelminapolder. On Schonwen madder is only cultivated on grounds of higher location, the lower ones of the island are used for raising hay, and the farmers even of the higher regions having their hay grounds in the lower parts.

Soils more or less stiff, underlaid with impervious strata, ought not to be cultivated with madder.

We therefore conclude—

1. That the kind of soil requisite must be loose, open, and self-draining.
2. That the subsoil should not be stiff, and must be everywhere pervious to water.

3. That the water level of the land must be such as to permit high ground for cultivation.

The latter two points not being everywhere attainable, soils unfavorably located must not be used for cultivating madder; as to the first, there is usually much care and industry to be used in this cultivation, by means of the ground's being turned up by digging out the grown madder, generally, as far as six palms, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; then, before planting, deeply tilled and ploughed, thoroughly rolled and harrowed, to a degree proportionate to the nature of the subsoil, in order to obtain an excellent condition of the upper soil.

Such is the character of the soil of No. 11; for other purposes being rich and fertile, yet by its stiffness and closeness by far less adapted to the cultivation of madder. The same may be said of the loose soils of the same locality, a deficiency, however, that could be well removed by drainage and better cultivation.

A certain degree of humidity (series IX) is very useful, and will be mostly found in soils containing humus and clay, especially in those containing both these ingredients in moderate quantities, or of a deep humus layer, in dry weather self-draining, and in wet imbibing humidity.

Such soils, mostly retaining humidity, are Nos. 2 and 12 in our table. The other would be better if they contained larger quantities of humus and clay, and were better adapted to holding water, provided they were well drained. Generally the degree of humidity can be well ascertained on the spot. And that soil will be the best which contains clay, many soluble salts, carbonate of lime, much soluble phosphoric acid, much humus, and which lose by glowing five, or at least four, per cent., retaining at the same time humidity in dry weather, and being loose, open, and draining itself well. For this reason No. 2 is the best, then No. 12; No. 9 inferior to No. 10, the former having far less quantities of lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, and loses less by burning, is not well adapted for the three years' madder, but well calculated to produce the two years' growth of 1,700 to 1,900 kilogrammes per hectare.

DIGGING AND MANURING MADDER LANDS IN CONNEXION WITH CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND FERTILITY.

Ploughing, digging, and tilling of madder lands, as well as the quantities of stable manure they receive, are very different in the different localities. The influence of chemical compounds and physical condition of the soil in fertility is difficult precisely to determine. It is, therefore, more expedient separately to inquire into the influences of digging and manuring upon fertility.

On Schonwen, as well as on Zuid Beveland, the ground is deeply ploughed, and more deeply the heavier the soils are.

Wilhelminapolder.....	0.25 to 0.30 yard.
Brommenedepolder.....	0.35
Haarlemmermer, double ploughed and turned up.....	{ (a) 0.6 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.35 to 0.40

In the Anna Parilonna island, where the ground being deeply ploughed, gives excellent returns, while on Eyerland, where ploughing is shallow, the madder is bad, short, woolly, and yielding but few sprouts. Hence deep digging and stirring up the ground to several palms will, in time, add a great deal to its fertility.

MANURING.—On Schonwen, Zuid Beveland, and Haarlemmermer, the quantity of stable manure brought upon the ground ranges from 40 to 70 cart-loads per hectare, generally used immediately before planting madder, which yields return in 7, 9, or 10, and in rare cases 14 years; taking two or three years for the

madder planted, and 4, 6, 7, following, during which time wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. are cultivated, and manuring repeated once or twice. As to soil fit for madder without fertilization, there are clay grounds newly en-diked giving two or three crops. Lighter soils being, after barley, used for madder, must always have from 35 to 40 cart-loads of stable manure, but are, even if well managed, never so fertile as heavy clay soil and those soils more abundant in humus, or of a rich subsoil. The influence of manuring on fertility may be seen in table IV, as far as it can approximately be defined. The grounds of Schonwen, though greatly varying in richness of clay, humus, and lime, are of great comparative value when equally well cultivated and managed, while in Zuid Beveland a very different mode of manuring has been adopted; generally no manure has been applied immediately before planting, but at some period during the following four or five years, so that the higher fertility of the soil of Schonwen, in proportion to that of Zuid Beveland, may well be ascribed to the irregular mode of manuring and cultivating practiced in the latter.

WANTS OF MADDER LANDS IN CULTIVATION, AND SOILS BEST ADAPTED TO IT.

In order to arrive at a final conclusion of our inquiries, it will be expedient to compare the chemical ingredients and madder roots with those of the soils used for their cultivation. For that purpose we must hold that the ingredients constituting the plants must be found in the soil, water and air, and those ingredients under the name of earth, in the soil alone. Whether such kinds of earths, like clay, lime and magnesia, may be substituted one for the other, cannot well be determined: 1. Because the very chemical processes entered into in the formation of plants from soil are yet a scientific mystery; and, 2. Because in all of these earths small particles of the others are found mixed in the natural state; and lastly, in all cases of cultivating plants, some ingredients, wanting in the soil, may be added by the manure. In this respect only such grounds as are able without manuring produce one or two crops. Some light may be thrown on the ultimate connexion between the chemical compounds of soil and the nature of plants, but the chemical quality of soil and plants will be found to correspond; some of them, however, being considered the production of chemical processes entered into and working in the soil itself during the period of growth. In this view a very important ingredient of madder is lime; as it is a constituent part of the ashes of the roots, its source is undoubtedly to be sought in the soil. All good madder grounds contain it; but not sand soils, if without clay or fragments of shells. This is, however, of no importance to the question, for such lands will never be suitable to madder without manuring; and by this means some chalk may always be added to the soil. Besides, the scientific proofs given by Mr. Boussingault and Mr. Dechevain of the effects of lime upon rich humus earth producing ammonia and nitric acid by chemical process and making soluble phosphoric acid are not to be omitted.

As to the wants of the madder plants cultivated for the roots only and their dyeing properties, it is apparent that all conditions favorable to the development of the main and side roots in width, as well as in depth, will also be favorable to the general purposes of cultivation. All need feeding from the soil; all stones impeding and restraining development of the roots must be carefully removed, and care taken that the soil be deeply cultivated, be loose and rich in soluble salts, lime, phosphorus, ammonia, nitre, &c., to raise crops of 2,000 to 3,000 kilos per hectare. Whereas for grain manuring is often unnecessary or even disadvantageous, especially on rich clay grounds, but for madder the richest soils may still be improved by manuring. To all grounds that do not contain lime, it must be added. The richest madder lands are those of the Netherlands province of Groningen, and Alsace in France, having a good deal of lime or its carbonate, the former thirteen per cent., the latter ten per cent.

The amount of ashes of madder-root is given by the following figures :

Madder-root dried at 100°, examined by Dr. Fischlin.....	8.2
Avignon madder.....	8.1—8.3
Alsace madder.....	6.3—6.5
Levant madder.....	9.8
Average.....	8 per cent.

At the average of 8 per cent., 2,000 kilos of madder contain 160 kilos of ashes, and 3,000 kilos of roots 240 kilos of ashes.

Madder ashes, according to Dr. Olaardingen's analysis of 100 kilos.	2,000 kilos of roots taken out of the soil.			
	3,000 kilos.	4,000 kilos.		
Potash.....	Kilos. 25.42	Kilos. 40.7	Kilos. 61.0	Kilos. 80.7
Lime.....	15.84	25.3	38.0	50.6
Magnesia.....	0.11	1.7	2.6	3.4
Phosphoric acid.....	13.62	21.8	32.0	43.6
Sulphuric acid.....	3.27	5.2	7.8	10.4

The following analysis instituted by Mr. Fischlin and Dr. Oloanderen gives—

	ALSACE MADDER.		Zealand madder.
	I.	II.	
Potash.....	29.35	26.64	25.42
Soda.....	15.89	11.67	21.91
Lime.....	34.54	29.25	18.84
Magnesia.....	3.72	3.68	0.11
Oxide of iron.....	1.10	3.36	10.18
Phosphoric acid.....	5.26	4.62	13.62
Chloride of sodium.....	4.71	13.25	7.72
Sulphuric acid.....	3.60	2.14	3.27
Siluric acid.....	1.64	5.36	10.87

Out of the figures of the above analyses, it is apparent that grain and other plants may be raised on the ground as well as madder—the latter depriving the soil of no more ingredients than the former—provided, however, that this loss to be sustained by the soil from madder is upon two and mostly three years' growth, and is partly returned with the leaves, which are a useful manure.

VARIETIES OF MADDER.

Varieties in the scientific sense are not known in madder, the plant as such and its parts seem to be the same in species everywhere, but varies in the roots as to thickness, richness, in garancine or other dyeing ingredients. These differ in commerce in terms like "schoves," prime and secondary crops, ombro, little ombro, gamenes, overstumped, mulls, roots, &c., designating thereby also how far the roots brought into market are more or less ground or otherwise worked upon; then among farmers they are known by denominations, such as sweet

ones, seedlings, Wilhelmstادتaps, (grown near Wilhelmstadt,) tough ones, &c. For further information on this head we refer to the "Netherlandish Handels-gazyn," translated in the appendix.

As to the relations of soil to the different varieties in the above sense, there is one instance to be mentioned on the authority of Mr. Trausen vander Putte. The "tough" variety of madder wants a heavy clay; the Wilhelmstادتers and sweet ones a lighter ground. In this case all the four varieties will get the most dye and the best kind of red color. Without such choice of soil there will be no such success. This, of course, would tell, for natural varieties may still be increased from different causes, climate as well as peculiarities of soil being likely to produce other and new varieties in other regions where the cultivation may be conducted, and perchance natural ones may be discovered.

We should bear in mind that the process of the growing, apparently so simple to an inexperienced eye, is as dependent on manifold agencies of soil, water, air, sunlight, electricity, &c., as to make us distrustful of the results of our scientific research, as rather the general features only of a subtile and richly combined system of vital powers. The following will hold good for the most practical purposes of agriculture :

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF MADDER LAND.

The ground must be loose, crumbly, soil, open, and for a considerable depth free of pebbles, not having any stiff and impervious sub-soil; the earth should not be adhesive, sticking to the tools, ploughs, and harrows. It must have as good a drainage as not to permit the soil to be wet, but only humid; that humidity is to be maintained, as grounds rich in humus possess it and clay grounds retain it longer than sandy lands. The water-level in such grounds ought to be such that the beds are at least half an ell above the high tide. Care should also be taken for due access of air as far as it can be gained by looseness and openness of the soil. The soil must be rather warm, as is observed on grounds draining themselves well, being black and rich with humus. The planting and sprouting ground must be deep, so as to enable the roots to penetrate and absorb sap and nourishment.

CHEMICAL COMPOUND.

A great deal of soluble salts (of which 0.8 per cent. can be extracted from swamp earth by water) remains of water shells, hydratic silicates of zeolites.

A great deal of phosphoric acid, easily soluble.

Many salts of ammonia and nitric acid.

Much humus, (5 or 6 per cent. or more,) giving the earth a darker color. Lime and its carbonate are important as an agency, facilitating the chemical operations in the soil.

A soil comprising all these qualities united may give crops of 3,000 kilos of madder to the hectare every three years, provided that there is due manuring, and will return the plant in seven years or less.

The turning over of old soils somewhat exhausted, as well as new ones of lighter nature, will always be useful, especially when the subsoil is rich in plaster, clay, salt of commerce, and sea salt. Thus blue gypsum clay in the Netherlands is particularly valued for that purpose.

Among the facts proved by experience and scientific examination are that the differences of climate and compounds of soil in different countries! will tend to produce varieties of a certain plant, as well as give vigor or weakness of growth, richness or lack of those qualities that are peculiarly sought for in this cultivation. All the inquiries made in our country can only furnish general rules and useful hints as to the mode of culture, and choice of soil to be adopted in other countries, and cannot excuse agriculturists and chemists of other countries

from investigations in their respective countries. Among the general problems to be solved are questions like the following:

- 1st. How far is lime a necessity, and how great is the quantity required?
- 2d. How much salts of ammonia and nitric acid ought the soil to contain in order to produce good crops?
- 3d. What chemical compounds, or physical state of the soil, will especially have influence upon the quantity as well as the quality of the dye?

A proper co-operation in synthetical experiments upon growing plants and analytic chemical examination of samples of soils used for madder will produce good results, peculiarly beneficial to the respective countries. I also call attention to the inquiry, what especial powers are to be found in a certain soil for either fixing the bases, like potash, or solving like lime, soda, magnesia, or those agents evolving ammonia and nitric acid by the aid of lime, &c., are objects well worth being known.

SYNTHETICAL EXPERIMENTS.

In synthetical experiments the method generally adopted was to put the plant to be experimented on in pure water, or in artificial ground loose and porous, and by itself entirely sterile, and then add the different salts and earths in quantities precisely weighed, in order to observe leaves, stems, and roots, and how they grow, work, develop, and watch the absorption of the added ingredients, and the production of new ones. Thus Mr. H. has found the following necessary conditions of soil to produce the richest crops of madder:

1. Of soluble nourishment there must be a positive quantity in the ground of $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.
2. The necessary soluble minerals must be present in equal proportions.
3. There must be soluble assimilating compounds of nitrogen present in the soil.

The quantity of nitrogen in proportion to all other minerals in the soil must be as $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

For clover.—1. The salts of lime must prevail over alkalis in the mineral food of the plants.

2. Nitrogen must be offered in the form as compound of phosphoric acid and sulphate of ammonia.

3. The mineral food added together must amount to one-quarter per cent. of the general mass.

4. The proportion of nitrogen to be present in proportion to other minerals must be as 1 to 5.

It will be evident at the first glance how useful a similar standard, obtained by subtile scientific experiments, would be to the cultivation of madder; but as a singular fact developed in the above experiments, we may mention that they failed always under the same conditions under which they otherwise yielded good crops, if lupines were sown together with barley or clover in the experimental ground—an instance of striking significance of how subtile agencies influence the growing plants, and must be taken into consideration.

But to adopt a plan of scientific inquiry in connexion with practical agriculture, the climate of the United States presents no obstacle (except in some northern districts) to the cultivation of madder. First determine, by planting it in different localities, what soils are best adapted to the purpose, and which will make the richest dye and largest roots, and fittest for producing certain colors. We do not doubt that on American soils, as in different European countries, there will appear peculiar varieties of madder. Then the precise chemical analysis of the roots, as well as of the earths, and physical exploration of the soil, atmosphere, electricity, &c., should follow, in order to come to an understanding of what chemical qualities of the roots have an affinity to certain loca

agencies of soil and climate and their initiate, in view of conclusions thus obtained, productive experiments, by planting and artificially feeding madder in water and unfertile earth.

To improve the quality of the roots, or elevate uncertain varieties to fixed ones, what Darwin would call "species," the principles of that scholar should be followed, viz., select the single crops most successful in richness of dye, or dye for certain colors. Select among these the most vigorous single plants or roots, and use those only for seedlings, selecting among the offshoots of those seedlings in the same way, besides keeping the soil in a rich and good state. This process may be continued to the highest development of the plant, modified as to the different purposes aimed at to supply the wants of the manufacturers.

CULTIVATION OF MADDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

In relation to cultivating madder in the United States, I am pleased to call attention to the advantages of swamp ground and sea marsh—lands but scantily and slowly settled from their unfitness for crops of the first year. Those very grounds we may consider the best adapted to madder, without manuring for two or three years, and need to be tilled only in the spring. Intelligent and enterprising farmers may go on reclaiming large tracts of such grounds, to be met with in all, especially in the southern States—South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and the districts of the lower Mississippi valley.

One spring they can start the first cultivating process, then, in the ensuing one, throw earth upon the beds; and at last, after three, four, or five years, dig out the roots, and leave the ground during three or four years under the care of persons well acclimated, that they may remain continuously on the spot. By and by, those grounds would be redeemed for settlers, and climate improved by the very cultivation, and then the raising of other products may follow; madder thus playing the part of pioneer plant. The countries or districts where madder has been especially cultivated, besides the Netherlands, are France, Silesia, Greece, Smyrna, England, (unsuccessfully,) Spain, Palestine, Brunswick, Hungary, northern Africa.

As to manufacturing garancine, the principal dye produced from madder, valuable details are given in the appendix.

From what I could learn from personally visiting garancine manufactories and conversing with their managers, I think the germs or sprouts best to be used for planting are those of Italy and the south of France, especially those from the city of Avignon. It is a strange fact that wild plants, found abundantly in some regions of the Caucasian mountains of the new Russian southern provinces, are as valuable and rich in garancine as those improved by cultivation in Italy and the south of France. The importance of garancine for dyeing linen, wool, and cotton, especially in red and violet colors, is very remarkable for its durability and indelibility, even with washing with soap in hot water. The limits of chemical combinations in this respect are not yet closed; and it will be of great practical value to find out new modes of dyeing by new chemical combinations of garancine. As to economical manufacturing, an extra profit is gained by using the "sugar" (resulting from the treatment of the root with sulphuric acid and washing out in purifying the garancine) in distillation of spirits. For that purpose, I saw a machine brought into connexion with the steam engine of the manufactory, working continually without much help from manual labor, and saving the gauging by indicating regularly the specific proof of the alcohol. At the purchase of roots the manufacturers have to take great care, the real quantity of garancine showing a considerable difference in the different crops of roots; and a chemical examination of lots offered to them before the purchase might save great loss.

Generally, the cultivation of madder, as well as the manufacture of garancine, are in Europe considered very profitable pursuits; the first by making a good use of clay soil, often unfit for other crops in the first year of the clearing, and demanding little labor.

The improbability of any other dye being substituted for garancine makes the demand for this article permanent, and requiring generally a mild southern or middle and humid climate, the most desirable for the cultivation of this root, the improvement of which cannot fail to ensue when adapted to American soil and climate.

Statement showing the analysis of specimens of madder soils.

Ingredients.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 12.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 1.	No. 7.	
	Bromers- haven.	Wilhelmina- polder.	Perpouwer- polder.	's Gravesen- polder.	Bomander- polder.	Brede- watering.	Paal earth.	Wilhelminapolder.	
	Clay rich in humus.	Sea sand.	New clay.	Sandy ground.	Sandy ground.	Old clay.	Chalk ground.	Heavy clay.	
A.—Those soluble in acetic acid.									
Lime, carbonate of	4.500	4.823	7.694	3.081	2.257	0.420	0.199	Upper soil, 0.103	Subsoil, 0.093
Magnesia	0.224	0.166	0.465	0.279	0.239	0.058	0.087	0.009	0.005
Potash	0.103	0.075	0.110	0.110	0.073	0.044	0.087	0.008	0.036
Soda	0.053	0.056	0.037	0.018	0.059	0.019	0.075	0.037	0.029
Oxides of iron and manganese	0.20	0.30	F 60 Δ						
Alum earth	0.06	0.101	0.020 Mn ₂ O ₄						
			0.069 Al ₂ O ₃						
Carbonic acid	3.450	3.445	5.886	2.540	1.844	0.19	6.207	0.070	0.008
Sulphuric acid	0.020	0.022	0.053	Traces.	Traces.	0.01	0.085	0.008	0.009
Chloric acid	0.025	0.024							
Phosphoric acid	0.248	0.032	0.048	0.027	0.015 (0.016)	0.03			
Nitric acid	0.00965	0.0061							
Silicic acid	0.11		0.14	0.151	0.095	0.06	0.024	0.032	0.026
B.—Soluble in muriatic acid by boiling.									
Chalk	0.36	0.065	()				*48.795	7.985	7.850
Magnesia	0.03	0.165						0.685	0.330
Potash	0.40	0.492	0.871					0.220	0.345
Soda	0.045	0.075	0.884					*0.130	0.125
Oxides of iron and manganese	3.20	1.204	0.074					*0.100	0.135
Alum earth	2.31	0.951						*2.134	3.367
Sulphuric acid	0.042		0.092					*0.780	1.815
Phosphoric acid	0.042	0.040	0.16	0.021				*0.070	0.065
Silicic acid	0.170	0.083						*1.566	0.500
C.—Soluble in carbonate of soda by boiling.									
Silicic acid	17.00	11.91						*0.250	0.265
		11.13							
D.—Loss by glowing	7	2.37	6.8	3.90	2.16	4.10			
Humidity	4.05	1.36	4.1	2.35	2.24	2.90			
Particles floating off clayish sand, &c.	147.00	5.03							

* In weak solution of muriatic acid.
 † The whole quantity.
 ‡ Gained by double extracts.
 § 2d extract.
 ¶ Therefrom 7 per cent. silicic acid to be deducted.

Statement showing the analysis of specimens of madder soil.

Ingredients soluble in muriatic acid, boiling.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.
	Wilhelminapolder. Heavy clay.	Near Serooskerke. Sandy ground.	Near Norwelle. Sandy ground.
Chalk.....	3.44	2.	3.08
Magnesia.....	1.29	0.68	1.
Carbonic acid.....	2.65	1.47	2.39
Sulphuric acid.....	0.128	0.077	0.09
Phosphoric acid.....	0.21	0.1	0.15
Loss by glowing.....	5.6	3.08	3.8
Humidity.....	4.	2.8	3.5

Statement showing the analyses of specimens of madder soils.

Place of origin.	Kind of soil.	Probable fertility.	Salts soluble in acetic acid after separating carbonic acid.	Carbonate of lime.	Phosphoric acid soluble in acetic.	Phosphoric acid in total.	Loss by glowing.	Humidity.	Color, (darkness.)
No. 1. Paludal earth.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
No. 2. Near Brauwershaven.....	Clay.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
No. 12. Perpouderpolder.....	Clay.....	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	*
No. 8. Wilhelminapolder.....	Heavy clay.....	3	.....	4	.....	3	2	1	.....
No. 10. Near Nordwelle.....	Sand soil.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	4	2	3
No. 4. S'Gravenpolder.....	do.....	4	3	4	4	.....	4	4	4
No. 5. Bommenedepolder.....	do (light).....	4	4	5	5	.....	6	4	5
No. 3. Wilhelminapolder.....	Sea sand.....	5	3	3	4	6	6	5	5
No. 9. Near Serooskerke.....	Sandy soil.....	5 or 6	.....	6	.....	5	5	3	3
No. 6. Breedewatering.....	Clay.....	2	3	7	4	.....	3	3	2

NOTES.—Paludal earth, seasoned, and sand soils the most open.
The clay of the Breedewatering is the least open.
The heavy clay loosened by drainage and tillage.
* Reddish.

Statement showing the analysis of madder soils.

Place of production.	Kind of soil.	Loss by glowing.	Chemical com- pounds	Colors.	Measuring, per bunder, with stable manure.	In what period of time to look for return.	Yield.	
							3 years' madder, return.	3 years' madder, return.
Paal earth, No. 1	Lime soil	(1)	1	Darker	70 cart loads	In 4 years	Average, 3,000	Average, 4,700
Near Bonwerthaven, No. 2	Clay	Much	3	Light	40 do	(1)		Av. of 3 years, 3,400
Perpouchepolder, No. 13	Clay	Much	4		50 do	Returns here are not so quick, but depends on 21 years' system.		Av. of 20 bun- ders every 9 years, 3,650
Wilhelminapolder	Heavy clay	Very much	4		50 do			
Do	Light clay, clay, and sand soil.	Little	6		50 do	21 years' system	Av. of 20 bun- ders every 9 years, 1,856.	
Generally on Schouwen								
Near Serooskerke, No. 9	Sandy land	Less than No. 10	6	Somewhat dark	60 to 70	9 years, average on good soil		3,600 to 4,000
Near Nordseville, No. 10	do	Do. Wilhelmina- polder, heavy clay.	5	do	60 cart loads.	9 years	1,600 to 1,800	2,800 to 3,300
						9 years under the most favorable circumstances.	1,700 to 1,900	3,500
Bommenderpolder, No. 5	Light sandy land	Little	6	Light	50 do	9 years		Average, 2,800
Hearlommeneerpolder	Sample-a. Clay				60 do	(1)		3,000
	b. Light do, with moor			Black	60 do			3,500
	c. Sand soil				40 do			2,500
	In general						Average, 3,000	
Measuring in the fallow 4 or 5 years before madder.								
Goeshepolder	Clay			Darker than in sandy soil.		21 years	Average, 1,700 to 1,800.	
Breedewatering, No. 6	Clay	Same as No. 10	7	Light		No. 4 in 1861.	Average, 2,000	
s'Gravepolder, No. 4	Sandy soil	do	5 or 6	Light			Average, 2,650	
Old Fraangert and other	do			Light				
Fraangert polders	Very light ditto			Light		14 to 21 years	Average, 2,000	Rather under than above.

[Translation of an extract from the Netherlandish Haudelmagazine. Article Krap.]

In English, madder; in French, garance; in Italian, robbia; in Spanish, granga; the whole, or dried root, that comes from the Levant, as well as from Avignon, in South France, is called in commerce alizari and lizari, to distinguish them from grance, or meekrapp, the ground madder. The ends of roots of madder (lying horizontally in the earth) bend naturally on a curve as far as the surface, where the green, herbaceous, four-edged stems, that used to lie down in their weakness, spring up of themselves; they gather no nourishment from the soil, in no portion of which will the green plant be found to grow. The middle stock of the madder-root, usually not thicker than a quill, rarely exceeds the size of the little finger, and is knotty and articulate; externally covered with a reddish-brown skin, under which lies the fleshy, dark-yellow parts of the root, (called sometimes "schoras,") including the wood-like pith, always of a pale color. It tastes bitter, somewhat astringent, when chewed; coloring the spittle red, and even the milk, hair, and bones of animals fed on it. This is a known quality also of the roots of the real "walstroot," though in lighter shades; the roots of madder lasting through several years, and shooting up a new stem every year, which grows three to four feet, rough, and bearing lancet-shaped leaves, usually six together at a point, on the ends of which are the blossoms, with a four or five toothed calix, and a similar crown of yellow-greenish color. The fruit is double, blackish, with a smooth, glossy berry. The whole plant (*rubia tinctorum*) belongs to the first order of the fourth class of Linnæus.

COUNTRIES PRODUCING MADDER.

Madder grows wild, especially in southern Europe, on fences, &c., also in Leon and Old Castile, in Spain, and near Montbelaird, Avignon, and in Alsace, particularly in the environs of Muhlhausen, Hagenaw, and in Normandy, in France; also near Hassell, in Belgium; in Italy and Turkey it is especially cultivated; on the island of Schonwen, in Lienburg, and many other places in the Netherlands; in Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Styria, Carinthia, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia, Brandenburg, the Prussian provinces, Saxony, Brunswick, Electorate Hessa, Hungary, of the German and Austrian states; also in the Turkish countries of Bœotia and Thessalia, and on the Greek islands of the Levant; on the Caucasus and on the Asiatic slope in Russia.

The cultivation of madder is managed in a very different way in different countries; and in northern countries it requires much care and knowledge. In southern countries it is raised from seed, but in northern ones from seedlings, (sprouts.) The latter are found in beds of spring plantations, from which they are taken from the commencement to the middle of May, and transplanted into beds newly prepared. These beds may be laid out in good sandy soils, as well as in rich ones; the latter having received twice as much manure as when destined for wheat, and been ploughed over since the autumn three times, the last time to the depth of fifteen to eighteen inches. As in spring, the beds are again turned up in the fall, by a double standing fork, with prongs of three inches in breadth. Then the first row of roots is laid out, not further than a finger's breadth apart, for a distance of ten or twelve feet, leaving a space of from fourteen to eighteen inches between the rows. In dry weather, water made rich ought to be poured on the beds, to enable the fibres of the root to take immediately in the ground. From four to six weeks afterwards the stalks, grown from six to eight inches high, are put under the ground so as to leave not more than from two to three inches of the tops free and visible, and the beds covered with one to one and a half inch of earth. In winter, if not severe, there is no need of labor except covering the beds with long manure straw. In February or March, before revival of vegetation, the beds are again carefully covered over with earth taken from the intervals between the rows, while the roots of

all perennial grasses should be removed. This mode of cultivating seems generally to be in vogue.

DRYING THE ROOTS.

This is done in stoves, in order to remove as much as possible the humidity. For the first stamping and drying of 200 pounds, the expenses are estimated at ten francs; and to reduce 1,000 pounds of green roots into 200 pounds of dry ones, the labor of one hand only is required, and the use of a white-oak wood fire. Generally there are from 500 to 550 pounds of green roots contained in 100 pounds of dry. Thus dried they are taken by the producer to the manufacturer in November or December. In the year 1835, the product of 35 kilos brought 40 to 48 francs.

Madder is brought to market either in the roots whole, or ground. The grinding is done in a particular kind of mills. Ground madder smells strongly; has a saffron-like appearance, most like the roots; when rubbed on paper gently, adheres and leaves a fine light spot if of good quality.

100 pounds of dried roots yields 83 to 84 pounds of ground madder, FF.; 3 to 4 pounds of middling; 5 to 6 pounds of mullen (crumbs;) and 6 per cent. evaporated in working. The wages for grinding and expense of packing amount, on an average, to 3 or 4 francs for 50 kilos.

The different kinds are, Levantine madder, called also Smyrna or Turkish, which is brought to market only in whole roots. It is richest in its dye; a fact attributable to the roots not being taken out until five or six years of age. African madder is equal to the Levantine madder, and comes *via* Tripoli to Europe. The Netherland madder is sent to market only in a ground state, and is highly esteemed for its quality and excellent preparation. The secondary kinds of it are—

1. The "oneroofde" (fine trap) is the pith of the root.
2. The "gemeene" is the skin or bark around the pith.
3. The "oneroofde" is the whole root stamped together.
4. "Twee and een," two-thirds fine and one-third common mixed.
5. "Een and een," half fine, half common mixed.
6. "Mullen" is the refuse or trash.
7. "Overgestampte mullen" is the same as the latter, but stamped a second time.

8. "Stoofvaagsel" is the dirt that is swept together in the drying stove, and added to the mill madder or sold separately.

9. "Molenvaagsel" is the refuse of madder put up in barrels and sold separately. The English denominations of the Dutch secondary qualities are only mutilations of Dutch names. By an instruction of 1813, the barrels shall not be of pine, but of oak wood, on account of the less porosity of the latter.

In 100 pounds of fine madder there must not be more than two pounds of dirt or rubbish, and in 100 pounds of ombro not more than twelve pounds. The marking of barrels is according to the instruction of 1808, viz: K, ongepelde; O $\frac{1}{2}$, twee and een; $\frac{1}{3}$ O, een en een.

Madder of Avignon they call in France *alizari*, if in whole roots, and "garance" if ground. The roots are distinguished as new ones, or madder of this year, and old ones, or madder of a previous year. There, as well as in Alsace, the roots are taken out of the ground in the third year; and in the latter province, even in the second year, on account of the dearness of the land, although it is an undeniable fact that it is the long period during which the madder in the Levant is growing in the soil that the roots there contain such richness of dye. On the ground the madder has the same marking as in Alsace; in Avignon, is rather a refinement in assorting. Thus they have, for instance, extra S. S. S., F. F. F., &c. Extra fine is the ground pith, which, owing to the lighter, agreeable color, has an attractive appearance among buyers, but it is by no means

equal in richness of dye to the substance surrounding the pith, which is preferred by the dyers. In Avignon they distinguish "S. F. veritable" from "S. F." The first is madder stripped of the outer skin, or coating, and adhering earth, before coming into the mills, the latter without so doing; from which arises a difference in weight of from five to six pounds. Madder only stamped they call "garancine en paille," and mill madder is all such as is gathered up from threshing "billon." For the interior of France, even the finest kind of ground madder is called "garance grappe-engrappe." The varieties thus follow one another:

S. F. F., S. F., F. F., M. F., M. C., C. F., O. F., O.

The Alsace madder, in its secondary qualities, like that of the Netherlands, exhibits more steadiness than that of Avignon, thus giving consumers greater certainty in purchasing, and for this reason is in good demand in the market, although the Avignon is thus far considered superior.

There are five sorts in the market. The prices were, in 1856, for S. S. F., 82 francs; S. F., extra fine, 72 francs; T. F., fine fleur, 64 francs; M. F., molenn fleur, 56 francs; O., ordin on mull, 10 francs, for 50 kilos fat Strasburg.

In the rise or decline of prices, kinds remain proportionate. From its high price, S. S. F. is rarely in demand, and usually furnished on special orders; for dyeing silk and fine India products, F. F. is mostly in demand. There was formerly another quality—C. F.—following up M. F. in value, but is now no more in market.

Of Spanish madder, the stocks of secondary are, "fine," "extra fine," and "common," cultivated near Segovia, and called "growza benefiziada."

Of German madder, the Silesian, in market since 1705, is more finely ground, but not so rich in dye as the Dutch. The roots are dug in the spring or in autumn. The barrels or sacks with "Sommerroethe" are marked with a crown, the year of its being put up, and the letters W. T. This is estimated higher than the "Herbestroethe," because its roots are more free of fibres and earth. Of the Herbestroethe, the first quality is marked with a crown, the year, and the letter W.; the other, with the letters C. E. or M. Defective, or Sommerroethe, mixed with a small quantity of Herbestroethe, is distinguished by the year and W., without a crown. The same way defective Herbestroethe is distinguished by the letters W. C. Sommerroethe, mixed with a quantity of Herbestroethe, of at least four pounds, is marked with a standing cross and the number of the year. The other sorts are generally consumed in the region of production.

USES OF MADDER.

Madder is mostly used for producing the Turkish red on cotton. This dye was invented in the East Indies; thence it came across the Levant and European Turkey to Marseilles, where madder root was first made use of; and from thence it spread all over Europe.

The peculiarity of this dye is its rendering different shades of red color, such as rose, violet, brown, and dark red. Twenty-five years ago M. Govin, at Paris, succeeded in adapting madder to dyeing wool; and since that time the most opposite shades of red, violet, brown, and black have been produced on wool. The finer sorts give brown color. Besides these, there is a kind of varnish prepared from madder.

Of the different parts of the root the flesh is richest, returning thrice as much as the skin. The main colors of the root are thus defined: red, purple red, yellow.

The Society of Industry of Muhlhausen first discovered the cause of Avignon madder excelling that of Alsace, notwithstanding the most careful cultivation. It was the presence of carbonate of lime in the Avignon madder that was not

found in that of Alsace. Experiments of cultivation made in Alsace, by aid of earth from Avignon, or with mixtures of the soil with chalk, according to scientific conclusions, lead to a decisive result in favor of the Avignon article, and to improved cultivation of madder in that particular.

Ground madder, by exposure to the air, becomes darker, and for that reason is most firmly packed in the casks to avoid excess of air; besides, it undergoes fermentation by absorbing humidity from the atmosphere, and in six months will increase five to six per cent. in weight. But this fermentation in no way damages the dye, but, on the contrary, improves it; and this self-improvement may continue through three or four years, but afterwards it decreases in value.

Adulterations of madder, by mixing it with red minerals, as ochre, red sand, &c., are detected by mixing it with water, when the mineral parts sink; and if it is suspected that there is a mixture with the bark of the fir tree, it will be detected by the application of sulphate of iron (evaporated in free air to one-fourth of its original weight) with the madder in water, which will give the water a blackish color. Such frauds, however, cannot be practiced, except in very finely-ground madder, without being easily detected by the eye.

AMSTERDAM—J. E. MARX, *Consul*.

JANUARY 18, 1865.

* * * Trade between this port and the United States continues stagnant. There was but one Dutch bark that sailed direct to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, and but one American vessel has cleared from this port. She went, in ballast, to Cardiff.

Among the arrivals were three American vessels, all from Bassein, with rice, and none from the United States direct, whence all imports come in neutral vessels. They were from Baltimore. Their cargoes consisted of 1,480 hogsheads of tobacco, 5,000 staves, 25 barrels of beef. From New York, 54 hogsheads and 32 boxes of tobacco, 2,060 boxes of extract of logwood, 169 pieces of wood, some staves, 140 bales of pimento, and 6 boxes of oil. * * *

As I stated in a former despatch, much trouble and costs arise to large vessels destined to this port, from the fact of the connexion of Amsterdam with the open sea being through a long canal not fit for their passage. The result has been that this city lost more and more its prestige as the emporium of the trade of the kingdom. To remedy this evil the plan was adopted of building another canal capable of passing the largest class of vessels, and running direct to the Bethsea, cutting short the distance from sixty-four to twelve miles. The construction of this canal has been agitated for years without results, until very recently, as there were many obstacles to overcome. The work will now be constructed by a private company, at the estimated cost of 28,000,000 guilders. It is to be commenced early this spring, and to be completed in seven years.

The minister of the interior also proposes the annexation of the islands of Ameland, Terhalling, &c., to the main land by filling up the fords between them, and to complete the drainage of the Zider sea, which has a depth of from eight to sixteen feet of water.

There has been added another light-house to those situated on the island of Texel, which is to be lighted next November.

JUNE 27, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to submit to the department a statement containing the number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels arrived within and cleared from this port during the year 1864, also a statement of imports and exports for the Netherlands and Amsterdam during the same period. For the first I am under obligations to the collector of customs at this port; the second is from the annual report of the board of trade, navigation, and industry for the year 1854, published but lately. From the same source I learned also and commu-

nicate the following facts in respect to the commerce and navigation of this place, especially as far as they relate to its intercourse with the United States.

In general, the result of the last year's business cannot be called a favorable one. The political events of the year early disturbed the regular course of commerce and navigation, impeding also their extension. The financial complications which caused the crisis in the second part of the year made themselves also felt here, and brought about many losses. Hereto is to be added the continuance of the war in the United States, whereby one of the most important markets of this country was kept closed. * * * *

The war between Denmark and Germany also interrupted the navigation of Amsterdam in the Baltic and its important trade with some of the northern countries of Europe. The credit crisis occasioned in Europe, especially to the extraordinary demand of capital for the establishment of numerous credit institutions and corporations, exercised less influence here than at other places, showing the solid foundation of the commerce of Amsterdam. No such corporation was formed here on a large scale during the past year, but several smaller ones, as is the case every year. The condition in this respect was, therefore, a normal one. Much good for the trade is expected to arise from new laws now in contemplation concerning the registration and stamp duties in this country, but still more for all sources of the national welfare is expected from the revised license law and the abrogation of all municipal excise duties.

To promote international commercial relations divers treaties were concluded and others prepared. Among them are postal conventions with England, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. Much opposition arose against the conditions of the preliminary agreement regarding the international regulation of the duties on sugar, as resolved upon by the representations of the governments of France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It is asserted that the fundamental principle of it, *i. e.*, the taxation of crude sugar, according to the color, is wrong, unreliable, and disadvantageous to the refiners of this country as well as to the government.

A commercial treaty with France is considered a necessity, and there is one prepared, but it cannot be concluded until the legislature of this country has enacted the changes in the excise laws already executed between France and other European countries; these occupy a more advantageous ground in the French markets than the Netherlands, making the competition of the latter more difficult than ever.

The Netherlands being more of a trading than a manufacturing country, they favor free trade, and a majority of the people wish the government to conclude treaties whenever practicable to break down the barriers as yet obstructing the entire freedom of commerce between the different nations.

In respect to the influence exerted by the war in the United States upon the commerce of this country, the report says: For nearly four years the North American civil war has exercised its disturbing influence upon our commerce. The import of staple products in Europe was thereby much reduced, especially that of cotton and tobacco, and the export of fabrics and manufactured goods, wherewith Europe extensively provided America, was mostly stopped. Well, it may be said that the communities got somewhat accustomed to this war; that they tried to supply their wants from other sources, and to sell their surplus production to them, but these efforts were only partially successful. New producing countries and new buyers have neither the power to produce, nor the wants of a refined life, to such an extent as to be enabled to fill the place of North America and its civilized people. And yet the searching for new producing countries had in view only one of the many costly articles America was used to supply us with—cotton. This staple was most imported from the United States, because their qualities were generally preferred.

As to tobacco, there were already formerly several kinds imported from other countries which could compete with the United States.

But even in products greatly depressed by the American war trade exhibited a comparatively good condition at the commencement of the year. The demand for consumption was more animated, the supply well proportioned, and a greater willingness for enterprises in general exhibited.

Since June, 1861, the prices of cotton were rising steadily until August, 1864, when they commenced to decline on account of the expectation that General McClellan, on a peace platform would be elected President of the United States. This hope being frustrated, they went up again, but not as high as they were before, in consequence of the high rate of discount and the increased supply, which since 1862 was never as large, while the cultivation in India was extending steadily.

The Netherlands Trading Society held one auction, the first since 1862, at which the Dutch East India cotton brought the lowest prices, whilst Japan, of which there was a limited supply, was more in demand; also of Surinam, was but little in the market. The sales were mostly East Indian and North American, the latter principally imported indirectly.

The trade in American tobacco was very animated. Good qualities, especially from former importations, were much in demand. The great fluctuations in the prices were caused only by the rise or fall of the price of gold in the United States. The prices of Maryland and Kentucky were very high. The latter was used instead of Virginia, of which there was no supply. Tobacco is also imported from Porto Rico, Havana, Brazil, Manila, and Java. That from the latter takes the lead in this market. There is also much tobacco grown in the country, for which there is always a good demand at remunerating prices.

The wool trade of this country also felt the influence of our war, as the United States were one of the principal consumers of its woollen fabrics; and notwithstanding the manufacturers searched for and gained some new customers, they could not win back for their trade the flourishing state it had attained before the war.

Of American rosin there was none in the market; and as no fresh importations could be expected, the market was supplied from France, which was also the case with turpentine. Demand from America partially caused a rise in the prices of spices; still another and more prevalent reason was the conclusion of the government to abolish the monopoly in spices on the Molucca islands, in consequence whereof less cultivation and smaller crops are now expected.

Carolina rice has not been imported since 1861; there is none in market. The prices of other qualities were low. The abundant crops of cereals in 1862 and 1863 and the increasing exports from America brought down the prices of these staples to the standard of 1844 and 1845; but as the crop of 1864 was a short one, a rise is expected. The importation of wheat flour from the United States decreased from 10,947 barrels in 1863 to 2,781 in 1864. Rye and wheat were not at all imported direct.

The crop of oil seeds was but one-fifth of that of former years in Holland, and not much better elsewhere. Therefore, a considerable rise would have been experienced in the prices of vegetable oils had it not been for the use of petroleum, which is extending more and more. The imports of this article amounted to 15,000 barrels, all refined, and for inland consumption, but only 6,500 barrels were imported direct from the United States.

The trade in American lard was very animated, and brought good prices; the imports were 2,500 barrels. 107 barrels of American tallow were imported in 1864 against 107 barrels in 1863; 300 barrels of pearlshes were imported in 1864 from the United States; 681 tons of lumber were imported from the United States, besides some considerable quantities of finished and unfinished white ash oars and staves. The demand for these latter articles was but limited.

The same reasons which retarded the movements of commerce also impeded those of navigation; and to find a like unfavorable season for comparison, it

would be necessary to go back as far as 1856. For the last three years arrived here in—

1862.....	1,725	vessels, measuring	411,397	tons.
1863.....	1,688	“ “	394,513	“
1864.....	1,675	“ “	384,709	“

While the number of clearances amounted to, in—

1862.....	1,912	vessels, measuring	438,832	tons.
1863.....	1,823	“ “	394,513	“
1864.....	1,717	“ “	387,285	“

The decrease is altogether in foreign vessels, as the arrivals and departures under the national flag have increased.

This result is mainly due to the Danish war, and the warlike situation of several European powers during its continuation. The reason why the departures always outnumber the arrivals is to be found in the fact that many vessels are freighted here to discharge their cargoes in other Dutch ports.

The merchant marine of Amsterdam has increased last year with 17 vessels, measuring 4,650 tons; fifteen of them, with an average tonnage of 4,226, were newly built here, while three Dutch vessels, of 1,696 tons, changed their nationality, and 17, of 3,964 tons, were lost. A fact worthy of attention is, that steamers will, ere long, take the place of sailing vessels for short voyages; and that, while they number but one-sixth of the whole fleet, their tonnage amounts to one-fourth thereof. Another fact is, that American vessels, although fifteenth in numerical order of arrivals, are the seventh in respect to tonnage.

As much as war and other temporary and local circumstances might have to do with the stagnation in trade and navigation of this city, still more is due to the decrease of that great commercial energy which was the source and foundation of Amsterdam's wealth. This is evident from the fact that so many products of foreign countries consumed here are imported indirect from England and other sources in small quantities. Capital, in place of being invested in ships and mercantile enterprises, is now mostly employed in speculations in stocks. Amsterdam has almost wholly changed its position as a commercial emporium for that of a financial one. Thus is explained its present importance to the United States.

However great or small our commerce with this city formerly was, it now nearly sinks into insignificance compared with the transactions in American stocks since 1863. By degrees United States bonds displaced and took precedence of Austrian securities. The importation of them during the first six months of 1864 was enormous, and it seemed as if the demand could not be satisfied. The premium on gold at New York then being comparatively low, and the fluctuations less than some time afterwards, the difference between the highest and lowest quotations for six per cent. five-twenties did not amount to more than five per cent. during the first three months. But in April the prices went down rapidly under the influence of the continuing unfavorable reports and quotations from New York and the new Russian loan, which also more or less attracted the attention of capitalists. In May there was a revival, but in June, July, and August the decline was very great. From 68 per cent. in January, and also 60 per cent. in June, they declined to about 38 per cent. in August. In addition to the continued unfavorable reports from the United States, received by every steamer, the extensive sales of these bonds then being made had the effect of continuing the decline. So far the public had been constantly purchasing, and the decline increased the demand; but now the day came when weak holders had to realize. Many more or less forced sales took place at this most unfortunate juncture; other holders became alarmed, and made the situation still worse by voluntary sales, so that great losses were sustained during a short period. Meanwhile the prices had reached such a low figure under the influ-

ence of these local sales that imports from New York could only be realized with loss, so that they were stopped, and not resumed in their former proportion.

The demand soon revived, and prices again rose, based on the hope of the nomination of General McClellan. This hope having been blasted by the election of Mr. Lincoln, the advance gained was notwithstanding maintained under the influence of better news from the seat of war and the improvement of our currency. Under the continued fluctuations the quotations of the six per cent. five-twenties was 46 per cent. at the end of the year.

The prices of the bonds and shares of the Illinois railroad generally followed those of the United States bonds, with some exceptions, under peculiar circumstances. The conversion offered for a part of the seven per cent. bonds into six per cent., with an advance in New York first of 15 per cent., and later only of 10 per cent., made no favorable impression; but when the advice was received in September that the company had resolved to redeem three millions of the loan on the first of October, commencing with the first number, many people got out of humor. It was admitted that the company had to redeem to the amount realized from lands sold, and that they had a right to do it, (always at 120 per cent. ;) but the bondholders thought themselves injured by this redemption at such an unfavorable rate of exchange, and considered their property exposed at any time to adverse chances. This led to many sales and exchanges for American stocks, and a partially continued decline of six per cent. in comparison with the United States six per cent. five-twenties.

The shares of the Illinois railroad, on the contrary, rose considerably; being equal with the bonds at the commencement of the year, they closed at from four per cent. to five per cent. higher at its close. On the receipt of the news of the redemption the difference amounted from three per cent. to ten per cent. The trade in both kinds was throughout the year active, especially in shares.

Much business was also done in 7 per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, O., In.

Of other North American stocks, there is not much to report, as the transactions were limited.

Next to United States government stocks, the so-called confederate 8 per cent. loan played a prominent part in this market. The sales commenced here in 1863, and were increasing most of the time, but holders did not realize on them much profit, as they declined from 28 per cent. to 6 per cent. with scarcely a temporary rise, (the lowest quotation was 2 per cent., to which six months' interest at 8 per cent. per annum was to be added.)

Since the breaking down of the rebellion these bonds fell to \$25 to \$40 per \$1,000, including interest due.

It is said that the speculation in these bonds was so extended that the losses incurred by them by the late events in the United States were scarcely covered by the profits made on the United States stocks.

As far as I am able to judge, the people here, in general, were not guided by sympathies for one or the other side in buying their stocks, but acted solely from speculative motives. The confederate stock being so low that it took but a small investment to promise large profits, many people of small means were induced to buy them, and they suffer a great deal more than any one else. That these bonds are not yet thrown out of the market, but constantly bought and sold, notwithstanding the confederacy being conquered, is due to the belief that at some future time the States which constituted the confederacy will pay the confederate debt in whole or in part—a view nourished by interested stock-jobbers, and demonstrating the great ignorance of our affairs on the part of those who entertain it.

Believing that these bonds will soon disappear forever with the last traces of the rebellion, and wishing an early revival of trade and navigation between the United States and this wealthy city, to the benefit of all concerned.

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports into the Netherlands from January 1 to July 31, 1864 and 1865; also all the ports of the Netherlands from January 1 to December 31, 1864.

Description.	IMPORTS.												
	From January 1 to July 31, in all the ports of the Netherlands.					In Amsterdam, from all countries.					From all countries.	From the United States.	From January 1 to December 1, 1864, into all the ports of the Netherlands.
	Quantity.		From all countries.		From the United States.		1865.		1864.					1864.		Amsterdam, from all countries.
		1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.
Ashes	Pounds.	5,737,000	5,498,000	141,000	97,000	605,000	629,000	13,085,000	247,000	2,979,000			
Beef	do.	121,000	200,000	18,000	127,000	44,000	113,000	505,000	310,000	206,000			
Flour, wheat	do.	10,498,000	13,689,000	1,277,000	1,277,000	4,156,000	5,580,000	24,273,000	2,896,000	9,250,000			
Grease, soot, & c	do.	2,672,000	2,490,000	68,000	386,000	426,000	663,000	4,060,000	561,000	878,000			
Honey	do.	512,000	1,227,000	8,000	130,000	197,000	675,000	1,903,000	164,000	946,000			
Logwood	do.	2,370,000	2,336,000	7,000	275,000	684,000	478,000	3,287,000	966,000	828,000			
Oil, coal	do.	2,192,000	5,067,000	515,000	1,493,000	554,000	785,000	12,011,000	3,731,000	1,902,000			
Oil, palm	do.	4,941,000	3,907,000	.....	.....	749,000	775,000	6,159,000	8,000	972,000		
Oil, whale	Litres.	1,469,000	1,732,000	.....	1,000	89,000	130,000	3,561,000	168,000	344,000		
Pork	Pounds.	31,000	241,000	1,000	14,000	2,000	35,000	434,000	17,000	41,000			
Timber	Guilders.	479,000	335,000	13,000	27,000	140,000	106,000	659,000	84,000	167,000			
Tobacco	Pounds.	3,852,000	4,958,000	2,217,000	3,217,000	1,122,000	1,612,000	10,334,000	6,931,000	3,021,000			

Abstract statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at Amsterdam from January 1 to July 31, 1864 and 1865; also at all the ports of the Netherlands from January 1 to December 31, 1864.

		EXPORTS.									
Description.	Quantity.	From January 1 to July 31, from all the ports of the Netherlands.					From Amsterdam to all countries.				
		To all countries.		To the United States.			1865.		1864.		
		1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	To all countries.	To the United States.	Amsterdam, to all countries.
Coffee	Pounds	36,754,000	35,790,000	.....	.....	233,000	10,330,000	12,558,000	66,873,000	243,000	20,774,000
Flax, raw	do	4,168,000	18,855,000	.....	.....	252,000	1,000	33,000	29,029,000	280,000	34,000
Garancine & chlorine	Guilders	1,109,000	1,902,000	59,000	.....	67,000	393,000	275,000	2,566,000	87,000	377,000
Glass, looking	do	44,000	190,000	4,000	.....	30,000	8,000	9,000	2,237,000	30,000	11,000
Herring	Tons	6,160	5,370	4,700	.....	340	1,180	240	44,310	1,590	2,980
Iron, railroad	Guilders	1,458,000	1,421,000	25,000	.....	160,000	95,000	136,000	3,052,000	541,000	379,000
Lead	Pounds	2,842,000	5,806,000	.....	.....	69,000	395,000	423,000	8,946,000	675,000	859,000
Madder	do	1,823,000	1,806,000	808,000	.....	759,000	91,000	75,000	2,335,000	635,000	163,000
Saltpetre, refined	do	2,075,000	440,000	11,000	.....	117,000	68,000	207,000	822,000	129,000	223,000
Speller	do	74,000	2,241,000	.....	.....	683,000	127,000	85,000	3,287,000	718,000	126,000
Spices, cinnamou	Guilders	104,000	63,000	8,000	.....	.....	25,000	31,000	182,000	2,000	67,000
Spices, nutmegs	do	164,890	240,000	4,000	.....	43,000	53,000	118,000	336,000	45,000	151,000
Spirits	Casks	1,354,890	102,000	3,140	.....	15,220	21,330	28,860	283,410	17,440	42,910
Steel	Pounds	3,078,000	2,907,000	69,000	.....	69,000	218,000	171,000	4,385,000	86,000	300,000
Succory	do	1,944,000	2,503,000	4,000	.....	54,000	39,000	293,000	3,904,000	83,000	291,000
Tar	do	2,157,000	2,269,000	7,000	.....	21,000	664,000	958,000	4,132,000	.....	1,510,000
Tin	do	42,810	2,217,000	58,000	.....	16,170	705,000	558,000	5,161,000	21,000	1,339,000
Wine in casks	Casks	15,030	42,870	16,190	.....	1,040	7,630	10,090	66,910	21,550	19,500
Wine in bottles	do	.....	21,720	760	.....	.....	2,230	3,080	29,740	1,280	3,090

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Amsterdam during the year 1864.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Netherlands	978	222,788	7	1,354	735	177,344	226	32,769
British	181	52,856	2	559	169	44,160	38	12,045
United States	4	3,888					2	2,502
French	6	552			4	365	1	102
Russian	13	3,089			4	1,865	9	2,584
Swedish	20	5,304			12	2,362	6	2,533
Norwegian	222	63,733			64	11,043	213	62,973
Danish	70	5,895			29	1,782	35	3,563
German :								
Prussian	8	2,342			8	2,353	4	996
Hanoverian	150	7,415	1	18	93	4,661	25	1,712
Mecklenburg	5	1,302			1	562	6	2,008
Oldenburg	14	1,173			4	383	5	634
Hanse Towns :								
Bremen	6	2,659			2	1,666	1	467
Hamburg	4	1,665	1	566	5	2,022	2	597
Lubeck	2	633					1	442
Spanish	5	975			2	333	2	422
Italian	16	3,526			5	974	12	2,760
Belgian	1	556					1	556
Brazilian	1	257					1	231
Venezuelan			1	170	1	165		
Total	1,706	385,608	12	2,667	1,138	252,040	590	129,896

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The entire trade between Amsterdam and the United States, as far as it went direct, was again carried on for the last twelve months by Dutch or other foreign vessels, no American ship having arrived here during this period, except three from India; but as such cannot obtain outward cargoes, and the expenses of the harbor are very high, shipmasters dislike coming here. If the Americans would take the first steps and risks, the commerce between this port and the United States could be revived; many new articles of American production might be introduced, and the sale of others increased. This people is generally very cautious in accepting innovations.

The agricultural and commercial interests of this country received a heavy blow, about two months ago, by the appearance of the "cattle plague," said to have been introduced from England by some imported oxen.

To arrest the expansion of this disease, the trade in cattle, fresh meat, hides, manure, &c., has been restricted in most communities, and the transport, if not wholly interdicted, put under very stringent control. As yet, there is nothing certainly known about causes, prevention or cure, notwithstanding the most prominent veterinarians have made this formidable epidemic their study.

The harvest this year is said to yield a fair average, as the weather, very unfavorable during the early summer, has changed in time for the late crops.

DECEMBER 7, 1865.

In addition to my report of September 30, 1865, upon the commerce between this country and the United States, I herewith submit a special report of the trade between this city and the United States from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

The statements in regard to the exports I took from the duplicate invoices on file at this office. For the imports I had to rely on the public prints, which contain only the quantity; I was therefore unable to ascertain their value. As, however, a small part of the imports came *via* Rotterdam, they will probably appear also among the imports of that city. Since August last the exports rose considerably, and in the month of October alone amounted to over 300,000 florins, two-thirds thereof being Java coffee; while there is as yet no perceptible increase of the imports from the United States, notwithstanding most of our staples may find here as ready a market as in Rotterdam or Antwerp. All that is needed are some energetic, enterprising business men to take the matter in their hands.

Late reports from New York have checked, however, the exports, as they created fears of overstocking the markets. In relation to the importation of bristles, the minister of finances has decided that, when entirely raw, so-called "Zwijns-walle," or washed only, and put in bundles, they can be imported free of duty; but when worked up in any other way they shall be classed with "manufactured hair," and pay the same duty as those.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from the port of Amsterdam to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Dutch currency.
		<i>Florins.</i>
Anchovies.....boxes	15 }	2,530
Do.....ankers	150 }	
Books.....boxes	8	1,695
Cheese.....do	435	7,230
Chicory.....casks	120	3,140
Cigars.....boxes	3	631
Cinnamon.....rolls	199	19,629
Coffee.....bags	800	44,071
Cordage.....bundles	12	735
Cordials.....boxes	106	3,244
Gin.....do	1,000 }	13,978
Do.....casks	145 }	
Gum demar.....boxes	320	9,975
Herring.....kegs	7,625	17,115
Madder, Dutch.....casks	410	105,858
Nutmegs.....do	94	29,303
Oil, cajeput.....do	2	145 ⁶
cod liver.....do	3	407
Haarlem.....cases	3 }	6,030
Do.....boxes	240 }	
Paintings.....do	1	1,311
Pipe clay.....casks	125	2,743
Ratan.....bundles	6,237	13,047
Rice.....bags	450	6,013
Seed, canary.....casks	101 }	4,558
Do.....bags	120 }	
caraway.....do	445	7,210
flower and bulbs.....boxes	46	5,820
Silk, manufactured.....do	7	12,570
Succades.....do	40	7,963
Sugar, refined.....casks	100	11,188
Sundries.....packages	2 }	570
Do.....boxes	6 }	
Steel.....pounds	23,040	5,117
Tin.....slabs	2,600	93,229
Vanilla.....boxes	1	2,307
Wine.....casks	3 }	2,348
Do.....boxes	423 }	
Wool, (Buenos Ayres).....bales	19	6,686
Total value in florins.....		448,396

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports from the United States into Amsterdam during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Beef.....	{ kegs....	100
	{ barrels..	395
Flour.....	do....	310
Logwood, extract of.....	do....	2,060
Lumber, mahogany.....	blocks..	639
Pimento.....	bags....	110
Quercitron.....	{ do....	110
	{ pounds..	8
Schorls.....	bags....	347
Staves.....	about M.	100
Sundries.....	{ pounds..	39
	{ boxes...	47
	do....	95
Tobacco.....	{ hhds....	7,277

BATAVIA.—LEWIS WM. TAPPAN, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

I beg to enclose certain tables of statistics to accompany my annual commercial report.

Trade between the United States of America and Java has not been large during the past year. Early in 1864 there were signs of revival, but after the first six months of the year, when shipments were numerous, little or nothing was done.

Holland has revised the tariff for the colonies, making it, in many respects, far more liberal. This, it is hoped, will increase the commerce of this island, now almost entirely confined to Holland, with other countries.

The railroad from Samarang to the interior is slowly progressing. January 1, 1866, a new company, with Englishmen at the head, takes the contract for steam navigation in the Dutch archipelago, and we are promised greatly improved facilities of intercommunication.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and country of the exports from Java during the year 1864.

Description.	To the Nether-lands.	Channel for or-der.	United States.	Various Eu-ropean ports.	China.	Australia.	Sundry other ports.	Total on private account.	By Netherlands Company.	Grand total.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Coffee	142,897	.....	219	312	206	3,969	1,237	149,860	943,495	1,092,355
Sugar	1,006,214	.....	20,921	38,782	9,699	87,398	40,818	1,203,835	1,124,197	2,328,032
Rice	94,338	.....	2,553	.....	144,122	36,077	216,930	527,912	.....	527,912
Ratans	29,869	.....	11,639	409	6,375	1,942	7,084	61,260	23,186	84,446
Pepper	8,391	.....	348	605	6,239	3,062	7,790	14,464	1,113	15,577
Indis-rubber	3,365	.....	46	3	.....	.....	406	7,820	1,100	3,920
Tobacco	119,599	.....	.....	.....	67	47	7,532	127,245	993	128,238
Indigo	5,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,706	65	5,771
Gunn demar	3,787	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	4,235	1,082	5,317
Tin	6,761	.....	244	198	.....	.....	.....	7,464	95,445	102,909

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the imports into and exports from Java to the United States during the nine consecutive years from 1856 to 1864, inclusive.

Years.	Cotton goods.	Drills.	Flour.	Pitch.	Tar.	Resin.	Beef.	Pork.	Bread.	Machinery.	Corrage.	Furniture and chairs.	Soap.	Butter.	Candles.	Planks.	Provisions.	Crackers.	Clocks.	
1856.....	Bales. 25	Bales. 1,187	Bbls. 1,070	Bbls. 276	Bbls. 100	Bbls. 607	Bbls. 40	Bbls. 125	Bbls. 60	Pcks. 58	Coils. 125	Pkgs. 1,374	Boxes. 200	Kegs. 40	Cases. 100	Pieces. 4,000	Cases. 241	Tins. 343	Pkgs. 20	
1857.....
1858.....
1859.....
1860.....
1861.....
1862.....
1863.....
1864.....

Comparative statement showing the imports into and exports from Java, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Ice.	Dried apples.	Oars.	Glass.	Tobacco.	Nails.	Coals.	Hams.	Stafs.	Hoops.	Tongues.	Ploughs.	Carriages.	Refined sugar.	Turpentine.	Vinegar.	Oakum.	Varnish.	Petroleum.	Sarsaparilla.
	Tons.	Bbls. Pieces.	Pckgs.	Pckgs.	Kegs.	Tons.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Bbls.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bales.	Bbls.	Tins.	Cases.
1856.	717				9															
1857.	1,516		600	38	10															
1858.	1,478				100															
1859.	1,420	50	400			343	20	281	19											
1860.	2,237		1,004	84	72		38			110.2	60	12	50	65	6			35		
1861.	3,428		3,158	64	55		30			125.2	89	107	53	107	20	250		10		
1862.	2,798		901	20						40.2		67				50				
1863.	1,356						10			25.1			1							25
1864.	1,475		863	19	151	2	178			24.2			21				100	2	200	200

Exports from Java to California.

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Pepper.	Cassia.	Nuts.	Mace.	Ratans.	Cubeds.	Sago.	Cloves.	Arack.	Tim.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Leag.	Piculs.
1856	10,271	17,535	18,649	788	16	103	14	350	8	39	60	2	
1857	1,020	13,185	13,672	396		24	1	128		40		15	
1858	4,609	4,378	12,627	280				50				15.1	
1859	8,940	14,617	12,698	82		60	10	375		350		50.1	
1860	2,995	1,970	9,918	10				287	8			6.2	
1861*			2,746	73		34	2	56			14		
1862	736		3,796	912		27		102		14	60	20.1	25
1863	7,150	1,625											
1864*													

* None.

Exports from Java to the Atlantic ports of the United States

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Batans.	Pepper.	Nuts.	Mace.	Cassia.	Gum dammar.	India-rubber.	Gutta-percha.	Indigo.	Cochineal.	Hides.	Sapan wood.	Cubeds.	Tin.	Gambier.	Sago.	Japan wax.
1856.....	Pic. 5,951	Pic. 5,005	Pic. 200	Pic. 137	Pic. 1,044	Pic. 261	Pic. 41	Pic. 3	Pic. 1,074	Pic. 2,798	Pic. 430	Pic. 1,965	Pic. 100	Pieces. 5,000	Pic. 102	Pic. 44	Pic. 200	Pic. 171	Pic. 208	Cases.
1857.....	2,475	12,759	.....	5,965	354	148	15	370	640	1,256	70	1,091	.....	1,000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	7,099	3,541	.....	19,519	154	66	11	.....	130	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	1,066	1,927	.....	12,015	49	39	.....	.....	200	1,853	8	.....	.....	5,870	.....	91	630	.....	.....	5
1860.....	.....	142,425	105	4,537	.....	104	31	.....	200	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	64	1,533	6,000	438	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	.....	13,308	2,204	2,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	219,20	916	9,652	12,422	348	.....	.....	.....	150	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....

* None.

CURAÇOA—J. FAXON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 21, 1865.

There have been since October 1, 1864, fifty-eight arrivals at this port with cargoes, in whole or in part, the growth or the manufacture of the United States, consisting mostly of lumber, corn, tobacco, hay, soap, candles, furniture, and petroleum oil. This is paid for, about three-fourths in gold, the remaining fourth by return cargoes in salt, dye-woods, hides, goat-skins, and palm-leaf hats, which, with the exception of salt, is principally the product of the Spanish main. Under its present management this is a perfectly barren island, but its being a free port renders it a place of much business, chiefly with Venezuela.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

ELSINORE—GEORGE P. HUDSON, *Consul*.

JANUARY 16, 1865.

Of the trade and commerce of Denmark and duchy of Schleswig for the year ended December 31, 1863, the united imports and exports of Denmark and Schleswig amounted to 2,484,250,029 rix dollars, or 5,833,297 rix dollars more than in 1862.

The imports reached an official value of 49,298,615 rix dollars. In 1862 only 48,773,673 rix dollars. Thus the imports of 1863 exceed those of 1862 by 524,942 rix dollars.

The table marked A will show the leading articles imported into Denmark and Schleswig during the year 1863 compared with 1862.

The exports from Denmark and Schleswig during 1863 amounted to an official value of 27,602,520 rix dollars; in 1862, 22,204,165. The exports of 1863 thus exceed those of 1862 5,398,355 rix dollars.

By the late treaty of peace with Prussia and Austria, Denmark is stripped of her finest provinces—the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg—with the exception of a few towns in the north of Schleswig.

The imports and exports of these duchies, in 1862, were:

HOLSTEIN.		Rix dollars.
Imports amounted to.....		17, 193, 564
Exports.....		16, 153, 904
Total.....		<u>33, 347, 468</u>
SCHLESWIG.		
Imports.....		9, 804, 794
Exports.....		4, 571, 681
Total.....		<u>14, 376, 475</u>
LAUENBURG.		
Imports.....		420, 323
Exports.....		212, 147
Total.....		<u>632, 470</u>

Total imports and exports of the three duchies—

	Rix dollars.
In 1862.....	48, 356, 413
Total of Denmark in the same year.....	<u>56, 691, 363</u>

From the above statement it will be seen that the loss of the three duchies to Denmark, in a mere commercial view, is a very severe one.

It will, perhaps, not be uninteresting to glance at the immediate trade and commercial resources of Denmark as it now is.

It will be seen that Denmark, narrowed down to the smallest possible boundaries by her powerful neighbors, still possesses superior resources in her agricultural and commercial relations, which only want to be more fully developed to make her, what she already is, the most prosperous country in Europe, and, what in particular most meets the sympathies of the people of the United States, she is the most free in Europe; and it is claimed that this very freedom caused the assault upon her by the German powers.

Denmark now consists of the islands of Zealand, and smaller islands, containing Danish square miles.....	134
Funen, and smaller islands.....	60½
Lolland, Falster, and eighty smaller islands.....	30½
Bornholm and Ertehomene.....	10¾
Jutland, the peninsula, and contiguous islands on the west and east of it.....	<u>460¾</u>

Total sq. miles contained in the kingdom of Denmark as now constituted 696 which together contain a population of 1,600,000 inhabitants.

Imports during the year 1862, were 39,415,203 rix dollars.

	Rix dollars.
The principal articles of export are her agricultural and other domestic products, of which there were exported during the year 1863, in value.....	18, 704, 460
The re-exportation of foreign goods in 1863, was.....	3, 927, 963
	<u>22, 632, 423</u>
Add imports, as above.....	<u>39, 415, 203</u>
	<u>62, 037, 626</u>

Table showing the description and quantity of the principal agricultural products exported from Denmark during the year 1863.

Buckwheat, barrels.....	121
Barley, barrels.....	1, 323, 232
Peas, barrels.....	34, 822
Oats, barrels.....	1, 137, 683
Wheat, barrels.....	373, 670
Malt, barrels.....	4, 864
Rye, barrels.....	243, 084
Vetch, barrels.....	9, 788
Wheat in groats, pounds.....	2, 332
Other grains, pounds.....	5, 807, 081
Flour, of wheat, barley, maize, and potatoes, pounds.....	12, 678, 979
Flour of other kinds, pounds.....	4, 505, 268
Bread.....	2, 051, 032
Rapeseed, barrels.....	57, 932

Oilcake, pounds.....	7, 292, 012
Butter, barrels.....	38, 862
Meat, pounds.....	1, 794, 047
Pork, pounds.....	2, 358, 979
Horses.....	178
Cows and oxen.....	905
Calves.....	22
Hogs.....	5, 502
Hides and skins, (tanned and raw).....	3, 140, 336
Wool, (coarse).....	1, 500, 431
Wool, (better quality).....	2, 016, 755
Animal bones.....	2, 686, 942

Table B shows the leading articles imported into Denmark in 1863, and their value. And table C shows the value, first, of domestic wares: second, of foreign wares exported from Denmark in 1863, both exclusive of the duchies.

Table showing the weights and measures, and coins, of Denmark, compared with English avoirdupois weights and measures.

- One pound (lb.) is equal to $\frac{135}{112}$ lb. avoirdupois.
 One quint ($\frac{1}{100}$ lb.) is equal to $\frac{1}{112}$ lb. avoirdupois.
 One ort ($\frac{1}{1000}$ lb.) " " "
 One centner, (100 lbs.) " $\frac{1}{100}$ " "
 One tonde is equal to one barrel.
- One tonde grain is equal to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{38}{170} \text{ bushels,} \\ \text{or, } 4774 \text{ quarters.} \end{array} \right.$
- One tonde of beer is equal to 28.919 gallons.
 One tonde of butter is equal to 246.92 pounds.
 One tonde of coal is equal to 4.6775 bushels.
 One pot is equal to 02.126 gallons.
 One viertel is equal to 1.7011 gallon.
 One ell (alen) is equal to 6864 of a yard.
 One foot (fod) is equal to 3432 yards, or 1.0297 feet.
 One cubic foot is equal to 1.0918 cubic foot English.
 One commerce-last is equal to two tons.
 One rix dollar 2s. 3d. sterling, or \$0.5463.

MANUFACTURES.

Denmark has but few manufactures. Her distilleries are the most prominent. There were 426 in operation in the year 1863, furnishing 34,421,719 pots of spirits. The tax to government derived therefrom amounted to 1,355,031 rix dollars; of which were exported 1,778,308 pots, on which the refunded duty amounted to 262,149 rix dollars.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

There was no direct trade with the United States during the year 1863. American goods have found their way here through other European ports. See table B.

The shipping of Denmark in 1863, exclusive of the duchies, was 2,740 vessels, with a tonnage of 69,477½ commerce-lasts, of which 1,586 were under 15 commerce lasts; and with a total of 9,077 commerce-lasts 707 were from 15 to 20 commerce-lasts, with a total of 22,047½ commerce-lasts; 447 under 50 commerce-lasts, including 47 steamboats, with a tonnage of 2,188½ commerce lasts, and of 2,706 horse-power.

Statement showing the number, tonnage, in commerce-lasts, from Denmark proper, and the amount actually carried, of vessels cleared during the year 1863.

	From Denmark.	From Schleswig.	Total.
Number	64,274	27,748	92,022
Tonnage, in commerces-last.....	1,023,384½	310,741½	1,334,126
Carrying, in commerces-last.....	579,336	162,317½	741,653½

OF THESE, IN THE COASTING TRADE—

	Number.	Tonnage in commerce last.	Carrying in commerce last.
Denmark employed	43,713	452,196½	215,100½
Schleswig employed.....	23,754	196,624½	96,012
Total	67,467	648,821	311,112½

OF THE FOREGOING, IN FOREIGN TRADE—

	Number.	Tonnage in commerce last.	Carrying in commerce last.
Denmark employed.....	20,561	571,647½	364,235½
Schleswig employed	3,994	114,117½	66,305½
Total	24,555	685,765	430,541

Tabular statement showing the description and tonnage of foreign vessels engaged in the coasting as well as foreign trade of Denmark and Schleswig in 1863.

ARRIVALS.

Description.	Coasting trade.	Foreign trade.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Actually carrying.	
	Clearances.	Clearances.	Clearances.	Commerce lasts.	Commerce lasts.	
American.....		2	2	649	.....
Belgian.....	1	1	2	123½	44½	
British {	England.....	8	266	274	23,584	21,699
	Heligoland.....	1	25	26	131	12½
French {	.....	1	8	9	463½	341
	Hamburg.....	6	37	43	901½	530¼
German {	Hanover.....	51	281	332	7,689½	4,910½
	Lubec.....		8	8	580	580
	Mecklenburg.....		78	78	6,491½	6,040¼
	Oldenburg.....		20	20	1,026	963
	Prussia.....	7	730	737	26,802½	25,388½
Netherlands.....	31	169	200	7,482½	5,474½	
Italian.....		1	1	88	.....
Norwegian {	.....	32	1,923	1,955	36,338½	32,256
	Swedish {	68	2,885	2,953	53,004½	49,353
Russian.....	1	258	259	22,982½	21,542	
Spanish.....		1	1	84	.....
Total.....	207	6,693	6,900	188,422	169,535½	

DEPARTURES.

Description.	Coasting trade.	Foreign trade.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Actually carrying.	
	Clearances.	Clearances.	Clearances.	Commerce lasts.	Commerce lasts.	
American.....		3	3	488	342	
Belgian.....		2	2	123½	123½	
British {	England.....	6	263	269	23,378	1,276½
	Heligoland.....		27	27	133½	74½
France {	.....		8	8	379½	9
	Hamburg.....	5	44	49	1,261½	390¼
German {	Hanover.....	59	273	332	7,857	3,381½
	Lubec.....		7	7	490½	63½
	Mecklenburg.....		78	78	6,426	515½
	Oldenburg.....		17	17	811	93½
	Prussia.....	13	716	729	27,941½	1,315½
Netherlands.....	37	163	200	7,046	2,561	
Italian.....		1	1	88	.....
Norwegian {	.....	29	1,962	1,991	36,672½	8,593
	Swedish {	71	2,913	2,984	51,979	6,560½
Russian.....		254	254	22,726½	626	
Spanish.....		2	2	132½	73	
Total.....	220	6,733	6,953	187,933½	25,999	

ELSINORE.

The harbor as well as the railway bedding, or patent slip, which were finished in the fall of 1863, have proven of great benefit both to the town and to the shipping.

The harbor contains about 200,000 square feet, with a depth of 18 feet. The docks are 1,740 feet in length, with plenty of good wharfage.

The depth at the mouth of the harbor is 18 feet, with a breadth of 128 feet.

The patent slip is an inclined plane of 692 feet in length, being 265 feet above and 427 feet under the water, and a stationary engine raises the vessel on the bedding. Vessels of 1,000 tons burden are raised with the greatest facility, and two good-sized vessels can occupy the bedding at the same time. It is well worthy the attention of masters and owners of vessels. Repairs are generally done with despatch.

A.

Table showing the differences in the importations of leading articles during the years 1862 and 1863 into Denmark and Schleswig.

Description.	Importations during 1863.		Importations during 1862.		Increase during 1863.		Decrease during 1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....	49,606	Riz dollars. 12,401	142,923	Riz dollars. 35,733			93,317	Riz dollars. 23,332
yarn.....	789,065	541,588	1,790,863	1,201,727			1,001,798	660,139
goods.....	1,107,188	1,300,773	1,575,635	1,966,923			465,447	576,150
Linen.....	2,503,586	1,020,009	1,967,093	747,109	542,493	272,900		
do.....	90,497	921,254	93,422	952,142			2,925	30,888
Silk and silk goods.....	1,570,163	5,447,590	1,432,497	5,083,428	137,666	364,162		
Woollen goods.....	12,526,322	1,878,948	16,543,110	2,481,469			4,016,788	602,521
Coffee, burned and raw.....	36,760,106	4,281,196	36,140,171	4,216,573	619,935	64,623		
Sugar, sirup, and molasses.....	663,135	373,014	762,407	428,854			99,272	55,840
Tea.....	9,257,995	1,067,459	9,167,903	1,101,419	90,092			
Rice, paddy, grit, and flour.....	7,284,286	1,612,952	6,119,491	1,358,678	104,795	254,274		
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	33,485,343	66,971	19,389,419	38,778	14,095,994	28,193		
do.....	69,746	102,740	66,304	154,708	3,442	8,030		
other kinds.....	1,912,908	41,445	1,450,720	31,433	462,188	10,012		
Wine.....	255,123	425,207	234,875	391,457	20,248	33,750		
in bottles or $\frac{1}{2}$ -pot.....	87,189	17,437	92,995	18,600			5,806	1,163
bottles.....	329,603	810,046	407,056	910,481			77,453	100,435
viertels.....	6,956	3,480	5,229	2,618	1,727	862		
$\frac{1}{4}$ -bottles.....	987	6,888	758	5,158	229	1,730		
bottles.....		229,549		227,216				
Glassware of all kinds.....	89,409,040	6,877,428	80,468,350	5,283,385	8,950,690	1,594,043		2,353
Iron and iron ware.....	2,823,251	2,964,414	2,562,016	2,690,114	261,235	374,300		
Coals.....	5,984,971	1,487,090	5,585,000	1,387,176	398,901	99,914		
Lumber.....	Do	1,912,250	80,553	2,013,818			4,063	101,568
cubic feet.....	7,907	156	6,590		1,217	24		
com. last.....								
Grain, ground or otherwise.....	368,130	1,463,681	384,591	1,630,531			26,461	161,850

B.

Tabular statement showing the description and value of leading articles imported into Denmark (exclusive of the German duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg) during the year 1863.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Ashes.....	273, 332	Cotton.....	8, 945
Firewood.....	142, 548	yarn.....	432, 201
Tow.....	25, 471	goods.....	1, 132, 375
White lead.....	81, 308	Ribbons.....	473, 767
Paints.....	112, 235	Spirits.....	611, 346
Hemp and flax.....	664, 806	Cacao.....	44, 466
Hops.....	132, 456	Dye-wood.....	23, 412
Iron, iron ware, and steel.....	5, 824, 385	Feathers and down.....	111, 203
Machinery.....	336, 179	Fancy goods.....	203, 395
Brass, crude and manufactured.....	148, 170	Hair of all kinds.....	39, 992
Zinc, crude and manufactured.....	71, 711	Indigo.....	286, 776
Copper, crude and manufactured.....	73, 668	Linen yarn.....	427, 298
Mill and grindstones.....	37, 096	goods.....	802, 310
Tar.....	101, 957	Almonds.....	60, 157
Cordage.....	72, 994	Oranges.....	76, 656
Tobacco, crude and manufact'd.....	1, 151, 169	Cheese.....	60, 593
Lumber of all kinds.....	•2, 640, 450	Paper.....	67, 832
Tallow.....	106, 528	Fringe-work.....	78, 633
Blubber, &c., for train oil.....	4, 648	Rice, rice-meal, and paddy.....	873, 025
Salt.....	197, 382	Currants, raisins, &c.....	310, 881
Grain of all kinds.....	1, 212, 945	Silk and silk goods.....	772, 371
Coals.....	2, 494, 963	Hides and skins.....	477, 657
Sugar and molasses.....	3, 777, 291	Clocks and watches.....	108, 084
Tea.....	270, 419	Wool.....	121, 645
Coffee.....	1, 421, 498	Woollen yarn.....	238, 900
Glassware.....	175, 561	goods.....	4, 352, 294
Earthenware.....	221, 523	Wine.....	316, 988
Seeds.....	387, 600	Sundries.....	3, 740, 965
Fish of all kinds.....	672, 833		
Meat, fresh and salted.....	8, 363	Total.....	39, 415, 203
Oils of all kinds.....	144, 245		

C.

Statement showing the description and value of leading articles exported from Denmark (exclusive of the German duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg) during the year 1863.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Eggs.....	2, 380	Seeds.....	63, 211
Ashes.....	43, 141	Fancy goods.....	14, 140
Animal bones.....	26, 869	Glassware.....	9, 231
Plants.....	8, 184	Hair.....	9, 344
Spirits.....	253, 355	Glove-makers' ware.....	5, 180
Bread.....	122, 449	Hats.....	5, 281
Beans, (horse beans).....	15	Horses.....	13, 275
Chryolith.....	41, 300	Wagon-makers' wares.....	12, 883
Feathers and down.....	23, 831	Cattle.....	52, 980
Sheep, goats, lambs, &c.....	2, 121	Manure.....	6, 654
Fish.....	101, 566	Whalebone and manufactures of same.....	5, 223
Pork.....	281, 000		

Statement—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Iron ware.....	161,696	Rapo-seed.....	463,216
Mathematical instruments, &c.....	5,500	Soap.....	20,339
Musical instruments.....	14,100	Hides and skins.....	656,087
Coffee and chicory.....	5,299	Butter.....	1,928,500
Lime, burnt.....	7,433	Cabinet-makers' work.....	13,457
chalk, &c.....	20,197	Starch.....	8,379
Potatoes.....	3,851	Sugar and sirups.....	114,494
Books.....	16,583	Hogs and pigs.....	55,580
Grain, (including flour).....	12,280,577	Tallow.....	33,460
Powder.....	5,308	Tar and coal-tar.....	5,488
Linen goods.....	3,904	Tobacco, manufactured.....	7,507
Candles.....	4,894	Cordage.....	7,696
Paints.....	5,643	Train oil.....	143,976
Machinery.....	234,777	Lumber.....	32,748
Brass works.....	8,008	Barrel hoops.....	2,148
Bricks.....	7,380	Wool.....	506,212
Oils.....	16,779	Drain tiles.....	35,725
Oil-cake.....	140,299	Wax.....	7,240
Cheese.....	21,623	Beer.....	4,947
Paper.....	48,584	Sundries.....	95,486
Porcelain.....	104,115		
Sausages, smoked.....	3,022	Total.....	18,704,460

FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS.

Pimento.....	7,886	Natural products.....	25,323
Drugs.....	7,735	Oils.....	58,703
Ashes.....	38,316	Oil-cake.....	5,541
Cinnamon.....	7,021	Oranges.....	21,871
Books.....	9,548	Paper.....	13,223
Cacao.....	8,857	Rice, rice-meal, and paddy.....	336,631
Cement.....	15,354	Raisins and currants.....	28,919
Lard.....	12,235	Salt.....	5,529
Feathers and down.....	120,460	Silk and silk goods.....	7,592
Veneers.....	7,985	Skins and hides.....	198,651
Fish.....	110,536	Steel.....	17,498
Pork.....	2,077	Sulphur.....	10,883
Fruits.....	15,662	Sugar and sirups.....	341,790
Seeds.....	107,772	Tallow.....	11,444
Fancy goods.....	7,055	Tea.....	27,268
Cotton goods.....	54,710	Tar.....	15,442
Spirits.....	92,155	Tobacco, crude and manuf'd..	96,014
Do.....	126,887	Train oil.....	10,794
Glassware.....	10,951	Butter.....	14,600
Gums.....	5,018	Coals.....	242,659
Hemp.....	71,085	Earthenware.....	4,890
Flax-seed.....	21,665	Cordage.....	62,567
Iron and iron wares.....	361,120	Lumber.....	21,025
Indigo.....	28,305	Wool.....	62,186
Coffee.....	659,937	Woollen goods.....	103,407
Cork.....	9,368	Wine.....	60,760
Grain, (including flour).....	18,171	Wagon grease.....	8,992
Linen goods.....	85,236	Zinc, crude and manufactured..	19,351
Candles.....	8,075	Sundries.....	122,311
Paints.....	6,768		
Metals, old.....	9,176	Total.....	3,927,963
Mats.....	6,146	Add domestic.....	18,704,460
Almonds.....	19,496		
Brass, crude and manufactured..	9,351	Total foreign and domestic..	22,632,423

NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to enclose a few notes on Denmark, which I trust may not be without interest.

Denmark proper consists of a number of islands and the peninsula of Jutland. The principal of these islands are Zealand, Moen, Falster, Lauand, the rich island of Funen, surrounded by its cluster of beautiful lesser ones.

The island of Zealand has a very irregular form, having a number of peninsulas, viz: 1st, Stevenshernd; 2d, North Zealand; 3d, Hornsherrred; 4th, Odsherred, with the well-known Zealand odde; 5th, Refnos; and 6th, Asnos. On its eastern shore lie the islands of Olmager, the garden of Copenhagen, and Saltholm. Towards the south are the islands of Moen, Falster, and Lauand, and north of these the smaller islands of Fomoe and Fojoe.

The cluster of islands around that of Funen are Laugeland, Oroe, Taasinge, and a number of smaller islands, as Dreioe, Lyoe, and Avernakoc.

The island of Funen itself is nearly round, with the exception of the small promontory of Hindsholm.

The islands of Hesseloe, Seiroe, Samsoe, Kyholm, and Tunoe, all lying in the Cattegat, form a kind of link between the island of Zealand and the peninsula of Jutland, while the islands of Anholt and Losoe more properly form the link between Sweden and Jutland.

The Jutland peninsula runs in a line nearly north and south, making but a very trifling bend, and notwithstanding that the great flood of 1825 separated the northern part by opening the Limfiord with the north sea, it still forms, strictly speaking, a part and parcel of Jutland.

The peninsula is in the form of a wedge, the sharp end pointing north. This form is irregular, however, on both sides, from numerous inlets from the sea, most of which are on the east side. On the west, however, Jutland forms a sharp bordered line varied by few inlets, and hence suffers from the lack of good harbors. The small islands of Fanoe, Manoe, Romoe, lie on the west coast.

To Jutland belong also the smaller islands of Givel and Oeland, Livoe, Fur and Mors, in the Limfiord, Hirsholm islands outside FredericksHAVEN, Endelave outside, and Hiarnoe and Alvoe in the Horsensfiord. The size of these islands, in Danish square miles, is as follows: Zealand, 128; Funen, 54; Lauand, 21; Bornholm, 10; Falster, 8; Mors, 6; Langland, 5; Moen, 4; Sosoe, 2; Samsoe, 2; Oroe, 1½; and Amager, Taasinge, Anholt, Fanoe, and Romoe, 1 square mile each.

Denmark has now but few colonies left. Of these, Iceland has a population of only 70,000, with an area of 1,800 square miles, or twice the size of the kingdom. But in old times its population was larger, as it has been decreasing very fast during the last century; its soil rapidly becoming barren, with the prospect of the whole island being ice-covered.

Greenland, the Faros, and the small West India islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's, are also colonies of Denmark.

The Faros consist of seventeen small islands, containing twenty-four square miles, Danish.

THE SEA.

The whole of Denmark being so immediately connected with the sea, it follows that the latter has so great influence upon the geographical position and climate that it is proper here to notice the waters which wash the shores of this little insular kingdom.

1st. The North sea or Western ocean, on the westwardly side of Jutland, is divided from the open sea towards the north by a line that runs from the Shetland islands to the north of the city of Bergen, in Norway, and on the south by the British channel. On the east the North sea is connected at Skagerak

with the Cattegat. The North sea is very deep, (on the coast of Norway some 450 fathoms.) Of the shoals, two of them are very dangerous—the Doggers-bank and the Jutland reef. Notwithstanding the great size of the North sea, its navigation is very dangerous, and large numbers of vessels are there lost annually. The most perilous part of the coast is from Skagen to Blaavandshuk; along which there are two or three parallel sand-bars, and against which the sea is continually breaking. Vessels are often thrown across these bars, through which, in very few places, are channels found deep enough for small vessels to cross. Among the most prominent of these inlets are: 1, Limfiord, with the Aggercaval, in the northern part of Jutland; 2, Nissumfiord, with Thorsminde inlet; 3, Ringkjøbingfiord, with Nymindegab inlet.

As shipwrecks are of frequent occurrence on this coast, the Danish government has established a number of stations, with life-boats and rocket apparatus, and great numbers of lives are saved annually.

From Blaavandshuk to the mouth of the Elb none of these bars are found, but the islands all along the coast of Schleswig-Holstein are surrounded by very shallow water, and at low ebb are frequently left dry—the tide here rising to the height of ten feet. Roads, therefore, passable at low tide, connect these islands; but when the tide is in, small vessels pass over them.

All these islands were formerly connected with the land, and anciently formed principally that historic province of Northfriesland. The inroads of the sea have, however, little by little washed the land away, particularly in the great gale of 1034, and Northfriesland has long ceased to be an independent province. Yet it is interesting to compare the maps of the present day with those of 1240, and to notice the remarkable change taken place in the coast in that space of time. At Skagerak the North sea is united with the waters of the

CATTEGAT,

which is properly a lake between Denmark and Sweden. A large part of it consists of shoals, as the great shoals of Losoe and Anholt, the Middle shoal, and the Zealand reef. In many places it is quite dangerous to navigation; and although there is a greater depth of water on the Swedish side than on the Danish, navigators prefer to sail along the Danish coast, as it has no breakers, and the wind is generally from the land. The Cattegat has a great many inlets on the Danish coast, among which are the Limfiord, in North Jutland. This is, however, now more of a sound than an inlet. Previous to the great flood of 1825, in which the small strip of land which divided the fiord from the North sea was washed away, the Limfiord was a continuous line of lakes, with brackish water. It is now occupied by sea-water. From appearances, as well as from historic data, this is not the first time the Limfiord has forced its way to the North sea.

The Limfiord is not navigable through its entire length for large vessels. Lately the Logston canal has been built, which connects the eastern with the western parts of the fiord.

Another prominent inlet from the Cattegat is the Roskildefiord in Zealand. Anciently this fiord was of more importance than at present, as it then extended to the king's residence. From the appearance of this fiord at present, it is evident that in earlier times it had a great number of branches, and that the old "Leire"—the abode of Denmark's earliest kings—has been surrounded by numerous islands, through which it may have been difficult enough for an enemy to pass.

The sea-road between the Cattegat and the Baltic is formed by the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and Oeresound.

The Little Belt is, in its northern part, so narrow that there is only about sixty-six yards between Middelfart in Funen and Snoghøi in Jutland. It has, however, great depth of water, but its narrowness endangers navigation. It

forms some inlets, the principal one being Coldingfiord; 2d, Haderslepfjord, and 3d, Aabeneraafjord. Through Alssound it is connected with Flensburgfiord, and through Svendborg sound with the Great Belt, between Sealand and Funen. The narrowest place of the Great Belt is between Halskov and Knudshoved—two Danish miles; it has greater depth of water than the Oeresound, but the navigation is dangerous on account of the many shoals and rocky reefs, particularly around the island of Sprogøe. Lesser parts of the Great Belt are, 1, Callundborg; 2, Corsoernor; 3, Skjelskoernor; 4, Kjertemindfiord; and 5, Nyborgfiord.

Towards the south the Great Belt expands towards the bay of Vordingborg, and thence through a number of small islands to the Baltic.

The Oeresound is the shortest of the three connecting links between the Baltic and the Cattegat. Its width changes considerably. It is only a half Danish mile wide between Elsinore and Flesingburg, in Sweden, while it is four Danish miles wide between Copenhagen and Malmoe. Towards the south it forms the bay of Kjøge. The deepest part runs west of the island of Flveen, through Hollanderdeep and through Drogden, which lie between the islands of Amager and Saltholm. The depth of the Drogden is twenty-three feet. From the Hollanderdeep the Kingsdeep leads to Copenhagen. The harbor of Copenhagen, after passing through the city, connects with Callebodstrand between Amager and Sealand, and again unites with the belt below Amager, affording the finest facility to extend the harbor of Copenhagen to any size desirable, and also affording vessels a double entrance.

The number of vessels passing through Oeresound yearly amounts to from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the high road to the Baltic. Happily the restriction which formerly made every one of these vessels stop at Elsinore and pay dues has been removed, thanks to the energy with which the United States acted in the matter.

The dues collected by Denmark from the passing shipping amounted to some two millions of rix dollars a year.

THE BALTIC

May properly be called an inland sea or lake, most likely formed by great floods from the northeast. It is not very deep, seldom over one hundred fathoms, but generally much less. The shores of the Baltic are very low, and its upland extensive. A large number of rivers find their outlet therein from north Europe, east and middle Europe; hence the waters are less salt than the northern ocean. The Baltic contains about half per cent.; the northern sea $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. of salt. For a greater part of the year the waters run through Oeresound and the belts out in the Cattegat, on account of these rivers emptying themselves into the Baltic.

Tide-water is hardly perceptible in the Baltic, and the difference between high and low water on the furthest point is only ten inches. The Baltic forms numerous inlets or bays along the Danish coast—as, 1, the bay of Prostoe; 2, Ulfsound; 3, Groensound; 4, Langeland Belt, and many others. On the Swedish coast the Baltic forms the Calmar sound, and cutting itself through Finland and Sweden, under the name of the bay of Bothnia, extends navigation up to Tornea.

The bay of Bothnia is separated from the Baltic proper by the Alund islands, and the islands of the Goorken again divide that bay into two parts.

THE SOIL.

The soil is like that of middle Europe, and consists of clay and sand, the surface being thoroughly mixed with organic matters, forming a rich and productive mould. Regular mountains are not found in Denmark; the loftiest hill, Himmel bierget, (Heaven's mountain,) being only 550 feet high. Although one living in a mountainous country may call Denmark a plain, yet no plains

strictly are found here. The greatest part of the land is rolling, and the landscape is beautiful.

In the eastern part the sub-soil is chalk, with an admixture of flint. Sometimes the chalk is near the surface, so that the plough reaches it, and not unfrequently the chalk reaches the surface itself. On the east side of the island of Moen are chalk cliffs, reaching from 403 to 450 feet in height. Chalk is also found occasionally in the southern part of the island of Zealand, and in a number of places in Jutland. Other developments of chalk formation are the hard limestone and limestone from coral rocks, and also bleaching chalk. Most prominent is the Foxoe lime, which is a superior article. It is found at Foxoe, in Zealand, and is taken from a former coral reef.

In the western part of the country the sub-soil generally consists of a brown coal formation, particularly on the great heath in Jutland, where yellow and brown sands predominate. This formation is found in many other places, and on the whole western coast. On Mors and Fly the sub-soil consists of a substratum of slate, which sometimes rises to the height of a hundred feet. The slates are very solid. The brown coal formation frequently contains amber, which is also generally found on the western coast.

The sub-soil is again covered with another formation, the so-called rolling stone formation. This consists of a layer of sand and clay, containing rounded stones. The stones are of different sizes and very firm; the greatest number are not larger than grains of sand, whilst others are very large, like the great Hesselager stone on the island of Funen, which has a circumference of a hundred feet. Of the origin of these stones there are many opinions, some believing them brought to the land by great floods.

The soil, in accordance with its condition, may again be divided into—

1st. The "rolling-stone clay," consisting of clay and rolling stones, and is found on the islands and on the eastern part of the peninsula. The surface is hilly and uneven, but the hills stand isolated with no connecting ridge. Between them are found narrow valleys, creeks, and frequently small lakes or ponds.

There is no room for large plains, and only a few are found, as Heden, (the heath,) a productive plain between Roskilde, Kjøge, and Copenhagen, ending on the island of Comeger. There is also "Sletten" (prairie) in the southern part of the island of Funen. The rolling-stone clay is very productive, and a great part of the islands is covered with beach woods.

2d. The rolling-stone sand consists of a layer of sand, which contains rolling stone, but of a very small size.

This formation is found scattered on the islands, and constitutes that link of hills which runs from Oxenbjerg at Ossens to Soendborg, attaining its greatest size at the ridges of the peninsula. These ridges in Jutland form the division line between the waters of the eastern and western sides of the peninsula, running nearer to the eastern than to the western side. North of Aarhus these heights diminish, but after passing the Limfjorden increase. From this principal ridge smaller branches shoot off, and form in some places the highest and most lovely spots in Denmark. These branches form also some considerable valleys, as the beautiful Greisdale at Veile.

Formerly the rolling-stone sand was covered with wood, particularly oak, which is now nearly all destroyed. In a few places some stunted burr oaks are found. Towards the west the rolling heaths get more and more level.

3d. The heath plains in Schleswig Holstein are narrow, and in many places cultivated, but in Jutland they form a broad uncultivated belt as far as the Limfjord. They make large interminable flats, which descend toward the western ocean.

The vegetation is of a uniform kind, consisting chiefly of the brown heather, and does not thrive very well. This unproductiveness originates from the composition of the soil. The surface is underlaid with a brownish stone formation,

containing iron. The roots of no tree can penetrate this mass, and as no clay is found on the heath plains they are wholly unproductive. In some few places clay appears, and here we find the manufacture of the celebrated Jutland pottery carried on. These heaths have never been covered with wood, but still are not without their uses. Numbers of young cattle and sheep feed upon them in summer and the heather is used for fuel. West of these heath plains is—

4th. The so-called Clitter, viz: banks of sand near the shore. This at high water has been thrown upon the shore. At low tide the sand is left, and the wind carries it inland. The smallest object forms a nucleus, and little by little hills and ridges arise inside each other, particularly towards the south, where the winds have the greatest sweep, and pile the sand in hills a hundred feet high. In the course of time these hills are covered with sand plants, such as sea-reed and beach grass, (*arundo arinaria*,) lyme grass, (*Flymus arinarius*,) and a kind of a gray willow, which derives its food from the moisture in the sand, and the roots, often sixty to eighty feet in extent, are of great service to fasten the sand. Some of these sand-hills have continued for ages, and still retain their ancient names.

Peat bogs are found in large numbers throughout the country, and are of great importance in furnishing the chief fuel of Denmark—"turf." The bogs from which turf is made may be divided into three classes: First, we have the wood-bogs. These generally form small, roundish basins, and contain different kinds of mosses, with layers of whole trees—most generally oak and fir. In the deeper and older layers beach is never found, though beech is now the principal wood of Denmark. The fir, which as late as 150 years ago was not met with in this country, is, on the contrary, always found, though all the pine wood of the present day has been planted since that time. This kind of peat bogs generally appear on the rolling stone sands, and in the North sea land, where they cover large tracts of land. Second, pool bogs: these consist of large, low, and wet tracts, and contain grasses, bullrushes, and reeds; layers of moss and trees are not found in them. Third, heath bogs—also called high bogs, because higher in the middle than at the outskirts—are generally found in deep hollows void of timber, or on tracts of descending lowlands. They are distinguished from woody bogs, as they contain but one kind of moss, sphagnum; have no layers of trees, but are always covered with heather. It is not uncommon to find a wood bog or a pool bog covered with a heath bog, a sphagnum layer, and also heather having covered the original bog.

Some of these peat bogs, in earlier times, were covered with fresh water, and others with the sea, but by a continuous rising they have become elevated above the surface of the water. The rising of the land is still in progress throughout all that part of Denmark lying north of a line drawn between Nissumfiord and Nyborg. The bogs that in former times were covered by the sea are easily recognized, the bottom being sea sand, and contains the remains of the same kind of animals found in the adjacent seas. These peat bogs are of very large extent.

The different kinds of turf are about equal as to quality, if of an equal weight. The turf from the wood bogs is, however, generally heavier and better than that from the pool bogs and heath bogs.

FRESH WATER.

As the country is divided into so many islands, it follows, of course, that the fresh-water streams play but an inferior part. Only a few streams can lay claim to the name of rivers. Most of them are mere rivulets or creeks; the longest is Gudanaa in Jutland. The waters of none of them are very deep, and therefore of little use to navigation.

The streams on the islands are insignificant. The principal ones are, 1. Su-

sas, in Zealand, which has its mouth near Faxoe, and flows in a circuit around the hills near Nostved, and finds an outlet in the bay of Vordingborg; 2. Odensee, a creek in Funen, passes by the ancient city of Odensee. Avicco, in the hills of the south of Funen, has its mouth in Odensefiord.

On the peninsula the streams are also unimportant. The ridge which divides East and West Jutland also forms the division line of the waters, those on the east side emptying into the Cattegat, and those on the west side into the North sea. On the west side we find some seven small streams, the southernmost of which is Ribsee. On the east side are Guden and Green, both emptying into the Cattegat.

The space dividing the creeks on the western side from those on the eastern side is very narrow.

The King's creek now forms the principal border line between Denmark and its quondam provinces of Schleswig and Holstein.

LAKES.

A large number of lakes and ponds are found in this country. Funen has, perhaps, the least. Some of these lakes are linked together in a cluster, as the North Zealand groups, with Arresoe, Esromsøe, and Fursøe.

CLIMATE.

Notwithstanding its northern latitude, Denmark has rather a mild climate compared with other countries. It stands thus: average summer heat of Ireland is 15°; Copenhagen, 17°; Moscow, 20°. Winter in Ireland, +5°; Copenhagen, 0°; Moscow, -10°, according to Reamur's thermometer.

The mean temperature in different parts of the country in the several seasons are found to be, from a large number of observations, according to Reamur—

Seasons.	Copenhagen.	Frederickhaven and Jutland.
Winter: December, January, and February	0	0
Spring: March, April, and May	+ .4	+ 0.0
Summer: June, July, and August	+ 5.2	4.9
Autumn: September, October, and November	13.8	12.6
	7.6	7.4
Mean temperature for the year	+ .6	6.3

The climate is a medium between an island and a mainland climate. It has an average of 113 rainy and 31 snowy days. The average fall of rain through the year is 21 inches, which exceeds that of eastern Europe, St. Petersburg having 17 inches. Astrakan 6 inches, but less than Bergen, in Norway, which reaches 80 inches, and the west coast of Ireland, which has 55 inches.

Severe rain-storms are of rare occurrence. The western winds predominating. Heavy gales are also rare, except on the western coast of Jutland, where continued gales are frequent, and no trees will grow without shelter. The severest of these winds is called the "Skai," a dry, sharp wind which blackens the leaves and young shoots and gives them the appearance of being blistered by fire.

A very heavy mist called the Haoguseen arises also from the western ocean and often hangs for days over the land, with a very disastrous effect on the herbs and plants.

As a general thing, the air is pure and clear, save in winter it is not so cold here as in more southern countries on the Baltic. It is also free from heavy

mists common to England and Scotland. The climate in summer is delightful; never very warm.

The following table will show the length of one day in each month:

Month.	Day.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.		LENGTH OF TWILIGHT.
		Hour.	Minute.	Hour.	Minutes.	Minutes.
January	27	8	6	4	20	47
February	24	7	7	5	20	42
March	23	5	56	6	18	42
April	27	4	28	7	27	48
May	25	3	34	8	19	61
June	29	3	21	8	45	69
July	27	3	59	8	14	56
August	31	5	5	6	55	45
September	28	5	59	5	42	42
October	26	6	56	4	32	44
November	29	8	6	3	32	51
December	28	8	32	3	31	52

On the 14th December the sun sets at 3.25. On the 29th of December the sun rises at 8.32.

Vegetation is about the same as in middle Europe, and if there be any difference in the various parts of the country, it is more owing to soil than climate. Where the rolling-stone formation exists the whole country is nearly covered with timber. The principal wood is beech, more particularly found on the rolling-stone clay. The beech tree of Denmark excels that of any other country in the beauty of its trunk and the spread of its branches, and in summer, when clothed with a rich transparent foliage, and a beautiful carpet of grass or mosses beneath, it forms a most delightful spot, and the first question ordinarily asked a stranger lately arrived in summer is, "Have you been to the woods?" the Danes being justly proud of their forests.

Next in importance to the beech is the oak, now only found scattered among the beach, an exclusively oak grove being rare; yet the oak flourishes best on the rolling-stone formation.

From examinations made in peat bogs it is found that the beech was introduced into the country in comparatively modern times.

Next in importance are the pine forests; they, too, were planted in later years, though the fact is established that Denmark centuries ago was covered with splendid pines, which became extinct at an early period of the settlement of the country.

On the lowlands elms are found as underbrush, and in dry places the hazel, but the sloe and the blackthorn predominate.

Grain is principally cultivated on the rolling-stone formation.

The western part of the country has very little timber, and old people may be found who have never seen a tree.

The heather grows on the unproductive heath plains.

On the Clitter are the sand plants. The few chalk soils are covered with a peculiar plant, as on the island of Moen, which is remarkable for the variety of its orchideous. Bornholm is also remarkable for its plants. All the beech trees on that island have been planted.

The animals now found in Denmark are quite different from those of the olden time. Formerly there were a great number of mammiferous animals of a large size, now extinct; among them was the elk, the reindeer, the bison ox;

also the bear, the wolf, the beaver, and the wild boar. The country being now thickly settled, there are no longer large tracts of wild land to afford them shelter. The deer is found only in parks.

Among the wild animals are the fox, the badger, and the otter.

Birds are largely represented, water-fowls being the most numerous. Foremost among the songsters are the lark, the thrush, the chaffinch, the linnet, the nightingale, the goldfinch, and the cuckoo.

Of reptiles and toads few are found; the only poisonous snake is the viper, which is numerous, among the heather of Jutland.

Denmark is situated in the same latitude as Scotland, and contains 696 square miles Danish, with a population of over 1,600,000.

The number to the square mile is different in different localities, and depends greatly upon the productiveness of the soil. Jutland has about 1,500 to the square mile, and is the sparsest populated portion of Denmark. The largest population is found on the islands of Amager and Oroe, being about 9,000 to the square mile.

At the census of 1860, Denmark had a population of 1,600,551, exclusive of its colonies, viz., 793,188 males, and 807,363 females. It has—

4 cities, with over 10,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	190, 476
6 cities, from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	44, 380
24 cities, from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	78, 632
28 cities, from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	41, 898
6 cities, under 1,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	3, 820
The island of Oroe.....	1, 713
Total.....	360, 919

The population of the rural districts, including the smaller villages, who, as a general thing, derive their support from agricultural pursuits, is divided among the different sections as follows:

Island of Sealand (rural district) contains 126,678 square miles, and 359,207 inhabitants, viz., 2,836 to the square mile. Including the villages and adjacent islands there are 129,052 square miles, and 560,510 inhabitants—equal to 4,343 to the square mile.

Island of Bornholm (rural district) has 10,057 square miles, with 18,942 inhabitants, or 1,863 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands it has 10,598 square miles, and 29,304 inhabitants—equal to 2,765 to the square mile.

Island of Moen (rural district) has 4,073 square miles, and 12,369 inhabitants, equal to 3,037 per square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands there are 4,160 square miles, with 14,301 inhabitants—equal to 3,438 to the square mile.

Island of Falster (rural district) contains 8,451 square miles, with 21,435 inhabitants—equal to 2,536 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands it has 8,559 square miles, and has 25,924 inhabitants—equal to 3,029 to the square mile.

Island of Laaland (rural district) has 20,954 square miles, and 51,206 inhabitants—equal to 2,444 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands, 21,526 miles square, and 60,873 inhabitants—equal to 2,828 to the mile square.

Island of Funen (rural district) has 54,348 square miles, and 150,754 inhabitants. Including villages and adjacent islands, it has 55,243 square miles, and a population of 187,227—equal to 3,389 to the square mile.

Island of Langeland (rural district) has 4,918 square miles, and 15,880 inhabitants. Including villages and adjacent islands, 4,973 square miles, and a population of 18,599—equal to 3,740 to the square mile.

Peninsula of Jutland (rural district) has 454,094 square miles, and 611,552 inhabitants, or 1,345 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands, 460,047 square miles, and 703,813 inhabitants, or 1,530 to the square mile.

Add, also, the small island of Oroe, (rural district,) of 1,443 square miles, with 9,705 inhabitants, or 6,726 to the square mile. Including villages and adjoining islands, it contains 1,493 square miles, with 11,418 inhabitants—equal to 7,648 to the square mile.

The population of the cities, compared with that of the land districts, is, therefore, according to the census of 1860, and excluding Oroe, as one to 346. Of 1,000 inhabitants 244 lived in cities and 776 in the land districts.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

Copenhagen, in a population of 155,143, had 32,683 families, with 475 individuals to each 100 families. In all the cities, including Copenhagen, there were, in a population of 359,206, 73,693 families, consisting of 487 individuals to each 100 families. Oroe is excluded in this as in the following calculations:

The rural districts had, in a population of 1,241,345, 256,745 families, with 483 individuals to 100 families. Total number of families in the cities and rural districts 330,438, in a population of 1,600,557, or 484 to each 100 families.

In the relative position of the single and married state we find the following interesting facts:

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	In cities.	In rural districts.	Total.	In cities.	In rural districts.	Total.
Single	113, 038	374, 734	487, 772	109, 725	355, 735	465, 460
Married	56, 583	221, 917	278, 500	55, 684	221, 878	277, 562
Widowed	4, 725	19, 822	24, 547	17, 819	43, 474	61, 293
Separated	673	1, 696	2, 369	959	2, 089	3, 048
Total males			793, 188			
Total females			807, 363			807, 363
Total population			1, 600, 551			

175, 019 males in cities to	184, 187 females.
618, 169 males in rural districts to	623, 176 females.
<u>793, 188</u>	<u>807, 363</u>

To each 1,000 males there are 1,018 females. The greatest proportion of females to males is in the cities, viz., 1,000 males to 1,052 females, whilst in the rural districts the proportion is only 1,000 males to 1,008 females.

The difference, however, is reversed in youth, for then the males are in excess.

Under 25 years, 1,000 males to 991 females; over 25 years, 1,000 males to 1,046 females.

The population in 1,000 of both sexes is—

Under 15 years	336.93 per cent.
From 15 to 20 years	90.66 per cent.
From 20 to 60 years	491.34 per cent.
Over 60 years	81.07 per cent.

The number of females between the ages of 20 and 40 years, in 1,000, were 300 in 1860.

THE DIVISIONS OF LABOR.

Table showing the different employments, and distinguishing the principals from their subordinates.

Occupation.	Heads of employments.		SUBORDINATES.				Total.		In 1,000 of both sexes.
			Outside servants.		Servants.				
	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	
Clergymen and teachers	5.43	0.25	5.09	11.60	2.90	6.20	14.02	18.05	16.05
Assistant ditto	0.34	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.40	0.24	0.31
Civil officers	4.26	0.08	2.93	7.38	1.13	4.24	8.32	11.70	10.02
Assistants to ditto	1.27	0.01	0.36	0.78	0.02	0.34	1.65	1.03	1.34
Subordinate officers	5.61	1.56	5.43	10.97	0.53	1.32	11.57	13.85	12.72
Officers of the land force	1.04	0.00	0.53	1.27	0.13	0.77	1.70	2.04	1.87
Ditto in the navy	0.19	0.00	0.14	0.28	0.02	0.19	0.35	0.47	0.42
Military under class	8.24	0.00	1.03	2.13	0.01	0.12	9.28	2.25	5.74
Navy ditto	2.13	0.00	1.44	3.02	0.00	0.06	3.57	3.08	3.33
Scientific pursuits	4.41	1.01	1.56	3.44	0.20	1.28	6.17	5.73	5.95
Pensioners	3.05	5.96	2.05	6.19	0.24	2.36	5.38	14.51	9.97
Capitalists	2.23	4.14	1.65	4.60	0.51	2.72	4.39	11.46	7.95
Agriculturists	156.72	26.15	189.16	330.10	105.73	84.67	451.61	440.92	446.28
Assistant ditto	6.42	0.38	2.05	4.92	1.08	0.96	10.00	6.28	8.11
Deriving support from the sea	17.39	0.17	12.26	23.61	0.50	1.57	30.15	25.35	27.73
Industrial pursuits	79.72	27.40	71.87	140.24	6.67	13.19	158.96	180.83	169.64
Assistants in ditto	53.31	1.79	12.10	26.12	9.12	0.51	65.53	28.42	46.81
Merchants	16.51	3.03	14.60	31.46	7.06	13.22	38.17	47.70	42.99
Assistants	8.52	0.47	0.57	1.28	0.03	0.30	9.12	2.05	5.56
Day laborers	78.84	8.36	68.89	140.41	0.06	0.63	147.79	149.40	148.60
Servants, transient	1.38	1.69	0.63	1.16	0.05	0.09	2.06	2.94	2.50
Uncertain pursuits	1.46	3.20	1.28	2.41	0.03	0.22	2.77	6.43	4.61
Total	458.45	86.27	396.74	753.52	127.03	134.93	982.22	974.72	978.44
Paupers							15.25	24.60	19.97
Imprisoned							2.53	0.68	1.59

AGRICULTURE.

As the principal pursuit of the Danish population is agriculture, from which some sixty per cent. receive its support, it may not be uninteresting to take a closer view of this population and of the divisions of land.

The lands of Denmark are arranged according to a peculiar admeasurement, called the "hardcorn." This scale of registration of real estate was introduced by the celebrated mathematician Ole Boemer. The land was classified, first, according to its actual area; and, secondly, according to its quality, which was toende hardcorn. Two toendes of field land, or 28,000 square ells, of the best kind were calculated as one toende hardcorn of the next class. Three toendes run were one toende hardcorn, &c., &c. The poorer the land was the more toende of real land was required to make a toende hardcorn. In many places it took 16 to 20 toendes of land to make a toende hardcorn.

The scale has lately been changed, but the principle and the term hardcorn have been changed.

The hardcorn is calculated now from the productions of the land. Every field is registered with its real value and with a number denoting its productiveness. The number 24 denotes the best land, and 0 the poorest. It is this union of area and productiveness which is taxed according to the scale of 24, equal to one toende hardcorn. The area of this is 72,000 square ells, or 0.5½ toendes of land, so that the number of toendes area to make a toende hardcorn varies. In the poorest part of Jutland often as many as 45 to 90 toendes of land are required. Where the land is of fair condition it takes about 11

toendes. If a person knew the number of toendes of land and the number of toendes hardcorn, the quality and value of the farm are at once established. One toende of land area is 5,600 square feet.

From the foregoing explanation of the meaning of the word hardcorn the following statistics will be easily understood.

Of the hardcorn 6,770 toendes fall upon the city lands, and 368,299 toendes in the rural districts proper.

The farmers are generally divided into three classes, according to hardcorn, viz:

Houses or small farms with less than one toende hardcorn.

Farms between one and twelve toendes hardcorn, and then the larger farms or estates called manors with more than twelve toendes hardcorn, or 1,754 manors with a total of 50,111 toendes hardcorn; 69,094 farms with a total of 278,528 toendes hardcorn; 136,925 houses with a total of 13,532 toendes hardcorn; lots taxed, without buildings, 5,122 toendes hardcorn.

Of late years the lands of the larger estates have been to a considerable extent parcelled out and leaseholds sold to the occupants, so that houses with less than one toende hardcorn have increased from 108,182 in 1850, to 136,925 in 1860. This has also been the case with second-class farms, one to twelve toendes hardcorn; increasing from 66,844 in 1850 to 69,094 in 1860.

Of the 1,754 manors of over twelve toendes hardcorn there were in 1860, 945 with from 12 to 20 toendes hardcorn, containing 14,021 toendes hardcorn; 308 with from 20 to 30 toendes hardcorn, containing 7,517 toendes hardcorn; 501 with over 30 toendes hardcorn, containing 28,580 toendes hardcorn.

Of the farmers occupying from one to twelve toendes hardcorn the larger number are proprietors; and of those holding more than four toendes hardcorn, more than one-half are proprietors.

There were 69,094 farms having one to 12 toendes hardcorn, (exclusive of the islands of Bornholm and Oroe,) viz:

4,022 with from 12 to 8 toendes hardcorn, 34,451 toendes hardcorn; 27,074 with from 8 to 4 toendes hardcorn, 155,081 toendes hardcorn; 20,618 with from 4 to 2 toendes hardcorn, 60,755 toendes hardcorn; 17,380 with from 2 to 1 toendes hardcorn, 25,241 toendes hardcorn.

Of these there were 48,509 proprietors with 175,562 toendes hardcorn; 5,794, with 27,243 toendes hardcorn, were held by hereditary leases, with the privilege to sell and mortgage—in fact, proprietary; 404, with 2,312 toendes hardcorn, were held by hereditary leases without these privileges, and 14,387, with 73,411 toendes hardcorn, were still leasehold farms. To form an opinion of the area of land held by each of the above classes I will state that 12 to 8 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 90 to 45 toendes land; 4 to 2 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 45 to 22 toendes land; 2 to 1 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 22 to 11 toendes land; and 15 of our acres are equal to 11 toendes of land.

The house-holders or small farmers, owners of less than one toende of land, form a very important part of the Danish population. They numbered in 1860 136,929, holding 34,531 toendes hardcorn, divided as follows:

59,305, possessing from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ toendes hardcorn, equal to 30,168 toendes hardcorn; 48,604 possessing under $\frac{1}{2}$ toendes hardcorn, equal to 4,363 toendes hardcorn; 29,016 possessing no hardcorn.

Two-fifths of the house-holders or small farmers hold sufficient land for self-support; one-quarter live principally as day-laborers; one-third are exclusively dependant on day labor, except in cases where they are mechanics or fishermen.

The most of the proprietors have from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ toendes of land. The smaller holders generally possess about $3\frac{1}{2}$ toendes; 88,505 (64.6 per cent.) of these were proprietors, with 23,431 toendes hardcorn, or who held hereditary leases with the privilege to sell and mortgage; 48,424, (35.4 per cent.)

with 11,000 toendes hardcorn, were lease-holders or tenants. The number of proprietors are increasing very fast, and as the householders seem to prosper more than they did in their former condition of tenants, every one is striving to be the proprietor of the small parcel of land he is tilling.

Ownership creates more energy and industry, also greater self-respect and intelligence. Some fear evils from this parcelling out of the land among such small proprietors, but so far it has been of great benefit to the laboring agriculturists and to all parties.

Since forced labor and all restrictions on industry have been abolished in Denmark the country has greatly advanced in prosperity, the laborer being now permitted to work for whom he pleases. His pay is better, and the condition and family is also greatly improved. The large estate owners, like our southern planters, have been rather reluctant to part with the hold they had upon the laborers, but now a few of them have come up boldly to the work and changed their lease-hold occupants into proprietors; and this process is going on rapidly throughout the whole of Denmark.

The tillers of the soil, and the large class of householders, who, but a few years ago, had not the least influence in the political affairs of Denmark, may now be considered a most influential class, their influence increasing with their intelligence and prosperity; and though so lately broken away from the thralldom of ages, they bid fair to become the strongest supporters and guardians of constitutional liberty.

Statement showing the number of toendes of land in Denmark and its classification.

	In the islands.	In Jutland.
	<i>Toendes.</i>	<i>Toendes.</i>
Field lands.....	1,909,824	2,675,693
Marsh lands.....		19,894
Wet meadows and peat bogs.....	69,629	387,933
Woods.....	188,993	89,523
Roads and buildings.....	99,470	179,046
Heaths.....	19,894	1,094,170
Lakes and ponds.....	29,841	49,735
Clitter.....		109,417
Total.....	2,317,651	4,605,411

Total toendes of land in the country, 6,923,062.

The proportion of cultivated to uncultivated lands is 1 : 4, 15. In Jutland, where the great heath plains are found, the proportion is 1 : 11, 05. Notwithstanding the great improvements in agriculture within the last fifteen or twenty years, still there is great room for more, particularly in the agricultural implements. Many American implements have, however, already found their way here. * * * Grain and cattle raising is the foundation of the wealth of Denmark, and the exportation is already very large.

The shipments of grain in 1863 were—

	f21 toendes (barrels.)	
Buckwheat.....		
Barley.....	1,323,332	“ “
Peas.....	34,822	“ “
Oats.....	1,137,683	“ “
Wheat.....	373,670	“ “
Malt.....	4,864	“ “

Rye.....	243,084	toendes (barrels.)
Vetch.....	9,788	" "
Groat.....	5,809,463	pounds.
Flour, (of barley,) wheat, and potatoes.....	17,184,247	"
Bread.....	2,051,247	"
Rape-seed.....	57,932	toendes (barrels.)
Oil-cakes.....	7,292,012	pounds.
Butter.....	38,862	toendes (barrels.)
Pork.....	2,358,979	pounds.
Meat.....	1,794,047	"
Coarse wool.....	3,140,336	"
Fine wool.....	2,016,755	"
Animal bones.....	2,686,942	"

The exportation of horses and live stock is very considerable. Formerly these exports were generally through the duchies, but since their separation from Denmark the live stock exportation has found a new direct channel from the several Danish ports to England, the country which receives the principal part of the agricultural products of Denmark.

The horses are sent generally to France and Germany, and not unfrequently as far south as Italy. The Danish horse has held its reputation for centuries. In Jutland a good-sized work-horse is raised. The horses of the islands are smaller, but strong, well knit, and very spirited. * * * In the Russia-France war (1852) France alone bought 16,188 horses in Denmark, at the average price of 225 rixdollars apiece. In 1853 the price rose to 285 up to 300 rixdollars. An estimate has been made that Denmark could export 50,000 horses in a month and the loss not seriously felt by the agriculturists. The number of horses in Denmark in 1860 were 324,550. Some 20,000 foals are raised in a year, which gives this little country a large surplus for exportation.

The Danish cattle, as a whole, stands very high. The Jutland ox is always in demand. The meat is of a very fine fiber, interlaid with fat, but seldom fit for butchering till his fifth year. A Jutland ox will give about 600 to 700 pounds of meat, 100 to 150 pounds of tallow, 40 to 80 pounds of hide. The Jutland cow thrives well on meagre pastures, where other cows starve; if removed to richer pastures, she fails to give as much milk, but fattens at the same time. * * * A full-grown Jutland cow will weigh about 800 pounds. * * * The number of cattle in Denmark in 1860 was: 563,095 cows; 69,986 young cattle three years and over; 201,980 young cattle under three years; total, 834,175. The number of calves is about 500,000 annually, one-fifth of which are kept for stock.

SHEEP.

Large flocks of sheep are seldom or ever met with, but every farmer has some. In latter years greater efforts have been made to improve the stock. In Jutland we find a peculiar breed of middle size; weight about 90 pounds; long-legged, and a coarse, straight, but very close wool; the stomach and neck without any. This wool is well adapted for the manufacturing of strong, warm, and coarse cloth. The number of sheep in Denmark was about 1,200,000 in 1833, and in 1861, 1,751,950.

THE HOG.

The yearly product is some 165,000, and the amount of hogs kept is about 322,000. Hog-raising is carried on on a large scale by a very few farmers in Jutland; they generally fatten only enough for their own use.

The number of live hogs exported in 1863 was only 5,502, but a larger number found, undoubtedly, their way to the duchies, which are not included in the above.

The exportation of live stock, including hogs, has, however, largely increased the present year direct to England. * * * *

The fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent among the people on the coast. The principal fish is the cod; then come the flounder and herring. The fisheries are not now so extensive as in the middle ages, when, according to Saxo Grammaticus, the old Danish historian, the herring was found in such numbers in the sound as to be caught by the hand. The salmon is found in the streamlets of Jutland, and the salmon fisheries of the city of Randers have greatly declined from their former reputation. At the small city of Middelfart, in Funen, situated on the Little Belt, as also in the Isefiord, the porpoises are taken in large numbers. In Jutland, near the city of Frederikshaven, and also in the Lümfiorden, there are considerable oyster fisheries. • • • The cod, the flounder, and the eel are exceedingly fine.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS

are but of limited extent in Denmark, agriculture claiming the greater number of the laboring classes; that important article, "coal," is wanted. There are but few manufactories of a large size, the most prominent being cloth manufacturers and a few excellent paper-mills. There are foundries in Odensee, Copenhagen, and Frederiksvork.

In Copenhagen there are excellent machine shops, and some fine iron steam-boats have been turned out.

Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent in different parts of the country. The ships are strong, of a fine model, and generally excellent sailers.

The manufacture of wooden shoes is of considerable importance in the wooded districts of Jutland, as they are generally worn by the peasants and laboring classes of Denmark.

Gloves are also largely manufactured, and of an excellent quality.

Another peculiar manufacture in Jutland is knitted woollen goods, in which men as well as women are engaged.

In the town of Ronne, on the island of Bornholm, a superior kind of stoneware is manufactured. This town formerly excelled in the manufacture of clocks, but American clocks have driven Bornholm clocks from the market.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The situation of Denmark offers great facilities to commerce, and the Danish merchant navy consists of more than 6,000 vessels, with a tonnage of 120,000 commercial lasts, every city and town of any importance having connexion with the ocean. Copenhagen is the great commercial port of Denmark, but there are many other thriving ports from which considerable products are exported direct to Great Britain and other countries.

Denmark has superior macadamized roads, which greatly facilitate interior communication, but not satisfying the demands of the present times, a thorough system of railways has been adopted, and to some extent the trunk roads have been already completed through the islands of Sealand, Funen, and Jutland.

THE CITIES.

As this country is divided, the cities and villages are generally small. Sealand has Copenhagen, with a population of about 150,000, and is the commercial emporium of Denmark. It is situated on the eastern part of the island, and has a splendid harbor, and facilities for becoming the finest in Europe. Its merchants have permitted the Baltic trade to slip from them, and but few show that enterprise which the country has a right to expect. Government has, of late, done much to reduce the burdens on trade. Last year it abolished all

transit duties, and, as Copenhagen has an excellent warehouse system, it only requires a little more energy in its merchants to retrieve much of their lost ground, while a new and enterprising set of traders is fast springing up.

The kings of Denmark have resided in Copenhagen ever since Christopher of Bavaria removed the royal residence from Roskilde, in 1843; and, naturally, everything from the country, both intellectual and material, is gathered here.

Elsinore, in the northern part of the island, has for many hundred years been well known to foreign nations as the place where, formerly, they had to pay the odious tax on shipping passing the Oere sound. * * A new and commodious harbor has been built, and facilities provided for repairing vessels by building a superior patent slip, or railway, which has proved of great benefit to foreign shipping which seek the place for repairs. Its commercial marine also has been largely augmented, and it owns now a greater tonnage than any other city in Denmark, Copenhagen alone excepted. It has a population of about 7,000, and is at the present time one of the most thriving towns in Denmark. If the plan of a new harbor, which has been proposed, be carried out, Elsinore may well look for a brilliant future.

Fredericksvork is a small manufacturing town.

On the rich island of Funen we find the old city of Odensee and the towns of Aalborg and Svendborg.

On the peninsula of Jutland are Aalborg, Aahus, Randers, Ringjobing, and among many minor ones is the new but flourishing town of Silkeborg.

In the lesser islands there are many small towns.

The dwellings in the country are generally clustered into villages. The older buildings are usually frame, filled in with brick-work. The new are generally of brick. The roofs are, almost without exception, thatched. In the several districts the manner of building is different. Danish farm-houses are built square, with a court in the centre; one of the four sides is the dwelling; the other three form the out-houses, stables, &c.

The nobility of Denmark are now of little importance, as such. They lost their privileges by the adoption of the constitution of 1849, and many of the largest proprietors are transferring their lease-hold property to the farmers.

The church is the Evangelical Lutheran, which embraces the greater portion of the population. By the constitution of 1849 religious liberty is established.

Education stands on a high footing. The common school system is very liberal and extends to all classes. The neglect of attending school is punished by a fine. Her educational institutions are the pride of Denmark. England and France are behind her in this respect. Great pains are taken to educate good teachers, and there are many normal schools for that purpose. For the higher educational branches, there are many institutions scattered through the country.

The University of Copenhagen has a European reputation, and has a library containing about 200,000 volumes, while the royal library contains 500,000.

Danish literature is particularly rich in whatever relates to its national history, although not very extended, on account of the limited prevalence of its language.

Denmark contains many literary societies and scientific associations. * * *

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM—GEORGE VAN A. TEFFT, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosure No. 1, a complete though an abridged translation of the annual report of the Swedish board of trade relative to the manufacturing industry of the kingdom in the year 1863.



Enclosed No. 2 is a table showing the number employed and unemployed manufactories, the number of manufactories propelled by animal, by water, and by steam power, the aggregate horse-power of the same, the number of machines in use, and the total value of goods, wares, and merchandise produced in the year 1863; and the number of manufactories, and the total value of the production thereof, in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. * * *

MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRY OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN FOR THE YEAR 1863, ABRIDGED FROM THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

From the report of the royal board of trade (commerce collegeum) it appears that the number of factories, mills, &c., in the year 1863 was 2,473, with 27,982 work-people, and that the value of goods manufactured or otherwise produced was 66,534,657 riksdaler, being less than the value of the goods manufactured in 1861 and 1862 by 28,072,200 riksdaler and 3,892,117 riksdaler respectively. The number of manufactories had also decreased 131 in 1861, and 48 in 1862, and the number of hands 4,389 in 1861, and 2,743 in 1862. It also appears, and should be observed, that in the years 1861 and 1862 the owners are included in the number of hands, but in 1863 their number is separately stated. The considerable reduction in the value of manufactured goods, signs of which were visible in 1862, was, in 1863, to be attributed chiefly to the diminished activity in wool and cotton weaving factories, and in the cotton spinning mills. Taking however, into consideration that the diminution of goods manufactured in 1863, as compared with the previous years, amounted in the manufacture of woollen cloth to 2,013,667 riksdaler, in that of cotton goods to 2,894,580 riksdaler, and in cotton yarn to 5,468,742 riksdaler, making a total of 10,376,989 riksdaler, it is evident that, the reduction in the value of manufactures in 1863 being only 3,892,117 riksdaler, the activity in the other branches of industry must have been considerably greater than in 1862.

Among the branches of industry special notice may be given to the following:

1. *Cotton spinneries.*—The number of which was diminished from 21 in 1862 to 11 in 1863. The value of goods manufactured, which in 1861 amounted to 13,345,157 riksdaler, and in 1862 to 8,383,938 riksdaler, was in 1863 only 2,915,190 riksdaler, of which 1,560,227 riksdaler fell to the share of the Rydal, Alfors, and Nois spinneries.

2. *Silk factories.*—The value of goods produced in these had increased to 1,232,213 riksdaler.

3. *Sugar refineries.*—The produce of these had increased to 13,153,827 riksdaler.

4. *Tobacco manufactures.*—The increase was 6,456,728 riksdaler.

5. *Leather manufactures and tanneries.*—They produced an increase of 4,809,016 riksdaler.

6. *Oil mills.*—These showed a still greater increase in the value of the production, amounting to 1,754,698 riksdaler, or about 500,000 riksdaler more than in 1862.

7. *Soap manufactures.*—The produce of these was increased to 1,458,384 riksdaler, which was also more than half a million greater than in 1862.

8. *Mechanical and engineering establishments.*—The production of which increased to the value of 5,928,271 riksdaler, or upwards of 2,000,000 riksdaler more than in 1862.

The following branches of manufacture also showed an increase on the previous year:

9. Paper mills, which produced a value of 2,857,852 riksdaler.

10. China and delf ware manufactures amounted to 1,026,746 riksdaler, a larger production than either of the previous five years.

11. Watch manufactories, to the value of 468,813 riksdaler.

12. Playing-card manufactories, to the value of 163,125 riksdaler.

13. Paper hanging-manufactories, to 341,184 riksdaler, a great increase over any previous year.

14. A new and promising branch of manufacture, viz., the manufacture of wine from berries, was stated to have produced a value of 334,674 riksdaler.

During the year manufacturing was most active in Stockholm, the town of Gateborg, (Gottnaburg,) and in the provinces of Gateborg, Nove Raping, Oster-gatland, and Elfsborg. The proportional value of manufactures produced in the city of Stockholm and the several provinces, including their towns and manu-facturing villages, is shown in the following numerical table :

	Value in Riks-daler, M. B.	Per centum.
City of Stockholm	18,729,000	28.15
Province and town of Gateborg	13,730,000	20.64
Do..... Ostergotland	11,679,000	17.56
Do..... Ellsborg	3,981,000	5.98
Do..... Walmdhus	3,870,000	5.77
Do..... Sodermanland	1,665,000	2.50
Do..... Gefleborgs	1,583,000	2.38
Do..... Stockholm	1,560,000	2.35
Do..... Jonkoping	1,235,000	1.87
Do..... Wermland	1,088,000	1.64
Do..... Kalmar	1,075,000	1.60
Do..... Halland	983,000	1.48
Do..... Krorsbergs	936,000	1.40
Do..... Bleking	835,000	1.25
Do..... Orebro	831,000	1.25
Do..... Westmoreland	596,000	.90
Do..... Skavaborg	581,000	.88
Do..... Kristiansted	509,000	.76
Do..... Kapparberg	307,000	.46
Do..... Westermoreland	289,000	.43
Do..... Upsala	243,000	.37
Do..... Westerbotten	161,000	.24
Do..... Gotland	47,000	.07
Do..... Jemtland	35,000	.05
Do..... Novebotten	16,000	.02
Total value in riksdaler, M. B	66,534,000	100 per ct.

In "domestic weaving" there was a decrease in the production of cotton goods, so that in the province of Elfborg it had diminished to 19,001,412 fot* (feet) from somewhat more than 27,000,000 fot in 1862, and to 1,033,610 kerchiefs, &c., from 1,869,456 in 1862; whereas the manufacture of woollen and linen goods rose, the former to 1,004,783 fot from 940,736 fot in 1862, and the latter to 978,620 fot from 807,117 fot in 1862. In the province of Gelfleborg 3,351,500 fot of coarse linen cloth were woven above the amount required for home consumption, and more than in any previous year. In the province of Westmoreland 1,550,000 fot of coarse and fine linen cloth were woven in both 1862 and 1863, which amount was considerably more than in any year previous; and in the province of Halland 481,000 fot of linen and woollen goods were woven, being somewhat less than in 1862.

The number of master mechanics, &c., male and female, in towns and boroughs in 1863, was 7,629; journeymen, 8,209; apprentices, 8,357; and of other work-people employed, 3,051; making a total of 27,246 persons, the largest number during the last five years. The number of the first class was an increase on

* Fot, (foot.) 100 Swedish fot are equal to 97.410 English feet.

1862, but less than in the previous years; that of journeymen the largest during the same period, and that of apprentices somewhat less than in 1862, but larger than in previous years. In the workshops of the country there were engaged 1,725 males and females, (the largest in the last five years,) assisted by 547 journeymen, 1,010 apprentices, and 416 other working people, the whole number being 3,698 persons. To these must be added 11,187 (so-called) "jobbers," assisted by 4,652 persons, making together 15,839.

Of "self-maintainers," there were in towns and boroughs 7,191, and in the country 7,597, making a total of 14,788.

The board of trade remarks that the number of "jobbers," with assistants, was less by 4,442 than in 1862, while the number of "self-maintainers" in 1863 exceeded the number of such in 1862 by no less than 7,197, and considers that the difference was caused by a number of the former class having gone over to, or having been classed under, the latter category.

REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURES IN 1863.

1. *Cloth mills.*—The number of these in operation was 96, employing 3,656 persons, viz: 63 masters, 3,083 work-people above and 510 below the age of 18 years. Of the former, 2,121 were males and 962 females, and of the latter 389 males and 121 females. This number, which was the largest during the last five years, exceeded that of 1859 by about 1,000 persons, that of 1861 by nearly 600, and that of 1862 by upwards of 400 persons. The value of goods produced was estimated at 9,557,280 riksdaler, being larger than that of 1859, when it amounted to only 7,659,738 riksdaler, and that of 1860, but was less than that of 1861 by about 616,000 riksdaler, and that of 1862 by 2,013,667 riksdaler. The cause of this is to be attributed to the reduced manufacture of superfine and fine cloth. The former decreased from 74,000 or 75,000 fot to about 64,000 fot, and the latter from 830,000 fot or 840,000 fot to 128,259 fot; whereas the manufacture of coarse cloth rose from 1,000,000 or 1,250,000, to which it amounted in 1861 and 1862, to nearly 2,200,000 fot, and that of miscellaneous stuffs from 1,100,000 fot (the average of 1861 and 1862) to nearly 1,450,000 fot in 1863, although the value was 400,000 riksdaler less than in 1862.

The total production in 1863 amounted to 3,760,576 fot, and exceeded that of 1862 by nearly 900,000 fot, and that of 1860 by 1,000,000 fot. In addition to the above, 21,447 pieces of stuff (such as kerchiefs, shawls, &c.) were manufactured, being considerably more than double the same manufacture in 1861, and quadruple that of 1859 and 1860.

The importation of woollen stuffs, which in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 amounted to somewhat more than 1,000,000 skalpund,* arose in 1862 to nearly 1,235,000 skalpund, and in 1863 to nearly 1,290,000 skalpund. The home manufacture, consequently, increased in proportion to the importation from abroad. This importation, however, comprehends other stuffs than those manufactured at cloth mills.

Of these 96 cloth mills, there were 75 at work in the town of Novekoping, employing 2,525 hands, and producing goods to the value of 7,298,674 riksdalers. The quantity produced amounted to 2,799,129 fot, of which 1,670,419 fot were broadcloth, 592,255 fot were duffel and drab, 347,634 fot of ribbed cloth, and 150,438 fot of cassimere and satin. The largest single production was at the Drog Company's mills, amounting in quantity to 308,278 fot, and in value to 936,842 riksdaler.

* Skalpund, (pound or scale-pound;) 100 are equal to 93.7147 poun ds avoirdupois.

The manufacture of cloth was carried on in seven provincial towns and nine places in the country, and in Stockholm there were four mills, as shown in the following table:

	Number.	Product.		Value. <i>Riksdaler.</i>
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Town of Halmstad	1	428, 204	542	885, 500
Town of Stockholm	4	116, 579	19, 872	425, 994
Town of Landskrona.....	1	146, 879	.....	336, 560
Town of Wexiö.....	1	134, 324	933	322, 590
Town of Carlsbad.....	1	7, 400	.....	17, 500
Town of Novetilge.....	2	4, 552	.....	7, 080
Town of Nyköping.....	2	2, 504	.....	6, 409

	Number.	Product.		Value. <i>Riksdaler.</i>
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Province of Stockholm	1	72, 488	.....	152, 383
Province of Ostergotland.....	1	14, 326	.....	33, 252
Province of Skaraborg.....	1	10, 835	.....	27, 793
Province of Kristiansted.....	2	14, 000	100	25, 800
Province of Kalmar.....	3	9, 056	.....	17, 625
Province of Malmö.....	1	300	.....	120

2. *Whole and half woollen stuffs.*—Of these there were 10, employing 516 hands, producing 2,259,399 fot and 38,983 pieces of stuff, amounting in value to 1,353,511 riksdaler, being the least produced during the last five years. This manufacture amounted in 1859 to a value of 1,400,000 riksdaler; in 1860, to 1,500,000 riksdaler, was the highest in 1861, when it amounted to upwards of 1,900,000 riksdaler, but sank in 1862 to about 1,600,000 riksdaler.

The following table shows the number and situation of the above factories in the kingdom and the amount and value of the production in 1863:

	Number.	Product.		Value. <i>Riksdaler.</i>
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Stockholm, city of	3	1, 657, 074	.....	673, 080
Goteburg, town of.....	2	30, 510	28, 246	206, 756
Jonköping, town of.....	1	22, 100	.....	7, 020
Goteburg, province of.....	2	542, 215	.....	384, 554
Elfsborg, province of.....	2	7, 200	10, 737	82, 101
Total	10	2, 259, 099	38, 983	1, 353, 511

3. *Cotton weaving mills.*—Of these there were 15 in operation, employing 1,222 hands, and producing in value 2,085,642 riksdaler. The largest mill was Rydboholm, producing to the value of 911,616 riksdaler. This branch of manufacture had, from causes generally known, very considerably declined. In the year 1860 the cotton goods manufactured amounted to nearly 4,500,000 riksdaler in value, in 1861 to nearly 5,500,000, and in 1862 to about 5,000,000 of riksdaler. In the mean time the number of hands had not declined in the same proportion, but was, very strangely, larger than in 1862, although it was between 400 and 500 less than in 1861. Cotton goods were exported to the value of 75,000 riksdaler, and were imported to the value of 2,263,662 riksdaler, while the importation in 1862 amounted to 3,500,000 riksdaler.

4. *Linen cloth factories.*—This branch of manufacture had been continually increasing during the last five years, and its product in 1863 was valued at 242,488 riksdaler.

The following table shows the number and situation of these factories, and the amount and value of goods manufactured in 1863 :

	Number.	Product.		Value. Riksdaler.
		Fot.	Pieces.	
Jonkoping, town of	1	8,624	.....	9,864
Orebro, town of	1	2,253	.....	1,613
Gateborg, province of, Ahmedal's factory.	1	624,800	6,248	231,011
Total	3	635,677	6,248	242,488

5. *Sail and tent cloth manufactories.*—Of these there were 5, employing 238 hands. The quantity of goods manufactured was stated at 1,300,512 fot, and was valued at 452,162 riksdaler. This production was larger than in 1862, but less than in 1861. The quantity of this article imported was estimated at a value of 124,550 riksdaler.

6. *Hose manufactories.*—Of these 17, employing 743 hands, were run during the year 1863. The situation of these manufactories, and the amount and value of goods produced in 1863, may be seen in the following table :

	Number.	Product.		Value. Riksdoler.
		Fot.	Pieces.	
Novekoping	2	120,832	117,826	264,229
Stockholm	7*	64,241	70,118	188,077
Gateborg	2	23,328	1,440	32,350
Malmö	1	25,620	612	27,785
Aligras	1	1,572	310	3,920
Sundsvall	1	.....	.....	1,800
Linköping	2	526	36	534
Upsala	1	200	.....	100
Total	17	236,319	190,342	518,786

* Besides the quantities given in the table, 1,580 fot and 7,700 pounds were produced here.

7. *Ropewalks.*—Of these there were 16, with 159 work-people. Their products amounted to 346,528 riksdaler, which sum exceeds the value of the products of 1862 by about 35,000 riksdaler.

8. *Woollen yarn spinneries.*—Of these there were 17, with 140 spinners and work-people. The goods manufactured were valued at 140,297 riksdaler, the amount being 262,541 skalpund. During the previous four or five years the production of these spinneries amounted to only about 8,000 riksdaler per annum. Of twist and woollen yarn, there were imported to the value of 1,229,047 riksdaler; of wool, 3,487,788 skalpund were imported, being about 770,000 skalpund more than in 1862, 300,000 skalpund more than in 1861, and 940,000 skalpund more than in 1860.

9. *Cotton yarn spinneries.*—The number of these had decreased from 21, to which they amounted in 1862, to 11, and in these 1,448 hands were employed. About 1,636,178 skalpund of yarn were manufactured, amounting in value to 2,915,196 riksdaler, being 5,468,742 riksdaler less than in 1862, when the quantity produced amounted to 7,000,000 skalpund.

In 1860 and 1861 the quantities amounted to upwards of 14,700,000 and 14,800,000 skalpund, respectively. About 4,000 hands were then employed in these spinneries, and in 1862 only 3,750. The cause of this great reduction is universally known. Of cotton, 1,709,707 skalpund were imported in 1863, about 3,000,000 skalpund in 1862, 18,000,000 in 1861, and upwards of 19,000,000 skalpund in 1860. Of cotton yarn, 372,500 skalpund were exported, and 506,590 skalpund were imported in 1863. Of cotton thread, 56,041 skalpund were imported.

10. The linen yarn spinneries of "Åimdal," employing 131 hands, produced 305,456 skalpund of linen yarn, of the value of 404,239 riksdaler, being about 63,300 riksdaler more than that of 1862. Of linen yarn and thread, about 35,000 skalpund were imported, and about 4,700 centners* of uncarded flax.

11. *Silk factories.*—There are six silk factories, all of which are in Stockholm. In these, 517 hands are employed, and the quantity of silk goods produced in 1863 amounted to 244,061 fot, and 166,753 pieces of whole and half silk, of which the value was estimated at 1,232,217 riksdaler, or 208,879 riksdaler more than in 1862. In 1859, the value of goods manufactured amounted to only 809,000 riksdaler, and in the two following years to about 930,000 riksdaler. Of the 517 persons engaged in these factories, (deducting 6 masters,) 43 were males, and 474 were females. Of the former, 1 was under the age of eighteen, and of the latter, 57. Of whole and half silk stuffs, 78 skalpund, valued at 1,170 riksdaler, were exported, and 62,808 skalpund, valued at 1,615,361 riksdaler, were imported. Of dyed silk, there were 5,232 skalpund, valued at 117,720 riksdaler, and of undyed, valued at 718,784 riksdaler, imported. The importation of silk stuffs was a very little larger than in the previous year, that of dyed silk somewhat less, and of undyed silk larger than in 1862.

12. *Manufactories of Cotton prints.*—There were 9 of these manufactories, employing 59 hands, and the value of the manufactures was estimated at 117,333 riksdaler, or 13,500 riksdaler more than in 1862. At eight of these manufactories 1,720,347 fot and 1,560 pieces were produced; the produce of the ninth, situated in Stockholm, has not been stated. The quantity produced in 1863 was greater, excepting 1860, than in any previous year.

13. *Sugar refineries.*—Of these were 14, employing 1,273 hands. They refined 29,557,511 skalpund sugar, and produced 7,011,824 skalpund of molasses, together amounting to the value of 13,153,827 riksdaler, being about 500,000 riksdaler more than in 1862, when again it was more than in the three previous years. The number of hands employed was also larger than previously. Of refined sugar, 42,000 skalpund were exported, but nearly 6,000,000 skalpund were imported, the value of which was 1,855,248 riksdaler. The importation of molasses amounted to 3,427,000 skalpund, whereas the exportation of the same scarcely exceeded 7,000 skalpund, and that of unrefined sugar to 37,518,054 skalpund, the largest during the last five years, with the exception of 1860, when it amounted to nearly 40,500,000 skalpund. The importation of refined sugar has nearly doubled since 1859, when it amounted in value to nearly 3,000,000 riksdaler. In the year 1861, however, it was estimated at only about 2,400,000 riksdaler, and in 1862, 3,700,000 riksdaler. Large as it was in 1863, it amounted only to about one-sixth of the quantity consumed in the kingdom.

14. *Tobacco manufactories.*—Of these, as in previous years, there were 93, with 2,193 laborers. They had, however, increased their production to the amount of 1,226,965 riksdaler. The total amount of tobacco produced was 7,583,304 skalpund (which includes 4,763,333 skalpund of snuff) in 1861, and in 1862 it was about 7,120,000 skalpund, and in 1859 and 1860 about

* Centners, i. e., cwt. 100 centners = 93.7147 lbs. avoidupois.

6,525,000 skulpund, on the average. There were 40,278 skulpund cigars, 3,549,229 skulpund leaf tobacco, and 695,718 skulpund mixed tobacco imported in 1863, whereas the exportation of leaf and mixed tobacco amounted to 54,000 skulpund and 28,000 skulpund respectively. Of snuff, 10,058 skulpund were imported.

15. *Dye houses.*—Of these were 433, with 1,024 dyers; the value of the products was 1,214,747 riksdaler, somewhat less than in 1862. The principal dye houses were: two at Novekoping, one at Boras, and one at the works of the Carlsrik Company, at Stockholm.

16. *Tanneries.*—Of these there were 701, of which 202 were in towns, 40 in boroughs, and 458 in the country. They gave employment to 1,778 tanners, and produced dyed hides to the value of 4,809,016 riksdaler, being 790,940 riksdaler more than in 1862, and 1,000,000 riksdaler more than in 1859. It appears that the increased value should be attributed, in part, to higher prices, as the quantity of hides and skins tanned had not materially increased. It amounted in 1862 to 3,029,163 skulpund, and 397,535 pieces, and in 1863 to 2,741,301 skulpund, and 543,069 pieces. The amount of all kinds of dressed hides and skins imported was 325,000 skulpund, and of raw hides nearly 60,000 centners, from which, however, should be deducted an export of about 4,600 centners. The value of dressed hides and skins was nearly 680,000 riksdaler, and of raw not quite 1,850,000 riksdaler.

17. *Oil mills and presses.*—Of these there were 5 in towns and 43 in the country—48 in all—employing 208 work-people, and producing cannon* of oil and 54,055 oil-cakes, total value being 1,754,698 riksdaler, being nearly 500,000 riksdaler more than in the previous year, and the largest quantity during the last five years. Of the above, 738,200 riksdaler were produced in the province of Gateborg. At one manufactory mustard oil was produced to the value of 1,414 riksdaler, and at three manufactories linseed-oil was produced to the value of 17,000 riksdaler of olive, lamp, and other similar oils, 2,184,865 riksdaler were imported, and of other kinds of oil 2,086,400 skulpund, amounting together to more than 600,000 riksdaler. On the other hand, there were exported, in excess of the importation, (which was 4,200 centners,) upwards of 30,000 centner, amounting in value to upwards 150,000 riksdaler.

18. *Soap boilers.*—Of these, there were 15, producing 5,612,520 skulpund of soft, and 545,620 skulpund and 36,316 bars of hard soap, amounting together to a value of 1,458,348 riksdaler, being upwards of 550,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. The largest quantity was produced by 4 boilers in Stockholm which manufactured to the value of 968,700 riksdaler, being 340,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. Soft soap was imported in excess of the quantity exported to the amount of 28,000 skulpund, and other kinds (except aromatic) to nearly 66,000 skulpund, amounting to an aggregate value of 22,500 riksdaler.

19. *Stearine candle manufactories.*—Of these, there were three at Stockholm and one at Landskrona. They employed 149 work-people, of which 85 were females. They produced 780,190 skulpund of stearine, 132 skulpund of margarine, and 67,000 skulpund of palmatine candles, making an aggregate of 979,190 skulpund of candles, valued at 700,000 riksdaler, about 192,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. The quantity had increased about 50 per centum. The manufacture of stearine candles had increased by 173,000 skulpund, and of the two other kinds by 180,000 skulpund. The importation, too, had also risen and amounted to nearly 220,000 skulpund of stearine candles, 6,656 skulpund less than in 1862, but more than in previous years were imported.

20. *Tallow candle manufactories.*—Of these there were 13, of which 6 were in Stockholm, with only 66 work people. These manufactories, in spite of gas

*Canna (plural, cannon) 100 cannon = 57,603 imperial gallons.

and oil, had very considerably increased in the amount of their productions, viz., from 9,695 centner to 24,843 centner, and in value from 390,700 riksdaler to 994,255 riksdaler. The importation, however, decreased from 18,500 skalpund to 3,900 skalpund; tallow 45,627 centner, valued at nearly 1,600,000 riksdaler, were imported, and was the largest importation during the last five years, or about fifty per centum larger than that of 1859, but exceeding only by 1,300 centner that of 1861.

21. *Glass houses.*—Of these there were 24, with 1,087 blowers. They produced 10,706 cases of window-glass, valued at 661,309 riksdaler, and miscellaneous glass vessels to the value of 840,617 riksdaler, making an aggregate of 1,501,926 riksdaler, being somewhat less than in previous years, except 1859. The greatest quantity of glass is produced in the province of Wermland, where five houses produce yearly to the value of about 269,510 riksdaler. Of window-glass, 1,000,000 skalpund, valued at 160,000 riksdaler, and of other kinds of glass, about 1,450 centner, valued at 8,700,000 riksdaler, were imported.

22. *China and delf ware manufactories.*—Of these there are but two in Sweden—one at Rorstrand, near Stockholm, and one at Gustafsberg. The former employed 307 work-people, and produced to a value of 517,856 riksdaler; and the latter employed 315 work-people, and produced to a value of 508,890 riksdaler, together making an aggregate value of production of 1,026,746 riksdaler, being nearly 166,000 riksdaler more than that of 1862. The imports consisted chiefly of real china, gilt or colored, to the value of 219,000 riksdaler, white china to the value of nearly 32,000 riksdaler, and delf ware, painted or stamped, to the value of nearly 122,000 riksdaler. Of white delf ware there were only about 40,000 riksdaler worth.

23. *Potteries and tile-stove (kakelung) manufactories.*—In 1863 there were 73 of these manufactories at work, being an increase in number since 1862 of 11. The number of hands employed in these manufactories was 550, and the produce was estimated at a value of 394,517 riksdaler, somewhat less than in 1862.

24. *Paper-mills.*—The number of such mills in the kingdom in 1863 was 87, of which five were not in operation. The mills in operation produced 132 ris* of imperial and royal paper; 39 ris of vellum paper; 3,866 centner and 1,043 ris of post paper; 3,872 centner and 23,548 ris of foolscap; 128 ris of copy-paper; 12,175 centner of printing paper; 13,708 centner and 35,350 ris of cartridge paper; 60 centner and 1,059 ris olifant paper; 5,533 centner and 19 rolls of hanging paper; 487 ris of tobacco paper; 1,613 centner of sugar paper; 892 centner and 36,135 ris gray paper; 394 centner and 1,655 ris of hemp paper; 17,394 rolls and 200 centner of roofing paper; 2,000 pieces, 7,075 centner, and 1,380 pounds of pasteboard; 3,521,930 square fot, 10,800 pieces, and 2,162 centner of wall-paper; 40 ris of median paper; and 619 centner and 60 ris of grocers' wrapping-paper. In addition to the above, there were manufactured at the royal paper-mills at Tumba 4,750,500 blanks for bank-notes, and 1,573,050 blanks for stamps. The total manufacture was stated at—

Specified.—Square fot, 3,521,930; ris, 218,959; centner, 56,977; blanks, 6,389,019; rolls, 1,672; bundles, 1,380.

Unspecified.—Miscellaneous, valued at 716,868 riksdaler.

The value of the paper specified above was estimated at 2,857,852 riksdaler, which makes an aggregate value of all kinds of paper manufactured in 1863 of 3,574,720 riksdaler. The value of the production in 1863 exceeded that of 1862 by 77,866 riksdaler. The largest single production was at the Homdal mill, in the province of Gateborg, being in value 318,800 riksdaler. The number of hands employed in the above 82 mills was 1,678.

25. *Playing-card manufactories.*—Of these there were six at work, in ad-

* Ris, (ream.)

dition to lithographic establishments, manufacturing cards. The amount produced was 240,096 packs, the value of which was 163,125 riksdaler, an excess of 68,955 riksdaler on that of the previous year. This considerable increase in the manufacture of playing-cards is attributed to the far from inconsiderable exportation which took place in 1863. The number of hands employed at the six manufactories above mentioned was 43.

26. *Paper-hanging manufactories*—Of these there were 21 at work in 1863. The total quantity produced was 26 rolls, corresponding to a value of 543,724 riksdaler. The number of working-people employed was 273.

27. *Engineering and mechanical establishments*.—Of these there were 95 at work in 1863, viz., 87 in towns and 8 in the country. The total production was valued at 5,928,271 riksdaler, and was 885,404 riksdaler in excess of the value of the production in the previous year. The number of people engaged in the above was 4,331. The largest single production was at the Motala works, which was valued at 953,188 riksdaler.

28. *Carriage manufactories*.—Of these there were 23 at work. The total production was valued at 204,592 riksdaler, which was 59,723 riksdaler less than in 1862. The largest manufacture was at Sodertelje, amounting to 55,500 riksdaler. The number of hands employed was 265.

29. *Technical chemical works*—Of these there were 36, 29 in towns and 7 in the country, in operation in 1863. The total amount of production was valued at 429,770 riksdaler, being 102,378 riksdaler more than in 1861. The number of work-people employed was 188. The above manufactories are such as produce technical chemical preparations, colors, perfumes, and mineral waters, (in the latter are included soda and seltzer water.) Considering the very large consumption of these waters, the value stated above was unquestionably far too low.

30. *Match manufactories*.—Of such there were 15 at work in 1863; three of the older manufactories were unemployd. The total value of matches produced at these manufactories in 1863 had increased since 1862 by 43,630 riksdaler, and was stated at 468,513 riksdaler. The largest manufactory is at Jonkoping, where matches to the value of 164,500 were produced. The exportation of matches amounted to 457,177 riksdaler; there was also a very light importation. In the above manufactories 1,040 work-people were employed.

31. *Conserving yeast manufactories*.—These manufactories, 5 in number, and employing 18 work-people, were all in the city of Stockholm. The amount of yeast manufactured was stated at 201,316 skalpund, valued at 156,252 riksdaler, being 20,592 riksdaler more than in 1862.

32. *Starch manufactories*.—In 1863 the amount of starch produced at the six manufactories was 587,000 skalpund, valued at 131,119 riksdaler, which value, compared with 1862, shows an increase of 33,202 riksdaler. These manufactories gave employment to 33 hands.

33. *Porter breweries*.—There are only two in Sweden, one in Gateborg, and the other in Stockholm. The value of porter brewed at the former was stated at 441,100 riksdaler, and at the latter 52,400 riksdaler, making a total value of 493,500 riksdaler. The porter of Gateborg is far superior in quality to that of Stockholm. The quantity produced at both places was 484,065 "hannor," and the number of men employed was 60.

34. *Chicory manufactories*.—At the seven manufactories 1,648,337 skalpund of chicory, valued at 219,977 riksdaler were produced, being 77,273 riksdaler in value more than in 1862. The number of hands employed was 131.

35. *Wine manufactories*.—The quantity of wine produced in Sweden in 1863, at the four manufactories, was 159,000 "hannor," and the value was estimated at 334,674 riksdaler. The number of persons engaged in wine-making in

Sweden was 30. The largest single production was that of the Stockholm manufactory, being 102,000 "hannor," worth 204,000 riksdaler.

36. *Vinegar manufactories.*—These manufactories, 15 in number, produced vinegar to the amount of 879,484 "hannor," valued at 104,967 riksdaler being an increase on the value of the production of 1862, of 27,465 riksdaler. Those manufactories gave employment to 27 work-people.

37. *Cork manufactories.*—Of these there were 10 at work. The amount produced was stated at 181,409 gross, and the value at 101,783 riksdaler, which, compared with 1862, shows an increase of 19,033 riksdaler. The number of workmen employed was 88.

38. *Lithographic establishments.*—Exclusive of ordinary lithographic presses, of such there were only two in the kingdom. The value of goods produced was stated at 141,260 riksdaler, and the number of workmen employed at 140.

39. *Manufactories of musical instruments.*—Of such there were 11 in the kingdom, but three were not in operation. The value of the manufactures of the eight establishments was stated at 131,778 riksdaler, showing an increase of 18,001 riksdaler over the previous year. The largest single manufactory was at Gateborg, which produced to the value of 92,000 riksdaler. The number of workmen employed here was 57.

40. *Miscellaneous manufactories.*—The number of these was stated at 511, and fifty-two were not in operation. The number in 1862 was 638, although the number is much less than in 1862, yet the value of their products was 347,550 riksdaler greater than in 1862, when it amounted to 1,147,887 riksdaler.

Comparative statement showing the number and description of the manufactories, &c., of Sweden during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, together with the value of the articles manufactured.

Description.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.							
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	At work.	No. of manuf- factories—		No. of manufac- tories worked by—			Reckoned in horse- power.	No. of machines, en- gines, &c., employed.	Value in thousands of goods manufactured.
										Not at work.	At work.	Horse-power.	Water-power.	Steam-power.			
Cloth mills	99	\$9,190,932	105	\$10,172,994	104	\$11,570,947	96	1	96	1	46	96	550	8,174	557,980		
Manufactories of wool and part wool.	8	1,294,160	10	1,612,654	9	1,612,654	10	10	10	10	1	1	89	1,308	1,253,411		
Do. cotton stuff	23	4,492,902	21	3,294,804	20	4,980,922	15	7	15	7	19	10	685	2,350	2,095,672		
Do. linen goods	4	68,073	6	201,006	7	428,637	3	3	3	3	9	9	100	71	942,468		
Do. sail and tent cloth.	16	529,167	15	507,790	13	676,920	17	4	17	4	10	10	94	331	432,162		
Do. hose.	22	611,481	22	631,143	23	3,176,321	16	1	16	1	8	8	61	89	618,786		
Do. ropes	7	22,116	9	36,232	8	8,069	11	10	11	10	18	10	1,877	49,979	346,528		
Do. woollen yarn	30	19,181,947	30	13,943,137	31	8,383,538	11	10	11	10	3	3	50	3,363	3,915,396		
Do. cotton yarn.	1	216,315	1	273,408	1	1,340,944	6	4	6	4	1	1	10	391	404,239		
Do. linen thread	1	590,248	1	86,289	1	1,023,338	9	9	9	9	1	1	6	1,330	1,232,217		
Do. silk.	13	154,198	12	90,731	10	103,944	6	1	6	1	3	3	10	146,044	117,353		
Do. printed cotton	12	11,824,081	11	12,576,786	16	12,632,816	14	4	14	4	23	23	370	186,054	13,133,827		
Do. refined sugar	103	4,570,143	101	5,023,855	93	5,238,763	93	15	93	15	17	17	188	245	6,456,728		
Do. tobacco	464	1,367,171	479	1,629,483	470	1,273,066	433	9	433	9	61	61	167	2,732	1,214,747		
Dye houses	598	4,244,785	626	4,110,085	610	4,018,076	701	98	701	98	72	41	15	10,944	4,809,016		
Manufactories of leather	43	1,676,009	45	1,280,414	42	1,363,675	48	3	48	3	41	7	985	100	1,754,098		
Do. oil	13	858,946	12	846,819	14	999,825	15	15	15	15	5	5	33	33	1,436,348		
Do. soap	5	562,550	3	596,150	4	508,328	4	4	4	4	5	5	99	46	700,118		
Do. stearine candles.	14	383,151	17	447,396	13	390,700	13	1	13	1	13	13	115	301	1,501,998		
Do. tallow candles	81	3,515,006	22	1,554,363	23	1,610,932	24	2	24	2	13	9	94	135	1,036,748		
Do. glass and delf ware.	9	885,074	2	854,541	3	960,996	3	2	3	2	1	2	9	414	2,844,517		
Do. pottery and tile-stoves.	63	391,908	63	379,971	64	400,714	74	3	74	3	8	8	6	414	2,844,517		
Do. paper	87	3,066,145	87	3,861,812	83	779,968	89	5	89	5	176	116	1,905	406	2,837,852		
Do. playing-cards	7	86,200	7	94,497	6	94,770	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	9	163,125		
Do. wall-paper	17	175,075	20	237,474	20	372,748	21	1	21	1	36	34	702	482	341,164		
Enginering establishments.	71	3,891,355	74	3,894,723	76	3,897,017	95	8	95	8	1	1	24	1,067	5,926,271		
Manufactories of carriages	19	226,041	24	222,150	21	264,315	23	2	23	2	1	1	1	1	204,599		
Do. chemicals.	29	347,179	28	344,430	30	327,392	36	4	36	4	91	7	145	98	480,770		
Do. waxes	14	455,510	15	424,520	13	424,983	15	4	15	4	1	1	1	54	466,513		
Do. preserved yeast.	1	45,850	4	126,002	5	133,680	5	5	5	5	1	1	15	34	156,262		
Do. starch	1	31,330	5	75,566	6	97,917	6	0	6	0	1	3	16	131	131,119		

De.	127, 157	7	174, 497	6	491, 437	7	170	121	570	340	6, 936	237, 189	66, 534, 637
Do.	104, 077	10	142, 760	10	142, 760	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	210, 177
Do.	66, 377	17	70, 578	16	77, 562	15	1	1	1	1	0	14	104, 967
Do.	152, 416	11	146, 731	11	82, 750	10	1	1	1	1	0	19	101, 763
Do.	39, 961	2	51, 281	2	161, 103	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	141, 260
Do.	104, 330	11	18, 281	10	143, 527	51	3	3	3	1	0	9	131, 778
Do.	896, 040	679	1, 069, 370	638	1, 147, 867	51	52	2	73	16	274	10, 890	1, 485, 437
Total.	2, 508, 67, 988, 020	2, 604	73, 480, 987	2, 521	69, 280, 924	2, 437	170	121	570	340	6, 936	237, 189	66, 534, 637
Engineering establishments at Motala.	121, 000		1, 125, 870		1, 145, 650								

Summary statement showing the number and burden in Swedish lasts of licensed vessels belonging to Swedish towns, boroughs, and country owners, together with the number of masters and seamen, from 1795 to 1862, inclusive.

Year.	VESSELS OF STAPLE TOWNS.										SEAMEN OF STAPLE TOWNS.										
	Stockholm.					Götheburg.					Other staple towns.					Total.					
	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	
1795	19,511	9,370	3,523	310	721	49	3,523	310	13,801	13,801	1,286	69	334	296	1,915	2,106	145	2,106	145	796	5,475
1800	224	90,665	150	1,348	800	54	4,158	344	13,661	14,461	1,634	79	383	400	2,679	4,000	2,552	1,853	4,353	19,119	6,948
1805	235	19,129	152	9,426	864	68	6,051	406	18,205	19,069	1,406	70	418	438	3,164	3,164	3,929	1,655	5,583	23,111	7,377
1810	218	19,239	197	13,006	558	58	8,854	379	14,739	15,297	1,953	87	528	384	2,921	2,921	2,921	1,953	4,874	23,928	6,614
1815	228	19,663	222	16,451	833	83	8,618	451	19,447	20,280	2,054	85	892	452	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,054	4,764	25,016	6,617
1820	223	18,279	107	8,410	70	6	6,608	419	18,426	18,911	1,859	113	672	455	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,859	4,459	26,045	6,017
1825	195	16,330	87	7,527	64	6	7,453	354	17,545	17,909	1,920	104	648	470	2,401	2,401	2,401	1,920	4,301	26,888	6,388
1830	168	13,226	82	6,999	80	6	6,528	579	14,145	14,429	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1831	156	12,338	75	6,759	79	7	6,527	581	14,508	14,800	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1832	146	11,406	75	6,784	76	7	6,065	579	14,508	14,800	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1833	137	11,199	73	6,734	78	7	7,051	579	14,508	14,800	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1834	130	10,330	72	6,607	81	7	5,568	553	14,145	14,429	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1835	121	9,516	70	6,146	70	6	5,536	505	13,783	14,145	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1836	119	9,318	73	6,361	78	7	6,180	548	13,915	14,145	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1837	115	9,202	69	6,038	83	8	6,221	569	13,915	14,145	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1838	122	9,826	80	6,071	82	8	6,116	548	13,915	14,145	1,841	73	474	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	1,841	3,892	26,713	6,113
1839	136	11,525	95	6,536	94	10	7,029	643	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1840	130	13,634	105	6,553	94	10	7,029	643	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1841	149	13,753	105	6,168	106	12	6,634	632	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1842	147	13,779	102	9,907	106	12	6,634	632	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1843	150	13,505	95	9,234	105	12	8,026	634	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1844	139	12,975	102	9,234	105	12	8,026	634	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1845	129	11,011	116	7,719	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1846	129	11,011	116	7,719	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1847	113	10,471	127	14,139	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1848	118	11,126	109	14,139	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1849	116	11,126	109	14,139	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1850	116	11,126	109	14,139	102	12	6,829	595	15,148	15,508	2,051	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1851	117	12,003	107	13,503	107	12	7,553	74	10,014	10,014	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1852	117	13,503	107	13,503	107	12	7,553	74	10,014	10,014	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1853	136	13,503	107	13,503	107	12	7,553	74	10,014	10,014	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1854	147	14,434	143	14,434	143	12	14,434	143	14,434	14,434	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1855	136	13,503	107	13,503	107	12	7,553	74	10,014	10,014	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1856	131	14,961	143	14,961	143	12	14,961	143	14,961	14,961	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1857	124	13,746	145	13,746	145	12	13,746	145	13,746	13,746	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1858	123	13,746	145	13,746	145	12	13,746	145	13,746	13,746	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1859	124	13,746	145	13,746	145	12	13,746	145	13,746	13,746	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1860	126	15,961	137	15,961	137	12	15,961	137	15,961	15,961	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1861	126	15,961	137	15,961	137	12	15,961	137	15,961	15,961	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689
1862	131	16,778	137	16,778	137	12	16,778	137	16,778	16,778	1,920	104	648	470	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	4,101	27,888	6,689

A. W. TRESTADIUS, *Consul.*

JANUARY 1, 1866.

From the report on the foreign trade of Sweden for the year 1864, just published by the Royal Board of Commerce, I have made the following short abstract, which may be of some interest to the commercial men of the United States. The Swedish coin and weights are reduced into American, viz :

- 1 riksdaler is equal to 26 $\frac{8}{100}$ cents.
- 24 Swedish centner equal one ton.
- 120 Swedish pounds is equal to 100 pounds English.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the same causes that operated in the years 1862 and 1863, when no importation of cotton from the United States took place, the value of imports therefrom during 1864 did not compare with that of the years previous to the war. The value of these imports, which in 1861 was about \$1,727,000, was reduced in 1862 to about \$43,545, and in 1863 to \$23,923, but increased in 1864 to \$235,737. Of this amount of imports, three Swedish ships brought the value of \$20,428; one Russian, \$101,606; one American, \$7,527, and three other foreign vessels, \$106,176.

In the export trade to the United States there was greater vivacity; the exports to that country, which in 1862 were estimated at about \$291,110, and in 1863 at \$316,915, amounted in 1864 to \$658,829, chiefly caused by an increased export of bar iron. The value of the shipping by ten Swedish vessels being \$171,225; by three Norwegian, \$69,350; by five American, \$73,113, and by five British and one French, \$345,139.

Comparative statement showing the description and amount of imports into Sweden from the United States during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Tobacco leaf . . . pounds..	527, 951	543, 330	-----	1, 679	63, 668
stems . . . do . . .	385, 157	1, 875, 443	42, 888	57, 512	205, 895
Rice . . . do . . .	13, 668	874	-----	-----	-----
Dyewoods	\$559	\$4, 495	\$2, 177	-----	85 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons
Pepper pounds..	12, 597	9, 117	29, 200	11, 046	-----
Turpentine oil . . . do . . .	45, 612	3, 293	292, 654	131, 940	-----
Cotton . . . do . . .	8, 882, 878	6, 199, 609	-----	-----	-----
Coffee . . . do . . .	-----	-----	-----	-----	850, 369

While the following articles were put into bond :

	Pounds.				Pounds.
Tobacco leaf	587, 366	-----	-----	-----	372, 329
stems	2, 206, 800	-----	-----	-----	159, 570
Coffee	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 215, 911

Comparative exports to the United States in the same period :

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Iron, chiefly bar	13, 872	3, 970	4, 871	6, 533	13, 475
Steel	12	-----	-----	1	4

Besides, there were exported in 1864, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of pitch and 127 tons of tar

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of Swedish vessels cleared for the United States (exclusive of California) during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Years.	From Sweden with cargo.		From foreign ports with cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860.....	8	1,354	12	2,600	5	1,038	25	4,492
1861.....	6	900	27	5,338	13	3,272	46	9,510
1862.....	7	1,362	19	2,298	5	1,040	31	4,708
1863.....	10	1,654	38	6,596	2	438	50	8,688
1864.....	10	1,940	38	6,806	1	24	49	8,770

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of Swedish vessels arrived from the United States (exclusive of California) during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Years.	To Sweden.		To foreign ports.				Total.	
	With cargo.		With cargo.		In ballast.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860.....	6	1,002	14	2,912	1	370	21	4,284
1861.....	5	854	36	7,546	6	1,334	47	9,734
1862.....	1	144	33	5,072	.....	.....	34	5,216
1863.....	.....	.....	45	8,108	1	98	46	8,206
1864.....	2	314	45	8,340	2	312	49	8,966

In 1864 California was visited by only one Swedish vessel, of 384 tons, laden with sundries from Hamburg.

Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports of Sweden during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

IMPORTS.

Years.	In Swedish vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
1860.....	\$11,686,080	\$10,481,589	\$22,167,669
1861.....	14,025,177	14,620,838	28,646,015
1862.....	13,925,721	12,556,454	26,482,175
1863.....	13,694,284	12,279,052	25,973,336
1864.....	12,979,008	12,973,363	25,952,371

EXPORTS.

1860.....	\$11,787,148	\$11,462,976	\$23,250,124
1861.....	9,300,480	12,494,899	21,795,379
1862.....	9,924,096	13,364,198	23,288,294
1863.....	10,204,454	14,665,997	24,870,451
1864.....	10,163,328	15,103,678	25,267,006

Statement—Continued.

Years.	Of the above there was in gold and silver.		In merchandise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1860.....	\$814, 464	\$11, 289	\$21, 353, 203	\$23, 238, 835
1861.....	87	250, 025	28, 647, 029	21, 545, 354
1862.....	472, 034	32, 040	26, 010, 141	23, 256, 253
1863.....	139, 333	153, 607	25, 834, 005	24, 716, 643
1864.....	342, 593	10, 600	25, 609, 777	25, 257, 406

The total value of imports and exports of Sweden, according to the above statement, amounted in 1864 to \$51,220,378, against \$50,843,789 in the year 1863.

Comparing the values of imports and exports separately, it appears that, after deducting the trade in precious metals, the value of the merchandise imported in 1864 was less than that of the previous year by about \$224,179. But the exports in 1864 exceed those of 1863 by about \$537,600.

It is worthy of notice that the exports of 1864, amounting to \$25,267,200, are the most considerable that have been made next to the year 1855, when they were estimated at \$25,804,800; also, that the imports in 1864, of coined and unwrought gold and silver, exceeded the exports of such metals by about \$331,993.

Of coals, a larger quantity was imported than during any previous year, viz: 16,513,817 cubic feet; exceeding that of 1863 by 929,478 cubic feet.

The importation of cotton, which in 1861 amounted to over 15,000,000 pounds, fell off to 2,500,000 in 1862 in consequence of the American war, and in 1863 to 142,475 pounds, but increased in 1864 to 3,380,960 pounds, of which 246,547 pounds were re-exported. As during the two previous years there were no direct imports from the United States, the principal amount was imported from England. The importations of undyed cotton yarn, which, in 1863, was 390,492 pounds, or about one-half of the two previous years, was in 1864 458,706 pounds.

Comparative statement showing the importations of tobacco into Sweden during the years 1863 and 1864.

Description.	In 1863.	In 1864.
Tobacco, leaf.....	2, 957, 691 pounds.	3, 242, 960 pounds.
Tobacco, stems.....	579, 765 "	1, 216, 073 "
Tobacco, cigars.....	33, 565 "	30, 732 "

There was a decline in the imports of dry hides from 25,677 hundred weight in 1863, to 23,717 hundred weight in 1864, while the imports of salted hides increased from 24,074 hundred weight in 1863, to 35,596 hundred weight in 1864.

The imports of wool declined from 2,906,240 pounds in 1863, to 2,050,388 in 1864.

Of sugar unrefined, there was imported in 1863 31,265,045 pounds, and of molasses 2,856,254 pounds, but in 1862 only 27,506,733 pounds of raw sugar, and 2,258,756 pounds of molasses.

The importation of pork in 1863 was 69,607 hundred weight, but only 35,004 hundred weight in 1864. This pork was chiefly imported from Great Britain, but is thought to have been principally the product of the United States.

Of spirits there was imported the unusually large quantity of 948,718 pounds alcohol, but in 1864 the importation amounted to only 64,135 pounds.

The other articles in which there was a decline are contained in the following table:

Comparative table showing the importations of sundry articles into Sweden during the years 1863 and 1864.

Description.	1863.	1864.
Wine, in casks.....pounds..	2, 911, 608	2, 584, 907
in bottles.....gallons..	43, 150	36, 886
Coffee.....pounds..	13, 369, 244	13, 042, 072
Rice.....do.....	3, 080, 929	2, 520, 452
Tin.....do.....	59, 015	49, 032
Turpentine.....do.....	400, 959	130, 259
Cheese.....cwt.....	10, 374	8, 807
Butter.....do.....	24, 600	21, 970
Tallow.....do.....	38, 022	29, 355

The following particulars may be observed with reference to the principal articles exported in 1864:

With respect to the export of timber and lumber, the board of commerce has altered the mode of calculating the quantities exported, so that no reliable comparison with the previous years can be made, but it is generally considered that the exports of this kind exceed those of 1863. Of deals and boards the exports amounted to 46,043,190 cubic feet, of which about half the quantity was shipped to Great Britain; and of beams and spars of larger sizes there were 10,964,171 cubic feet, of which 7,731,762 cubic feet were shipped to England.

Of pig iron the export in 1862 was 15,556 tons, but in 1863 it declined to 9,883 tons, and again increased in 1864 to 16,798 tons, the largest quantity ever exported in any one year.

Of bar iron the export was in 1863, 90,678 tons, and in 1864, 94,478 tons. The export of this article has never before been exceeded in any one year, except in 1860, when it amounted to 95,674 tons.

Of steel the export in 1862 was 6,370 tons, but declined to 3,936 in 1863, and again increased to 4,685 tons in 1864.

Of iron plates there were exported in 1863, 517 tons, and 779 in 1864.

Of copper there was exported in 1862, 1,284 tons, which quantity increased in 1863 to 1,488 tons, but declined in 1864 to 1,373.

Of tar the exports in 1863 were 16,496 tons, but in 1864 they declined to 6,599; and in the export of pitch, which in 1863 amounted to 820 tons, declined to about 800 tons in 1864.

The quantity of oats exported in 1863 amounted to 9,847,367 cubic feet, and in 1864 to 9,020,597 cubic feet; of rye, the export declined from 166,977 cubic feet in 1863, to only 74,601 in 1864. On the contrary, the export of wheat increased from 162,528 cubic feet in 1863, to 436,138 in 1864, and barley and malt increased from 1,021,827 cubic feet in 1863, to 1,295,019 in 1864.

The total amount of ground and unground grain exported from Sweden in 1864 amounted to 10,894,413 cubic feet, exceeding by nearly 8,000,000 cubic feet the importations of the same year.

The total amount of customs duties collected in 1864 amounted to \$3,580,763, which is \$400,004 less than in 1863.

Comparative statement showing the amount of duties received on the principal articles of imports into Sweden during the years 1864 and 1863.

Description.	1864.	1863.
Sugar.....	\$916, 877	\$1, 017, 949
Fabrics—cotton, silk, &c.....	678, 182	722, 803
Coffee.....	420, 672	432, 255
Tobacco.....	380, 890	307, 507
Spirits.....	236, 544	290, 842
Wine.....	146, 765	166, 656
Salt.....	59, 136	55, 104
Hides and skins.....	48, 115	45, 427
Molasses.....	29, 050	36, 825
Fish.....	26, 342	29, 299
Glass goods.....	24, 998	30, 642

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The exports from this port to the United States for the year ended this day consist wholly of 39,051.85 centner of bar iron, of the value of 323,526.87 riksdaler.

GOTTENBURG.—W. W. THOMAS, Jr., *Consul.*

OCTOBER 10, 1865.

* * * But two American vessels have visited Gottenburg during the year just closed. One arrived with sugar from Matanzas, and sailed with deals for Calais. The other brought salt from southern France and carried iron to Boston. The months of February and March, 1865, were remarkable throughout Europe for the severity of the cold which prevailed. The Göta, which generally flows unvexed to the sea the entire year, was frozen over, and the harbor of the Gottenburg was closed with an ice blockade from February 8 till April 8, when a channel was cut to the open Cattegat. During the same period the sound between Sweden and Denmark was frequently impassable from the same cause. At one period no mails could be transmitted for two weeks, and but for meagre telegraphic details the whole kingdom of Sweden remained without intelligence from the great world outside. A new business has sprung up at Gottenburg during the year—the export of cattle into England. The weekly English steamers have usually carried from this port 100 head of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the London market. Owing to the prevailing cattle pest in England, this business is at present very lucrative, returning sometimes a monthly profit of 33 per cent.

From the invoice book of this consulate, in which the amount and value of all goods shipped from Gottenburg to the United States are kept, I extract the following statistics :

Tabular statement showing the quantity and value of iron exported from Gottenburg to the United States for each quarter of the consular year ended September 30, 1865.

Quarter ended—	Quantity.	Value.
December 31, 1864..... tons.	2, 425 7 2 11	\$146, 437 28
March 31, 1865..... do..	111 19 0 14	6, 570 94
June 30, 1865..... do..	1, 765 4 1 9	105, 069 50
September 30, 1865..... do..	5, 137 8 2 10	307, 052 95
Total.....	9, 439 19 6 16	565, 130 67

There were exported also, in the quarter ended June 30, 13 gallons brandy, of the value of \$18 25, making the total value of the year's exports to the United States \$565,148 92.

Comparative tabular statement showing the amount and value of the iron exported from Gottenburg to the United States during the last three consular years.

Year ended—	Quantity.	Value.
September 30, 1863..... tons.	8,409 0 0 0	\$390,621 55
September 30, 1864..... do..	15,104 3 2 3	893,052 32
September 30, 1865..... do..	9,439 19 2 26	565,130 67
Total.....	32,953 3 1 1	1,848,804 54

With the exception of a few parcels sent to San Francisco, all this iron was shipped to New York and Boston.

Freights were, as usual, low in the spring, but advanced very considerably during the summer, and remained firm throughout the autumn.

Comparative tabular statement showing the rates of freight on principal articles paid at Gottenburg during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1864.

Destination.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
London per Petersburg standard*	33 s 34s. in full	35s. and 5 per ct., s 42s. 6d. in full.	42s. 6d. s 45 s 46s. in full.
Wood per cubic fann†	38 s 40s. in full	2. 3 s 2. 6 in full	2. 6 s 2. 9 in full.
Oats per quarter	2 s 5 per cent	45 s 47. 5 per cent	47 s 50. 5 per cent.
Channel ports per Petersburg standard	38 s 40s. in full	45 s 47. 5 per cent	47 s 50. 5 per cent.
English coal ports standard pit profs	23 s 24s. in full	28 s 29s. in full	29 s 30s. in full.
Doals per standard	23 s 25s. in full	28 s 30s. in full	30 s 33s. in full.
Firth of Forth pit profs	27s. in full	30s. in full	30 s 31s. 6 in full.
Hull per Petersburg standard	27 s 30s. in full	35. 5 per cent	35. 5 per cent.
Grimsby do	28 s 30s. in full	34 s 35s. in full	34 s 36s. in full.
Montrose do	27 s 27. 6s. in full	32. 6s. in full	35s. in full.
Stockton do	45s. in full	44s. in full	34 s 35s. in full.
Ipswich do	37s. in full s 37s. and 5 per cent	50 s 52s. 6. in full	44s. in full.
Bristol do	37s. in full	42. 6 s 45s. in full	47. 5 per cent.
Shoreham do	44s. in full	44s. in full s 44. 5s per cent	47. 5 per cent.
Dover do	35 s 37. 6s. in full	50. 5 per cent	40. 5 s 44 per cent. in full.
Guernsey and Jersey do	65 s 70. 1s. 0	82s s 85. 5 per cent	81. 5 per cent.
Wisbeach do	54 s 55. 5 per cent	58 s 60. 5 per cent	58 s 60. 5 per cent.
Bordeaux do	49 s 51. 5 per cent	55 s 59. 5 per cent	81. 5 per cent.
Rouen do	53 s 54. 5 per cent	63. 5 per cent	105 s 108. 5 per cent.
Hondeur do	75s. in full	82. 5 per cent	106 s 92s. 5 per cent.
Calais do	90. 5 per cent	105. 5 per cent	81. 5 per cent.
Havre do	96. 5 per cent	107s. 5 per cent	105 s 108. 5 per cent.
Cadix do	100 s 105. 5 per cent	112s s 118. 5 per cent	106 s 92s. 5 per cent.
Marseilles do	50s. in full	54 s 56s. in full	32s. 5 per cent.
Algiers do	25s. in full	32 s 32s. 6 in full	30 s 35. 5.
Stora and Bona do	30s. in full	32s. 5 in full	30 s 35. 5.
Antwerp do			
New York per ton iron			
Boston do			

* 1 Petersburg standard deal is 16. 5 English cubic feet. † 1 cubic fann is 216 Swedish, or 200 English cubic feet.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and capacity of all vessels cleared at Gottenburg for foreign ports during the year 1864.

Nationality.	Number.	Capacity of vessels in aylast.*
Swedish	684	23, 717. 42
Norwegian	450	18, 010. 64
British	241	21, 203. 95
French	141	6, 007. 92
Netherlands	74	4, 197. 66
Danish	67	1, 944. 52
German—Hanoverian	27	690. 37
Prussian	5	272. 20
Hamburg	4	435. 97
Mecklenburg	2	92. 29
Belgian	2	106. 20
United States	2	522. 43
Russian, Finland	1	171. 65
Portuguese	1	73. 93
Total	1, 701	77, 872. 12

* An aylast is 4½ tons English.

Tabular statement showing the destination of the 1,701 vessels cleared from Gottenburg during the year 1864.

Great Britain	751	Australia	4
Norway	274	Africa	3
France	230	Portugal	1
Denmark	219	Egypt	1
Netherlands	42	China	1
United States	27	Unknown	4
Spain	20	Germany—Prussia	45
Belgium	16	Hamburg	15
Algiers	10	Bremen	8
Brazil	9	Lubec	4
Cape of Good Hope	7	Hanover	1
Russia	5		
Italy	4	Total	1, 701

Comparative statement showing the principal imports into Gottenburg during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Description.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Coffee Swedish pounds*	7, 437, 599	6, 351, 662	4, 339, 594
Cotton do.....	2, 127, 071	1, 635, 227	2, 988, 973
yarn do.....	428, 618	375, 268	426, 863
Hides and skins.....	2, 416, 031	2, 948, 290	3, 331, 658
Sugar	18, 229, 670	15, 974, 946	15, 833, 012
Tobacco	1, 186, 907	882, 743	1, 755, 340
stems	22, 114	33, 604	371, 384
Herring	106, 318	98, 895	77, 570
Salt..... Swedish cubic feet..	790, 534	631, 190	726, 715

* 100 Swedish pounds is equal to 93 pounds English.

† A tunn is four bushels English.

‡ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet is equal to eight bushels English.

It will be noticed that the importation of coffee has decreased from 7,437,599 pounds in 1862 to 4,339,594 in 1864. It must not be inferred, however, from these figures, that there has been any decrease in the demand or consumption of coffee, as the contrary is the case. The small import of 1864 was entirely owing to the excessive importations of former years. The stock of coffee on hand in Gottenburg December 31, 1863, was 3,288,907 pounds, while the stock on hand December 31, 1864, was only 967,344 pounds. The consumption of coffee in 1864 was therefore more than 2,300,000 pounds over the importation.

The same is true in regard to sugar, the importation of which has fallen off from 18,229,670 pounds in 1862 to 15,833,012 in 1864, there being 6,112,754 pounds on hand December 31, 1862, and only 4,814,080 pounds December 31, 1864.

The import of tobacco stems, as well as that of hides and skins, is rapidly increasing.

The cotton importation reached its minimum in 1863, and is now recovering, the imports of 1864 being greater than those of 1863. The import of 1864 was, however, less than 3,000,000 pounds, while the import of 1861 was upwards of 11,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the principal articles exported from Gottenburg during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Description.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Iron centner..	996, 751. 25	1, 064, 690. 37	1, 162, 387. 08
Deals dozens..	333, 455	329, 878	*8, 888, 652
Oats..... cubic feet..	2, 105, 692	3, 317, 826	2, 908, 504

* Cubic feet.

Comparative statement showing the quantities of iron exported from Gottenburg to various foreign countries during the year 1864.

	Quantity in centners.*
Great Britain.....	616, 306.84
United States.....	308, 107.10
France.....	70, 718.23
Germany.....	61, 626.32
Western seas.....	36, 921.15
Denmark.....	30, 871.89
Netherlands.....	18, 406.05
Mediterranean ports.....	4, 377
Belgium.....	3, 414.35
Portugal.....	2, 770.80
Brazil.....	2, 677.15
Africa.....	2, 160
Italy.....	801.65
Norway.....	926.05
Spain.....	303.60
Total.....	1, 162, 387.06

* A centner (100 pounds) equals 93 pounds English.

Deals.—One-half of all the deals exported was shipped to Great Britain, one-fourth to France, and the remaining fourth principally to Spain, Algiers, Australia, and Belgium.

Oats.—Of the 2,908,504 cubic feet of oats exported in 1864, 2,863,396 cubic feet went to England.

Statistics.—At the close of 1864 Gottenburg's merchant marine consisted of 124 vessels, of 11,222.94 aylaster capacity. During the year 3 vessels were built, 12 bought, 4 lost, and 11 sold.

Statement showing the description, number of manufactories, and workmen employed, with annual value of products fabricated in Gottenburg, during the year 1864.

Description.	No. of manu- factories.	No. of work- men.	Average an- nual value.
Cotton mills.....	2	136	<i>Riksdaler.*</i> 41, 414
Calico printing houses.....	3	2	11, 176
Chemical bleachery.....	1	1	.....
Dye houses.....	7	26	36, 000
Earthenware manufactories.....	1	29	27, 895
Musical instrument do.....	3	35	96, 000
Wall-paper.....do.....	4	66	108, 393
Soap factory.....	1	4	124, 800
Rope factories.....	5	33	127, 973
Stocking do.....	2	42	32, 350
Tanneries.....	2	12	44, 158
Machine shops.....	8	146	642, 346
Tobacco factories.....	18	408	1, 301, 606
Watch.....do.....	8	11	10, 350
Cloth (woollen) factories.....	7	342	253, 803
Other manufactories.....	29	414	121, 867
Total.....	101	1, 647	2, 975, 231

* $3\frac{1}{3}$ riksdalers equal one United States dollar.

NOTE.—Twenty-two out of the 101 manufactories are not carried on at present.

There are 640 merchants in Gottenburg—618 men and 22 women. Of these 234 men and 3 women carry on wholesale, 306 men and 6 women retail business, and 75 men and 3 women a mixed wholesale and retail business. Six hundred and fifty-one clerks are employed—626 men and 25 women.

The mechanics' guild in Gottenburg embraces 391 persons, of whom 364 are men and 27 women. These employ 599 apprentices, 441 pupils, and 207 other workmen.

For 1863, the population of the city proper was 31,104; in 1864, 33,187. If the suburb, Majorna, was included, the population would be 50,000.

FRANKLIN K. BAXTER, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The exports from this port to the United States for the year ended this day consist wholly of 3,069,133 centner bar iron, of the value of 181,836.07 riksdaler.

NORWAY.

BERGEN—O. E. DREUTZERT, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

* * * The commerce of this city with Sweden has, during the year ended September 30, 1865, been on the increase. Pickled herring has found a good market with fair prices, and next after Russia, that country has consumed the greatest quantity of spring herring, besides an unusual quantity of summer herring and other fish products, of late years nearly nominal. The importation of breadstuffs from there, particularly rye, has been more than usually active, of which, next after Russia, it has furnished the greatest quantity. Although the table of imports of breadstuffs herewith sent exhibits the quantity imported from Sweden, it includes only what came by water and subject to import duty. Besides this, there are large quantities brought overland and imported duty free. It is a safe estimate to add at least 20 per cent. to the amount stated in the table. The commerce with Russia has, during the year, been prosperous. Spring herring were, in the early part of the season, forced upon and clogged the market, but on the whole brought favorable prices. Summer herring have done well. Dried codfish have not done as well as last year. The importation of hemp has been less. The quantity of breadstuffs imported from that country has greatly fallen off. Two small cargoes of rye have been received from Odessa during the year. The importation of sail-cloth and other goods manufactured from hemp or flax has almost entirely ceased and has been transferred to the English market.

The exports of this city to Denmark have apparently been large, but the actual consumption of fish products in that country has been comparatively small. The exports of herring have not exceeded 10,000 barrels. The surplus beyond consumption is transhipped to northern Germany. The imports from that country, particularly of breadstuffs, have been large and mostly of barley, of which, with the exception of rye, it furnishes larger quantities than any other country. Denmark also furnishes large quantities of butter, pork, beef, brick, and tiles. The separation of the duchies of Sleswig Holstein and Lunenburg from Denmark has had great effect on Norwegian commerce, and has transferred much of the trade of the former to Prussia, particularly the commerce with the city of Altona. The export of cod-liver oil, which of all the Norwegian fish

products takes the first place in importance, has its best and most reliable market in Holland. This article has advanced in price, and is prepared with much greater care than heretofore. Refineries for this article have been established in different parts of the country, particularly at Aalesund. Northern Germany supplies itself with this article through Holland, and the regular steamship lines between this city and Rotterdam facilitates the transportation.

For dried fish, consisting of the different species of the cod, Holland has also the last year been the most important market.

As a market for pickled herring, Holland has also much advanced the last year, but it will never become a very reliable market for this article unless the Norwegians improve their method of curing, particularly the summer herring, which exceeds any other in quality and fine flavor, and will, if properly cured, obtain higher prices in foreign markets than any other, not excepting Scotch or Dutch.

The trade of this city with Belgium has improved during the past year, the particular articles of export to that country being dried fish and cod-liver oil.

The commerce of this city with Italy has, during the past year, declined. All the fish products exported to the Mediterranean have been shipped to Messina and Genoa, with the exception of a small cargo of dried fish to Venice. For the present, the prospect for Italian trade is gloomy.

This year there has been no direct trade with Austria.

The commerce of this city with Spain has much improved, it having been the best market for codfish, which brought a high price, Bilbao being the principal market for that article. Spain as a market for cod-liver oil has somewhat improved. Imports from Spain have been quite limited, consisting of a trifling quantity of salt, fruit, and wine. The railway from Santander to Chinchilla has been nearly completed, and has no doubt contributed in improving the markets for Norwegian products, though the anticipated grain trade did not turn out as well as expected from the opening of the railway to the interior. As yet not one bushel has been imported from Spain, and it is said that Spain will find a profitable market for all her surplus in her West India colonies.

Trade with Portugal was, as heretofore, very limited in extent. Exports to that country during the year consisted of a few cargoes of codfish. The reason of this is said to be that the fish trade of that country is monopolized by one or two very large British mercantile establishments, importing exclusively the article from Newfoundland, and the Spanish railway has not proved beneficial to the fish trade of Portugal, as expected.

The commerce of this city with France, although of great importance to the southern portion of this country for its timber products, is for the fish products of the north and west of but little value. The article for which France is the exclusive market is spawn, which is used as bait for sardine fishing. The total value of this export for the present year is \$165,900. The only other fish products shipped to that country are trifling quantities of cod-liver oil and dried fish.

The treaties of commerce and navigation concluded by Sweden and Norway with France, however beneficial to Sweden and the portion of this country which exports large quantities of timber, as yet has had no visible effect upon the fish market, and these treaties, now the law of France, have in no way interfered with the extraordinary protection afforded to the French fisheries, and until this is modified no hope can be entertained of finding any profitable market in that country for Norwegian fish products.

The importation of salt from France has been very limited; of wines and fruits the usual quantities have been imported; of spirits the import has been less than that of last year, which is owing to the change in the tariff of import duties.

No breadstuffs of any kind have been imported from France, except a very trifling quantity of wheat flour.

Great Britain having an abundant supply of fish on her own coasts, furnishes an unimportant market for Norwegian fish products. But during the last year, on account of the partial failure of the English and Scotch fisheries, Norwegian fish products have found a better market than usual in that country. Salmon and lobsters in the market of this city have been purchased by English buyers at high prices. Besides fish products, the exports of this city to Great Britain consists of old rope and iron ore and pyrites. Of the shipments, the latter have been more than usually large. The mining of this mineral in this country is made by British capital, or is under control of British capitalists.

At the present time a mania for prospecting exists in this country. Every mountain is being examined, and sometimes with success. Several mines of iron and pyrites have been sold, and the people cherish the hope that some of the mountains of Norway will yet prove a source of national wealth, and will tend to bring capital into this country. The poor peasant is neglecting his farm, and spending all he possesses in prospecting; and if any one succeeds, he is so reduced in means that he is forced to sell his discoveries for a small pittance.

Steam communication with Hull is a great advantage to this city, and great quantities of English manufactured goods have been imported. Manufacturing and steam navigation being steadily on the increase, the importation of coals becomes heavier every year, particularly in this portion of the country where firewood is becoming scarce. Bar and pig iron are also being imported in large quantities, and, upon the whole, commerce with Great Britain is assuming considerable importance.

Trade with Scotland particularly has the past year been of some importance for fish products, and unusual quantities of herring have been exported to that country owing to the unfavorable result of the Scotch herring fisheries of last spring. Of the imports from Scotland the only article worth mentioning is sail-cloth, of which it had furnished the greater portion used. Some pickled herring have been exported to Ireland, and found an excellent market, and hopes are entertained that this cheap article will in future find there an increasing demand in that country.

The commerce of this city with Hamburg and Altona has, during the last year, been rising in importance, and next to Holland the largest market for cod-liver oil, and for all the skins and furs exported from this city. Bergen having once been a Hanseatic town, established centuries ago commercial connexions of such stability with those cities that even the crisis of 1857 did not in any way shake her confidence. The geographical situation of the railway connexions with central Germany, and the steamship lines making regular weekly trips along the coast of Norway from Hammerfest to Hamburg, have so facilitated transportation that great portions of German manufactured goods are imported from those cities, always making them reliable markets, and the most important exchange market for this city and the whole of Norway.

The Prussian Baltic ports are the most reliable markets for summer herring, and were particularly so the past year, owing to the scarcity of Scotch herring. The greatest portion of the rye imported into Bergen has been from Koningsburg and Stetten.

The direct trade of this city with the United States the past year has been unimportant; a small quantity only of pickled herring and anchovies having been exported direct to the city of Chicago. But the direct trade with that city, which promised so fair in 1862-'63, has been discontinued, but I hope only for the present. The principal cause is that the only articles of export from this city are fish products, and against the importation of these articles into the United States there are many obstacles; but as I consider this trade of importance, I cannot forbear again to urge, so far as the power of the United States,

their removal. The law regulating the carrying of passengers, passed by the Norwegian storting in 1863, prohibits pickled herring being carried in vessels conveying passengers to countries outside of Europe, except in double tight casks, and codfish in tight boxes, a regulation which has had the effect of making such shipments of fish impracticable, as it renders the article too high for the American market. It was designed to protect passengers from disease arising from the odor of fish. But in 1863, a distinguished physician of this city, who had taken passage on a vessel bound to Chicago with a load of herring and dried fish, afterwards published an article in the *Christiana Aftenblad*, headed "Leprosy among the Norwegians in America." The object of his going was to ascertain the effect of fish odor upon the health of passengers, and the storting (now in session) it is hoped will change the law. The enactment of a passenger law was much needed; ships often taking a greater number of passengers than could be accommodated, and in several instances of long passages causing great suffering, and inducing ship fever and other maladies. But this was not caused by pickled herring; on the contrary, vessels going up the lakes thus partially loaded with fish products, notwithstanding the long voyages, were generally healthy.

I have before suggested that the high duty on herring and fish products imported into the United States should be reduced. I know of no European country, except Norway, exporting fish to the United States. A little competition has always proved of more advantage to the general result than drawbacks. What benefit would accrue to balance the sacrifice of this trade of Norway? Several American products, such as pork, beef, &c., are imported into Norway duty free, but not with a view to solicit reciprocity. Though the advantage to the United States would be trifling, still, the grain trade of Norway is of importance. The importation of breadstuffs into Norway from foreign countries in the year 1864, (though the harvest of that year was a fair average,) was 5,285,592 bushels, including large quantities of flour; and this trade is on the increase every year. By finding market for Norwegian fish products, a large proportion of the grain trade might be secured to the United States, and with it American hops, pork, and manufactured goods might find profitable markets in Norway. The physical barrier to the agriculture of this country will ever make it necessary to import the greater portion of its breadstuffs.

There is another advantage connected with the direct trade between Norway and the United States, viz., its tendency to encourage emigration to the west, which has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated by experience in the voyages direct from this city to Chicago. There was an interchange of friendly intercourse between families. Friends visited friends, and returned in the same vessel at a moderate expense, and, satisfied with the benefits derived from emigrating, they sold out their property in this country and emigrated the following spring. Persons, too, residing in the west had an opportunity of sending some of the products of their industry to their friends in Norway.

I have used every influence to encourage direct trade to the United States, and that upon the great lakes of the west it can be made profitable has been sufficiently demonstrated. The increasing wealth of the west, the extraordinary fertility of soil in the Mississippi valley, and the transport of its products, will soon demand the building of a ship canal on the American side, connecting the great inland seas with the waters of the ocean; and then the ports of the lakes will be crowded with foreign shipping.

In view of the foregoing, I think the experiment of remitting, or at least reducing, the duty on fish products is worthy of a fair trial, as government can lose nothing by it.

Breadstuffs the past year have been extraordinarily high in the United States, and fluctuations of exchange have contributed to discourage the direct trade. But since that country has been again favored with an abundant harvest, and internal peace restored, the obstacles last mentioned will disappear.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from this consular district has been as large as could well be expected, considering the opposition which it has to encounter from the public journals.

The number of emigrants embarked for the United States direct during the year, in my consular district, was 2,285, which is 0.33 per cent. of the whole population.

The international fishery exhibition was opened in this city on the 8th of August last, and was closed on September 30, the result of which it is hoped may prove beneficial to the fisheries, and improve the curing of the fish products.

The articles on exhibition were arranged in classes as follows :

Class A consisted of mammiferous and lower order of marine animals, subject to commerce, or used as bait, stuffed, or preserved in alcohol. This collection excited particular interest, numbering 179 specimens, contributed by the following countries, viz: Norway, 171; Sweden, 5; Russia, 2; Egypt, 1.

Class B.—Pickled fish and parts of fish, numbering 233, contributed by Norway, 158; Sweden, 17; Netherlands, 37; Russia, 20; France, 2; Prussia, 1.

Class C.—Salted, smoked, and in other manner preserved fish, numbering 291, contributed by Norway, 244; Sweden, 13; Denmark, 2; Netherlands, 4; Russia, 25; Austria, 1, (herring, from the Adriatic;) Italy, 1; United States, 1; Tunis, 1.

Class D.—Fish products used in agriculture or manufactures, numbering 132, contributed by Norway, 121; Denmark, 5; Netherlands, 12; Austria, 1.

Class E.—Implements used for curing fish products, contributed by Norway, 15; Sweden, 8; Netherlands, 1; France, 1; Russia, 1.

Class F.—Models and drawings of buildings and apparatus, wherein and whereby fish products are cured and prepared, numbering 38, contributed by Norway, 29; Netherlands, 5; Russia, 1; Great Britain, 1; Prussia, 2.

Class G.—Articles used in preserving fish products, numbering 32, contributed by Norway, 21; France, 2; Russia, 5; Austria, 4.

Class H.—Articles used in baling fish products for shipment, numbering 159, contributed by Norway, 119; Netherlands, 28; Sweden, 5; France, 6; Russia, 1.

Class I.—Fishing boats, numbering 29, contributed all by Norway.

Class K.—Models and drawings of fishing vessels and boats, numbering 65; by Norway, 49; Sweden, 2; Denmark, 1; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 11; Russia, 1; France, 2.

Class L.—Articles used in furnishing and rigging fishing vessels and boats, numbering 237, contributed by Norway, 91; Sweden, 46; Netherlands, 62; Great Britain, 30; France, 9.

Class M.—Materials from which fishing utensils and implements are manufactured, numbering 16, contributed by Norway, 5; Netherlands, 8; Russia, 2.

Class N.—Fishing nets and seines, and what belongs thereto; also thread and yarn from which nets and seines are manufactured, numbering 662; whereof Norway contributed 268; Sweden, 128; Denmark, 5; Netherlands, 189; Great Britain, 66; Russia, 19; Prussia, 15.

Class O.—Fishing tackle and lines, fishhooks, including all belonging to line fishing, numbering 394, contributed by Norway, 168; Sweden, 92; Netherlands, 20; Great Britain, 44; France, 1; Russia, 2; Bavaria, 64; Hamburg, 2; Spain, 1.

Class P.—Implements used in what is termed basket-fishing, numbering 48, contributed by Norway, 20; Sweden, 13; Netherlands, 13; Great Britain, 1; Prussia, 1.

Class Q.—All other kinds of fishing implements not included in any of the foregoing classes, numbering 67, contributed by Norway, 22; Sweden, 11; Netherlands, 23; Bavaria, 1.

Class R.—Stuffs used for the preservation of fishing implements, numbering 10, contributed by Norway, 5; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 1; Russia, 1.

Class S.—Artificial fishing bait, also stuffs and materials used in manufacturing the same, numbering 14, contributed by Norway, 9; Prussia, 1; Bavaria, 2; Netherlands, 2.

Class T.—Implements and models of implements used in artificial hatching of fish eggs, numbering 8, all from Norway.

Class U.—Models of fishing huts, samples of clothing and provisions used in the fisheries, numbering 103, contributed by Norway, 58; Sweden, 18; Netherlands, 9; Great Britain, 13; France, 2; Russia, 5.

Class V.—Popular publications respecting the fisheries, numbering 24, contributed by Norway, 8; Sweden, 5; Netherlands, 5; Great Britain, 4; Russia, 2.

Class X.—Divers articles, numbering 60, contributed by Norway, 36; Sweden, 5; Netherlands, 11; Great Britain, 3; France, 1; Prussia, 2; Bavaria, 2; Russia, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of articles contributed by each country :

Norway	1,664	Bavaria	69
Sweden	368	Hamburg	2
Denmark	13	Austria	7
Netherlands	435	Spain	1
Great Britain	174	Italy	1
France	24	United States	1
Russia	83	Egypt	1
Prussia	28	Tunis	1

Making the total number of articles on exhibition 2,872. The judges for the occasion consisted of 32 persons, and of the following nationalities, viz: Norwegians, 30; Swedes, 1; British, 1.

The prize medals of bronze and honorable mention were awarded in the following order, viz: For all kinds of implements used for fishing and curing of fish products, 11 prize medals were distributed to the following countries, viz: to Norway, 6; Sweden, 4; Netherlands, 1. Number of honorable mentions, to Norway, 16; Sweden, 7; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 1.

The number of prize medals awarded for models and drawings of vessels and boats was 1—to Netherlands. Honorable mention for same, 6—all awarded to Norway.

The number of prize medals awarded for hand-work and manufactured articles was 6, distributed as follows: to Norway, 2; Great Britain (Scotland,) 2; Netherlands, 1; France, 1; and honorable mentions for same number 21, awarded to Norway, 15; Sweden, 3; Netherlands, 2; France, 1; Great Britain, 9 (Scotland 4, England 5); Prussia, 1.

Class 2.—The number of prize medals awarded for all kinds of dried fish were 6; distributed to Norway, 5; Sweden, 1; and number of honorable mentions for the same 9, awarded as follows: to Norway, 8; United States 1.

For salted and smoked herring and other fish, including all kinds of fish products prepared for human food, 17 prizes were awarded. To Norway, 14; Sweden, 1; Netherlands, 2; and honorable mentions awarded for the same were 33—to Norway, 25; Sweden, 4; Netherlands, 1; Russia, 2; Italy, 1.

For cod-liver oil, spawn, and articles used for the preservation of fish products, natural and artificial bait, all kinds of fish products used in agriculture and manufactures, the prize medals were 7. Distributed to Norway, 5; Sweden, 2; and number of honorable mentions for same were 18; all awarded to Norway.

For special selections the prize medals awarded were 5. To Norway, 2;

Sweden, 2; Great Britain, (Ireland,) 1; and number of honorable mentions for the same were 4. Distributed to Norway, 1; Sweden, 3.

For models of fishing huts, samples of clothing, provisions, &c., also for popular publications on the subject of fisheries, the number of medals awarded were 4. Distributed to Norway, 1; Sweden, 1; Russia, 1; France, 1; and number of honorable mentions for same were 8. Awarded to Norway, 4; Sweden, 1; Netherlands, 2; France, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of prize medals were 58, and of honorable mentions 136, distributed as follows: To Norway, 37 prize medals, 93 honorable mentions; Sweden, 8 prize medals, 18 honorable mentions; Netherlands, 5 prize medals, 8 honorable mentions; Great Britain, 3 prize medals, (viz., Scotland 2 and Ireland 1,) 6 honorable mentions (to England;) France, 2 prize medals, 3 honorable mentions; Russia, 1 honorable mention; Italy, 1 honorable mention; United States, 1 honorable mention.

THE HARVEST OF 1865.

There are no official statistics respecting the harvest of this year, but sufficiently reliable data might be gathered from the statements of the public journals. In the south and eastern portions of the country not more than half crops have been gathered; owing to the cold spring the first blossoms were destroyed and the supply of fruit was limited. The potato crop, though in the south it promised fair, was much injured by the rot, which this year has spread more or less over the country, and it is anticipated that more than half the potatoes used in the country will have to be imported, and several cargoes have already arrived from Lubec, and are retailing in this city and vicinity at high prices. In several districts of north Bergen and Drontheim the crops were totally destroyed by the unusually early and heavy frosts of August, and the importation of breadstuffs in the coming year is expected to be larger than for several preceding ones.

The crop of hay appears to have been more than an average, owing to the dry and pleasant weather in the fall. No epidemic or contagious disease among cattle or sheep has made its appearance in this country.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Anchors	450	.....
Boats .....	.....	\$487 00
Books .....	.....	2, 918 00
Bone	1, 000, 100	.....
Bread	2, 000	.....
Calfskins	67, 387	.....
Codfish	5, 555, 10	.....
Codliver oil	1, 046, 837	.....
Dried fish	7, 614	.....
Galvanized copper	250, 400	.....
Spring herring	193, 500	.....
Summer herring	122, 204	.....
Pyrites	198	.....
Spawn	24, 581	.....
Iron ore	417, 100	.....

Statement showing the description and quantity of the principal articles exported from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the countries whither shipped.

Destination.	Spring herring.		Summer herring.		Dried fish.		Coddish.		Spain.		Cod-liver oil.		Bale.		Bone.		Calf and sheep skins.		Pyrites.		Org. Iron.	
	Bbls.	Tons.	Bbls.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Galls.	Tons.	Bbls.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sweden.....	52,600	1,446	25,554†	6.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	620.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2,323†	37.30	13,815†	37.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	19,731	1,607.16	43,037†	1,607.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	79,949†	795.02	3,622†	9.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	1,966	145.47	41†	145.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover.....	.....	.....	94†	546.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	1,812	1,758	7,690	4,760.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	4,745†	.....	1,457†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	3,300	.....	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	3,494	.....	2,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	2,400	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China and New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	173,283†	7,347.67	98,612†	7,347.67	4,906.41	4,906.41	24,581	1,046,837	582	1,620.63	67,385	1,892.90	380	417.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Pounds of galvanized copper.

† Tons of pyrites.

Statement showing the averaging wholesale price of the principal articles of export from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, and the export duty for which price is stated.

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Export duty.	Remarks.
Anchovies.....per $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel..	\$0 20	\$0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	} First quality and medium, 1 barrel, 29 gallons.
Cod-liver oil, first quality...per barrel..	26 00	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do.....second.do.....do.....	20 00	.....
Do.....third..do.....do.....	17 16	.....
Codfish.....per 40 pounds..	1 50	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Dried fish.....do.....	1 12	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Herring, pickled, spring...per barrel..	3 75	1	
Do.....do.....summer..do.....	4 50	1	
Spawn.....	6 75	5	
Calfskins, dried.....per pound..	32	Free.	
Sheepskins do.....do.....	15	Free.	
Pyrites.....per ton..	5 30	Free.....	Under contract for England.

Statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Beef, salted.....lbs.	18,452	China and crockery ware.lbs.	143,863
Bread.....lbs.	2,727	Hides, dried.....lbs.	176,426
Bricks and tiles.....	1,277,581	green.....lbs.	670,770
Butter.....lbs.	59,131	manufactured.....lbs.	17,769
Coffee.....lbs.	890,405	Hoofs.....	1,194,509
Cheese.....lbs.	47,925	Hops.....lbs.	57,571
Chicory.....lbs.	58,205	Indigo.....lbs.	1,405
Candles, stearine.....lbs.	14,021	Liquors and spirits.....lbs.	441,517
tallow.....lbs.	2,294	Metals—iron, pig.....tons.	781 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coals and cinders.....tons.	42,388	bar.....tons.	274 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cotton.....lbs.	144,727	nails.....lbs.	18,040
Corkwood.....lbs.	208,254	sheet-iron.....lbs.	105,867
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	27,800	polished iron.....lbs.	55,025
manufactured.....lbs.	117,718	manufact'd iron.....lbs.	256,796
Cordage, hemp.....lbs.	4,754	Cutlery.....lbs.	2,707
Dye wood.....lbs.	207,064	Cannon carriages.....tons.	325
Flax and hemp.....lbs.	2,682,173	Ship anchors and chains.tons.	191
yarn.....lbs.	186,593	Chains, small.....lbs.	38,870
manufactured.....lbs.	361,532	Machinery.....	*16,784
Flour, wheat.....lbs.	131,860	Steel.....	94,894
rye.....lbs.	19,140	Copper, brass, and nickle,	
oats.....lbs.	1,480	manufactured.....lbs.	116,950
Feathers and down.....lbs.	12,165	Copper, sheet, &c.....lbs.	15,659
Fruit—raisins.....lbs.	57,303	Lead, pigs and bars.....lbs.	472,358
dried apples, &c.....lbs.	11,121	in other forms.....lbs.	14,400
apples, &c.....lbs.	13,460	Tin.....lbs.	101,733
Glassware.....lbs.	24,731	Oil, olive.....	18,131
Grain—wheat.....bush.	51,651	castor.....	390
rye.....bush.	941,562	etheral.....	95,543
barley.....bush.	853,635	linseed, hemp, rape, and	
oats.....bush.	2,257	whalel.....	336,938
peas.....bush.	15,458	Paper, writing and printing...	165,701
grits.....bush.	13,225	books.....	*2,960

* Value in specie dollars.

Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Pepper and spices.....lbs.	12, 790	Tar, Swedish.....barrels.	1, 492
Pork, pickled and smoked..lbs.	168, 100	Timber, lumber, &c.....	*30, 110
Potatoes.....bush.	48, 000	Tobacco, cigars, &c....lbs.	664, 257
Rice.....lbs.	254, 208	Vinegar.....lbs.	16, 588
Silk.....lbs.	4, 963	Sulphuric acid.....lbs.	8, 439
Soap.....lbs.	37, 961	Wine, in casks.....galls.	214, 620
Sugar, sirup and molasses..lbs.	2, 048, 671	in bottles.....galls.	300
Staves.....	980, 169	Wool.....lbs.	470, 363
Salt.....tons.	40, 811	yarn.....	27, 522
Tallow.....lbs.	1, 180	manufactured.....	141, 632
Tea.....lbs.	12, 503		

* Value in specie dollars.

Statement showing the average wholesale market price during the year ended September 30, 1865, of the principal articles usually imported into Bergen from the United States, with the import duty on the given quantity of each article.

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Duty.	Remarks.
Alcohol, (from 85 to 88 per ct.)..per pound..	\$0 25	\$0 12	For every $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. strength over 88, add 1 ct. per pound.
Axes.....per dozen..	12 50	1	Per pound.
Barley.....per bushel..	99	4	On bushel of 52 pounds.
Beef, salted.....per barrel..	12 00	Free.	
Brooms.....per dozen..	4 25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per pound.
Butter, firkin.....per pound..	20	1	
Cheese.....per pound..	16	1	
Corn, (Indian,) shelled.....per bushel..	.....	4	None in market.
Cotton, (Mobile middling)....per pound..	80	Free.	Fluctuating.
Dried fruit—apples.....per pound..	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	From Hamburg, apparently
pears and peaches.per pound..	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	American.
Flour, (wheat,) No. 1....per 100 pounds..	5 00	80 }	America via Hamburg.
No. 2....per 100 pounds..	4 65 }	
No. 3....per 100 pounds..	3 80	..... }	From Denmark and Prussia.
rye.....per pound..	2 67	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hides, dried.....per pound..	27	$\frac{1}{2}$	
green, salted.....per pound..	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Hams, smoked.....per pound..	16	1	
Lard.....per pound..	11	1	
Honey.....per pound..	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small importations.
Hops.....per pound..	40	.....
Manila rope.....per pound..	15	1	Small importations.
Molasses, common.....per pound..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
sirup.....per pound..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Logwood, Campeachy, (logs)..per pound..	3	Free.	Small quantities in market.
St. Domingo.....per pound..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
extract.....per pound..	17	3	
Oats.....per bushel..	59	3	Of 32 pounds.
Petroleum, refined.....per gallon..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per pound.
Pork, mess.....per barrel..	16 82	Free. }	Small quantity of American
prime.....per barrel..	14 00	..... }	in market.
Quercitron bark.....per pound..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Average price of articles usually exported from United States.

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Duty.	Remarks.
Rice, 1st quality..... per pound..	\$0 10	\$0 1½	Very scarce.
Rye, (56 pounds)..... per bushel..	1 04	3½	Very fluctuating.
Soap, common brown..... per pound..	13	1½	Usually Russian.
Sperm candles, 1st quality..... per pound..	60	4	Small demand.
Stearine candles..... per pound..	24	3½	
Staves, (oak barrel)..... per 120 feet..	2 15	22½	Mostly from Sweden.
Rosin..... per pound..	8½	¾	
Wheat, (bushel of 60 pounds).....	37	11½	
White lead, in oil..... per 100 pounds..	8 50	1 06	
dry..... per 100 pounds..	8 12½	1 06	

To the import duty should be added 2 per cent., which is paid into the harbor fund for the building and maintaining a breakwater in the harbor of Bergen.

There have been no changes in the commercial system of Norway the present year, excepting the reduction of import duties, stipulated in the treaty with France. A further reduction of duty under treaty stipulations will be made; a new tariff to take the place of the one now existing, but which expires the 1st April, 1866.

Statement showing the kinds and qualities of breadstuff imported into Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the name of the country.

Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Grit.	Pesa.	Wheat flour.	Rye flour.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Sweden.....	8, 512	319, 790	296, 192	2, 158	4, 930	189	1, 164	.....	.....
Prussia.....	20, 611	416, 110	103, 542	.....	4, 720	256	11, 850	120, 500	.....
Denmark.....	22, 528	35, 536	471, 380	104	.....	12, 780	2, 444	11, 328	19, 128
Russia.....	.....	170, 126	10, 521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51, 651	941, 562	883, 831	2, 662	9, 650	13, 225	15, 458	131 828	19, 128

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared the port of Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish.....	163	8, 938. 5	166	9, 054. 5
Danish.....	83	5, 684	84	5, 698
Russian.....	6	773. 3	6	773. 3
British.....	7	964	7	964
French.....	18	1, 788. 4	17	1, 758. 4
Spanish.....	31	5, 865. 8	31	5, 865. 8
Netherlands.....	92	10, 880. 3	96	10, 673
Belgian.....	14	2, 995	16	3, 060
German—Hamburg.....	1	360. 8	1	360. 8
Schleswig Holstein.....	34	5, 725. 8	33	5, 695
Prussian.....	29	2, 538. 3	30	2, 562
Total.....	478	46, 514. 2	487	46, 465

The commercial navy of Bergen on the 30th of September, 1865, consisted of 928 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 51,806 tons, navigated by 3,335 sailors.

There are a great number of vessels under ten tons not included, also all vessels not registered for foreign trade, numbering 440, carrying in the aggregate 102,080 barrels of fish, most of them belonging in county districts of Bergen.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Bergen for foreign countries during the year ended September 30, 1865.

NORWEGIAN.				FOREIGN.				Total.	
With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		No.	Tons.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
318	56,429	86	8,653	467	39,291	22	1,479	902	105,852

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Bergen from foreign countries during the year ended September 30, 1865.

NORWEGIAN.				FOREIGN.				Total.	
With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		No.	Tons.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
504	89,210.5	18	7,306.8	435	34,549	43	6,239.6	1,000	137,306.9

Number of vessels built during the year was three, of 1,949 tons.

Number of vessels purchased in foreign countries was one, of 519 tons.

Number of vessels wrecked during the year was three, of 609 tons.

Classification of the commercial marine of Bergen.

Class.	No.	Tons.	Sailors.
From 10 to 20 tons.....	68	971	136
From 20 to 50 tons.....	485	15,160	1,755
From 50 to 130 tons.....	96	7,088	524
From 130 to 260 tons.....	32	5,723	285
From 260 to 520 tons.....	32	11,956	392
Of 520 tons and over.....	15	10,962	244

STAVANGER—T. FALK, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description and quantity of imports at Stavanger for the year ended December 31, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Cotton yarn, undyed lbs.	2, 814½	Cloth, linen, bleached lbs.	6, 572½
dyed lbs.	750½	unbleached lbs.	4, 678½
cloth, pressed lbs.	18, 318½	Sail-cloth lbs.	155, 116
dyed lbs.	9, 241½	Rope, tarred lbs.	71, 730
bleached lbs.	11, 783½	untarred lbs.	9, 911
unbleached lbs.	20, 715	Tools of metal lbs.	18, 933½
Brandy lbs.	30, 098	Fire-tongs, hinges, &c. lbs.	6, 683½
Indigo and cochineal lbs.	5, 606½	Other iron goods lbs.	43, 414
Red lead, ground lbs.	12, 850	Bolt iron shft.	672½
Feathers lbs.	11, 589½	Anchors and chains shft.	802
Raisins lbs.	83, 454	Tinned iron lbs.	1, 277½
Glass bottles lbs.	7, 463½	Yellow metal lbs.	4, 609½
Other glass goods lbs.	2, 561	Sheathing nails lbs.	1, 477½
Cabbages no.	23, 376	Oil lbs.	83, 331½
Hemp and flax lbs.	759, 662½	Paper lbs.	44, 747
Hops lbs.	16, 799	Rice lbs.	106, 644
Tiles no.	287, 981	Salt barrels.	208, 793½
Potters' goods lbs.	75, 888	Silk goods lbs.	1, 058½
Coffee lbs.	435, 825½	Hides, salted lbs.	2, 831
Corkwood lbs.	144, 383	dry lbs.	69, 495
Barley barrels.	25, 894½	Butter lbs.	8, 259½
Rye barrels.	70, 773½	Coals tons.	73, 075
Peas barrels.	1, 865	Sugar lbs.	146, 673
Wheat barrels.	1, 767½	Havana lbs.	216, 529
Malt barrels.	1, 051½	Molasses lbs.	188, 809
Wheat flour lasts.	20, 821½	Soap lbs.	13, 228
Linen yarn, undyed lbs.	34, 937½	Tea lbs.	4, 009½
dyed lbs.	6, 115	Tar barrels.	1, 596½
Clock lbs.	2, 356	Tobacco lbs.	4, 532
Woolen yarn lbs.	3, 016½	Cigars lbs.	2, 499½
knitting goods lbs.	57, 590	Staves no.	5, 386, 592
Wine, in casks lbs.	713, 398½	Buttons no.	1, 686, 224
in bottles	1, 490	Hoops no.	6, 305, 372
Mackerel lbs.	36, 839	Bones lbs.	128, 000
Salmon lbs.	1, 864	Do commerce lasts.	224
Herring lbs.	255, 111½	Old rope	78, 515
Lobsters no.	370, 330	Do	12, 909
Anchovies barrels.	273	Copper ore tons.	100
Seal oil barrels.	67½	Calfskins lbs.	11, 196
Cloth, linen, dyed lbs.	4, 215½		

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage, (in commerce lasts.) and description of cargo of vessels arrived at and departed from Stavanger during the year 1865.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Number.	WITH CARGO.	Number.	IN BALLAST.	Description of cargo.
		Commerce lasts.		Commerce lasts.	
Norwegian	378	19,357½	54	2,245	Grain, salt, coals, tiles, staves, hops, timber, and sundries.
Swedish	23	380	} Staves, grain, butter, cheese, &c., tiles, and hops.
Danish	13	187½	.....	.....
Netherlands	3	183½	.....	.....
British .....	.....	.....	34	621½

DEPARTURES.

Norwegian	467	12,982½	113	13,672½	Herring, fish, bones, old rope, oysters, seal oil, copper ore, and emigrants.
Swedish	18	280½	.....	.....	} Herring, fish, and salt. Do. Lobsters and herrings.
Danish	4	50	.....	.....
Netherlands	1	67	1	54½	
British	34	621½	.....	.....
Total	524	14,001½	114	13,727	

R U S S I A .

Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports in American and foreign vessels from St. Petersburg to the United States in 1865.

Number of vessels.	For—		Tonnage.	Sheet iron.	Clean hemp.	Flax.	Flax tow.	Cordage.	Junk.	Rags.	Oakum.	Bristles.	Horse-hair.	Red leather.	Crash.	Diapers.	Sail-cloth.	Ravens duck.	Mats.	Deals.
	American.	Foreign.																		
3	.....	Boston.....	1,490	Pounds. 15,950	16,216	.....	4,451	8,124	18,621	3,150	1,050	120	.....	199	Arshs. 150,000	11,086	500	.....	4,300	.....
3	.....	New York..	1,248	8,558	21,313	.....	7,049	2,888	2,169	.....	.....	649	643	.....	1,826,000	11,100	1,330	810	12,800	.....
.....	.....	Boston.....	2,738	24,510	37,529	.....	4,451	15,173	21,509	5,319	1,050	769	643	199	1,886,000	22,186	1,830	810	17,100	.....
.....	5	New York..	1,182	3,650	25,849	.....	3,155	3,255	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	64	855,000	21,000	.....	.....	2,460	.....
.....	2	New York..	518	.....	6,093	.....	.....	1,484	.....	7,556	.....	.....	1,200	.....	575,000	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....
6	.....	Tot. to U.S.	4,438	28,160	69,471	.....	317	7,606	19,912	12,875	1,050	1,597	1,843	263	3,316,000	43,186	1,830	810	21,260	.....
2	.....	London....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	5	Total.....	5,252	28,160	69,471	.....	317	7,606	19,912	12,875	1,050	1,597	1,843	263	3,316,000	43,186	1,830	810	21,260	2,905

For Boston, 18 casks and 2 cases lamps re-exported, 15 pounds madder, and 1 case and 2 parcels sundries.
For New York, 3 pounds kazan soap and 21 packages sundries.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports in American and foreign vessels from the United States to St. Petersburg in 1865.

(Compiled from official sources.)

Number of vessels.	Where from.	Tonnage.	Logwood.	Sugar.	Quercitron bark.	Sarsaparilla.	Cotton.	Logwood extract.	Vegetables.	Glass and lamp-ware.	Sewing machines.	Weighing machines.	Agricultural implements.	Quercitron extract.	Petroleum.	Rosin.	Quicksilver.	Wooden ware.	Hardware.	Wooden pegs.
4	Boston.....	2,008	Pounds. 28,708	3,214	504	1,889	.....	Cases. 250	25	9	432	.....	.....	.....	Bbls. 6,708	Bbls. Flks .....	.....	.....	.....	Piec. 4
2	New York..	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	1,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Philadelphia	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	New Orleans	150	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	3,702	28,708	3,214	504	1,889	4,500	250	25	23	432	29	.....	.....	13,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	New York..	4,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	8	150	25,784	500	600	.....	.....	.....
.....	Philadelphia	2,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Total.....	10,392	28,708	3,214	504	1,889	4,500	5,250	25	40	432	29	8	150	56,132	500	600	18	4	3,000

ODESSA—TIMOTHY C. SMITH, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

I enclose herewith a statement of the trade of Odessa for the year ended September 30, 1865. The value of the principal articles imported and exported is given with their totals for the year.

The whole amount of imports was 14,000,000 rubles, or three millions more than last year, and the amount of exports 38,000,000 rubles, or five millions more than last year.

The increase of imports occurred principally in the following articles, viz: tea, coffee, oil, fruit, coals, and manufactured cotton goods, silk and wool. The increase in tea imported this year over that of last is 143,000 rubles; coffee, 140,000 rubles; oil, 500,000; paint, 100,000; coals, 500,000; manufactured cotton goods, silk, and wool, 200,000.

With the exception of oil and coals, I know of no especial reason except the growing wants of the inhabitants for this large increase of imports. The extra coals, perhaps, have been imported to meet the demand of the new gas-works, and for the use of the railway. The oil was imported, probably, in part for the same purposes, but mostly because petroleum has become an article in general use for lights. Tea was imported during the year to the value of 643,000 rubles; coffee, 522,000; oil, 1,213; spirits and wines, 219,000; fruits, 919,000; tobacco, 618,000; dyestuffs, 99,000; cotton and cotton yarn, 156,000; iron, 488,000; cotton fabrics, 278,000; silk goods, 300,000; woollens, 407,000; linens, 155,000; coals, 1,049,000; machines and implements, 544,000. Of the latter articles a large share was for agricultural purposes, and partly of American manufacture.

The increase in value of exports, for the most part, consists in wheat, rye, oats, linseed, and wool. Of wheat, above 2,000,000 of rubles in value was exported this year more than last; of oats, to the value of 300,000 rubles more; of rye, 150,000; of wool, 350,000; of linseed, 1,700,000; of corn, there were 800,000 rubles in value less; and in flour, 400,000.

The increase in exports occurred partly in consequence of the large quantity stored at Odessa during the last winter, and partly in consequence of the improved market for grain in western Europe, and partly on account of increased production.

The grain crop in southern Russia has been very good the past season, especially in quantity. The increase under the name of linseed is in part owing to the large cultivation of colza, which is becoming an important and profitable crop in Russia. This seed, colza, closely resembles rape-seed, and is sold, like that and linseed, for making oil. It is said to yield a quarter more in quantity, and commands a corresponding price.

Wheat was exported during the year to the value of 18,000,000 rubles; rye, 177,000; oats, 565,000; peas, 194,000 rubles; bailey, 625,000; flour, 504,000; Indian corn, 1,709,000; tallow, 866,000; linseed, 3,467,000; wool, 7,992,000; hides, 95,000; leather, 14,000; cordage, 218,000; beans, 19,000.

The carrying trade of this port was done for several years past by Italian, Austrian, British, and Russian vessels, and the relative proportion in the order named. The countries with which this trade was principally carried on shared in the following order: Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. Thirty-five invoices of goods for the United States, to the value of 700,000 rubles, were certified at this consulate during the year. Steamers are gradually taking the place of sailing vessels in the commerce of Odessa. There are now regular lines of British steamers plying between this port and London; Austrian steamers between this and Trieste, and Russian steamers to and from London, Marseilles, Constantinople, Alexandria, Galatz, and all ports in the Black sea and sea of

Azoff. I would respectfully repeat a suggestion heretofore made, that, in my opinion, the commercial interests of the United States would be benefited by the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Odessa, stopping at some of the intermediate ports, as Madeira, Malaga, Marseilles, Messina, Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. More especially would such a line benefit our commerce and enrich the stockholders after the opening of the Suez canal and the highway between the sea of Azoff and central and eastern Asia, by the way of the Don and the Volga, and the railway or canal connexions therewith. The first of these enterprises, the Suez canal, is, without doubt, soon to be completed, and the second, perhaps, at no very distant day.

During the year the railroad towards Kiev and Moscow, so important to the commerce of Odessa, has been extended one hundred and eighty versts, and is in running order that distance to Balta, on the frontier of Podolia. The branch road towards the Gallatian (Austrian) frontier has also been completed as far as Tyraspal, and in a few years it is expected it will be continued to Lemberg to connect with the European network of railways. An important fact with regard to these railroads is their extreme cheapness. They have double tracks, wide gauge, smooth running roads, and have been constructed across the steppe, where all the wood, water, stone, and other materials, as well as provisions of all kinds, have had to be transported. Yet the engines, and cars, and station-houses—in fact, the road and everything appertaining to it of every description—I am informed, does not exceed in cost an average of \$25,000 per mile.

The petroleum companies, which a year ago were prosecuting their enterprises with energy, are still at work near the Bosphorus or straits of Yenckali, but are not yet entirely successful. The prospect, perhaps, is less favorable for complete success than it was a year ago.

The number of Americans in this country, and the variety of American productions, is probably increasing.

There are several American families established here, and in many shops articles of American production are offered for sale, superior to the like productions of other countries, as in fact they generally are; and it is a good recommendation of an article to say that it is of American production. Lamps of American manufacture, sewing-machines, reaping-machines, clocks, India-rubber goods, oil-cloths, codfish, rice, starch, maizena, are some of the articles which I now recollect seeing for sale here. It would be a good speculation to open here an exclusively American store, in which to contain only articles of American production.

I enclose herewith a table showing the number of ships of different nations cleared from Odessa during the year, and their destination.

Statement showing the description and value, in rubles, of imports into and exports from Odessa during the year ended September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Coffee.....	522, 131	Rye.....	177, 101
Sugar, (incomplete).....	354	Wheat.....	18, 360, 000
Oil.....	1, 253, 210	Peas.....	194, 318
Spirits and wine.....	219, 000	Oats.....	565, 420
Fruits.....	919, 108	Barley.....	642, 900
Tobacco.....	681, 000	Flour and meal.....	504, 000
Cotton and cotton yarn.....	156, 308	Corn.....	1, 709, 200
Dyes.....	99, 000	Rape and linseed.....	3, 467, 000
Iron.....	488, 000	Tallow.....	866, 190
Pewter and lead.....	126, 000	Wool.....	7, 992, 000
Silk and wool.....	23, 000	Hides.....	95, 000
Cotton goods.....	278, 000	Leather, (incomplete).....	14, 200
Silk goods.....	300, 000	Iron, (incomplete).....	2, 595
Woolen goods.....	407, 000	Cables and cordage.....	218, 304
Linen goods.....	155, 000	Flax and linen, (incomplete).....	12, 014
Coals.....	1, 049, 000	Wood.....	33, 123
Machines and models.....	544, 000	Bones and furs.....	41, 970
Sundries.....	261, 000	Beans.....	19, 556
Tea.....	643, 000	Sundries.....	3, 503, 660
Money.....	1, 444, 000	Money.....	218, 000
Total value of imports.....	9, 568, 111	Total value of exports.....	38, 636, 507

Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels cleared from Odessa during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Austrian.....	316
Belgian.....	7
German—	
Bremen.....	1
Mechlenberg.....	53
Prussian.....	37
British.....	190
French.....	33
Greek.....	75
Italian.....	418
Norwegian.....	41
Portuguese.....	3
Russian.....	244
Turkish.....	25
Waldo-Wallachian.....	2
	1, 445

Statement showing the description, quantity, minimum and maximum prices and value of exports from Taganrog, Marioupol, and Berdiansk, during the year 1865.

TAGANROG.

Description.	Quantity.	Minimum price.		Maximum price.		Total value.
		F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	
Grain	chetverts..	1,344,173	24 00	39 00		40,325,190
Linseed	do.....	131,632	44 00	50 00		6,975,072
Rye	do.....	2,092	18 00	21 00		41,840
Oats	do.....	25,736	10 00	12 00		283,096
Barley	do.....	16,992	14 00	18 00		271,872
Wild colza, (colewort)	do.....	37,302	22 00	26 00		695,248
Flour	do.....	2,992	40 00	60 00		131,824
Yemba fish	poods..	9,712	62 00	68 00		621,824
Red fish	do.....	27,351	10 00	12 00		300,861
Butter	do.....	78,394	31 00	34 00		2,587,002
Tallow	do.....	221,358	14 60	18 00		3,541,728
Wool	do.....	152,102	36 00	39 20		5,779,876
Oil, (sunflower)	do.....	3,110		20 00		62,200
Tobacco	do.....	16,623	34 00	42 00		631,674
Hides	do.....	1,706	16 00	20 00		34,120
tanned	do.....	666		40 00		26,640
Bar iron	do.....	13,520		8 00		108,160
Cordage	do.....	1,325	14 00	18 00		21,200
Rags	do.....	11,126		4 00		44,504
Mattings	do.....	87,830		20 00		70,264
Sundries	do.....					493,453
Total in francs						63,247,648

MARIOUPAL.

Description.	Quantity.	Minimum price.		Maximum price.		Total value.
		F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	
Grain	chetverts..	397,215	28 00	36 00		11,674,505
Linseed	do.....	31,069	46 00	52 00		1,541,035
Ravison	do.....	29,790	17 00	22 00		582,222
Oats	do.....	1,689	18 00	20 00		32,429
Barley	do.....	1,176	14 00	15 00		16,945
Tallow	do.....	6,057	15 00	17 00		96,924
Hides	do.....	1,250	28 00	30 00		38,720
Cocoons	do.....	61		193 00		11,784
Wool	do.....			16 00		94,192
Total in francs						14,088,816

BERDIANSK.

Description.	Quantity.	Minimum price.		Maximum price.		Total value.
		F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	
Grain	chetverts..	495,102	24 00	40 00		15,843,264
Linseed	do.....	17,711	38 00	56 00		832,417
Rye	do.....	910	18 00	20 00		17,290
Ravison	do.....	4,830	17 00	28 00		108,375
Tallow	do.....	51,206	14 00	18 00		819,296
Butter	do.....	584	26 00	28 00		15,768
Hides	do.....	1,794	30 00	40 00		62,790
Wool	do.....	752	16 00	18 00		12,784
Total in francs						17,711,984

Statement showing the nationality, number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Taganrog, Marioupal and Berdiansk during the year 1865.

Nationality.	TAGANROG.		MARIOUPAL.		BERDIANSK.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	1	336				
British.....	129	38,187	11	3,147	18	5,650
Austrian.....	21	6,596	20	7,609	15	4,650
Belgian.....	1	622				
French.....	39	7,612	10	1,912	4	828
Grecian.....	247	54,022	9	2,546	18	4,800
Italian.....	183	49,825	90	25,521	134	39,400
Norwegian.....	29	11,406	2	572	3	1,088
German—Bremen.....	1	348				
Mecklenburg.....	22	6,026	2	712	1	260
Prussian.....	9	3,302	1	233		
Russian.....	48	8,698	27	10,004	13	3,759
Turkish.....	30	1,900	1	19	6	422
Total.....	760	188,880	173	52,275	212	60,857

HELSINGFORS—R. FRENCKELL, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

As Russia, in consequence of the latest Oriental or Crimean war, felt the necessity of suspending the payment in silver of her circulating bank notes, their value began to sink in a rapid manner. The Finnish government apprehending the danger to Finland of so great financial evil, made strenuous efforts to separate the Finnish monetary system from that of Russia. By an imperial ordinance of April 4, 1860, the mark divided into 100 *penni* was declared a legal tender in Finland, and its intrinsic value fixed at one solotink of $5\frac{1}{2}$ doli of fine silver. But this did not prevent the circulation of Russian paper money in Finland, at the rate of four marks for one ruble; hence the redemption in silver of the mark notes was not practicable, inasmuch as the mark notes would have been bought up by the holders of Russian notes and converted into silver, the specie taken to Russia, thus realizing a profit of 20 per cent. The stock of specie in Finland would not have been sufficient for the redemption of the Russian notes, 650 millions of rubles of which were in circulation. To prevent the Russian notes from being a legal tender in Finland was a difficult task, considering its political relations with Russia. The head of the financial department of Finland succeeded in effecting this object, and an imperial ordinance, dated November 13, ordained that *silver coin should be the only legal tender in Finland*. Consequently, bank notes ceased to be a legal tender. The consequence was, that the Russian ruble note, which previous to the 13th of November had been equal to four Finnish marks, fell to three marks and 20 penni, at the same time the rate of foreign exchanges rose to par, n. e. with 18 to 20 per cent. The publication of this ordinance, by which the Russian bank notes ceased to be a legal tender in Finland, and raised the Finnish mark to its intrinsic specie value, gave great satisfaction to the whole country. They realized the fact that a stable standard is indispensable to the financial progress of the nation.

DECEMBER 15, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following report on the commerce of the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.

The value of exports to Russia and foreign countries amounted to 43,542,972 rubles.

Statement showing the description and value of the principal articles exported from the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.

	<i>Rubles.</i>
Timber, planks, and battens.....	14, 643, 981
Butter.....	5, 257, 387
Iron and steel.....	5, 047, 451
Tar.....	3, 396, 090
Fabrics.....	1, 813, 962
Pine wood.....	980, 931
Fish.....	908, 606
Cattle.....	904, 432
Candles.....	807, 842
Corn.....	462, 082
Pitch.....	338, 666
Potash.....	215, 785
Meat.....	308, 613

Statement showing the description and value of imports into the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.

	<i>Rubles.</i>
Corn.....	17, 311, 549
Fabrics.....	5, 761, 322
Coffee.....	5, 662, 312
Sugar.....	4, 309, 711
Iron and steel.....	3, 579, 026
Tobacco.....	2, 500, 776
Salt.....	2, 258, 589
Cotton.....	2, 037, 346
Spirits.....	1, 508, 369
Leather.....	1, 770, 069
Tallow.....	1, 185, 427
Wine.....	959, 284
Colors.....	832, 308
Fruits and spices.....	815, 879
Total value of imports.....	40, 638, 231

The merchant navy of the grand duchy consists of 1,561 vessels of all sizes, measuring 104,241 Swedish lasts, (100 Swedish lasts is 240 English tons,) and 35 steamers.

AMOR RIVER—H. G. O. CHASE, *Vice-Consul.*

JULY 22, 1864.

The imports in American vessels at this port, (Nicolaefsky,) from May 31 to this date, are :

Assorted foreign merchandise.....	\$47, 013 26
Assorted domestic merchandise.....	31, 827 63
Total.....	78, 840 89

There was also one foreign arrival, a Hamburg bark, laden with 400 tons of assorted merchandise of unknown value.

The exports were petroleum, &c., valued at \$5,000, and wool and sewing machines, value unknown.

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage and port of departure of vessels arrived Nicolaejsky during the year 1863.

Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Where from.
United States.....	4	884	San Francisco.
German—Bremen.....	1	202	Bremenhaven.
Hamburg.....	3	1,040	Hamburg.
British.....	1	394	
Total.....	9	2,520	

Statement showing the value of the trade in furs within the maritime province of Eastern Siberia, from information derived from the civil chancery.

Sable skins, including 2,239 from Kamtschatka.....	36,382
Fox-skins, silver-gray.....	2,483
Fox-skins, red.....	3,359
Beaver-skins.....	201
Squirrel-skins.....	33

Total in silver rubles..... 42,458

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Nicolaejsky for the year 1863.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides.....number..	1,000	<i>Silver rubles.</i> 6,500
Walrus teeth.....poods..	92	1,380
Total.....		7,880

Statement showing the description and value in rubles of merchandise shipped from Nicolaejsky to different settlements on the Amoor river during the year 1863.

Wines and liquors.....	10,000
Manufactured goods.....	24,000
Sugars.....	4,250
Sundries.....	10,000
Rubles.....	48,250

Statement showing the description and quantities of merchandise brought down the Amoor to Nicolaejsky, from different places in the interior, by private parties during the year 1863. (From the civil chancery.)

Tobacco leaf, Chinese.....	6,421
Salt, coarse, from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	650
Butter, from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	4,858
Mustard seed " " ".....	420
Beef, salted " " ".....	1,500
Horned cattle from Trans-Baikel and Chinese provinces.....	2,150
Tea from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	2,500
Assorted merchandise.....	86,500

Total silver rubles..... 104,999

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Nicolaefsky to other ports of the maritime province during the year 1863. (From the civil chauncery.)

To Petropaulask and Kamtschatka :	
Sugar, loaf.....	5, 366
Teas.....	5, 900
Logwood, &c.....	1, 725
Manufactured goods.....	7, 849
Total in silver rubles.....	20, 840
To Waldenostock, in the Gulf of Tartary :	
Assorted merchandise, silver rubles.....	6, 263
To Shantar islands, in Ochotsk sea :	
Tea.....	150
Liquors.....	250
Provisions, assorted.....	2, 000
Silver rubles.....	2, 400

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

VIENNA—THEODORE CANISIUS, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The exports to the United States from my consular district for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, were as follows :

	<i>Florins.</i>
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	305, 533. 99
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	397, 785. 42
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	842, 658. 41
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	1, 543, 490. 08
Total.....	3, 089, 467. 90
Total exports for year ended September 30, 1864.....	2, 309, 813. 00
Difference in favor of present year.....	779, 654. 90

The articles exported to the United States consisted principally of dress goods, Vienna shawls, Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, cloth, kid gloves, Hungarian wines, and meershaums.

Our new tariff has not, as I expected, interfered with the exports; on the contrary, the foregoing statement shows them to be nearly one million florins greater than during any preceding year. The orders received by the exporters are still very frequent and large, so that in all probability the next year will be more favorable than the past. Many manufacturers who suspended their establishments after the commencement of the rebellion have renewed their old activity, and many of them are unable to supply the demand of the exporters. The Austrian industry and commerce have largely increased since a more liberal system of regulations has taken place. Formerly only a certain class of persons was entitled to exercise commercial and industrial pursuits. But this narrow-minded legislation has yielded to a more liberal policy, and every one,

native or foreigner, can engage in any business at pleasure. The progressive movement of the present century has not been lost on Austria; many old habits and prejudices have fallen here as elsewhere, and the manner of a higher civilization and the recognition of individual liberty have swept away a great many despotic laws and customs the inheritance of centuries.

The following statistical statement of the movement of Austrian commerce during the last twenty-three years will more than anything else show the steady progress of this ancient empire.

The Dalmatian range of customs duties is not included in these figures.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Transit.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1842.....	111, 305, 185	108, 586, 719	75, 451, 193
1843.....	117, 503, 776	109, 340, 652	75, 263, 213
1844.....	120, 769, 166	115, 119, 716	74, 916, 321
1845.....	722, 098, 048	112, 919, 380	74, 241, 172
1846.....	133, 079, 348	107, 112, 498	75, 023, 398
1847.....	134, 397, 117	117, 818, 699	81, 210, 302
1848.....	87, 895, 990	48, 679, 047	29, 257, 207
1849.....	92, 480, 793	62, 428, 820	41, 025, 439
1850.....	766, 903, 202	110, 089, 831	74, 143, 513
1851.....	158, 074, 663	136, 524, 944	110, 261, 327
1852.....	209, 329, 849	195, 814, 828	112, 246, 000
1853.....	207, 262, 160	228, 440, 293	120, 591, 442
1854.....	219, 165, 017	228, 924, 871	88, 014, 734
1855.....	248, 288, 187	244, 134, 142	151, 248, 847
1856.....	301, 194, 829	263, 928, 641	166, 136, 875
1857.....	292, 995, 251	242, 363, 721	161, 215, 393
1858.....	308, 285, 925	275, 599, 871	121, 469, 637
1859.....	268, 227, 738	292, 657, 240	91, 475, 441
1860.....	231, 226, 702	305, 197, 493	111, 889, 523
1861.....	235, 847, 057	307, 680, 155	.....
1862.....	261, 257, 298	321, 445, 061	.....
1863.....	266, 348, 115	306, 028, 656	.....
1864.....	253, 980, 153	333, 583, 953	.....

Goods imported for the purpose of finishing (half finished goods) or for transshipment are not included in the foregoing. The import and export of the Dalmatian range of custom duties are also excluded. These amounted to:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1859.....	8, 560, 551	5, 434, 793
1861.....	7, 997, 684	4, 513, 953
1862.....	7, 305, 094	5, 662, 072
1863.....	8, 154, 038	6, 092, 641
1864.....	7, 509, 997	5, 491, 147

Comparative statement showing the value of imports and exports at Vienna in Austrian paper florins during the year 1864.

Tariff classification.	VALUE IN AUSTRIAN PAPER FLORINS.			
	Import.	Export.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colonial ware and fruit from the south.....	19, 476, 766	1, 320, 930	18, 155, 836	.....
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.....	6, 544, 044	1, 203, 310	5, 340, 734	.....
Garden and field products.....	17, 295, 003	33, 738, 989	.....	16, 443, 986
Cattle.....	11, 686, 411	7, 821, 039	3, 865, 372	.....
Animal products.....	8, 550, 198	7, 866, 711	683, 487	.....
Fats and oils.....	13, 105, 180	3, 339, 226	9, 765, 954	.....
Drinks and food.....	1, 795, 130	4, 743, 376	.....	2, 948, 246
Fine building and manufacturing articles.....	5, 588, 479	26, 080, 384	.....	20, 491, 905
Medicines, perfumery, coloring, tannin, and chemicals.....	12, 139, 113	4, 238, 724	7, 900, 389	.....
Metals, raw and half manufact'd.....	20, 587, 256	27, 164, 916	.....	6, 577, 660
Weaving and textile stuff.....	65, 608, 165	57, 757, 579	7, 850, 586	.....
Yarns.....	24, 945, 820	8, 923, 032	16, 022, 788	.....
Woven and worsted fabrics.....	14, 638, 570	47, 574, 139	.....	32, 935, 569
Straw, basket, paper, and their manufactures.....	1, 786, 679	7, 493, 207	.....	5, 706, 528
Leather and its manufactures, India-rubber, &c.....	6, 055, 850	10, 474, 648	.....	4, 418, 798
Wooden, glass, and earthenware.....	3, 792, 559	18, 673, 712	.....	14, 881, 153
Metal manufactures.....	4, 662, 622	9, 864, 596	.....	5, 201, 974
Vehicles and vessels.....	85, 500	5, 179, 240	.....	5, 093, 740
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	5, 509, 473	41, 176, 984	.....	35, 667, 511
Chemical products, color, fat, and chemical light manufactures.....	2, 399, 584	5, 279, 056	.....	2, 879, 472
Works of literature and art.....	6, 927, 755	3, 062, 655	3, 865, 100	.....
Waste.....	.....	607, 500	.....	607, 500
Total.....	253, 180, 157	333, 583, 963	73, 450, 246	153, 854, 042
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	80, 403, 796

TRIESTE—A. W. THAYER, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 7, 1865.

From statistics furnished to this consulate by the chamber of commerce of this city, but which unfortunately extend only to the close of the last year, the following information is for the most part drawn and condensed.

The vessels entered at this port during the five years 1860-'64 amounted in the aggregate to—

Date.	Austrian vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860.....	8, 471	495, 975	1, 772	221, 321	10, 243	717, 296
1861.....	8, 467	492, 070	1, 911	243, 790	10, 378	735, 860
1862.....	8, 688	435, 951	2, 217	283, 401	10, 905	769, 352
1863.....	8, 593	476, 443	1, 985	249, 131	10, 578	725, 574
1864.....	8, 338	523, 618	1, 810	249, 378	10, 148	772, 996

This table shows some increase in the tonnage, but a slight decrease in the number of vessels. The average of these five years compared with that of the two preceding terms of the same duration, which included the period of the Crimean war, show a large falling off; but going back one term further the improvement of the average is striking, being no less than 1,698½ in the arrivals and 228,350 in the tonnage in favor of the more recent period, as may be seen in the following average of arrivals for five years :

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1845 to 1849.....	8,752	515,865½
1850 to 1854.....	11,513	754,853½
1855 to 1859.....	10,677	761,389½
1860 to 1864.....	10,450	744,215½

Vessels propelled by steam are included in the above tables. To give an idea of the development of this branch the following table is inserted, covering a period of five years :

Arrivals of steamships at Trieste.

Nationality.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria.....	918	221,646	855	20,668	705	186,210	741	199,168	763	224,918
Bremen.....			9	3,504	10	3,916	8	2,997	1	467
Holland.....	9	3,432							6	1,218
England.....	25	22,731	55	51,179	68	70,183	66	62,712	54	45,992
France.....	2	732	1	422						
Greece.....	9	3,671	3	1,189						
Italy.....							9	5,776	44	26,135
Russia.....			1	530						
Turkey.....					1	372				
Total.....	961	252,212	924	77,492	784	260,681	824	270,653	868	299,930

Exhibiting a decrease in the number of vessels, but an increase in burden of 48,613 tons.

The aggregate of arrivals direct from the United States for the ten years last past are thus given:

Nationality.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	19	8,291	24	13,534	22	10,807
Austria.....	4	2,006	1	535	2	946
Other States.....	6	1,737	8	2,890	2	892
Total.....	29	12,034	33	16,959	26	12,645

	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	20	9,391	18	9,821	35	15,090
Austria.....			1	450	1	454
Other States.....	4	1,180	6	2,420	5	1,620
Total.....	24	10,571	25	12,691	41	17,164

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	11	3,621	10	3,629	4	1,231	4	1,827
Other States.....					2	712	6	1,967
Total.....	11	3,621	10	3,629	6	1,943	10	3,814

Cleared for the United States during 1864—

	No.	Tons.
Austrian vessels.....	3	1,697
United States vessels.....	1	678
English vessels.....	1	381

The consular record gives the following list of arrivals and departures of United States vessels for 1864 :

- Armenia, 400 tons, Boston to Alicante.
- Lotus, 660 tons, New York to Palermo.
- Kershaw, 382 tons, Cleveland to Alexandria.
- Eureka, 225 tons, Boston to Bordeaux.
- Fury, 383 tons, Boston to Smyrna.
- Black Swan, 199 tons, Alexandria to Algiers.

During the first three quarters of the present year one vessel only under the United States flag has arrived and departed, viz., the E. Schultz, 676 tons, from Alexandria to Hull, England. The two tables following give an idea of the extent of the trade between this port and Great Britain and Ireland, and show, also, how little the United States have to fear from English sailing vessels in these waters, but how much from the development of English steam navigation. What American clipper ships were to English vessels some years since, English propellers are to American clippers now.

Aggregate of arrivals at Trieste from British ports during the years—

	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	42	8,210	17	3,763	11	1,881	7	1,674	14	3,058
Austrian.....	82	34,342	71	29,062	71	27,032	54	22,902	65	28,995
Other States.....	62	13,844	48	10,910	40	7,548	30	5,387	43	10,093
Total.....	186	56,396	136	43,735	122	36,461	91	29,963	122	42,146

The arrival of English vessels propelled by steam during 1864 has been previously given as 54 in number; the clearances were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
To Alexandria, 3.....	2,360	To Liverpool, 28.....	26,531
To Constantinople, 1.....	264	To London, 15.....	7,691
To Glasgow, 1.....	427	To Patrasso, 1.....	497
To Ibraila, 1.....	264	To Vera Cruz, 4.....	6,088
Total, 54 vessels, 44,122 tons.			

The clearances of English sailing vessels were—

	Tons.		Tons.
To Genoa, 4.....	793	To Belgium, 1.....	343
To France, 10.....	3,240	To United States, 1.....	381
To Malta, 1.....	285	To British America, 1.....	563
To Great Britain, 22.....	6,471	To Brazil, 3.....	727
Total, 43 vessels, 12,803 tons.			

And, finally, the clearances of Austrian vessels during the same year—

	Tons.		Tons
To Austrian ports, 4,378 ...	114, 193	To Great Britain, 21	9, 464
To Italy, 389	135, 309	To Russia, (Black sea,) 3 ..	1, 025
To Greece, 29	3, 182	To Turkey, 96	15, 867
To France, 79	25, 833	To Moldavia, 2	636
To Algiers, 8	3, 101	To Egypt, 94	34, 389
To Spain, 4	1, 205	To United States, 3	1, 697
To Malta, 11	1, 934	To Mexico, 1	673
To Gibraltar, 1	528	To Brazil, 6	1, 550

Total, 7,470 vessels, 301,813 tons, excluding the coasting trade to the Austrian ports, 747 vessels, 135,393 tons.

COMMERCE.

	Florins.	Dollars.
Importations at Trieste for the year 1860, by sea	97, 097, 167 =	44, 858, 891
Importations at Trieste for the year 1860, by land	50, 050, 667 =	23, 123, 407
Total florins	147, 147, 834 =	67, 982, 298
Importations at Trieste for the year 1861, by sea	93, 829, 539 =	43, 349, 247
Importations at Trieste for the year 1861, by land	62, 250, 943 =	28, 757, 935
Total florins	156, 080, 582 =	72, 107, 182
Importations at Trieste for the year 1862, by sea	90, 248, 786 =	31, 692, 939
Importations at Trieste for the year 1862, by land	59, 728, 067 =	27, 595, 361
Total florins	149, 976, 853 =	59, 287, 300
Importations at Trieste for the year 1863, by sea	85, 349, 904 =	39, 431, 656
Importations at Trieste for the year 1863, by land	59, 371, 003 =	27, 429, 703
Total florins	144, 720, 907 =	66, 861, 359
Importations at Trieste for the year 1864, by sea	73, 590, 774 =	33, 998, 937
Importations at Trieste for the year 1864, by land	73, 385, 162 =	33, 903, 924
Total florins	146, 975, 936 =	67, 902, 861
Exports from Trieste for the year 1860, by sea	85, 587, 793 =	39, 540, 560
Exports from Trieste for the year 1860, by land	38, 009, 242 =	17, 560, 270
Total florins	123, 597, 035 =	57, 100, 830
Exports from Trieste for the year 1861, by sea	85, 794, 490 =	39, 637, 239
Exports from Trieste for the year 1861, by land	40, 633, 768 =	18, 772, 801
Total florins	126, 428, 258 =	58, 410, 040
Exports from Trieste for the year 1862, by sea	85, 530, 229 =	39, 504, 966
Exports from Trieste for the year 1862, by land	36, 147, 136 =	16, 699, 978
Total florins	121, 677, 365 =	56, 204, 944
Exports from Trieste for the year 1863, by sea	83, 234, 754 =	38, 454, 356
Exports from Trieste for the year 1863, by land	34, 632, 538 =	16, 000, 232
Total florins	117, 867, 292 =	54, 454, 588
Exports from Trieste for the year 1864, by sea	88, 849, 923 =	41, 046, 664
Exports from Trieste for the year 1864, by land	31, 818, 802 =	14, 700, 286
Total florins	120, 668, 725 =	55, 746, 950

Importation from the United States.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Florins	5,496,526	551,013	594,334	412,726	674,112
Dollars	2,539,395	254,568	274,582	190,679	311,436

Exportation to the United States.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Florins	1,190,357	396,866	701,215	683,586	463,016
Dollars	549,945	178,732	323,961	315,816	213,913

The exports to the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1865, according to the invoices verified at this consulate, amount, "with all charges thereon," to 572,070⁶¹/₁₀₀ florins, or (giving the florin an average value of 42 cents) to \$240,270. They are almost exclusively drugs, dried fruits, and rags.

Cotton imported in 1864 by sea, given in hundred-weights.

From—	Raw.	Yarns.	Other forms.
Austrian ports	77	89	2,611
Pontifical States	1,101	68	328
Naples, (kingdom)	1,354		
Sicily	523		3
Ionian Islands	348	3	58
Greece	3,074	2	112
Tuscany	26		1
France, (Mediterranean ports)	4	1	57
Great Britain and Ireland	11,504	8,685	14,672
Turkey	19,162	20	188
Egypt	63,311		14
Malta		14	8
Total	100,484	8,882	18,052
1863 total	86,285	8,810	22,963
1862 do	101,096	9,662	30,804
1861 do	217,145	33,792	35,963
1860 do	288,058	28,034	28,702

Prospects of Trieste for trade and navigation.

Merchants here assert a great decrease in the trade and navigation of Trieste the present year, and say that if, at its close, they should prove equal to those of 1864, it will be owing, on the one hand, to the large subsidies paid by the government to the lines of steam navigation, and on the other to the sudden (probably temporary) development in the lumber trade, arising from certain new

connexions made with the railroad, which have turned that business from its former channels hitherward. The article staves (for barrels) shows well this increase. There were exported in—

	<i>Pieces.</i>
1860.....	11, 616, 446
1861.....	18, 650, 698
1862.....	17, 715, 612
1863.....	21, 395, 029
1864.....	25, 776, 017

And the estimate for 1865 is largely above 30,000,000.

For some time past the prospects of this port have been very gloomy, and a feeling of discouragement has been very discernible. Its only direct railroad connexion with the great valley of the Danube was sold to a French company for ninety-nine years, whose disregard for all local interests is such that even the heavy article of coffee is sent down from Hamburg to Laybach, a station but a few hours north of Trieste—at her very gates, it may be said.

The political relations between Hungary and the imperial royal government were such as to cause the existing road to traverse the Semmering at a great increase of cost, distance, and difficulty of grade, and have thus far prevented the construction of any rival road directly from the Adriatic to the rich plains of Hungary. Meantime the new kingdom of Italy has been urging forward its railroad system, relieving commerce and intercourse from the numberless obstructions which had previously checked them, and forming a new connexion with the continent by the Mont Cenis tunnel. A glance at the map, any good one, which shows the railroads, the mountain chains, and the great rivers of southern Europe, will exhibit the great danger that that portion of the Levant trade which now centres in Trieste will soon be diverted to Ancona, Brindisi, or some other Italian port, if the present condition of things continue.

Again, divers lines of railroads coming down from the north are tapping the trade of the Danube as the lines in the United States do that of the Mississippi, and to such an extent that, what with them, and with the navigation of the river, Trieste and Fiume may be almost said to be without a back country.

The positions of Trieste and Fiume are singularly analogous to those of Chicago and Milwaukee. These are at the head of the Adriatic, as those at the head of Lake Michigan. The broad and fertile plains of Croatia and Hungary lie to the former like the prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin to the latter; and beyond them flows the Danube here, as the Mississippi there. Nothing but ample and direct railroad communication from Trieste to the navigable waters of the Drave, Save, and Danube, is needed to give these Adriatic cities a development like in character, of course not in extent, to that of the cities of Lake Michigan.

Comparative statements showing the nationality, number, tonnage, &c., of vessels arrived at Trieste during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Nationality.	1861.						1862.						1863.					
	Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Austrian, sailing.....	5,441	911,871	2,171	73,431	7,612	985,302	5,745	906,045	2,938	92,706	7,683	998,751	5,950	909,087	1,902	68,188	7,852	977,275
Hamburg steamers.....	6	189,510	25	7,136	31	196,646	683	180,334	23	5,876	703	186,210	710	191,356	55	7,613	741	199,166
United States.....	17	1,013	6	1,397	23	2,410	5	1,327	3	1,327	3	1,327	5	1,844	1	464	6	2,406
Hanover.....	12	1,809	4	733	16	2,542	10	3,629	4	1,579	14	5,208	5	1,684	1	384	6	2,306
Belgium.....	2	564	2	564	4	1,128	22	3,341	.....	.....	22	3,341	12	1,717	1	161	13	1,878
Denmark.....	19	2,838	20	3,123	39	5,961	13	1,748	4	469	17	2,217	18	3,284	1	116	19	3,400
France, sailing.....	9	1,350	1	281	10	1,631	11	2,056	.....	.....	11	2,056	10	1,465	5	763	15	2,968
Greece, sailing.....	307	34,733	94	4,609	331	39,342	457	47,692	15	3,114	472	50,806	285	37,925	16	3,637	311	41,568
..... steamers.....	3	762	2	2,059	5	2,821	22	7,489	19	5,406	51	12,885	16	3,645	12	3,565	28	7,410
England, sailing.....	29	6,356	7	2,059	36	8,415	67	65,863	1	544	68	66,407	66	62,713	2	182	66	62,713
..... steamers.....	55	51,179	55	443	110	51,622	79	5,667	2	44	81	5,711	78	4,386	2	424	80	4,968
Ionian Islands.....	76	6,132	5	591	81	6,723	7	2,135	.....	.....	7	2,135	3	411	1	285	3	535
Mecklenburg.....	3	781	2	591	5	1,372	9	1,346	.....	.....	9	1,346	9	92	2	285	3	391
Danubian Principalities.....	10	1,304	10	1,304	20	2,608	9	1,346	318	28,343	9	2,652	932	62,347	283	17,000	1,305	79,947
Italy, sailing.....	811	53,340	772	21,327	1,083	74,667	908	60,610	6	964	71	11,923	9	5,776	9	1,662	80	13,238
..... steamers.....	66	11,160	5	879	71	12,039	65	10,929	6	964	71	11,923	71	11,676	9	1,662	80	13,238
Holland, sailing.....	9	3,504	9	3,504	18	7,008	10	3,916	.....	.....	10	3,916	8	1,997	3	1,011	8	2,036
..... steamers.....	3	589	3	589	6	1,178	1	238	.....	.....	6	1,178	5	1,025	3	1,011	8	2,036
Oldenburg.....	74	7,313	3	163	77	7,476	87	8,302	4	641	91	8,943	78	6,140	1	148	79	6,288
Turkey.....	1	462	1	462	2	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pers.....	5	1,426	5	1,426	10	2,852	3	707	.....	.....	3	707	1	283	.....	.....	1	283
Portugal.....	10	3,089	2	811	12	3,900	3	2,145	.....	.....	3	2,145	3	708	.....	.....	3	708
Prussia.....	10	3,089	2	811	12	3,900	6	1,947	6	1,407	12	2,654	10	2,198	3	858	13	2,966
Russia, sailing.....	9	2,481	1	144	10	2,625	6	1,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... steamers.....	1	550	1	550	2	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	1	130	1	130	2	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	10	1,856	11	1,600	21	3,456	10	2,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	30	3,913	10	2,226	40	6,139	19	4,253	6	1,538	26	5,785	14	2,960	5	1,412	19	4,399
..... steamers.....	3	681	1	681	4	1,362	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,838	617,964	2,539	117,169	10,377	735,133	8,258	624,037	2,646	141,356	10,904	765,393	8,335	616,972	2,243	108,602	10,578	725,574

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, &c., of vessels departed from Trieste during the years 1861, 1862,* and 1863.

Nationality.	1861.						1862.						1863.					
	Cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		Cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		Cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Austrian, sailing steamers.....	5, 363	235, 637	1, 904	44, 559	7, 467	280, 196	5, 930	257, 463	1, 962	39, 569	7, 692	297, 032	5, 352	221, 230	2, 443	54, 221	7, 795	275, 451
Hamburg steamers.....	837	201, 553	18	4, 269	855	205, 822	696	184, 939	1, 708	2, 356	7, 708	187, 295	719	192, 726	22	6, 669	7, 741	199, 395
United States of America.....	8	6, 516	7	2, 071	15	8, 587	4	1, 235	1	140	5	1, 375	5	944	1	464	6	1, 418
Hanover.....	14	2, 347	1	23	15	2, 370	14	5, 835	1	301	15	6, 136	5	1, 824	1	384	6	2, 208
Belgium.....	11	290	1	330	2	2, 610	16	2, 927	2	378	18	3, 305	12	1, 717	1	161	13	1, 878
Denmark.....	18	3, 819	3	473	21	4, 292	17	2, 894	17	.....	17	2, 894	1	128	.....	.....	1	128
France, sailing steamers.....	10	1, 853	10	1, 422	20	3, 275	10	2, 439	10	2, 439	10	2, 439	1	1, 485	5	783	15	3, 240
Greece, sailing steamers.....	306	38, 773	18	2, 265	324	41, 038	388	48, 525	101	7, 879	489	56, 404	265	37, 925	16	3, 637	311	41, 562
England, sailing steamers.....	25	9, 653	6	1, 570	31	11, 223	37	11, 006	6	1, 649	43	12, 655	16	3, 845	12	3, 565	28	7, 410
Ionian Islands.....	54	47, 442	54	7, 384	108	54, 826	66	65, 972	2	1, 948	68	67, 920	66	62, 712	2	1, 692	66	62, 712
Mecklenburg.....	79	2, 595	5	945	84	3, 540	84	6, 066	4	1, 672	88	6, 152	2	411	1	434	3	835
Danubian Principalities.....	8	2, 989	1	295	9	3, 284	3	1, 163	4	1, 981	7	2, 835	2	96	2	235	3	391
Italy, sailing steamers.....	1, 082	76, 526	15	949	1, 097	77, 475	1, 185	84, 391	29	1, 429	1, 214	85, 820	952	62, 347	253	17, 600	1, 205	79, 947
Holland, sailing steamers.....	74	12, 695	4	722	78	13, 417	46	8, 075	1, 907	1, 907	57	9, 982	71	11, 676	9	1, 562	80	13, 238
Oldenburg.....	3	3, 594	1	248	4	3, 842	10	3, 348	11	.....	11	3, 856	8	2, 907	3	1, 011	8	3, 997
Turkey.....	74	6, 710	2	225	76	6, 935	102	10, 370	1	61	103	10, 431	78	6, 140	1	148	79	6, 288
Peru.....	4	1, 460	1	160	5	1, 620	2	570	1	203	3	775	1	292	.....	.....	1	292
Portugal.....	4	1, 130	1	310	5	1, 440	8	2, 276	3	1, 013	11	2, 002	10	2, 128	3	858	13	2, 986
Prussia.....	14	4, 483	1	187	15	4, 670	8	2, 276	3	1, 013	11	2, 002	10	2, 128	3	858	13	2, 986
Russia, sailing steamers.....	10	3, 461	10	3, 461	20	6, 922	8	2, 276	3	1, 013	11	2, 002	10	2, 128	3	858	13	2, 986
Spain, sailing steamers.....	1	2, 050	1	250	2	2, 300	11	3, 403	4	971	20	3, 403	6	1, 954	5	1, 412	19	4, 322
Sweden and Norway.....	29	7, 100	4	856	33	7, 956	16	4, 589	4	971	20	3, 403	14	2, 980	5	1, 412	19	4, 322
Jerusalem.....	1	206	1	206	2	412	3	508	1	203	3	508	3	508	.....	.....	3	508
Bremen.....	1	206	1	206	2	412	3	508	1	203	3	508	3	508	.....	.....	3	508
Venezuela.....	1	206	1	206	2	412	3	508	1	203	3	508	3	508	.....	.....	3	508
Total.....	8, 293	680, 070	1, 090	59, 974	10, 283	740, 050	8, 087	712, 343	2, 144	62, 048	10, 811	773, 261	7, 740	620, 485	2, 781	63, 482	10, 291	729, 077

NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

* * * The position of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, like Chicago, on Lake Michigan, but having ranges of lofty mountains and high table-lands instead of prairie for a back country, renders its climate very peculiar. Its latitude, a little more northerly than that of Montreal, is nearly the same as that of Mackinaw; but figs, olives, and almonds grow in the open air and produce abundantly; and a wine from the hills of Proseco (within sight of this office) is one of those mentioned by the ancient Latin poets.

In approaching the town from the land side you pass over a rocky, sterile country, covered with a broken and decaying limestone, and wonder that even the labor of twenty centuries has been able to reclaim arable grazing land enough to support the few scattered villages in sight.

The two prevailing winds are the Sirocco and the Bora. The former sweeps up from the Mediterranean, bringing in spring and autumn frequent and heavy rains, at all times damp, warm, and enervating.

The other, the Bora, then comes rushing down from the mountains, sometimes with such force that for days together ropes are strung along the streets to enable people to keep upon their feet; clears away all noxious gases, invigorates and enlivens; * * * often very cold, disagreeable, blowing so as to almost put a stop to business in the harbor, the Bora is the grand sanitary agent, and Trieste is a place remarkable for the goodness of the public health.

A table of longevity, now before me, for the years 1852 and 1861 inclusive, gives, in a population of about 100,000, 2,624 deaths of persons aged 70 years and upwards, of whom 1,002 were eighty years and upwards.

VENICE—WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Venice to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865.

(Compiled from certificates of invoices.)

EXPORTS.

Description.	Whither sent.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.	
			Florins, &c.	
Glass beads	New York	Venice	321 45	\$160 72
Do	Philadelphia	do	2,032 45	1,016 22
Do	Baltimore	do	202 60	101 30
Oil paintings	New York	do	560 00	280 00
Glass beads	do	do	634 62	317 31
Do	Baltimore	do	648 64	129 72
Straw goods	New York	Vallonara	10,586 60	2,117 32
Do	do	do	12,804 50	2,560 90
Glass beads	do	Venice	11,434 01	5,717 00
Do	do	do	1,077 70	538 85
Do	do	do	5,466 12	1,093 22
Do	Philadelphia	do	498 06	249 03
Do	New York	do	3,734 15	1,867 07
Do	do	do	4,885 00	814 16
Total				16,962 82

Statement showing the description and value of the exports of Venice to the United States during the quarters ended June 30, and September 30, 1865, together with the names of the countries or places where produced and whither sent.

Where produced.	Description.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charge.
Venice	Glass beads.....	New York florins.	16,086 95
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do francs.	3,791 14
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do pds. sterl.	157 11 8
Do	Antique furniture.....	.....do .....do.....	463 05 0
Do	Used wearing apparel not intended for commerce..	New York.....dollars.	150 00
Do	Glass beads.....	.....do .....swanzinger.	9,321 50
Do .....	.....do	Philadelphia.....florins.	586 17
Do .....	.....do	Chicago.....florins.	521 25
Do	Aletheoscopes and photographs	New York .....francs.	442 00

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Venice	Aletheoscopes and photographs	New York .....francs...	2,315 75
Do	Glass beads.....	.....do .....do	168 74
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....florins.	10,601 64
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....pds. sterl.	252 8 11
Do .....	.....do	Chicago.....florins.	1,666 96
Do	Antique furniture	Boston.....pds. sterl.	250
Do	Aletheoscopes and photographs .....	.....do .....francs.	673
Do	Glass beads.....	Baltimore .....do...	712

STATES OF THE ZOLLVEREIN.

PRUSSIA.

STETTIN—C. J. SUNDELL, *Consul.*

JUNE, 1865.

The exports of Stettin for the year amounted to 23,091,956 Prussian thalers against 47,022,887 in 1863, and the imports to 13,050,068 thalers against 26,457,711 in the year previous. The falling off in exports and imports amounted to 37,335 74 thalers. So great a falling off was keenly felt by so commercial a city as Stettin. The effect of the Danish blockade on the trade of Stettin was the transferring of the inland transit and forwarding business to Hamburg, where in all probability it will remain, on account of the Elbe being free from many of the drawbacks, both natural and otherwise, which still embarrass the trade of the Oder.

The number of vessels entered at the outer port (Swimmunde) during the year was 1,972 against 3,441 in 1863. The clearances for the same period were 1,974 against 3,669 during the preceding year. No American vessels arrived or departed during the year, and the consular agent reports the business season as being very dull for that important seaport.

The report from Dantzic, where the blockade was established a month later than at Stettin, shows a decrease in the exports of that place of 6,300,000 thalers, and 1,160,000 thalers as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels cleared during the year was 2,211, of 241,847 lasts burden, against

3,065, of 307,965 lasts burden, in 1863. The consular agent reports no arrivals or departures of American vessels during the year.

The blockade of Pillau, the outer port of Königsberg, was established simultaneously with that of Dantzic. Though not in possession of a formal report of mercantile operations at that place, yet, from statements received from the United States consular agent at Königsberg, it appears that the amount of grain shipped from that place was less by 11,749 lasts than that shipped the previous year. The number of vessels arrived and departed was 1,226, against 1,560 in 1863, and among them none from the United States.

Memel, the most northern Prussian port, was not blockaded, and consequently many vessels destined for Königsberg and Dantzic entered and discharged there, but being frequently complained of as wholly destitute of direct communication with the interior by railroads and canals, transportation was attended with many serious difficulties, and as German vessels were subject to search and capture at sea, the shipping of Memel suffered equally with that of the blockaded ports. But for the scarcity of suitable neutral vessels, the chief trade of the place (timber) would have been very prosperous, as orders were freely coming in, and during the spring and summer prices were very remunerative.

The total value of the exports during the year amounted to 7,293,000 thalers, against 6,578,700 thalers, and the imports to 3,179,020 against 3,212,900 thalers in the preceding year. This shows an improvement, but not as great as it should have been under the circumstances. The number of vessels entered was 1,023 against 904; the number cleared was 1,023 against 930 in 1863. There were no arrivals or departures of American vessels during the year.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE—W. H. VESEY, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Aix-la-Chapelle to the United States during the year 1865.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloth, cassimeres, and doekins	316, 198 13 03	494, 186 02 07	714, 360 23 06	903, 737 00 02	2, 358, 532 09 06
Woolen gloves	.....	4, 446 02 00	4, 457 16 06	2, 049 06 00	10, 952 24 06
Woolen socks	11, 304 27 06	20, 094 23 06	22, 518 10 06	27, 979 05 03	81, 797 06 09
Velvet ribbons	848 27 00	.....	1, 367 25 00	1, 421 26 00	3, 638 16 00
Kid gloves	11, 068 05 03	5, 786 13 04	22, 904 17 00	15, 482 05 06	55, 271 11 03
Needles and pins	8, 793 16 06	8, 090 10 05	19, 616 05 00	15, 131 07 00	51, 631 06 11
Agate buttons	3, 646 10 00	701 10 00	.....	.....	4, 347 20 00
Tapes	.....	231 10 00	.....	.....	231 10 00
Glass ornaments	.....	1, 608 03 04	2, 781 25 00	2, 769 05 00	7, 159 03 04
Glass plate	4, 229 01 06	7, 230 09 04	1, 349 18 07	.....	12, 808 29 05
Drugs	.....	31 20 00	52 15 00	.....	84 05 00
Paper	587 20 00	2, 950 10 00	111 21 06	1, 552 24 00	5, 202 15 06
Lead	7, 589 25 06	.....	70, 297 01 03	160, 981 09 03	238, 868 06 00
Zinc	.....	.....	.....	14, 159 29 03	14, 159 29 03
Wine	.....	.....	.....	713 00 00	713 00 00
Cutlery	.....	.....	474 14 00	.....	474 14 00
Enamelled glass	.....	410 00 00	.....	.....	410 00 00
Total	364, 196 26 06	475, 766 24 06	860, 292 12 10	1, 146, 026 27 07	2, 846, 283 01 05
Of which were shipped by way of—					
Hull and Liverpool, <i>via</i> Antwerp	298, 345 20 09	396, 153 08 10	756, 209 14 06	968, 074 09 06	2, 418, 782 23 07
Antwerp direct	20, 310 03 00	28, 205 09 10	1, 349 18 06	19, 084 09 09	68, 949 11 01
Rotterdam	.....	.....	3, 164 29 06	39, 188 04 03	42, 353 03 09
Hamburg	18, 480 18 00	19, 975 19 03	25, 316 05 00	24, 729 11 09	88, 501 24 00
Bremen	5, 694 22 00	14, 388 00 04	36, 657 24 07	57, 984 03 11	114, 724 20 10
Havre	21, 365 22 09	16, 672 16 03	37, 594 10 09	36, 966 18 05	112, 599 08 02
Marseilles	.....	372 00 00	.....	.....	372 00 00
Total	364, 196 26 06	475, 766 24 06	860, 292 12 10	1, 146, 026 27 07	2, 846, 283 01 05

COLOGNE—GEORGE HOLSCHER, *Consular Agent.*

Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports from Cologne to the United States during the years 1864 and 1865.

1864.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Books, printed	579 01 03	360 00 00			939 01 03
Brandy		103 10 06			103 10 06
Brass ware		741 25 00			741 25 00
Cologne water	2, 632 15 00	2, 131 12 00	810 00 00		5, 573 27 00
Copy-books & copying paper	948 09 09	1, 439 23 07		567 06 00	2, 955 09 04
Fancy articles		320 00 00	438 01 00		758 01 00
Felt shoes		264 22 06			264 22 06
Glaze ore, in powder	252 03 08	196 16 06	551 15 02		1, 002 05 04
Glycerine		180 00 00			180 00 00
Hams, smoked			122 03 00		122 03 00
Hardware	2, 003 14 00	4, 091 23 00	2, 136 24 03		8, 232 01 03
Instruments, musical		900 00 00			900 00 00
Instruments, surgical				48 00 00	48 00 00
Iron-wire chains	2, 862 07 00	1, 914 28 09	4, 170 16 02	2, 888 06 03	11, 835 18 02
Furnace grate of iron			63 00 00		63 00 00
Lead, sugar of	2, 193 28 06				2, 193 28 06
Lead, white		337 03 08			337 03 08
Lithographs		716 25 00			716 25 00
Oil paintings	740 00 00	8, 572 10 00	300 00 00	5, 992 12 06	15, 604 22 06
Paper	1, 968 08 06	4, 641 21 06	2, 024 04 10	1, 652 27 67	10, 287 02 05
Perfession caps	1, 816 26 03	2, 048 20 00	1, 942 15 00	498 22 06	6, 306 23 09
Pharmaceutical chemicals		355 01 08			355 01 08
Pipes, earthen	460 20 05		576 04 07		1, 036 25 00
Steel, cast	7, 201 00 06	10, 834 26 08	9, 395 18 08	50, 216 00 02	77, 647 16 10
Pipes, smoking		339 18 00			339 18 00
Steel, manufactures of	9, 023 20 03	11, 372 18 06	12, 047 21 00	1, 437 29 00	33, 881 28 09
Sacred vessels	178 28 00				178 28 00
Stomach bitters, (liquors)	625 00 00		687 15 00	156 07 06	1, 468 22 06
Saltpetre, refined		24, 780 04 03	2, 392 06 09		27, 172 11 00
Chicory, ground		179 25 06			179 25 06
Seeds and bulbs	552 10 00				552 10 00
Sundry articles	52 13 00				52 13 00
Cigars		1, 342 13 00			1, 342 13 00
Taffetas, (ribbons)	14, 421 04 06	25, 161 20 09	7, 040 24 01	6, 593 15 05	53, 217 04 09
Snuff, (tobacco)		20 25 00			20 25 00
Tricote wares, (netting)			733 29 04		733 29 04
Ultramarine	2, 985 00 00	5, 830 00 00	1, 620 00 00		10, 435 00 00
Utrecht velvets	7, 724 16 09	3, 397 22 00	1, 032 00 00		12, 154 08 09
Velvets and velvet ribbons	8, 316 20 06	48, 614 17 07	28, 275 21 05		85, 206 29 06
Waiscoat buttons	537 19 00				537 19 00
Wine	1, 866 01 06	6, 477 02 07	1, 621 12 03	2, 158 01 00	12, 122 17 04
Wool			535 24 00		535 24 00
Calves' leather				143 11 06	143 11 06
Clothes, &c				130 00 00	130 00 00
Gilt frames				250 00 00	250 00 00
Muriate of potash				2, 305 07 10	2, 305 07 10
Perfumeries				143 08 06	143 08 06
Porcelain ware				95 21 03	95 21 03
Salt, mineral, crude				2, 275 14 03	2, 275 14 03
Total	69, 941 28 04	167, 669 17 06	78, 537 16 06	77, 552 11 03	393, 701 13 07

1865.

Description.	Value for the quarter ended March 31.	Value for the quarter ended June 30.	Value for the quarter ended September 30.	Value for the quarter ended December 31.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Books, printed, and copy, and paper, parchment and tablets		760 11 05		13, 222 10 06
Brandy			346 14 00	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	355 00 00	1, 801 14 07	1, 097 08 05	50 00 00
Church ornaments and furniture	374 12 09	1, 178 24 00	1, 017 08 06	727 26 60
Cloth and ready-made clothing	607 15 00		6, 282 02 00	17, 152 16 06
Cologne water	1, 138 18 00	245 13 00	3, 889 26 02	10, 841 13 02
Embroidery			236 05 00	161 10 00
Haberdashery tricote wares, &c.	58 26 00		716 24 10	912 20 00
Hair nets, trimmings, &c.			6, 745 07 00	9, 995 12 10
Iron-wire chains	3, 272 00 00	1, 724 29 06	787 02 00	2, 173 04 06

Comparative statement of exports from Cologne—Continued.

1865—Continued.

Description.	Value for the quarter ended March 31.	Value for the quarter ended June 30.	Value for the quarter ended September 30.	Value for the quarter ended December 30.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Hardware		243 13 00	2,783 13 06	1,935 17 08
Linen, linen sacking, and used linen	200 00 00			2,554 13 06
Leather and articles of leather and wool	7,977 23 00	2,949 12 00		2,719 22 00
Manufactures of brass		1,208 04 06	933 00 00	3,714 15 00
Manufactures of steel		5,983 23 01	8,636 00 07	11,077 20 06
Muriate of potash and saltpetre	1,964 01 08	8,031 03 09		
Models and pianofortes			240 00 00	37 07 06
Oil paintings and photographs	871 07 06	4,085 05 00	17,884 21 00	9,473 15 00
Porcelain and painters' colors			679 11 02	
Percussion caps	342 00 00	351 10 00	1,634 05 00	2,930 00 00
Pipes and pipe fixtures		486 24 00	2,424 10 02	1,623 17 05
Red and white lead and litharge			267 13 05	3,250 24 08
Ribbons and velvets	19,006 08 00	30,708 06 04	98,299 04 05	60,002 07 02
Steel	106,582 08 03	81,357 16 02	39,822 29 00	53,080 00 00
Stomach bitters	312 15 00	625 00 00	625 00 00	691 00 00
Stoneware		1,030 28 00	375 12 00	138 20 00
Ultramarine	510 00 00	1,010 24 00	1,010 24 00	2,038 06 00
Utrecht velvets	1,924 00 00	7,772 06 07	17,316 09 09	28,678 10 09
Wines	946 20 00	4,042 20 00	3,859 28 06	7,636 04 03
Total	146,443 05 02	155,607 18 11	219,331 02 05	246,818 14 11

BARMEN—J. H. ALBERS, Consular Agent.

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Barmen to the United States during the several quarters of the year 1865.

Description.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Total value for the year.
	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloths, cassimeres, satins, &c	221,033 14 06	406,115 20 08	635,587 14 10	401,563 27 06	1,664,300 17 06
Ribbons of all kinds, trimmings, tapes, &c.	363,163 14 04	366,870 15 11	846,923 11 07	1,111,872 04 02	2,688,829 16 00
Silk and half silk goods, worsted, cotton & mixed dress goods	30,931 16 09	38,589 13 11	121,937 17 06	125,311 23 02	316,770 11 04
Iron, steel, brass ware, cutlery, needles and other hardware	61,386 00 09	78,347 11 03	152,371 04 07	209,276 26 09	501,381 13 04
Buttons, button stuffs and clasps	19,106 23 00	18,600 28 04	88,093 13 05	108,740 19 08	234,541 24 05
Dyestuffs, drugs, madder, &c.	7,723 11 06	10,351 08 09	31,488 14 06	27,764 17 00	77,327 21 09
Nickel	3,721 12 10	7,949 06 02	7,275 09 00	19,618 09 01	38,564 07 01
Oil paintings	440 15 00	1,092 00 00	453 00 00	2,458 20 00	4,844 05 00
Shoddy	2,213 28 01		497 06 09	702 25 06	4,014 00 04
Liquors and Cologne water			832 15 00	1,167 07 11	1,999 22 11
Cotton yarn		233 10 00	2,052 20 00	325 29 00	2,611 29 00
Sail duck			1,085 25 00	542 15 00	1,628 10 00
Books			1,437 18 10	1,078 25 03	2,516 14 01
Machinery	720 23 03	190 00 00			910 23 03
Total	711,041 10 00	928,339 25 00	1,890,035 21 00	2,010,824 10 00	5,540,241 06 00
Of which were exported by the way of—					
Antwerp, (the greater part via Liverpool)	188,010 21 06	305,677 22 05	378,102 22 02	705,101 18 10	1,576,892 24 11
Bremen	140,884 06 06	198,148 07 05	356,474 01 09	356,155 18 10	1,051,662 04 06
Hamburg	94,001 14 09	192,631 10 03	637,121 04 05	450,542 06 08	1,374,296 06 01
Havre	9,765 26 04	39,136 10 08	44,485 01 02	46,694 20 10	140,081 29 00
Liverpool	271,499 20 11	184,511 04 03	455,609 00 01	448,168 01 04	1,359,787 26 07
Rotterdam	6,879 10 00	8,235 00 00	16,416 09 05	4,162 03 06	35,692 22 11
Southampton			1,827 12 00		1,827 12 00
Total	711,041 10 00	928,339 25 00	1,890,035 21 00	2,010,824 10 00	5,540,241 06 00

CREFELD—P. VON J. WINKLEMAN, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Crefeld to the United States during the several quarters of the year 1865.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Silk goods.....	13,566 14 09	21,154 05 08	78,554 07 08	68,303 20 06
Silk goods.....	12,620 16 02	98,616 13 04	126,350 04 03	80,766 00 04
Silk goods and silk goods mixed with cotton.....		37,154 21 06	103,939 03 02	54,625 08 00
Sundry cotton, worsted, and silk mixed goods.....	543 24 00	6,356 29 00	2,360 18 00	21,693 29 09
Cotton goods.....		565 17 00	219 18 09	1,008 01 00
Worsted goods.....			1,574 08 03	
Paper and manufactures of paper.....	1,042 20 00	2,178 13 00	3,826 00 06	6,816 02 00
Musical instruments.....		77 10 00	55 00 00	
Dyers' drugs.....	616 27 04	395 23 06	587 65 00	383 00 00
Liquors.....		990 00 00	556 24 00	594 00 00
Wines.....			53 10 00	
Dolls.....		359 00 00	496 24 00	494 20 06
Household effects, wearing apparel, and sundries.....				576 05 06
Church ornaments and other church goods.....			766 07 06	
Total.....	28,390 12 03	167,848 13 00	319,332 11 01	235,130 27 07
<i>Of which were exported by way of—</i>				
Havre, Havre Southampton, Havre Liverpool.....	20,368 01 00	134,629 06 08	187,975 29 00	145,576 10 08
Liverpool, Antwerp Liverpool.....	110 24 01	2,730 28 03	11,900 25 00	13,377 07 00
Antwerp.....	3,130 24 00	11,510 09 11	19,341 14 03	27,587 10 09
Hamburg.....	506 03 03	8,844 16 06	43,663 20 11	27,105 29 08
Bremen.....	4,274 19 11	9,935 09 08	53,496 13 05	20,276 13 06
Rotterdam.....		198 00 00	610 04 00	396 00 00
Hamburg.....			1,022 16 06	
Altona.....			1,321 08 00	594 05 00
Trieste.....				152 00 00
London.....				135 11 00
Total.....	28,390 12 03	167,848 13 00	319,332 11 01	235,130 27 07

BAVARIA.

NUREMBERG.—C. G. WHEELER, *Consul.*

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL REPORT.

OCTOBER 1, 1865.

The very depressed condition of trade with the United States, which began in the month of July, 1864, continued until May of the present year. The news of the close of the rebellion being confirmed, trade at once commenced to revive, and has continued to improve up to the present. For the first time since 1860, exportation to the United States may be stated as very brisk in almost all classes of goods usually shipped from this consulate, and is doubtless as active in general as previous to the war. Of looking-glass plates and such varieties of fancy goods as are not wholly made by hand, the demand much exceeds the supply, which is considerably less than usual on account of the extreme drought prevailing in this portion of Bavaria, thus reducing the water-power of the country, upon which the manufacturers in this section are mainly dependent, steam power not being as yet generally introduced.

The manufacturers and dealers in three important classes of goods formerly largely exported to the United States are not, however, sharing in this general increase of business, nor can they under the existing tariff. I refer in particular to the exporters of horn and ivory combs, playing-cards, and the cheaper qualities of lead-pencils. The cards and pencils appear to be not at all exported, and of the combs but trifling quantities. A few years ago these articles occupied a very prominent position among the shipments from this district, and would now be largely exported were the duty on the same somewhat reduced. The playing-cards are the variety almost exclusively used by the Germans in

America, and as Nuremberg is the principal place where they are manufactured, (they appear not to be made in the United States,) the inference is a fair one that they are extensively smuggled, as not a single invoice of playing-cards has been authenticated at this office during the past three years. Were the duty on these three classes of goods moderately reduced, a considerable revenue might be obtained from sources not yielding any at present.

The recent increase in the exports to the United States during the past year is exhibited by the following tables :

Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports from Nuremberg to United States ports during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.

1864.	Looking-glass plates.	Toys and fancy goods.	Cloths.	Bronze powder, Dutch and silver leaf metal.	Baskets.	Lead pencils.	Drugs and paints.	Hosiery.	Mathematical and optical instruments.	Gold and colored paper.	Lithographic stones.	Sundries.	Total florins.
New York	385,242 00	365,124 25	206,741 17	205,902 07	135,373 06	165,029 30	32,688 04	.....	.....	.....	4,486 46	61,560 31	1,762,377 48
San Francisco	9,640 13	82,402 39	7,856 03	1,028 14	8,673 25	1,022 30	4,100 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,297 50	214,294 53
Philadelphia	44,806 24	36,123 13	.....	.....	12,523 46	1,601 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,415 21	106,468 50
Cincinnati	19,905 04	11,747 30	19,543 56	2,354 49	19,353 30	1,157 00	.....	3,774 25	.....	.....	.....	17,392 48	95,208 52
Chicago .....	.....	26,723 41	1,096 32	.....	34,818 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,638 52
Baltimore .....	.....	17,723 18	.....	232 12	1,978 02	2,498 50	314 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 12	34,248 51
Boston .....	.....	17,243 06	795 20	.....	4,216 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,477 26	28,732 36
St. Louis .....	.....	6,256 18	.....	.....	767 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,256 18
New Orleans	483 00	3,319 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 41	4,730 00
Other places .....	.....	13,312 19	.....	.....	897 20	.....	.....	1,813 00	.....	.....	.....	8,856 16	24,878 55
Total florins	660,096 41	590,976 27	236,033 08	209,517 22	218,590 45	171,308 56	37,303 11	18,840 34	.....	.....	4,486 46	192,692 05	2,339,825 55
1865.													
New York	601,459 25	347,419 47	227,674 45	187,251 45	128,051 19	115,225 22	35,175 47	9,837 20	21,711 49	12,060 55	6,365 55	27,810 49	1,720,045 18
San Francisco	8,709 58	71,796 11	7,238 18	.....	9,458 18	2,043 28	7,776 54	3,974 51	.....	.....	.....	3,718 33	114,716 35
Philadelphia	20,267 24	10,403 51	.....	1,610 54	6,485 43	3,446 26	815 00	636 30	2,043 54	.....	.....	5,933 18	53,653 10
Cincinnati	8,947 35	7,418 32	.....	.....	5,288 35	1,954 00	.....	34,334 35	.....	.....	.....	4,022 29	51,965 46
Boston .....	.....	4,318 28	.....	.....	286 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,102 23
New Orleans	2,268 26	6,117 34	.....	.....	3,363 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,708 00	11,869 11
Chicago .....	.....	1,426 53	.....	.....	5,290 32	.....	.....	.....	970 20	.....	.....	.....	11,395 45
Baltimore .....	.....	5,535 53	.....	.....	199 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,526 04
St. Louis .....	.....	3,648 34	.....	.....	637 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,336 09
Other places .....	.....	6,313 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,253 25
Total florins	641,753 10	464,449 06	224,913 03	188,622 39	161,061 23	123,092 29	43,767 45	28,773 16	24,726 03	12,060 55	6,365 55	61,966 20	2,006,812 04

In December, 1864, a new census of Bavaria was completed. The population of the kingdom was found to be 4,807,440, an increase since 1861 of 117,603.

Table showing the population of the more important Bavarian cities in 1840, 1861, and 1864.

	1840.	1861.	1864.
Munich	95,531	148,201	167,054
Nuremberg	46,824	62,797	70,492
Angsburg	36,869	45,389	49,332
Wurzburg	26,814	36,119	41,082
Ratisbon	21,942	27,875	29,893

It may not be generally known that Nuremberg, as well as Berlin and Munich, possesses an excellent bronze foundry. * * * * *

SAXONY.

LEIPSIK—T. Y. DICKINSON, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 2, 1865.

According to the census of 1864, the kingdom of Saxony had a population of 2,337,192 inhabitants, whereas in 1861 it had only 2,225,240, showing an increase in three years of 111,952. Saxony being, for the most part, a manufacturing state, the population of its towns is disproportionately large in comparison with its rural districts, being 37.99 of the whole. Dresden, the capital, has 145,728 inhabitants, but in 1861 had only 128,152.

Leipsic, the commercial emporium of the kingdom, and the principal mart of the staples of the entire Zollverein, has 85,394 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 78,495.

Chemnitz, the largest and most important manufacturing town in this kingdom, has 54,827 inhabitants, and in 1861 had only 45,432.

Zwickau, the centre of the coal mine region, has 22,432 inhabitants, and in 1861 had but 20,492.

Glauchau, has very large cotton and woollen mills; has 19,296 inhabitants, and in 1861 had only 16,586.

Freiburg, the principal place in the silver mine district, has 18,877 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 17,488.

Plauen, noted for its cotton mills, has 18,590 inhabitants, and had in 1861 16,166.

Meerana, a cotton and woollen manufacturing place, has 15,714 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 13,626.

Many smaller towns in Lusatia, where linen and damasks are manufactured, have likewise greatly increased their population, but a corresponding increase is not noted in the agricultural districts.

The industry of the kingdom is in such a state of perfection that it is justly claimed to vie with Great Britain in several branches. It embraces all the articles of trade and commerce, and furnishes the same in a degree of perfection and durability that yields precedence to no other country. The staple branch of industry is cotton, and the principal places and districts of its manufacture are the ore mountain and the Saxon voigtland. In the district of Zwickau

there are now running 720,000 spindles, but the importation of raw cotton has decreased, as compared with that of 1860, 267,596 hundred-weight, which is attributable to the late war in the United States.

There are in Saxony 332 carding and yarn mills, with 303,397 spindles.

Nap yarn is a mixture of cotton and silk. The proportion varies from 28½ of silk and 71½ cotton, to 61½ silk and 38½ cotton.

Up to the year 1862 American cotton was mostly used, but since that time the East India and Chinese article has been employed. The selling price of vigogne and pure cotton got, at last, so far out of proportion to the purchase price of the raw material, that some kinds could only be spun at a loss to the manufacturer, and therefore had to be either partially or entirely dropped.

Glauchan, Meerana, and Chemnitz are the principal places for the manufacture of half woollen goods. The gross value of such goods sold in 1864 was from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 thalers. The weekly wages of an industrious weaver were from 3½ to 3¾ thalers. The whole number of pieces manufactured in that year was 700,000, of which 200,000 were produced at Glauchan alone.

All the mines of this country belong to government; 308 of these are worked by 11,464 miners, and 1,351 day laborers, and produce lead, tin, iron, and cobalt containing silver. They are situated in the mineral districts of Freiberg, Marienberg, Altenberg, and Schwarzenberg. During the year 1863 the mines yielded 55,224 pounds pure silver, 84,798 hundred-weight of lead and 357 hundred-weight of copper, and 10 hundred-weight of cobalt, of an aggregate value of 1,472,638 thalers. Of zinc there were produced 12,946 hundred-weight, and of tin 821,020.

The coal mines of Saxony are rich, but belong exclusively to private parties. During the year, those in Zwickau district yielded 27,121,251 hundred-weight, and in the Plauen district 10,737,074.

The propelling power of machines is as follows:

	Steam engines.	Horse power.	Hand labor.
Dresden works.....	26	918	4,363
Zwickau.....	97	3,320	5,386
Wurschnitz.....	35	1,061	1,915
Floha.....	2	10	46
Total.....	160	5,309	11,710

Peat is dug near Baulzen, Zittan, Borna, Grimma, and Mittweida. The product of this article rose from 3¾ in 1853, to 8½ million hundred-weight per annum in 1863.

The commerce of this kingdom depends principally on a chain of railroads, the foci of which are at Dresden, Leipsic, and Chemnitz. From each of these places run five different lines. The river Elbe furnishes the only water communication of the country, and in dry seasons, like the present, the water of this stream becomes so low as to impede navigation. A short canal, the only one in Saxony, was opened last year by private enterprise, and is to connect the Elster river, near Leipsic, with the Saale, near Halle. The completion of this work will render the transportation of coal and bulky freights much cheaper than by rail. Excepting the Leipsic and Dresden, the railways belong to, and are under the exclusive management of, government. Recently, a new line has been completed from Reichenbach to Eger, connecting the industrial western part of the kingdom with Bohemia. Many other lines have been projected, and are awaiting the license of the government. One of these is to run nearly parallel with the present road, which connects Leipsic and Dresden, and touches the manufacturing towns of Grimma, Leising, and Dobeln, whereas the latter touches Wurzen, Oschatz, and Riesa. Another important line is projected from Chemnitz to Aunaberg, the place of bobbin lace manufactories, and also one from

Freiberg to Chemnitz, being the last link in the chain which is to connect middle Germany with the east and the west—eastern Europe and France. The whole length of the Saxon railways is 114.75 German miles, of which 86.50 miles belong to government. In 1863 the revenue of these lines, for passengers, amounted to 2,376,467 thalers, and for freight 5,600,962. The number of passengers carried over these lines during the year was 6,183,208, and the quantity of freight 102,950,822 hundred-weight.

The French-German commercial treaty has had an important influence on the trade of Saxony and the whole Zollverein, which at first was concluded between France and Prussia alone. This treaty was for some time not accepted by the south German states, which favored a protective tariff, but was finally adopted by them, and went into operation for the entire Zollverein on the 1st day of July, 1865. For Saxony there is expected profit only from the treaty. Wine, silk manufactures, and the cultivation of the vine, are here only in their infancy. A like treaty was proposed this year by Prussia with the kingdom of Italy, and also between that kingdom and the Zollverein. Obstacles to the conclusion of such a treaty arose from the peculiar position of the German states. Prussia several years ago recognized the new Italian kingdom, while the greater number of the states belonging to the Zollverein have steadily refused to do so on account of dynastic interests. The industrial interests of Saxony are much concerned in the conclusion of this treaty, and the manufacturers seem confident it may yet be adopted.

One difficulty which affected the manufacturing interests this year was the falling off in the supply of coal. The producers contended that it was owing to the increased demand of the south German states, which have recently been intersected by several new railway lines. The consumers, on the other hand, attribute it to the lack of means of transportation, the managers of the different lines not having increased their rolling-stock in proportion to the increase of business. Coal has risen to 30 and 35 per cent.

The drought of the present season is severe, and has caused a great lack of water, but as the manufacturing interests of the country depend very little on water power, trade and commerce have suffered little therefrom. Its effect on the crops, however, has been more serious. Rye, mostly grown here, was but little affected, while hay, clover, and pasturage of all kinds were seriously impaired, and stock suffered considerably.

Leipzig Easter fair of 1865 was more frequented than any previous one by buyers and sellers both home and from abroad. Much merchandise changed hands at low rates. Fashionable and fancy goods only brought high prices; 530 hundred-weight of goods more were exported during this fair than during that of last year, consisting mostly of cotton, woollen, silk, and half silk fabrics, leather, glass, pearls, &c.; 50,920 hundred-weight more of goods were brought to this fair than to the previous one. The supply of raw and dry hides was larger by 1,579 hundred-weight. The prices were, for—

West India game hides	22	to	26	thalers per hundred-weight.
Buenos Ayres game hides	20	"	35	" " " "
German beef hides	17	"	23½	" " " "
Heavy calfskins	16	"	16½	" " " "
Inferior calfskins	12½	"	13½	" " " "
Japanned calfskins	75	"	150	" " " "
Goatskins	70	"	73	" " " "
Sheepskins	75	"	92	" " " "
The prices of sole leather were	32	"	52	" " " "
Upper leather	13	"	30	new groschen per pound.
Sheep leather	3½	"	4	thalers for dicker.

Of woollen goods, there were 6,179 hundred-weight more than at the previous fair. The prices were less, and much remained unsold. It was only the new

styles of goods which sold well. Americans usually bought blue cloths from Russia and Crimmitzchan, and stuffs for pants and coats from Wirdan. The supply of cotton goods was 32,238 hundred-weight, 958 hundred-weight more than last year. Prices were low, especially for muslins, curtains, collars and blouses.

Of linen goods there were 12,487 hundred-weight, being an increase of 1,073 hundred-weight. All these goods sold well, and at fair prices.

Of silk goods there were 2,950 hundred-weight, an increase of 64 hundred-weight. The sale of these was not large, owing to the high prices driving most buyers from the market.

The supply of half silk goods was 1,183 hundred-weight, less by 32 hundred-weight. They were much called for, and sold rapidly. A large quantity of half silk gloves was ordered for the United States.

The business done in lace goods, leather, cloth, coarse and fine hardware, watches, &c., was generally satisfactory.

HANOVER.

HANOVER—INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, *Consul.*

JANUARY 1, 1865.

Relative to the commercial relations, merchant navy, &c., of this consular district, I have the honor to report as follows :

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Hanover to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	No. of invoices.	Value in thalers.
Haircloth.....	36	52,135½
Zephyr wool.....	36	64,435½
Ultramarine dye.....	12	7,902
Dry goods.....	17	28,296
Drugs.....	21	4,970
Photograph lenses.....	8	18,865
Glazed paper and copy-books.....	17	5,886
Pipes, felt shoes, wax tapers, glassware, &c.....	65	35,707
Total.....	202	218,197

Statement showing the description, number, and tonnage of Hanover's merchant navy during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Vessels.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Seagoing vessels.....	843	54,169
Coasting and river vessels.....	2,740	31,166
Steamers.....	4	511
Total.....	3,587	85,846

Regarding the exports of this consular district, I have to remark that in addition to invoices filed at this consulate, large quantities of merchandise produced in this kingdom are invoiced at the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. * *

The American consul for this kingdom is exempt from the payment of all taxes, so long as he confines himself to the transaction of consular affairs.

OLDENBURG.

OLDENBURG—

, *Consul.*

I beg leave to submit a report on the commerce and navigation, and on some other matters of interest concerning the grand duchy of Oldenburg. The area of the grand duchy is 114.25 German square miles, which number includes the two principalities of Lubeck (or Eutin) and Birkenfeld, which, together with the duchy of Oldenburg, form the grand duchy of Oldenburg. The duchy proper contains 98.14 square miles. It is perfectly level, very fertile at the north where the soil is alluvial ground, but for the most part very sandy and rather unproductive at the south. The number of inhabitants amounts to 240,000; the average population to the square mile is 2,430, the densest being 4,213, the least dense 907. The inhabitants at the north are almost exclusively Protestants, (171,548;) at the south, Catholics, (64,881.) There are no large cities in the state. The capital, Oldenburg, has about 13,000 inhabitants; the other towns less than 6,000. During the year 1864 but 116 persons immigrated, and 635 emigrated, (431 of them to America.) The former imported property to the amount of 62,400 thalers; the latter exported 153,105 thalers—loss in one year 90,705 thalers.

Oldenburg as a state and body politic compares quite favorably with the other German states. The property and revenues of the crown and of the state are strictly separated. The statistics of the latter give the following numbers :

Revenues of the state in 1861, 1,850,000 thalers; expenses of the state in 1861, 1,807,000 thalers; taxes per head, 4 thalers; poor tax in the whole state, 162,175 thalers; poor tax per head, 17 silver groschen; number of paupers, 10,014; number of paupers, 4.3 per cent.; area of the alluvial soil (marsh) per juck, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 177 999; area of the diluvial soil (gust) cultivated, 315,983; area of the diluvial soil (gust) not cultivated, 433,140; total net products of alluvial soil, 1,722,344 thalers; net products of alluvial soil per juck, 9.7 thalers; net products of diluvial soil cultivated, 1,249,022 thalers; net products of diluvial soil cultivated per juck, 4 thalers; net products of diluvial soil not cultivated, 182,872 thalers; net products of diluvial soil not cultivated, per juck, 0.4 thalers; total value of alluvial soil, 51,670,314¹/₂ thalers; total value of alluvial soil per juck, 290 thalers; total value of diluvial soil cultivated, 37,470,699 thalers; total value of diluvial soil cultivated, per juck, 112 thalers; total value of diluvial soil not cultivated, 5,486,145 thalers; total value of diluvial soil not cultivated, per juck, 12 thalers; total yearly income of the inhabitants, 14,880,030 thalers; total yearly income of the inhabitants per head, 63 thalers.

It is possible that Heppenheim may be an important place one of these days. The entrance into the harbor, on the Ide gulf, is said to be practicable with every wind, and the road is free of ice during the whole winter. As soon as Heppenheim has a railroad connexion, it is likely to draw thither part of the navigation of the ports on the Weser. It is expected that two important railroads will be finished before the end of the year 1866. They, of course, will have some influence on inland trade and industry, but foreign commerce will hardly be affected or stimulated by them, because the legislature, at its last session, has declined appropriating the means for building a railroad from Oldenburg, or some other railroad station, to the seaport of Brake, the only seaport of any importance there is at present in the whole state.

The state is, furthermore, provided with the necessary lines of telegraph, the capital being by such lines connected with Bremen, Brake, and Heppenheim.

The code of general commercial law, which has been agreed upon by most German states, was introduced in this state in October, 1864. Commercial courts or boards of trade have not yet been instituted, but the government has promised to take into consideration the proposition of the legislature which advocated this measure. Up to the year 1861 the industry of the inhabitants of this state was impeded by the usual ancient restrictions—nobody was allowed to open a shop or to establish a business of any kind except by special permission of the respective courts and guilds. In the year mentioned the liberty of commencing any kind of business was granted by law, excepting, however, lawyers, physicians, apothecaries, inn-keepers, retailers of spirits, and brokers. Since that time most of the guilds have voluntarily dissolved; some new branches of trade have become more extensive; several new wind and steam mills and steam bakeries have been established; many cloth stores have been changed into merchant tailors' shops. Several classes of mechanics have become more active in consequence of competition, yet it cannot be affirmed that the influence of the law mentioned has been very great, which cannot be the case until those laws which, more or less in all German states, prevent its citizens from moving from one place to another, even in their native state, are repealed.

The occupations of the inhabitants of this state may be classed under three different heads: 1, agriculture; 2, industry; and 3, commerce and navigation, since the inhabitants are classified as follows:

Agriculture, (including the digging of peat).....	145,669
Industry, (in its most limited sense).....	50,391
Commerce.....	5,897
Other pursuits, (including 349 inn-keepers and 789 hotel-keepers)...	11,889
Personal services.....	8,609
Public service, scientific pursuits.....	10,500
Without any particular avocation.....	6,203
Total population.....	239,158

The above table shows that more than one-half of the entire population are engaged in agriculture. Still, though the latter is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, it is not exactly carried on in the most improved manner. In the northern part the soil is so fertile that it pays the small amount of labor bestowed on it most liberally; in some districts the land is principally used as meadows for raising and fattening an excellent stock of cattle which finds a ready market in England, whither they are carried in steamboats. There were carried to London and Hull from Nordinhamm, a small port below Brake, on the Weser—

	Horned cattle.	Sheep.
In 1863.....	5,268	3,399
In 1864.....	8,449	2,371

This exportation, together with some other causes has raised the price of meat considerably. From 1830 to 1853 a pound of beef cost 2½ silver gr.; veal, 2 silver gr.; pork, 3½ silver gr. In 1865 a pound of beef cost 4 silver gr.; veal, 4 silver gr.; pork, 5 silver gr.

In consequence of these prices, American lard has already been imported for several years, as it seems, to advantage, and it does not appear unreasonable to expect that corned beef would also pay a handsome profit if imported from the United States. A little more labor, other than in raising cattle, is required on the other fields in the northern parts of the state, where they grow rape-seed,

horse beans, oats, &c. It is true, wages have also risen, twenty years ago a farm laborer earned board and from 10 to 35 thalers a year; whereas he now receives board and from 30 to 100 thalers. Still, the farmers realize without any great effort satisfactory profits, unless there occurs a drought, which is apt on that soil to prove more than usually fatal to the grass and the crops. In the southern part of the state there are large peat-bogs, which furnish the inhabitants with fuel; when they are drained, and when the heath on the dry tracts is burned, buckwheat and rye thrive there very well; the latter, on the whole, is the staple product of that region. The people now keep large tracts of land as barren heaths, where they feed a small kind of sheep covered with a coarse kind of wool. These flocks are kept for the sake of furnishing the necessary amount of manure for the other fields. This primitive mode of fertilizing and working the soil does not yield much more grain than is necessary for the support of the inhabitants.

The above table further shows that 50,391 persons engaged in industrial pursuits, meaning, of course, both those that really work (24,219) and those that are depending on them, (26,172,) about the same proportion as in the class of farmers, the active persons being about one-half of the whole number. Those persons work, for the most part, as mechanics in their own shops, alone or with few helps; there are but few large manufacturing establishments in the state. There are four cotton-spinning factories, with 53,102 spindles, employing 790 hands, and having spun, in 1864, about 38,850 cwt of cotton; 3 cotton-weaving factories, with 279 looms; 7 cord factories, employing 85 hands; 9 printing offices, employing 63 hands; 5 cork factories, employing 313 hands, importing 468,000 pounds of cork-wood, selling in the country 180,700 pounds of fabricated corks; 23 saw-mills, employing 66 hands; 72 oil mills, employing 110 hands; 33 lime-kilns, employing 76 hands; 168 brick-kilns, employing 1,310 hands; 65 distilleries, employing 148 hands, using 68,749 cwt. rye, 6,537 cwt. barley, 26 cwt. wheat, 104 cwt. buckwheat, and 88 cwt. potatoes, yielding 17,372 quarters or 3,474,400 pounds of spirits, paying in 1864 a tax of 56,571 thalers; 129 breweries, employing 525 hands; 31 tobacco factories, employing 551 hands, besides 81 smaller firms, employing 114 hands; 301 flour-mills, employing 654 hands, with 541 sets of millstones; 5 steam-mills, together of 48 horse-power; 59 water-mills, 144 wind-mills, and 15 horse-mills; 2 iron works, employing 509 hands, and 12 steam-engines, with 349 horse-power; one of them used 125,840 cwt. pig iron (64,427 cwt. German and 61,413 cwt. English iron) and 7,790 cwt. waste iron, and produced 12,920 cwt. of cast-iron ware, and 86,705 cwt. of bars, nails, tires, and hoops; the other used 120,580 cwt. of pig iron, and produced 15,000 cwt. of cast-iron ware, and 74,215 cwt. of bars, nails, tires, hoops, and sheet-iron; 5 iron foundries, employing 187 hands, and 3 steam-engines, with 30 horse-power; 51 dock-yards, with 75 ships, employing, on an average, daily, 972 workmen, each of whom earned about 20 silver groschen (48 cents) a day. They built 67 new vessels, of 5,048 lasts.

Lastly, I have to mention that a gentleman of this city has been trying these three years to supply the deficiency of cotton by preparing, spinning, and weaving the fibres of a plant called China grass, which I do not find mentioned among the exports from China to the United States in 1863. Perhaps it is the same that I find mentioned by the name of jute in the Annual Report on Foreign Commerce for 1863, page 225. The gentleman thinks he has overcome the difficulties the attempts have met with elsewhere, and he showed me some samples of a beautiful color, fibre, texture, and great durability in water. As soon as I am allowed I shall send specimens of this article.

There were employed in ocean navigation 235 vessels, tonnage 2,036 hands; coasting and river, 399 vessels, tonnage 1,093.

Vessels owned in the state at the beginning of 1865, in the region of the Ide,

66, with a tonnage of 1,517 lasts; on the tributaries of the Ems, 135, tonnage 2,197 lasts; in the region of the Weser, 184, of 25,066 lasts. At the beginning of 1864, 398 vessels, with a tonnage of 28,431 lasts. Total number of vessels, 783; total tonnage, 57,241 lasts.

At Brake there arrived, in 1862, 433 sea-going vessels, tonnage 35,740 lasts; 1863, 421 sea-going vessels, tonnage 33,501 lasts; 1864, 311 sea-going vessels, tonnage 23,701 lasts.

Cleared.—1862, 433 sea-going vessels, tonnage 35,700 lasts; 1863, 420 sea-going vessels, tonnage 33,500 lasts; 1864, 287 sea-going vessels, tonnage 23,614 lasts.

It will be seen that the port of Brake was, in 1864, much less frequented than in the preceding years. This was principally owing to the Dano-Germanic war; partly, also, to the fact that the German coals began to compete with the English in the region depending on Brake for its supply.

The port of Brake does not increase in importance as much as circumstances would seem to have warranted; it is one of the cheapest of European ports, and admits vessels drawing twenty feet of water, and is a free port; it has a basin 800 feet in length and 350 feet wide, and is provided with a lock; it cost 200,000 thalers, and affords as safe a harbor as Bremerhaven. But as long as Brake is without railroad connexions, it cannot compete with Bremerhaven, which has steadily gained the ascendancy over it. Before Bremerhaven was founded there arrived at Brake, in one year, about 600 vessels; in 1834 this number sank as low as 194; in 1836 it went down to 128. Since that time it increased until 1856; in 1861 there arrived, on an average, 500 vessels a year. The above statement shows the decrease during the following three years. Formerly, there arrived several American vessels every year; during the last eight years, but two or three.

Tabular statement showing the number and nationality of vessels which entered and cleared at Brake during the year 1864, whether employed on the ocean or coast and river.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ocean navigation.	Coast and river.	Ocean navigation.	Coast and river.
Oldenburg.....	65	560	54	825
Hanover.....	108	128	91	139
United States.....				
Bremen.....	6	194	4	185
Hamburg.....	3		3	
Holland.....	35	1	30	
Denmark.....	14	1	12	
Lubec.....	1		1	
Norway.....	5		7	
Sweden.....	4		3	
Prussia.....	13	3	12	2
Russia.....	18		30	
England.....	37		38	
Columbia.....	1		1	
Hawaii.....	1		1	
Lippe.....		1		1
Total.....	311	888	287	1,152

Statement showing the imports at Brake during the years 1861 to 1864, under the distinctions of carrying, commission, and individual accounts.

Articles imported.	1861.	1864.
Grain, carrying..... pounds.	13, 691, 561	4, 098, 000
commission..... do.	Not reported	1, 588, 850
individual..... do.	Not reported	3, 465, 800
Coal, English, carrying..... lasts, 11,000.	6, 830	1, 080
individual..... do.		29
German, individual..... do.		32
Iron, carrying..... pounds.	5, 035, 519	5, 692, 491
individual..... do.		1, 171, 995
Other metals, commission..... do.		184, 516
individual..... do.		51, 891
Wire, individual..... do.		9, 289
Anchors and chains, carrying..... do.		1, 055, 627
commission..... do.		396, 795
individual..... do.		172, 850
Petroleum, carrying..... barrels, 300 each.		4, 396
commission..... do.		8, 503
individual..... do.		285
Rice-flour, (fodder meal,) carrying..... pounds		186, 830
individual..... do.		290, 250
Wine and spirits, carrying..... pounds.	5, 802, 485	2, 826, 282
individual..... do.		231, 692
Tobacco, raw, carrying..... do.	5, 315, 520	3, 211, 768
Pine wood, individual..... cubic feet.		122, 215
Cotton, raw, carrying..... pounds.	1, 951, 666	469, 260
Herring, carrying..... do.	807, 400	366, 000
Coffee, raw, carrying..... do.		219, 767
Cork wood, carrying..... do.		175, 780
Alkali, carrying..... do.		1, 420, 786
Potash, carrying..... do.		1, 095, 650
Cedar wood, carrying..... do.	3, 102, 100	860, 000
Sugar, raw and muscovado, carrying..... do.	1, 236, 149	218, 300
Sirup and molasses, carrying..... do.		772, 000
Glass, carrying..... do.		281, 247
Hides, carrying..... do.	2, 716, 296	222, 470
Blubber oil, carrying..... do.		208, 000
Salt, carrying..... do.		676, 000
Logwood and fustic, carrying..... do.	1, 567, 683	887, 502
Rice, carrying..... do.	4, 310, 100	5, 793, 678
Tar, carrying..... do.		113, 600
Slate, carrying..... do.	1, 375, 800	1, 430, 000
Hemp, carrying..... do.		872, 429
Sulphur, carrying..... do.		764, 000
Sundries, carrying..... do.	14, 402, 915	6, 399, 650
Total carrying in 1861.....	136, 478, 194	
Total carrying in 1863.....	69, 463, 058	
Total carrying in 1864.....	52, 717, 692	

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG.

CENSUS OF HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG, DECEMBER, 1864.

(From authentic sources.)

Population of Holstein	553,210
Population of Schleswig	405,369
Total	958,579

Total area, 318½ German square miles.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In Holstein, Altona	52,781
In Holstien, Kiel	18,695
In Schleswig, Flensburg	20,138
In Schleswig, Schleswig	10,944

Statement showing the number, tonnage in lasts, and actual cargo of vessels touching at the port of Gluckstadt to discharge part of their cargoes during the year 1865.

Countries and ports whence.	Schleswig-Holstein vessels.			Hamburg and Prussian.			British, Netherlands, and Norwegian.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.
Inland, except Altona.....	11	61½	2½							11	61½	2½
Elbe ports and Helligoland.....	1	7½								1	7½	
Netherlands.....							1	29½	6		29½	6
France.....							1	134	50	1	134	50
Total of part discharge.....	12	69	2½				2	163½	56	14	232½	56½
<i>Vessels in distress.</i>												
Denmark.....	1	28½								1	28½	
Norway.....							1	16½			1	16½
Hamburg.....	2	77	55½	1	42½					3	119½	55½
Other Elbe ports.....				1	18½	10				1	18½	10
Great Britain.....				1	61½					2	116½	
Total in distress.....	3	105½	55½	3	122½	10	2	71½		8	299½	65½
Total of part discharge and in distress.....	15	174½	58	3	122½	10	4	235	56	22	532	124

THE WHOLE OUTWARD COMMERCE OF THE ELBE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

No. 1.—Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage and actual cargo (measured in commerce lasts) of all sailing vessels and steamers departed from Gluckstadt during the year 1865.

Countries or ports where bound.	SAILING VESSELS.											
	Schleswig-Holstein vessels.			German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Netherlands and Russian.			British and Spanish.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Interior ports of the Elbe.....	833	3,867½	2,096½	13	142½	20½	1	2½	.....	847	4,012½	2,116½
Foreign.—Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, other Elbe ports, and Helligoland, Bremen, Holland, Great Britain and Spain..	573	3,436½	405½	264	2,442½	602	30	2,235	38	867	8,113½	1,045½
Total	1,406	7,303½	2,502	277	2,584½	622½	31	2,237½	38	1,714	12,123½	3,162
	STEAMERS.											
Foreign.—Hamburg and other ports of the Elbe, Great Britain and United States.....				5		274	5	831½	210	10	1,982½	482
	VESSELS TO COMPLETE CARGO.											
Countries or ports whence sailed:												
Schleswig-Holstein vessels for interior ports of the Elbe.....	15	82½	32	1	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	216½	32
Foreign.—Hamburg and other Elbe ports and Oldenburg.....	14	73½	11	27	231	67½	.....	.....	.....	41	304½	78½
Total	29	156½	43	28	365	67½	.....	.....	.....	57	521½	110½

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—W. N. MURPHY, *Consul*.

JANUARY 11, 1865.

As usual I have the honor to furnish you with an annual review of the transactions of the exchange of this place in 1864.

The past year will scarcely receive in the annals of the Frankfort exchange an asterisk to distinguish it from former years, and although the exchange list of last December shows better figures than that of the preceding year, still the improvement is not to be estimated too high in consideration of the fact that the last year closed with the prospect of a political tranquillity, while the former year ended with the expectation of the conflict of the Dano-German question. The first part of the year just closed stood under the pressure of that conflict, and the German exchanges deserve in fact the credit that they acted with self-possession during that struggle in the north, not allowing themselves to be frightened in an unnecessary degree by the war-cry which was raised. Scarcely was the war, in the middle of the year, ended, when the money crisis arose in

the principal European markets, and acted as a powerful agent in stagnating business expectations. A great part of the cause lay in the evil consequences of the stock-jobbing and overstrained credit of the former years. Frankfort has been only indirectly affected by this crisis, and has maintained its long-known celebrity for caution and solidity. Truly, the bank was obliged, principally in self-defence against an outward pressure, to raise the rate of discount in last September to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to remain on this, for Frankfort very high-standing, nearly three whole months. The stringent state of money affairs and the limitation of credit produced during the last months of the past year a great stagnation in exchange business. From an examination of the particulars, it appears that the business in the Austrian stocks, formerly so active on the exchange here, suffered through the competition of the newly issued state papers of Germany, as well as through that of United States stocks, which in this city and its south German branches have won to themselves an extremely extensive field.

The last year brought the 100-florin Austrian state lots and the 5 per cent. silver metallics. The success of these two loans has hitherto been unfavorable. The lots of 1864, appearing in February at 93, sank under the pressure of the gold and credit crisis, which caused considerable realization first hand, down to 82. Their competition at any rate damaged the exchange of the credit lots.

The business of the lots of 1862, which in the former year was so lively, has somewhat slackened, as the speculation in American stocks has proved a more convenient investment.

For the safe investment of capital, the 5 per cent. new English metallics are preferred. Nevertheless, the older Austrian stocks, which have become naturalized here, maintained the year through a proportionally good standing, and leave the year almost the whole of them, after the rise which the last days brought, at better rates of exchange than those at which they had entered the year.

In German confederation state papers Frankfort continues to rule the market. Here is real demand and business on ready money, and every government will be glad when it succeeds in introducing its obligations here. Against the low rate of exchange which the papers of many large states fetch, the par and above par, which distinguishes the funds of the smaller German states, is a gratifying proof of their safe and honorable financial economy. They have, fortunately, no high policy to pursue, nor armed peace to maintain. Their budget knows only surpluses, and has no deficits; the considerable liquidations keep the public debt always on a normal level, and the new loans are, as a rule, of a productive nature. Therefore, money is willingly offered them, and the exchange on their papers is stable, maintaining its ground when everything else is depressed. There was last year a slight relaxation in consequence of the bad state of the money market and the high rate of discount which occurred by making some realizations to procure ready money. With regard to foreign state papers things have not been so favorable. Setting aside the Swiss papers, which range pretty nearly on a level with the south German, all others have suffered through the circumstances of the times. Sweden has strained her credit too much, and Germany seems, for the present, to be equally satiated. Also in respect to the Russian finances, the former favorable opinion has been rather diminished here, and their value being kept down, especially through the opposition on the part of the leading speculators in and advocates of Austrian securities. Fate has hitherto preserved this market from Italian stocks. On the other hand, it has been so much the more carried away with American securities. There were weeks and days when such a speculation took place in United States bonds as does not have, perhaps, its equal in New York itself. The sums which have been invested in United States securities, in direct purchase as well as in exchange for Austrian papers, exceeded at the time all that has ever been known before. The constancy with which the capitalists not

only preserved, but also augmented, their means by the so-called "mixing," even when the exchange was falling as much as 30 per cent. against the exchange at the beginning of the year, merits some rewarding result.

In railway shares this market remains limited. The old devices naturalized here from the beginning as the "Tauneus, Hanover, Palatinate, and Bavarian East railways," as they are for the most part in firm possession, seldom change hands, and are scarcely subjected to the fluctuations of speculations, and they all closed the year at advanced prices. The Hessian Ludwigs railway has its support and business centre in Berlin, and the prejudice which has for a long time existed against the stocks of this company does not as yet seem to be entirely removed. This is apparent by the general meeting, where Frankfort is very feebly represented. There was last year also a little more business in State railways, but only a faint reflection of the activity of past years. The majority of the shares have passed into the hands of French holders, and the Germans do not seem to have any desire to show them the favor of former years. The building account, which appears as if it would never close, as well as the unlimited issuing of primary shares, which already absorb the State guarantee, frighten off speculation. The defective system of financial policy in Vienna has given to the Austrian railroad shares a blow from which they will not recover until the vacillating policy is abandoned and business conducted upon well settled principles. Of what use to the foreigner is guarantee of interest which by supplementary taxes can be diminished at pleasure. South Germany may now repent of the confidence with which it at the time favored the new railways and assisted them with considerable loans. The great losses which it in consequence suffers especially affect the middle classes. After this bitter experience the guarantee of interest on the new Austrian shares lost its attraction; so much the more it is to be regretted that the Rhine Nahe railway has also shaken the confidence in the better Prussian railways. The Rhine, Cologne, Minden, N. Bergisch, and Mark railway lines, for instance, would otherwise have quite as good a claim to the attention of capitalists, and to be quite as near, or nearer, the Frankfort exchange as Austrian or Bohemian West railway.

Italian railway shares have nearly disappeared from this market, and under present circumstances there is not much lost by their disappearance. The railway primary shares met with a more general, as well as favorable, reception. Their number has been enriched by many new sorts; they have become a very popular investment, and the transactions in them have been considerable.

The solvency of the greater portion of them can be depended on, and where it was a question of caution, the low rate of exchange at which they were issued yielding an interest of from six to seven per cent., they were attractive. As to American railway securities the market is inactive.

The experience of the year 1864 has been of such a character as to fail in removing the aversion which more or less exists against the system of credit Mobilier and its associations. Even in Paris the speculators seem to have lost the desire of snatching the chestnuts out of the fire for the credit Mobilier; the German credit banks now enjoying a moderate existence, and a few of them may perhaps merit a better fate than to see their efforts to restore a par exchange frustrated.

Private persons have decidedly turned their backs against the credit shares, and, with the exception of the Austrian shares, speculation in them has also become quite limited. Here and there some transitory revival takes place, in which the managers and directors for the most part are expressly intervening parties; for as eight years ago new series were always being issued, and they could not possess capital enough, so they have now gone over to the opposite extreme, and purchase the very stock which they themselves put in market. From this it incontestably follows that the whole system of the credit Mobilier suffers from an organic defect, for otherwise what was originally considered a

blessing would not after a short time have proved an evil. The credit banks have failed in part, and in part imperfectly fulfilled the objects they commenced. The banking business was for the most part carried on by them with speculative objects. Very few had means for a discount business of bill bank shares; the Frankfort ones enjoy continued favor, and closed the year with an advance of 10%. Those also of the Austrian national bank showed a proportionably good and firm bearing with respect to their value, they are firmly advancing towards their recovery. The past year brought again to this place a large stock of loans of all kinds, of which I only mention the following, which affect this market directly:

Austrian florins, 100 state lots, 40,000,000 florins, 5 per cent. Austrian silver loan of 90,000,000 florins, 4½ per cent. Canton Bern loan of 3,000,000 francs. 130,000 of the 3 per cent. obligation of Leghorn railroad of 500 francs, 5 per cent. Loan of Swiss central railroad of 5,000,000 francs. Two million 5 per cent. silver primary shares of Galician railroad. 5 per cent. loan of the Counts Zichy v Vasanetteo of 340,000.

The following table gives a view of the differences of exchange during the last year in comparison with the highest and lowest rates of the year before. It contains the stocks which here form the principal means of investment and speculation, and which generally give tone to the market. In the same table there appear for the first time the 6 per cent. United States bonds for 1882, in which class of American securities the principal transactions were had.

The highest rate of exchange of most of the stocks, especially of the Austrian, falls in the middle of April, the lowest in the beginning of February, on the outbreak of hostilities in Schleswig. American stocks were at their highest point at the beginning of the year, from which time they had a falling tendency, which in July and August was the most remarkable. Since September they recovered themselves a little, but were not able again to reach the rate of 50. I have given in the table, to facilitate the examination of the same, especially in comparison with other exchanges, the rate of exchange in per cents., excepting in those of the Austrian bank shares and credit lots.

Name of stocks.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Highest 1864.	Lowest 1864.	Highest 1863.	Lowest 1863.
5 per cent. English metallics.....	77½	78½	80½	55½	84½	70
5 per cent. national.....	64½	67½	69½	62½	73½	61½
5 per cent. metallics.....	58	60	62½	55½	68½	55½
4½ per cent. metallics.....	52	53	56	49½	62½	48½
5 per cent. Austrian lots.....	77½	82	86½	72½	92	73
Austrian credit lots.....	134	129½	135½	120	146½	126
4½ per cent. Bavarian.....	100½	101½	102½	100½	104½	100
4 per cent. Baden.....	100	99½	100½	99½	100½	99
3½ per cent. Wurtemberg.....	94½	96½	96½	93½	98	92½
5 per cent. Russian.....	85½	85½	88½	83½	93½	82½
6 per cent. U. S. bonds, 1882.....	68	46½	68	38	77	62½
Austrian bank shares.....	753	784	814	724	860	700
Austrian credit shares.....	77	76	86½	71½	100½	70½
Darmstadt credit shares.....	86	88½	90	83½	93½	82
Frankfort bank.....	133	142½	143½	132½	137	129½
Bavarian Eastern railroad.....	108	111½	113½	107½	169½	106½
Bexbach railroad.....	139½	149½	150½	135	145	134½
Rhine Nahe railroad.....	25	25½	29½	23½	35½	21
Frankfort Hanau.....	95	98	103½	93	103½	89½
Taunus railroad.....	126½	138	138½	124	130	120
Austrian western railroad.....	54½	56	60½	54½	68½	53
Vienna exchange.....	96½	101½	103	94½	103½	92½

The past twelve months were generally less favorable to a prosperous development of commerce and industry than the preceding year. The principal cause was of course our civil war, which exercised, however, a different influence than it did during the three preceding years, inasmuch as it hastened more and more towards its termination, and therefore, in consequence of its varying fortune from one side to the other, was the cause of stronger and more frequent fluctuations both in the money market and business generally.

The raising of our import duties, and still more the apprehension of a further rise in the same, contributed, moreover, not a little towards frequently interrupting the commercial intercourse with the United States, that most important market for German manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

But also in Europe, on German soil itself, a menacing conflict broke out, of which no one could say beforehand how far it would assume greater dimensions, and carry its tide, when once without restraint, beyond the goal desired by the sympathies of the nation.

The uneasiness which springs from the knowledge of how untenable the old order of things is in opposition to the inadequacy of the new order which is offered us here, and which is a feeling that rules and characterizes our entire age—this uneasiness is reflected in the interior economy so inseparably connected with the course of politics, and hampering its principal motive powers, namely, a desire of industrial enterprise and commercial speculation. If, in addition, direct interruptions of trade take place, the activity of commerce is then limited exclusively to the accommodation of the most necessary wants and troubles itself, only to meet the requirements of the morrow. With the exception of some few individual branches which were favored by circumstances, the foregoing was the character of trade in the past year. While the first six months were especially influenced by the war, the high rate of gold during the latter half of the year, and the distrust which arose from numerous failures in foreign countries, made an unfavorable impression on the whole trade. With respect to a great number of branches of commerce in this town, the unfavorable position of the population of the country must be taken into consideration, inasmuch as it was obliged partly in consequence of the slack sale of the products of the farms, to confine its consumption to that which was absolutely necessary. While in general commerce relations with other countries had not been entirely carried out, in order to make up for the deficiency in the supply from the American market, internal traffic has been changed in its nature and developed by the managers of the transport business, fast increasing yearly, which necessarily must bring about an alteration in the arrangements which have existed up to the present time, and which, as such, are now prejudicial, and instead of which no suitable plan has yet been discovered. The cheap and easy means of transportation and travelling lessen more and more the former great importance of fairs, and favor direct commercial transactions between manufacturers and consumers. The mutual competition of the great railways which connect the ports with the principal markets also tends continually to divert the old transport business from its former safe and lucrative channel. Whatever complaints may be raised or measures taken by the authorities, the former state of things will never return, but may perhaps, here and there, cause the change to be less felt, but will never be able to avert the change itself now impending.

For the increase of competition there is only an increase of intercourse to be gained as compensation. And in so far as it will be difficult for the merchant to continue his former relations, and his customary way of conducting business, it is certain that he will be obliged to enter at once into new relations and seek a new way of conducting business, so as to keep up with the spirit of the times. This knowledge of the state of the case does not, however, prevent the allowance that this change in commercial intercourse, until it is fully carried out, is the cause of great temporary complications, which weigh heavily on Frankfort, from

its geographical position, as being suited for commerce. Nevertheless this city has an equivalent to the same in important resources which it enjoys, and in the extensive credit it possesses in foreign countries, which on account of the favorable condition of its commerce enable it to enter into the conflict with confidence. The trades, and the proportionately but only slightly injured manufactories of this place, require a larger sphere of operation, and some of the stoppages which have taken place present no slight difficulty. On the other hand, among the unfavorable conditions from which commercial activity suffered last year, some active movements are conspicuous. In particular, this city has to thank the *new trade regulations* which came into effect in May, 1864. Even now, after not much more than a year's existence, one can remark that the same have exercised a highly beneficial influence on commerce and trades. This is particularly remarkable in the case of trades, of which, for example, that of the butchers is to be mentioned, which has experienced quite an unexpected extension; and it is natural to suppose that others have been benefited in a like manner. Moreover, the removal of some obsolete prohibitions, such as the union of various houses of business under one proprietor and partnership with foreigners, has strengthened the trades of the city. Another pleasing event of the past year, by which not only commerce and trades, but also the future efforts of the nation, will be freed from their greatest cares and apprehensions is the stipulated renewal of the Zollverein and the final settlement of the custom duties on free trade principles with France, Belgium, and Switzerland, as well as the commercial treaty with Austria.

By this means a condition of paralyzing uncertainty and embittered agitation has been put to an end, which for four years influenced the trade and industry of the Zollverein, and threatened, in the most prejudicial way, seriously to injure the unity of the nation through an endless party spirit. After the kingdom of Saxony had, on the 11th of May, 1864, taken the lead, by the conclusion of a treaty with Prussia, the free city of Frankfort followed, on the 16th of June, with a treaty with the custom and trade confederation of Baden, the electorate of Hesse and Thuringen, and also with Brunswick, by which means, on the 16th of May, 1865, a convention was finally signed by the representatives of all the States of the Zollverein.

The annexed table furnishes a statement of the principal imports and exports of Frankfort in 1864, as compared with those of 1863, explaining, at the same time, the principal causes of increase or decrease of the imports of the Zollverein in 1864, and the percentage of the share which this free city has in the total import.

On account of the Zollverein the following duties were collected from the total traffic of this place :

Year.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Total.	
	Florins.	K.	Florins.	K.	Florins.	K.
1864	1,574,535	54	75,974	12	1,650,610	6
1863	1,493,628	30	79,283	45	1,572,912	15
1864 increase	80,907	24			80,907	24
1864 decrease			3,309	33		

The following is a statement of the imports of goods subjected to excise in 1864, as compared with those of the preceding year :

	NET AMOUNT.		1864.	
	1864.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread and cakes pounds	1,334,539	894,490	450,049	.....
Meal metter	136,352	130,688	5,664	.....
Barley and beer ahm	108,229	98,591	9,638	.....
Smoked meat pounds	115,495	195,125	.....	79,630
Wine made from other fruit than grapes ahm	25,941	16,474	9,467	.....
Wine do	8,420	8,660	.....	240
Brandy do	3,804	2,610	1,194	.....
Vinegar do	952	911	41	.....
Barley for cattle metter	153	483	.....	330
Oats do	65,528	60,252	5,276	.....
Hay cwt	87,207	83,671	3,536	.....
Straw do	60,741	56,464	4,247	.....
Charcoal do	27,936	16,063	11,873	.....
Tan bale do	4,311	4,620	.....	309
Coal do	885,745	773,733	82,012	.....
Turf do	2,674	3,008	.....	334
Beech wood cords	50,822	47,614	3,208	.....
Oaks and firs do	7,636	7,395	241	.....
Faggots pcs	1,161,175	873,300	287,875	.....

The extent of the traffic of the *fairs* is shown by the following statement, which on this occasion points out a decrease for both fairs from that of the previous year in imports as well as in exports :

IMPORTS.

	Easter fair, 1864.	Autumn fair, 1864.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
A. By the gates of the city	19,722½	21,920
B. By the railways	29,808½	31,210½
C. By the water	30,727½	20,750½
Total	80,257½	73,881½
On the other hand, 1863	96,216½	75,182½
Decrease in 1864	15,959	1,301½

EXPORTS.

	Easter fair, 1864.	Autumn fair, 1864.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
(a) By land	20,338½	20,335½
(b) By water	29,257½	16,646½
Total	49,596½	36,982
On the other hand, 1863	52,860½	50,512½
Decrease in 1864	3,264½	13,530½

The statistical items of the two fairs of the present year cannot, of course, be given as yet. As regards the last autumn fair, which has just terminated, it is to be stated that the result, regarded as a whole, was satisfactory both to manufacturers and dealers. Some manufacturers complained, as they always will: still they ought to attribute their failure to themselves, inasmuch as it is very hard indeed for many of them to give up the old routine and adapt themselves to the new order of things, seeing that, through free trade, and especially that with France and England, and through the new beneficial commercial treaties in general, the demand on German manufacturers has greatly increased, which is especially remarkable in the case of pattern goods. It is, therefore, particularly praiseworthy that in the neighboring town of Offenbach several manufacturers have coalesced to establish a school for pattern-drawers. If the manufacturers of the other German seats of industry would work in a like manner in unison to meet the requirements of their trade, the time would not be far distant when the Germans would be able to compete with the foreign manufactories. In the branch of manufactured goods, sellers had, for the most part, reason to be content with the results. Seldom, when purchasers found what they required, have goods been bought so readily and so quickly as during this fair. The warehouses were not filled to repletion, as formerly, and on account of the lively demand during the summer, the supply was not equal to the demand, and so there was a continual tendency to an increase in the price of raw material. The trade in fancy goods for autumn and winter was very lively and beyond the supply, especially in the case of Saxon goods. The advantages of the new commercial treaty, in respect to the new import duties, could scarcely be appreciated, seeing that in the sale of English and French wares no remarkable increase took place. German industry has not, of late, been wanting in endeavors and zeal to enable it to hold its own in the commercial competition, although, naturally, it has only met with partial success in its struggle against foreign manufacturers. In smooth, half woollen goods, German manufacturers enable their nation, nearly entirely, to do without English products; whereas, in fancy goods, foreign countries, especially France, continue to set the fashion. English shirtings and cotton manufactures are always of a better quality than the most perfect German ones, but still the latter are good enough to meet all general purposes. Buyers were cautious, and only purchased what was absolutely necessary, as a decline in the price of cotton was generally expected, as shipments of the article accumulated during the war have already commenced. Calicoes in large quantities were brought to market, and at a higher price than at the spring fair. The stock of the ordinary cotton goods, such as fustian, beaver-cottons, bed-ticking, &c., should have been greater than it was. In linen goods the business was active, in consequence of the anticipated rise in the price of yarn and the demand being greater than the supply, and the common, cheap qualities have been wanting for two months; nor can mixed textures be brought to market any sooner. Moreover, the fear felt by some of the manufacturers of this country that they would not be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers, owing to the increase of the duty, has been shown to be groundless; and since the partial introduction of free trade the business in this line has been considerably augmented.

The sale of silk goods, as well as shawls of thick texture, was active at advanced prices. After the increased price the demand for cotton yarn was greater than the supply. There were many purchasers for cloths and buckskins, and the quantity brought to market was easily disposed of. As regards prices, business was equally healthy, as there is no fear of a decline entertained, but, on the contrary, an advance, since the trade with America is again active.

In glassware, the Bohemians who resort to this market have their regular customers, and the trade in this article took its regular course.

Although the dealers in ready-made clothes sell their goods at a very low price every year, and although they even pretend that they have failed, and for this reason are obliged to sell their stocks as quickly as possible, yet it appears that they do a very satisfactory business, as the number of manufacturers who visit the fair increases, and as their former customers always return.

The shoemakers of Mayence and Gotha have done a very good business; only the slipper dealers of Poimasenz complain of a want of custom.

Only a few toys were brought to market, on account of the great foreign demand, so that there is a perceptible want in some specialties.

Leather was in tolerable demand; it is not, therefore, surprising that the better qualities of sole leather of the well-known makers were soon taken; the prices were as usual. Thinner qualities of sole leather, however, have not been in much favor with the public. Leather of wild animals for soling declined in price 2 to 3 thalers per hundred-weight; common kinds declined 5 thalers. Some consignments of leather of domestic animals were sold before the fair began, at a low rate, on account of not being well dried, which had a very unfavorable influence during the fair, as people were willing to pay a higher price for a well-dried article. Many consignments, in consequence, remained unsold, and were forwarded to Leipsic and Berlin. The decline in the price of this article was from 4 to 5 thalers per cwt. Vache and harness leather of fine qualities only experienced a slight decline; whereas, there was on the common sorts a fall of from 3 to 4 thalers per cwt. Ox and calf leather were at a discount, and experienced a decline of from 5 to 6 thalers per cwt., as compared with the prices at the spring fair. Business in upper leather was very good.

During the last two months a large quantity of goods was sent to England, France, and Italy; to the latter country in a smaller quantity, as was naturally to be expected, inasmuch as a great part of the German governments, up to the present time, have done everything possible, from false political motives, to impede commerce with that very rich country, by accepting the proposed commercial treaty. For well manufactured goods there was a higher price paid for five and six-fold skins, viz:

	Thalers.
First quality of sole-leather of non-domestic animals per hundred-weight, (the thaler at 90 kreutzers).....	59 to 64
Lighter sorts of the same, of the first quality.....	49 to 55
The same of common qualities.....	42 to 47
First quality of thick leather of domestic animals.....	50 to 55
Lighter sorts of the same.....	44 to 49
First-class vache leather, according to quality.....	42 to 56
First-class harness leather.....	42 to 48
First-class ox leather.....	48 to 62
First-class calf leather, brown.....	104 to 130
The same calf leather, black.....	90 to 106

American customers were more numerous than they have been for many years, although the amount of the purchases made here by them did not at all correspond with their number. Generally they only examined the goods, and learned the prices, and then started for Leipsic, where the fair commences immediately after the one here, and where the supplies are, of course, more extensive, and purchasers are, therefore, better enabled to make their choice. It may be, however, worthy of notice, that the dealings in Rhine and Pfalz wines, which hitherto were exclusively in the hands of our adopted German citizens, who naturally are better judges of this article than foreigners, have been of late more thoroughly taken into consideration by our native citizens. Many of them are travelling through the celebrated wine districts along the Rhine, not only in order to obtain some knowledge of the produce and cultivation of grapes

and the treatment of wine, but also to purchase samples, especially of the superior sorts, for trial, with a view to introduce them at home. Formerly the common kinds of wines had the preference, and were destined at home especially for the use of our German citizens, but this will soon undergo an entire change when Americans in general have found out how much better it is to drink good wine than spirituous liquors.

The business of the exchange in this city was, of course, greatly influenced last year by the affairs in our own country. The injurious influence, however, which the continuance of the war and the augmentation of our import duties exercised on this branch of business over European industry and trade, especially that in cotton, was counterbalanced by the great importation and sale of United States securities. By this means the phenomenon is explained why the total returns of the exchange of this place in the past year show but a trifling decrease from those of the preceding year. The following graphic representation gives a view of the movements of the principal rates of exchange on this Bourse in the year 1864 :

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Statement showing the highest and lowest rates of exchange for the year ended December, 1864.

Places.	Rates.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Amsterdam.....	Highest.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
	Lowest.....	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Antwerp.....	Highest.....	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
	Lowest.....	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Augsburg.....	Highest.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lowest.....	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Berlin.....	Highest.....	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
	Lowest.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Bremen.....	Highest.....	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
	Lowest.....	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Brussels.....	Highest.....	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
	Lowest.....	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Genoa.....	Highest.....	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
	Lowest.....	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Hamburg.....	Highest.....	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
	Lowest.....	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Cologne.....	Highest.....	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
	Lowest.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Leipzig.....	Highest.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
	Lowest.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

As regards the industrial activity of Frankfort, generally, I am glad to report that the application of machinery of every description is on the increase here and in the neighborhood, in proportion to the high rates of wages and the demand for manual labor. The tradesman, as well as the agriculturist, is compelled to avail himself of the use of machinery on account of the scarcity of labor, so that not only all the machine manufactories are in full operation, but many machines are imported from America and Great Britain; the first among which stands the sewing machines, and those imported from America take the precedence. Besides sewing, American knitting machines are also being manufactured, but on a small scale. Of household machines, one may cite the washing machine and knife cleaning machine, which have been imported direct from America. The former, however, are also imported from England, and are also beginning to be manufactured in Germany.

As the transportation of machinery, especially such as occupies much space, is very expensive, many Americans have tried to sell their inventions, so that their machines might be manufactured in Germany, but owing to the unwillingness of the Germans to engage in such speculations, they have met with but indifferent success.

It is a remarkable fact that the manufacture of large machines has but very little improved during the past year. The iron foundries only are an exception, which are kept very busy on account of the building schemes in progress, and for the same reason gas-pipe and gas-metre factories have much increased.

The past year was noted for meetings of extraordinary political, commercial, and international importance, held in this city. I must not omit mentioning those of commercial importance.

The first is that of the committee appointed by the German Diet to discuss the ways and means of introducing a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Germanic confederation; for while Germany is split into thirty-five or thirty-six independent states, it has almost as many distinct systems of coinage, measures, and weights. Steps are again being taken to introduce one coinage.

A UNIFORM STANDARD OF COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, FOR THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

The following was determined on in the final protocol of the 1st August, as regards the original decision of the committee, as well as the carrying out of the protocol, which refers to the regulation of the German measures and weights:

I. The German measure and weight regulations, in order to have a good effect, require their acceptance by each individual state, in the form prescribed in the constitution. The Prussian government being in possession of a scale of metres and kilograms of platina, both of which were compared with their prototypes in the imperial archives at Paris, with all the means offered by science, and arranged accordingly, the committee came to the conclusion to procure said scale to be the standard of measure and weight for Germany.

Accordingly paragraphs five and six of the German measures and weights regulations were agreed to, provided Prussia was willing to grant its platina scale of measures and weights as the original measures and weights for the whole of Germany, and to take means for their preservation.

The Prussian delegate was requested by all the other members of the committee to take the necessary steps, that the Prussian government might communicate its decision to the German Diet as soon as possible. Should the answer of Prussia be in the negative, the delegates will have to reassemble to deliberate on the provision of another standard scale of weights and measures. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the delegates request the Prussian delegate to appoint, as soon as possible, a commission for the production of platina copies of the original size, and for direct comparison of the same with the standard for each of the German states which may wish to procure the same at their own expense.

For the production and exact comparison of the metre scale of measure and the kilogram scale of weights with some other metal as the basis to serve as normal originals for individual States, the committee propose, further, that in every German state which accepts the resolution a commission be appointed to compare measures and weights with the original, as well as for their preservation. The committee does not consider it absolutely necessary that dry and liquid measures, exactly of the same proportions, should be imposed on every state of the confederation, but that they should be adopted according to modifying circumstances. And lastly, the committee determined that the same or even greater attention should be paid to any departure from the established scale than is the case in France. Whether these regulations should include and determine measures of liquids, such as casks, bottles, drinking glasses, or special measures, such as water or gas, ought to be left to the discretion of individual states. Yet all men of business, as well as the public at large, hope the proposals of the committee will lead to satisfactory results, and to a united system of measures and weights.

Another meeting of commercial importance was the third biennial meeting of the *Handelstag*, (deputies of the different German boards of trade,) which declares itself the representative of the united trade and manufactures of Germany, and determine on all important questions that relate to their general interest in meetings that occur regularly. Besides these meetings, which take place every two years, special ones can be called when twenty-five places of commerce demand it, or the remainder of the committee consider the same necessary. Until a definite mode of representation in the "*Handelstag*," all German commercial societies and boards of trade, or where such do not exist, private societies which act in the interest of general commerce, have a right to send as many delegates as they choose. The *Handelstag* elects for the period of the session a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary is chosen by universal consent on the nomination of the president. There is a business committee to determine finally on propositions and their mode of disposal. The *Handelstag* determines its next place of meeting, appoints a permanent committee to sit during its recess, as well as a permanent central office, which is located at Berlin. This committee consists of fifteen members, (nine of whom constitute a quorum,) the duties of which, and of the central office, are as follows: to complete and carry out the determinations of the last general meeting, but the manner is at the discretion of the committee; and also to prepare and arrange business for the next meeting of the *Handelstag*, and to provide for the general interests of the association. The common expenses of the *Handelstag* are divided among the several boards of trade, which were represented according to the importance of place. This distribution is to be carried out by the committee, while each board bears the expenses of its own delegation.

This convention was opened on the 25th September; the secretary general read the report of the permanent committee and the biennial report, according to which one hundred and seventy-five commercial corporations were represented at the congress, only fifteen of which belonged to Austria. The report referred to the commercial treaty with France and to the removal of the *Zollverein*, as well as to the question of its constitution, so far as the committee had to do with it. A record has also been prepared regarding a commercial treaty with Russia, and a report drawn up touching the willingness of all governments to consent to that step. The coinage of a universal German gold coin occupied the committee. Then the general discussions were opened, and the following subjects were discussed: the commercial treaties of the *Zollverein*, especially those with Prussia, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; the differential tariffs of the railways; weights and measures; the intended unity of German coinage, especially the new gold coin previously mentioned; the reform of the *Zollverein* constitution; the German ports, and the management of the import and export duties; the

subject of consulates; further introduction of boards of trade; reform in the post office department; a general German inland insurance legislation; a uniform way of conducting business in commercial cities, and the establishment of an association for the classification of ships.

As the discussions of the commercial treaties before mentioned are of international importance, I deem it proper to give some special remark. * * As early as 1815 Russia was desirous of closer commercial relations with Germany, but in 1823 a strict prohibitory system was introduced, and it was not till 1857 that any facilities were afforded to the import and export trade.

The commercial treaty with France induced the committee to turn their attention to the formation of a similar one with Russia, and full materials were collected for the detailed memorial placed before the committee. This memorial the government allows to be propagated in Russia, though the project does not meet with much favor there. Unfortunately, the Russian financial situation cannot permit any loss in the receipts from customs. Besides, the Russian boards of trade are all opposed to any reform in the customs; but in spite of these obstacles, the hope of yet effecting a treaty will not be abandoned. The lines of Russian railways are being extended, and will require traffic in order to be profitable. The necessary regulation of values demands the importation of precious metals, and husbandry requires the importation of tools, &c.

The following proposition was unanimously agreed to: "The German Handelstag declares itself satisfied with the steps taken by its committee for bringing about a customs and commercial treaty with Russia and the states of the Zollverein, and it considers the conclusion of such a treaty at the present time as very desirable for the interests of the two great countries, and express an urgent wish that the governments concerned may continue, energetically, their endeavors to negotiate a treaty in accordance with the memorial of February, 1864." * * * * *

The proposition regarding a commercial treaty with Italy is as follows: "Considering that the extension of international commercial relations is of the very highest importance for the proper development of the Zollverein, the kingdom of Italy, on account of its progress in consumption, occupies a position so important that commerce with her appears to be of the greatest advantage to German trade and industry; that while Italy has already concluded commercial treaties with other states, the Zollverein has suffered severely by the delay of effecting such a purpose; that under existing circumstances an equalization is only to be brought about by a new commercial treaty, unhampered by considerations of economy or other motives, as has been the case up to the present time. The Handelstag determines earnestly to request the administration of the Zollverein, on the reception of the foregoing statements, to conclude, without delay, a treaty with the kingdom of Italy. A new treaty, as advantageous as possible, by which the Zollverein may acquire all the advantages of the most favored nations, and to strive for the most direct connexion with Italy by a railway through the Swiss Alps. The memorial regarding the treaty with Italy; published by the permanent committee, contains, among other matter, information about the extent, population, financial position, and customs of Italy; discusses its commercial navy, the products of the country and its industry, the general import and export as well as the commerce of Italy with individual states, the import of various articles by the Zollverein into that country and *vice versa*, and finally a comparison between the Italian and Franco-Italian tariff."

Regarding the commercial treaty with Switzerland, the following propositions were made:

1. The German Handelstag recognize in the commercial treaty with Switzerland a useful and necessary extension of the relations of the Zollverein.
2. The scruples that have been expressed by some governments at isolated

parts of the treaty, are not of such importance that the confidence cannot be felt that the same will be obviated.

3 The definite conclusion that the commercial treaty is the more necessary, inasmuch as the settlement of our anticipated treaty between Switzerland and Wurtemberg, about permission of the free settlement of the citizens of the two countries, is dependent on it.

4. It appears especially requisite, in order to effect the participation of the other states of the Zollverein in the treaty just mentioned, that this treaty should be allowed the widest scope, and freed from all hindrances of settlement and free trade which have existed up to the present time. This proposition was accompanied by a report that entered into the details of the traffic, so that the proposition was accepted by a considerable majority.

As regards a treaty of commerce with Spain, which was especially advocated by one of the deputies of the city of Hamburg, it is stated that, according to certain representations of the Prussian representative in Spain, the endeavors to bring about commercial relations with that country have now every probability of being realized. The following proposition was unanimously agreed to in the Handelstag, viz: Considering that the kingdom of Spain having lately concluded a commercial treaty with France, seems now to be prepared to follow in the path of free international trade relations, which Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy have opened out, and that it is desired that further progress should follow this commencement on the part of Spain, however small the same may be, as well as considering that a treaty of navigation and commerce which would abolish or moderate the differential tariff and the large import duties now existing in Spain, for the benefit of German vessels and products, to promote German navigation and commerce, the Handelstag resolves that the permanent committee be instructed to present to the German governments appropriate propositions, and to request them to effect, if possible, the conclusion of a propitious treaty with Spain.

MEETING OF GERMAN GEOGRAPHERS.

The third meeting of international interest referring to the proposed North Pole expedition was held here on the 23d and 24th of July, at the suggestion of the leaders of the so-called Free High Academy of Germany. The meeting consisted mostly of German geographers and friends of geography. Although the numerical strength of the meeting was not great, yet so much information was sent to the meeting by friends of geographical knowledge, as to prove the interest taken by the whole of Germany in the subject. The Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna sent a note to the effect that they would use their utmost endeavors to carry out any plan that might be determined by the meeting. The first question considered was, whether the present meeting should be considered as the commencement of the regular annual meeting of German geographers. After various opinions had been expressed, Frankfort was chosen as the place of meeting for the next year. * * * * *

The horse fair, which took place as usual, had races this year added for the first time. This new feature is, of course, especially favored by the *haute volée* of Frankfort, as well as by the princes and counts residing in the neighborhood. The stands were crowded with people on all the three days, and there was a living wall of people all around the course. * * * * *

EMIGRATION.

With respect to emigration, it appears from the annual report of the Frankfort Association for the Protection of Emigrants, that from the 1st of February, 1864, to the end of January, 1866, 1,012 persons were entered as emigrants at the office of the association, seeking information about their destination; part

orally and part by letter. The greater part of this emigration was destined to the United States, as the report strongly encourages emigration thither, and discourages emigration to Mexico and Algeria. * * *

Statement showing the number of emigrants embarked for different transatlantic ports during the year ending February 1, 1865.

Quebec	57
New York	866
Adelaide, Melbourn, and Sidney	62
Buenos Ayres	27
	1, 012

I should add here that the increase of the industrial activity of Frankfort, as well as of all other countries where free trade flourishes, exercises a visible influence on emigration, which since the conclusion of the war would otherwise have been considerably greater than it really is. The security of labor is especially increased at the present moment by the extensive building operations which are being pushed forward in almost all large towns, and the contractors find themselves obliged to raise the wages of their workmen. * * *

* * * It may not be uninteresting here to give a short review of the commercial treaties of the German Zollverein which have come into operation since the 1st of July last. First of all should be mentioned the treaties of the 28th of June, of the 11th of July, and 12th of October, 1864, by which the continuance of the Zollverein has been assured to the present time, and the commercial treaty concluded between Prussia and France, on the 2d of August, 1862; then the Zollverein treaty of the 16th of March of last year, which embraces the three above-named treaties, as well as all others, as far as they are in force, and gives a codification of the existing rights of the Zollverein treaty. Afterwards there should be taken into consideration the treaties concluded between the Zollverein and other countries, for instance, corollary treaties with France, viz: Treaties of navigation and of conformity of rates of duty on the railways, and a particular protocol of the 14th of December, 1864, which contains various explanations and supplements to this treaty. Further, the commercial and customs treaty with Austria of the 11th of April of last year, the treaty with Belgium of the 22d of May, and that with Great Britain of the 30th of May of last year, securing in the said four countries the same rights as the most favored nations enjoy. But after France had concluded commercial treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, the Hanse Towns, and Mecklenburg, then in article 31 of the said treaty of the 2d of August, 1862, the same rights and advantages are insured in French markets to members of the Zollverein as to the last-named countries. In the same manner, in consequence of the aforesaid treaty between the Zollverein and Austria, Great Britain, and Belgium, members of the Zollverein enjoy in the markets of these three countries the same rights as the most favored nations. On the other hand, whether the members of the Zollverein will be placed in as favorable a position as France has already been placed, by means of treaties, in the markets of Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, &c., depends still on the condition of treaties and the conformity between the Zollverein and the last-mentioned states. At the same time it is of importance to know that the products of the Zollverein enjoy the same rights of custom and privileges in the colonies and foreign possessions of Great Britain as the mother country does herself. Finally, by the treaty concluded by the Zollverein with the Netherlands on the 31st December, 1851, the enjoyment of the same rights are guaranteed to its members as to the most favored nations.

It is, of course, impossible to state just at present the total receipts of the Zollverein for the past year. It will therefore suffice to give the receipts of the import and export duties of the first six months of the year 1865, compared with that of the same period of 1864. The joint receipts from 1st of January to 1st of July, 1865, amounted to 10,836,147 thalers, while they amounted in 1864 to 11,476,372 thalers; which shows a decrease of 645,225 thalers, or a diminution of about six per cent.

As regards the result of the receipts generally of the first half year of 1865, it is to be remarked, that if commerce has suffered from unfavorable circumstances, still, much is to be attributed to the long continuance of winter, which delayed navigation to the end of March, as well as the uncertainty of political relations, the war in our country, and the considerable rise in the price of colonial products; also restricted traffic. Moreover, the new customs tariff and the proposed reductions have rendered trade inactive in many articles. Among the duty reductions, that on coffee is of importance, the importations of which are now restricted to immediate consumption in consequence of the high price. Next reduction of importance is in the duty on wine; also in that on silks and half-silk goods, and on woollen yarn of every description. Of less importance, however, is the reduction in forged iron, rough iron wares, corn, woods for building and other useful purposes, brandy of every description, raw and bleached linen yarn, and linens, sugar for refineries, coals, &c. It appears that since April, 1865, the amount of duty collected on foreign sugar and sirup, and on beet-root sugar, reached the sum of 13,436,374 thalers. The quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured during the year, in 270 factories, amounted to 41,641,240 cwt., showing an increase over the preceding year of 17 manufactories, and 1,729,684 cwt. of beet-root sugar; and the duty received on it in 12 months amounted to about 10,000,000 thalers.

From official statements of the products of mining, smelting, and salt-works of the Zollverein in the year 1863, it appears that 178,777 workmen were employed in 4,457 mines, producing 509,089,314 cwt., of the value of 46,462,395 thalers in the preceding year. In the 1,775 smelting works there were 91,076 workmen employed, producing 33,885,394 cwt., of the value of 105,521,946 thalers, against 29,801,099 cwt., of the value of 96,925,638 thalers at 1,699 works, with 84,034 workmen, in the preceding year, from which it appears that the number of smelting works and workmen was larger in 1863 than the preceding year, but not so the quantity produced.

At the 90 salt-works there were 6,148 workmen employed, who produced 8,601,102 cwt. of salt of different kinds, of the value of 6,139,222 thalers.

In all the mining, smelting, and salt-works of the Zollverein 276,001 workmen were employed, who produced 551,575,810 cwt., of the value of 156,575,527 thalers.

The total population of Germany in the year 1864 amounted to 46,411,922, and shows since the last census the following increase:

	Population.	Increase.
Saxony	2,343,994	118,754
Prussia	19,252,139	760,919
Bavaria	4,807,440	117,603
Hanover	1,923,492	35,422
Wurtemberg	1,748,328	27,620
Baden	1,429,199	59,908
Grand Duchy of Hesse	853,315	11,632
Electorate of Hesse	745,063	6,587
Holstein	554,510	10,091
		Decrease.
Schleswig	406,486	3,421
Lauenburg	49,704	232
		Increase.
Luxemburg	206,140	3,827
Nassau	468,311	11,744
Brunswick	293,388	10,988
Oldenburg	301,812	6,570
Saxe Weimar	280,201	6,949
Saxe Miningen	178,065	5,724
Saxe Coburg Gotha	164,527	5,505
Saxe Altenburg	141,891	4,729
Reuss, elder line	43,924	1,794
Reuss, younger line	86,472	3,112
Lippe Detmold	111,336	2,823
Lippe Schaumburg	31,382	608
Waldeck	59,143	539
Anhalt	193,046	11,222
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	66,189	1,294
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	73,752	1,839
Hesse Homburg	27,474	657
Frankfort-on-the-Main	91,180	7,790
Bremen	104,006	5,539

From the foregoing table it appears that the total number of inhabitants of the states belonging to the Zollverein is 35,890,402, showing an increase since the last census of 1,220,125.

The population of the whole German confederation which, according to the previous census, was	45,462,307
Increased in the Prussian provinces belonging to the confederation	475,011
In the other countries of the confederation	459,206
In Holstein, Lauenburg, and Bremen	15,398
	949,615
Total population of Germany	46,411,922

But these estimates of the population of Germany can be justified only by placing that of the German provinces of Austria at a higher figure than it was placed at according to the last census, (1857.) For it is an acknowledged fact that the result of the estimates of the Zollverein fail, to a great extent, in the absolute correctness which is generally attributed to them; while the estimates in former times were generally far below the mark, inasmuch as many persons were overlooked in the census, while the opposite result now obtains, owing to many being twice reckoned. In consequence of this mistake the population of some of the smaller states, even, is many thousands greater on paper than in reality.

The following cities of the Zollverein have a population of more than 40,000 :

Berlin has 632,749 inhabitants; Munich, 167,054; Breslaw, 163,919; Dresden, 145,728; Cologne, (not including Duez,) 122,162; Koningsburg, 101,507; Magdeburg, and territory, (excluding a portion counting 70,147,) 98,561; Dantzic 90,334; Leipsic, 85,394; Hanover, 79,649; Frankfort on the Main, 78,177; Stettin, 70,492; Nuremberg, 70,759; Bremen, 70,177; Stuttgart, 69,084; Aix-la-Chapelle, 63,811; Elberfeld, 62,008; Barmen, 59,554; Chemnitz, 54,827; Crefeld, 53,421; Posen, 53,383; Altona, 52,781; Augsburg, 49,332; Halle, 45,972; Duesseldorf, 44,297; Potsdam, 43,266; Mayence, 42,704; Nuersburg, 41,082; Cassel, 40,228; Erfort, 40,134.

• • • As regards the crops of the present year, it is to be stated that they have generally been tolerably good. The best result was produced by hops, wine, and tobacco. The hop crop was decidedly more than sufficient for the regular demand, especially the principal countries of production, namely, Bohemia and Bavaria, have had fully a half crop, and England as much as £300,000 old duty, (600,000 cwt.) an enormous yield, when the good quality of the same is considered. Belgium also was very fortunate in this respect. Wurtemberg, France, Altmark, and Brunswick produced about half a full crop, whereas Baden only one-third and Polish Prussia two-fifths. Although often bruised and half-grown hops are found among the best productions, nevertheless, for the most part, they are fine, aromatic, and of a good color. The definite regulation of the prices which was expected did not take place, in consequence of the hot and dry weather, the like of which has been unknown for many years. The weather, with the present unsatisfactory method of drying the hops in the open air, rendered them not properly compressed, and caused, frequently, much broken and bruised hops to be sent to the market, and the price rose above the common standard, lately, as high as from 120 to 125 florins for first purchases. Wollzach hops cost as much as 140 florins, and Spalter Nebengat as much as 175 for the same. The nominal price of Saaz hops stands at 180 to 200 florins. At these proportionately high prices tolerable considerable purchases have been made, especially in hops coming from Franconia. The chief trade was, however, up to the present time, confined to the actual requirements of the moment, a system which will soon prove to be the right one, inasmuch as England does not purchase at the price, which is 25 per cent. higher than in the autumn of the preceding year; and the damp weather which has come on will soon produce a superfluity of the article.

On the excellent quality of the wine of the present vintage I have upon several occasions reported already. The result of the present year will, according to all accounts, surpass those of the celebrated years of 1811-'22-'34 and '57 of this country. Here and there early Burgundy has begun to be sold at the rate of from 24 to 30 kreutzers per pint, and it is very full of body and fire. After the sales by auction of wine, which took place everywhere in the spring, and which covered the demand to a certain extent, as is usually the case at this time, demand for new wine is limited. Buyers are holding back in new wines, which now-a-days is more liked and sought after than that of earlier growth. Nobody will wonder at the astonishing prices for this growth which vintners picture to themselves, when they consider the sanguine temperament of the people of the country. The best wine is produced, as is well known, in the so-called "Rhine gau." At Rudesheim, the produce of the present vintage is sold at 60, 65, and 70 florins the ohm. The saccharine matter in the must is, at the same time, so extraordinary that in the favored localities there is not a sufficient supply of ox carts to take it to the market at present. According to a statistical statement, the Rhine gau, by which is designated the two districts of Eltville and Rudesheim, possesses 8,170 acres in vineyards, in which, during both the last two years, more than 5,000 butts of white wine and about 85 butts of red have been produced. If, in a good year, one reckons as an average one

butt per acre, it is easily perceptible how small the quantity was in 1863 and 1864. There are altogether in Nassau 12,061 acres of land planted with vines. It is no unusual occurrence that vines which have flowered twice have also borne ripe fruit twice, which is a proof of the extraordinary state of the climate of last summer. Since the last vintages have brought good and therefore dear wines, two rivals to old Bacchus have been established in this neighborhood, namely, beer and cider. A middle good wine would certainly have driven these intruders out of the field.

The growth of tobacco in the territory of the Zollverein has, according to the official tables given below, greatly increased in each of the last three years—1861, 1862, and 1863. In the whole Zollverein there were planted—

In 1861.....	55, 885 acres.
In 1862.....	61, 232 “
In 1863.....	84, 317 “

Produce in dried leaves in hundred-weights, 354,335; 435,193; 682,051. According to this the average produce of a Prussian acre was in the first year 6.34, in the second 7.01, and in the last 8.00 cwts. per acre of dried leaves. The receipts for the year 1864 are not fully known at present; however, it can be accepted as certain that in that year about 90,000 Prussian acres were planted with tobacco, but that the produce did not exceed 600,000 cwts., inasmuch as the weather of that year was not a very favorable one for the growth of tobacco. In the separate divisions of the Zollverein the cultivation of tobacco was as follows:

	Prussian acres in—		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
Prussia.....	20, 506	21, 906	27, 580
Bavaria.....	12, 138	13, 454	18, 850
Saxony.....	18	58	112. 5
Hanover.....	1, 228	1, 545	2, 144
Wurtemberg.....	159	262	673
Baden.....	18, 722	20, 616	29, 468
Electorate of Hesse.....	529	697	880
Grand Duchy of Hesse.....	1, 824	1, 932	3, 844
Thuringia.....	604	727	750
Brunswick.....	7	5	2. 5
Nassau.....	24, 180	24, 180	123, 180
Frankfort.....	½	½	½

The average price for a hundred-weight of dried leaves, according to the estimate of the products of the whole Zollverein, was about 8 thalers in the year 1863, so that the result for tobacco-growers amounted to 5,456,408 thalers. Inasmuch as the price of tobacco was about the same in 1864, the results and receipts from the cultivation of tobacco must not have been much less.

The state of the weather of the present year I cannot better describe than by an extract from a report on the subject from Stuttgart the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and which shows that the weather in other parts of Germany has been much the same as in this neighborhood. The said report states that the 18th of September, when the report is dated, made the hundredth of the real summer days of the year, a number which has never been surpassed during this century. At the end of March we had so much snow that we were obliged to use sledges: on the 12th of April we had the first day of summer weather, and up to the end of that month fourteen of them. In April we had

no rain at all; in May we had 23 summer days, and rain only on the 25th; in June we had 13 days of summer weather, and rain on the 24th and 30th. In July the heat increased, and lasted to an extent which we have never experienced in this century; on the 6th the thermometer stood at 27° Reaumur or 93° Fahrenheit, on the 7th at 28° Reaumur or 95° Fahrenheit, on the 16th and 17th at 28.5° Reaumur or 96½° Fahrenheit, and on the 21st as high as 29° Reaumur or 98° Fahrenheit. Even in the year 1819 the greatest heat was only 28.5° Reaumur or 96½° Fahrenheit, and this only occurred one day. In the whole month of July we had rain on seven days. August was extremely favorable for the growth of the grape; we had a moderate temperature, and rain on seven days, and only 11 days of summer weather. On the 27th we had 27.5° Reaumur or 94° Fahrenheit, and on the 28th 25° Reaumur or 88½° Fahrenheit. In September, up to the 17th there were 13 days of summer weather. With the exception of the year 1811, no year as regards the rain that has fallen has had such a good effect on the growth and good quality of the grapes as the present; in fact, as regards the *quality* nothing more could be asked for. In 1859, 1846, 1842, 1834, 1827, 1822, and 1818, a good wine was certainly produced, but all these vintages were not favored by such a propitious rain as that of this year and that of 1811, not even the vintages of 1807 and 1802.

Finally, in accordance with the consular regulations, I beg to annex tables which exhibit the *total exports* to the United States from the states included in this consular district during the financial period from the 1st of October, 1864, to the 30th of September, 1865.

From the same appears that the exports amounted in all to fls. 3,199,081.03 kreutzers.

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from all the States within this consular district to the United States for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur	101,514 20		23,143 38			124,657 58
Leather	47,244 21	12,213 03				59,456 24
Leather goods		13,105 50				13,105 50
Hosiery	14,110 58					14,110 58
Fancy goods	10,745 19					10,745 19
Wine		24,880 53		4,706 09		29,587 08
Drugs and chemicals	3,920 42	6,499 25		1,133 20		11,553 27
Stationery	2,617 19					2,617 19
Toys	1,090 13		4,741 19			5,832 04
Pipes			2,565 44			2,565 44
Jewelry			6,855 22			6,855 22
Chicory					2,883 22	2,883 22
Optical Instruments					3,140 07	3,140 07
Sundries	16,664 34	11,474 24	2,890 24	544 36		31,572 58
Total	197,907 36	62,172 35	40,196 57	6,384 05	6,023 29	318,683 52

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur	178,643 46	7,912 34	5,707 15			192,263 35
Leather	88,167 39	22,895 36				111,063 15
Leather goods	7,331 26					7,331 26
Hosiery	51,650 11					51,650 11
Fancy goods	4,421 17					4,421 17
Fringe, laces, &c.	17,510 51					17,510 51
Eyelids	13,837 50					13,837 50
Raw silk	9,694 32					9,694 32
Wine		26,862 37		3,694 05		30,556 42
Drugs and chemicals ..		7,477 08		8,087 00		15,564 08
Paper		4,382 46				4,382 46
Toys			13,035 59			13,035 59
Jewelry			9,042 33	7,672 40		16,715 13
Optical instruments ..					2,523 19	2,523 19
Chiccoory					1,605 02	1,605 02
Sundries	6,486 29	13,882 35	10,475 00	3,581 54	2,693 15	37,129 13
Total	377,744 01	83,413 16	38,280 47	23,045 39	6,821 66	529,285 19

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur	105,136 28	4,930 25	5,666 00			115,732 53
Wine		84,457 45				84,457 45
Leather	85,647 54	27,381 00		2,279 18		115,308 12
Leather goods	17,348 26	10,941 12	1,117 21			29,406 59
Raw silk	13,153 58					13,153 58
Fancy goods	10,183 47	2,787 01				12,970 48
Hosiery	63,176 18	19,189 57				82,366 15
Fringe, hair nets, &c. .	17,764 14					17,764 14
Chemicals		8,423 22				8,423 22
Paper		5,067 00				5,067 00
Raw hair			4,609 56			4,609 56
Shoe leaves			7,679 16			7,679 16
Jewelry			8,832 41	18,434 02		27,266 43
Bristles			266 41			266 41
Pipes			4,218 14	9,588 52		13,787 06
Liquor			768 36			768 36
Vestings			5,191 22			5,191 22
Crockery				688 30		688 30
Colors				9,017 38		9,017 38
Hardware				210 00		210 00
Optical instruments ..					6,651 54	6,651 54
Paintings					2,021 15	2,021 15
Chiccoory					3,729 46	3,729 46
Sundries	23,457 27	21,309 52	6,139 35			50,906 54
Total	335,868 32	184,487 34	44,489 42	40,198 20	12,402 55	617,447 03

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Articles.	Frankfort-on-the-Main.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Hesse-Homburg.	Naassau.	Hanover.	Brunswick.	Total.
	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.
Hares' fur.....	270,981 07	50,338 31	47,171 51					368,491 29
Leather, skins, &c....	185,929 31	94,647 50			391 42			280,869 03
Leather goods.....	74,950 01	56,515 31	1,695 24					133,160 56
Hosiery.....	106,658 12		497 42					107,155 54
Raw silk, silk goods, &c.....	29,006 08					2,456 35		31,462 43
Fringe, laces, hair nets, &c.....	33,862 21	1,999 03						35,862 24
Fancy goods.....	14,744 06	16,943 14	4,110 20			2,982 47		38,780 27
Wine, liquor, &c....	14,118 31	107,807 21	914 02	705 56	22,239 30	347 44		146,133 04
Cotton, woollen and linen goods.....	13,377 38	6,180 16	9,455 16		999 47	68,195 04		98,908 01
Cloth.....	8,410 56		10,857 30		735 00	11,556 23		31,559 49
Raw hair.....	8,334 14		3,694 00					12,028 14
Prints, books, &c....	4,337 46	5,543 13				4,900 00		14,780 59
Embroideries.....	3,861 15		5,465 07					9,326 22
Glass, glass ware and china ware.....	3,524 49			543 20	122 58	1,294 16		5,485 23
Drugs and chemicals.	3,007 26	17,569 26	1,826 00		117 40	2,502 00		25,022 32
Cigars.....	3,033 35							3,033 35
Basket work.....	2,195 53	1,699 23						3,895 13
Jewelry, corals, pre- cious stones, &c....	770 00		73,890 45		32,889 33			107,550 18
Lithographic machine and matrices.....	942 00							942 00
Dry goods, veLOURS imprune, &c.....	636 00		1,962 48					2,598 48
Hardware.....	556 43		3,680 08					4,236 51
Paper.....		2,918 03	1,562 10			1,571 13		6,051 26
Toys.....		558 00	4,941 20					5,499 20
Porcelain, meersch'm and earthen pipes.			4,538 23		8,636 10	2,403 53		15,578 26
Dried fruits.....			528 04			10,562 53		11,090 57
Objectives, photo- graphic lenses, &c....							11,687 30	11,687 30
Chicory.....							3,615 00	3,615 00
Paintings.....						749 52	792 10	1,542 02
Leather and felt shoes						10,269 32		10,269 32
Sago.....						364 17		364 17
Seeds.....						1,896 39		1,896 39
Hair-cloth.....						49,785 45		49,785 45
India-rubber goods						1,578 27		1,578 27
Lead.....						4,289 18		4,289 18
Ultramarine dye.....						7,890 27		7,890 27
Wax tapers.....						758 41		758 41
Colors and dyes.....					30,125 00			30,125 00
Bronze goods.....					161 14			161 14
Steel ware.....		330 38						330 38
Sundries.....	4,765 35	82,983 56	390 00		712 00	879 22		89,731 13
Total	787,905 07	446,034 25	177,180 50	1,249 16	97,130 34	187,235 08	16,094 40	1,712,830 13



Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of free goods and goods which paid duty to the Zollverein at Frankfort-on-the-Main custom-house during the years 1863 and 1864, together with a statement of the principal articles of export.

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of this total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Leather for glue, sinews, scraps of hides, skins, &c. cwt	4,890	5,073	.....	193	155,406	3.14
Cotton, unbleached, of one or two threads, and cotton wool. cwt	2,166	3,109	.....	943	1,018,197	0.21
Cotton, unbleached, of three or more threads, and bleached twist. cwt	536	781	.....	245	133,637	0.40
Cotton stuffs and mixed cotton and linen stuffs. do	742	638	104	.....	4,882	15.19
Lead, pig. do	608	597	11	.....	7,088	8.58
Lead, litharge of, and of gold and silver. do	325	153	*172	.....	4,848	6.70
Lead kettles, pipes, &c. do	272	.....	272	.....	4,021	6.76
Ware, coarse, of wood and iron. do	1	4	.....	3	213	0.47
Ware, fine, of other materials. do	25	25	.....	.....	854	2.93
Chemical articles for medicines. do	44	58	.....	14	293	15.02
Sal ammonia. do	559	523	36	.....	51,560	1.08
Alum. do	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
White lead and chloride of lime. do	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of iron, &c. do	2	2	.....	.....	758	0.26
Madder. do	290	.....	290	.....	43,678	0.66
Aloes, gall nuts, &c. do	447	246	201	.....	21,707	2.06
Rosin. do	1,987	1,452	535	.....	181,821	1.09
Saltpetre. do	662	1,834	.....	1,172	211,546	0.31
Sulphur. do	1,228	972	256	.....	161,625	0.76
Aleanna, bamboo, and Bengal canes. do	1,044	811	233	.....	390,959	0.26
Wood in blocks and planks, not product of Europe. do	9,779	6,021	3,158	.....	185,568	5.27
Indigo. do	536	3,428	.....	2,892	108,558	0.49
Wax. do	1,709	2,446	.....	737	32,584	5.94
Other animal, mineral, and vegetable products for medical and other similar purposes. cwt	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....
Dyeing materials, wood in blocks. do	24,760	9,091	15,699	.....	427,365	5.79
Dye wood, pulverized and rasped. do	2,243	42	2,201	.....	535,315	0.42
Blue vitriol, mixed and white water glass, &c. do	259	110	149	.....	27,971	0.42
Soda. do	140	158	.....	18	24,465	0.57
Mineral waters, &c. do	804	1,014	.....	210	101,912	0.78
Potash and pulverized chalk. do	66	57	9	.....	23,262	0.26
Sulphuric acid. do	499	336	163	.....	179,009	0.26
Oil of turpentine. do	72	106	.....	34	6,740	1.07
Pig iron of all descriptions. do	659	209	450	.....	54,149	1.21
Crude and cementation steel, cast and refined. do	660	2,283	.....	1,623	2,216,129	0.02
Wrought and rolled iron, in half-inch bars. do	1,689	2,001	.....	312	41,900	4.03
Wrought iron in bars of other sizes. do	150	106	44	.....	22,404	0.67
Iron and steel goods. do	2,713	1,934	779	.....	107,340	2.52
Iron stoves, plates, rails, &c. do	15	18	.....	3	11,873	0.12
Iron coarse drills, from forged iron. do	1,218	566	652	.....	292,914	0.41
Iron drills, fine, from fine cast-iron. do	2,015	2,379	.....	364	67,505	2.96
Flax, tow, hemp, oakum, &c. do	546	626	.....	80	8,651	6.31
Wheat. bushels	789	589	200	.....	324,193	0.24
Beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches. do	45	1	44	.....	3,917,077	0.01
Oats, (an importation from France). do	72	46	26	.....	410,233	0.02
Anise-seed and cumin. cwt	6,301	.....	6,301	.....	1,641,222	0.38
Hemp seed. do	.....	30	.....	10	9,974	0.20
Linseed and gold of pleasure. do	211	37	174	.....	30,286	0.69
Rape, turnip, and mustard seed. do	2	19	.....	17	316,931	0.0007
Clover seed. do	76	1	75	.....	1,088,348	0.007
All seeds not included in the above. do	1,387	302	1,085	.....	119,151	1.16
Glass, white, hollow. do	889	337	552	.....	15,526	5.79
Glass, window and plate. do	98	139	.....	41	4,375	2.24
Glass, white, hollow, with cut stoppers, bottoms, and edges. cwt	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Glass, plate. do	74	43	31	.....	947	7.21
	667	597	70	.....	19,176	3.48

* Increase caused by the increased manufacture of white lead.

† Gall nuts are extensively used here in chemical manufactures.

‡ This increase is caused by the increased consumption by rope-makers of the fibrous leaf of the "agave Americana," called in the United States the century plant, in Mexico (its native country) maguey.

Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.

Description.	1863.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Per centage of this total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Glass, foliated and unfoliated, cut and blown . . . pieces.	12	2	10	.....	140	8.57
Glass-ware & glass joined with metals, not precious. cwt.	478	407	71	.....	11,896	4.02
Hides, raw, and skins	14,390	10,057	4,333	.....	524,427	2.17
Furs	317	199	118	.....	23,316	1.36
Hare and rabbit skins, dressed and undressed	6,712	5,294	1,418	.....	15,674	42.63
Cattle and goat skins	6	.....	.....	.....	10,062	0.08
All kinds of wood under No. 1 cwt.	401	.....	401	.....	.....	.....
All kinds of wood under No. 2 do.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wood veneers, &c. do.	277	300	.....	23	10,959	2.53
Corks do.	557	280	277	.....	12,148	4.58
Oak and other bark do.	618	.....	618	.....	168,632	0.36
Wooden ware, implements, and joiners' ware do.	335	268	67	.....	8,142	4.11
Fine wood wares and Nuremberg wares do.	543	522	21	.....	7,474	7.26
Quilted furniture do.	41	8	33	.....	239	17.16
Coopers' wares, (second hand) do.	19	21	.....	2	33,185	0.05
Coopers', turners', and joiners' wares, for coach building cwt.	465	454	11	.....	110,170	0.42
Threshing machines and other machines of wood do.	488	8	480	.....	22,668	2.15
Hops do.	272	411	.....	139	13,509	2.01
Musical instruments do.	137	90	47	.....	2,790	4.91
Surgical, physical, &c., instruments do.	377	524	.....	127	4,281	9.27
Wearing apparel do.	22	19	3	.....	2,868	7.64
Copper and brass wares and harness, brass do.	5	.....	.....	2	3,969	0.12
Hollow ware do.	748	807	.....	59	10,859	6.69
Crude copper and brass, &c. do.	2,010	1,958	12	.....	114,779	1.75
Mother of pearl, pearls, coral, &c. do.	217	204	13	.....	1,956	11.09
Gold, silver, fine metals, &c. do.	89	112	.....	23	679	13.11
Leather, leather goods, &c. do.	343	370	.....	27	4,322	6.12
India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. do.	7	7	.....	.....	6,323	0.11
Brussels and Danish glove leather, &c. do.	158	101	57	.....	1,642	9.62
Half-dyed japanned goods and sheep skins do.	4,405	4,241	164	.....	15,306	28.78
Bellows do.	129	87	42	.....	2,632	3.49
Fine cordwainers' leather do.	82	77	15	.....	1,093	8.41
Leather gloves do.	24	25	.....	1	246	9.75
Linon twist and fabrics made by machinery do.	2,529	3,426	.....	897	143,688	1.76
Linon twist and fabrics made by hand do.	13	.....	13	.....	8,398	0.15
Yarn, unbleached, bleached, and colored do.	256	282	.....	26	51,465	0.49
Thread linen do.	785	661	124	.....	13,408	5.82
Gray sack cloth do.	305	325	.....	20	29,711	1.03
Linen fabrics, undressed, ditto ticking do.	65	92	.....	27	48,486	0.13
Linen fabrics, bleached, dyed, pressed and dressed, ditto ticking cwt.	156	155	1	.....	2,189	7.12
Ribbons, spun yarn, cambric, and lace goods do.	16	13	3	.....	104	13.23
Lace thread do.	1	1	.....	.....	34	2.94
Candles, stearine do.	6	1	5	.....	783	0.77
Candles, wax and spermaceti do.	7	6	1	.....	50	14.00
Rags, linen, cotton, and woollen do.	1,257	1,215	42	.....	80,784	1.55
Beer and mead, in casks do.	94	84	10	.....	14,709	0.63
Liquors, viz: brandy, arrack, rum, &c. do.	657	603	54	.....	47,554	1.38
Liquors, French and imported do.	380	297	83	.....	3,698	10.36
Vinegar in casks do.	21	52	.....	31	1,254	1.67
Beer and vinegar, in bottles or jars do.	13	5	8	.....	276	4.71
Oil, in bottles or jars do.	27	22	5	.....	239	11.29
Wine, mead, and cider in casks do.	4,087	4,384	.....	279	195,259	2.10
Wine, mead, and cider, in bottles do.	2,650	2,361	289	.....	41,615	6.36
Butter do.	4	1	3	.....	26,618	0.01
Meats, fresh and cured do.	1,897	2,806	.....	*709	100,509	1.88
Oranges and lemons, &c. do.	896	756	140	.....	66,453	1.34
Oranges and lemons, &c. No.	5,721	6,568	.....	847	97,594	5.87
Dried fruits: dates, figs, &c. cwt.	2,277	2,342	.....	65	214,599	2.04
Galungal, ginger, cardamoms, cubebs, nutmegs, &c. do.	248	216	32	.....	11,065	2.24
Pepper and spice do.	1,398	1,451	.....	53	53,936	2.49
Cinnamon, cassia, lignea, and cinnamon flowers do.	147	156	.....	9	9,892	1.59
Herrings No.	1,161	1,279	.....	118	514,670	0.23
Coffee and coffee substitutes cwt.	79,649	72,510	7,048	.....	1,398,517	5.69
Cocoa, in beans and huaks do.	317	212	105	.....	20,402	1.57
Cheese do.	874	951	.....	77	44,276	1.97
Sweetmeats, cakes, &c. do.	450	467	.....	8	10,737	4.28

* Decreased import of lard from the United States.

Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of this total to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Starch, macaroni and vermicelli, hair powder, arrow root, sago, and tapioca.....cwt.	487	536	.....	49	14,787	3.29
Flour and corn, ground and shelled pulse.....do.	1,050	16	*1,034	.....	356,581	0.99
Muscles and sea shellfish.....do.	9	25	.....	16	11,654	0.07
Rice, husked.....do.	15,680	13,584	2,036	.....	595,876	2.69
Salt.....do.	32	32	.....	.....	466,610	0.07
Sirup.....do.	417	462	.....	45	89,755	0.46
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and stems.....do.	6,723	6,078	645	.....	605,258	1.11
Tobacco, smoking, in rolls or cut.....do.	47	91	26	.....	9,388	0.50
Cigars.....do.	426	364	62	.....	11,889	3.58
.....do.	2	1	1	.....	61	3.27
.....do.	672	675	.....	3	14,262	4.71
.....do.	102	35	67	.....	2,274	4.18
.....do.	1	2	.....	1	422	0.23
.....do.	450	454	.....	4	19,622	2.29
Oil, olive, in casks.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....do.	106	36	70	.....	134,434	0.08
.....do.	34,727	26,792	7,945	.....	1729,439	4.76
Oil, all other kinds.....do.	25	38	.....	13	21,162	0.12
Paper, unsized, printing and packing.....do.	149	145	4	.....	9,294	1.60
Paper, sized, unsized fine, variegated, &c.....do.	5	6	1	.....	214	2.33
Paper, gray blotting, packing, pasteboard, and paper shavings.....cwt.	3	2	1	.....	7,516	0.04
Paper, wall.....do.	38	62	.....	24	616	6.16
Paper for bookbinders.....do.	77	86	.....	9	1,354	5.08
Furs, dressed, and furrers' wares.....do.	10	6	4	.....	725	1.38
Silk, raw, spun, and uncolored.....do.	43	14	29	.....	24,596	0.17
Silk, colored and spun, silk and cotton yarn.....do.	89	63	26	.....	2,680	3.39
Silk stuff, stockings, handkerchiefs, & blonde lace do.	751	758	.....	7	5,598	13.41
Stockings, handkerchiefs, &c., not made of silk.....do.	265	202	63	.....	3,397	7.80
Soap, common brown.....do.	18	15	3	.....	1,684	1.07
Soap, fine, in cakes, balls, and boxes.....do.	16	17	.....	1	234	6.83
Stones, mill, with iron bands.....No.	2	7	.....	5	1,321	0.15
Stones, marble, soap, alabaster.....cwt.	61	46	15	.....	844	7.22
Stones, large marble block, fine grindstones, and whetstones.....cwt.	171	270	.....	99	5,068	3.37
Stones, flint.....do.	65	58	7	.....	520	12.50
Straw, uncolored, mats, reed, bast wares and footcloths, principally of bast.....cwt.	9	1	8	.....	13,049	0.06
Straw, colored, mats, reed, &c.....do.	3	.....	3	.....	117	2.56
Straw and bast tress-work, chip and cane hats, without trimmings.....cwt.	39	42	.....	3	901	4.32
Straw and bast, &c., hats, without description.....do.	74	78	.....	4	241	30.70
Tallow.....do.	1,037	243	794	.....	61,479	1.68
Tar and pitch.....do.	124	80	44	.....	189,769	0.07
Potters' ware, common, flags, &c.....do.	51	970	.....	919	48,979	0.10
Potters' delf, stoneware, porcelain, single colored or white, and earthen pipes.....do.	27	23	4	.....	940	2.27
Potters' ware, painted, figured, gold or silver gilt.....do.	64	72	.....	8	860	7.44
Potters' ware, white, gold or silver gilt.....do.	19	12	7	.....	934	2.03
Potters' ware, colored and white, &c., and with paintings on gold gilt.....cwt.	79	83	.....	4	1,135	6.96
Potters' ware manufactured with gold, silver, &c.....do.	4	4	.....	.....	44	9.19
Ollcloth, coarse, unpainted.....do.	6	2	4	.....	711	0.24
Ollcloths of all other sorts, including wax muslin, artists' canvases.....cwt.	196	121	75	.....	4,106	4.77
Wax taffetas.....do.	7	10	.....	3	52	13.46
All textures lined with India-rubber or gutta-percha.....cwt.	26	26	.....	.....	228	11.40
Wool, uncarded and carded, and filled.....do.	1,700	5,588	3,888	.....	491,691	0.34
Wool, three and more threaded woollen and mohair yarn, white.....cwt.	544	577	.....	33	14,210	3.83
Wares, pressed, unmilled wares, &c., when with patterns.....cwt.	146	98	48	.....	2,879	5.07
Wares, felt.....do.	1,730	2,079	.....	319	25,198	6.26
Carpets.....do.	198	922	.....	24	1,725	11.47
Twist, single, and double undyed woollen.....do.	154	285	.....	131	213,057	0.07
Zinc plates and wares, coarse.....do.	18	115	.....	97	452	3.98

* Import of flour from France.

† Principally linseed and sesame.

Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of this total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Zinc, fine, and japanned wares.....cwt.	4	29	.....	25	895	0.45
Tin wares, coarse, such as dishes, plates, &c.....do..	2	2	.....	.....	142	1.40
Tin wares, fine, japanned, toys.....do..	1	1	.....	.....	132	0.75
Tin in blocks, bars, &c., old tin.....do..	1,545	1,373	172	.....	47,599	3.21
Maps and engravings.....do..	305	283	22	.....	27,960	1.09
Feathers for beds, quills.....do..	52	8	44	.....	45,170	0.11
Fish, salted, dried, smoked, and pickled.....bbls.	612	785	.....	173	77,846	0.78
Fruit, baked, dried, &c.*.....cwt.	1,893	1,206	686	.....	209,426	0.90
Sponges and German tinder.....do..	91	106	.....	15	1,884	4.85
Train oil.....do..	2,864	2,229	635	.....	145,449	1.96
Articles left by legacy.....do..	7	19	.....	12	1,226	0.57
Articles not enumerated.....do..	2,183	3,743	.....	1,560	387,824	0.56
<i>Wares for export.</i>						
Hides and skins, undressed.....cwt.	23,834	23,155	.....	1,321	50,063	47.00
Rags, &c., for paper manufacture.....do..	6	11	.....	5	2,048	0.29
Wool, carded and uncarded, and pulled.....do..	1,760	982	778	.....	152,140	1.15

* Transit import of dried fruit for France.

Comparative statement showing the joint receipts of import and export duties from January 1 to July 1, 1865, compared with those of the preceding year for the same period.

States.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Total.		1865.	
	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prussia	Thalers. 6,310,902	Thalers. 6,460,661	Thalers. 22,102	Thalers. 31,336	Thalers. 6,333,004	Thalers. 6,491,997	Thalers.	Thalers. 158,993
Luxemburg	62,668	70,504	965	1,143	63,633	71,647	.....	8,014
Bavaria	610,869	645,415	7,186	5,566	618,055	650,981	.....	32,926
Saxonia	1,018,517	1,256,332	3,856	5,262	1,022,373	1,261,594	.....	239,221
Hanover	884,216	940,087	2,127	4,681	886,343	944,778	.....	58,435
Wurtemberg	196,021	213,757	814	1,467	196,835	215,224	.....	18,389
Baden	481,159	525,755	5,034	8,659	486,193	534,414	.....	48,221
Hesse Cassel	177,058	168,815	299	561	177,357	169,376	7,981	.....
Hesse Darmstadt	241,910	237,960	1,038	1,231	242,948	239,191	3,757	.....
Thuringia	136,809	149,036	159	35	136,968	149,071	.....	12,103
Brunswick	116,510	133,919	16	49	116,526	133,968	.....	17,442
Oldenburg	98,198	103,686	100	111	98,298	103,797	.....	5,499
Naassau	46,664	46,091	83	97	46,747	46,188	559	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main	394,053	437,465	16,814	26,681	410,867	464,146	.....	53,279
Total	10,775,554	11,369,493	60,593	86,870	10,836,147	11,476,372	12,297	652,582
Total decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,295

Statement showing the quantity of raw beet root manufactured in the states belonging to the Zollverein into sugar and molasses, from September 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865.

States.	Number of factories.	Beet roots on which duty was paid.				Total.
		From September 1 to December 31, 1864.	From January 1 to March 31, 1865.	From April 1 to June 30, 1865.	From July 1 to August 31, 1865.	
		<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>
Prussia	234	20,299,594 50	15,265,325 00	256,886 00		35,823,805 50
Bavaria	6	223,031 00	140,040 00			363,071 00
Saxonia	1	39,920 00	44,480 00			84,400 00
Hanover	1	82,770 00	43,250 00			126,020 00
Wurtemberg	6	632,023 00	407,076 67	85,308 63		1,104,408 30
Baden	1	388,741 00	305,585 00	265,049 00	125,996 00	1,085,371 00
Hesse Cassel	1	12,430 00	16,946 00			29,376 00
Thuringia	2	118,791 70	92,263 18			211,054 88
Brunswick	18	1,427,848 00	1,362,776 00	23,073 80		2,813,697 80
In 1863-'64	270	23,225,149 20	17,677,741 85	612,317 43	125,996 00	41,641,204 48
	253	22,924,576 64	16,178,353 50	626,615 00	181,975 00	39,911,520 14
More	17	300,572 56	1,499,388 35			1,729,684 34
Less				14,297 57	55,979 00	

Statement showing the receipts of the Zollverein for duty on beet-root sugar and the distribution of them from the 1st of September, 1864, to the 1st of September, 1865.

States.	Number of factories at work.	Population.	Fresh beet root worked into sugar from 1st September, 1864, to 1st September, 1865.	Amount of duty on beet after deducting the cost of labor and refining, in thalers.	Share of each state according to the proportion of its population, in rixthalers.
Prussia	234	18,867,061	35,823,805 27	8,499,613	5,154,439
Luxemburg		197,731			54,019
Bavaria	6	4,695,424	363,071 00	87,167	1,282,779
Saxonia	1	2,225,240	84,401 00	19,492	607,931
Hanover	1	1,908,631	126,020 00	24,780	832,645
Wurtemberg	6	1,720,708	1,104,423 75	267,953	470,093
Baden	1	1,365,732	1,085,371 00	268,284	373,116
Hesse Cassel	1	710,680	29,376 00	6,384	194,155
Hesse Darmstadt		874,487			238,909
Thuringia	2	1,069,821	211,055 70	50,778	292,273
Brunswick	18	257,624	2,813,697 80	660,000	70,382
Oldenburg		238,562			104,073
Nassau		454,326			124,121
Frankfort-on-the-Main		327,477			85,516
Total	270	34,913,504	41,641,221 52	9,884,451	9,884,451

FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

In addition to my annual report of the 1st of October, 1865, I beg to furnish you the following statement about the health of Frankfort especially, and of Germany generally, during the last year.

THE TRICHINA DISEASE.

As regards human beings, the year has taken its regular course, in a sanitary respect, with the exception of some parts of Germany, especially Saxony and Bavaria, where isolated cases of cholera have occurred. The neighborhood of Frankfort, however, has been again remarkable for uninterrupted health. It has been different, however, in the animal world; the cattle plague, as well as the trichina disease, having done great injury in some parts of Germany.

The cattle plague (rinderpest in German; in French, *pest bovine*, or *typhus contagieux des betes a cornes*) has not been noticed at all in Frankfort and its immediate neighborhood. But as soon as it appeared in England and Belgium, and precautions had been taken in France against the importation of diseased cattle, similar measures were also taken in this city. In the villages of this district, especially, the symptoms were made known by which the disease could at once be discovered and mode of treatment. Of worse effect was the trichina disease of the swine, as it occurred nearer Frankfort, in the electorate of Hesse, which infected and killed people who ate of the diseased pork. The fear of infection among the population here was also so great, and the business of that not inconsiderable body of tradesmen (the pork butchers) was suffering so much, that the authorities felt themselves obliged to send a physician to the neighborhood where the disease was raging the most violently, in order to study its nature and treatment, and, secondly, to appoint a veterinary surgeon for the special purpose of examining all the swine imported, to determine whether they were diseased, and also for instructing breeders of swine how to treat and especially how to feed those not yet attacked.

As it may be of interest in those parts of our country where breeding and slaughtering swine form so important a branch of business to be acquainted with some particulars of this disease, I beg to give the following extract from the report of Dr. S. T. Stein, who was sent by the authorities here to the village of Hedersleben, in Prussia, to study the disease. He says: "The accounts of different newspapers concerning the dreadful effects inadequately describe the appearance, nature, and manner of the disease, the calamity, the woful disconsolation, and pitiful scenes which occur every day. Already a hundred children have lost either a father or a mother. Scarcely a house in the town (a place of 500 inhabitants) has been spared by the pestilence. There are nearly 300 lying sick without consolation; and the greater part of them know what the inevitable end must be. About 70 or 80 persons, who felt unwell at the commencement of the endemic, fled (through fright at supposed cholera) towards the Eisfeld and Harz mountains, were left half way without help and without consolation, and a large portion of them have already died. Daily funeral processions pass through the lifeless streets.

"The physician of the larger sugar manufactory of the place, at the commencement, supposed the disease to be cholera.

"The physician's wife died of the disease quite at the commencement.

"The attack began with vomiting and diarrhoea, and was treated with an energetic application of opium. This had the effect of stopping the diarrhoea, which was unfortunate, as it obstructed the carrying off from the body the trichinae developed in the intestines. In consequence the young brood was developed in great quantities, and after five weeks of continuous production of trichinae great convulsions took place.

"I examined a great number of cases with every symptom of the disease, such as coldness of the chest, difficulty of breathing, swollen face, stiffness and contraction of the muscles, drowsy, combined with intolerable pain.

"Those who are attacked are scarcely able to take any food, on account of

the paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, and many are nourished by injections of flour starch.

"Animals, moreover, display and develop enormous quantities of trichinæ distributed over the whole body, and especially in the muscles of the breast and head of the windpipe, which accounts for the sufferers having those excruciating pains in the chest, want of breath, and convulsive choking sensations.

"As generally happens in such cases, the workmen and the lower classes of the population have been attacked. In the hospitals for the workmen of the manufactory of the place, 24 out of 27 patients have already died, and the other three are hopelessly ill. The same is true in almost all cases. Few ever recover.

"It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that all children under 14 years of age attacked by the disease have recovered, and though 120 have had the disease, not a single one has died. Parents die and leave sick children without nourishment.

"This endemic is of a character very different from those which have previously been described. As regards its details the cases may be divided into three classes :

"1st. Cases in which the most violent diarrhœa takes place and continues.

"2d. Cessation of diarrhœa, constant pains of the muscles, and lassitude of the limbs; in the third week watery tumors, either on the face or on the arms and legs; sometimes on the right arm and left leg, and *vice versa*. A high fever generally accompanies it, with a pulse at 120 a minute and much perspiration. In most cases, besides the great difficulty in breathing from the paralysis of the muscles of the breast, a falling off of the cuticle takes place. The patients are subject to violent attacks of coughing with excretion, consisting of white, thick, glutinous slime; after which they fall asleep and die in an hour in delirium.

"3d. This class of patients are taken ill only after they have eaten the meat five weeks. In these cases there is no diarrhœa, and no gastric phenomena, but always pains in the muscles, (and these so violent that the sufferers maintain that they are stiff as sticks in this condition,) with the watery tumors and want of breath mentioned above. The persons in this third classification of the disease always recover.

"To exterminate the trichinæ still alive in the fifth week, (and which have been found impregnated or giving birth to young ones,) 2 drachms of benzine, with 6 ounces of water, together with a strong purgative, have been applied; a dessert spoonful administered every two hours. Of this, three or four bottles are to be taken, and then a strong preparation of quinine.

"Convalescents should have strengthening diet—wine and preparations of iron. In case of restlessness, anxiety, or great pain, tincture opii lowzoica should be used; and in case of sleeplessness, morphia, in powder.

"The trichinæ, when placed under a microscope, have grown (proportionately speaking) to a common size, and when warmed cast forth their pernicious brood. One male trichina is found to every six females; and dissection shows enormous masses of impregnated trichinæ and millions of their young in the muscles. Moreover, the liver is diseased in its fatty particles. The filaments of the muscles are also, for the most part, filled with exuberant nuclei of trichinæ.

"The corpses are buried quite simply, without saturating the grave with matter poisonous to the trichinæ, or covering the body with some such preparation; a measure which certainly would be very useful in preventing the spread of the disease. It has been proved that field rats and mice, moles, ticks, &c., contain trichinæ in large quantities. In earth-worms, also, especially in that part of the country, after microscopic researches just instituted, the presence of small animals of the trichina genus have been discovered in large quantities. All these form part of the food of swine. Also, in the fibres of the beet-root there exist trichina-like, capsuled, spiral-rolled little worms of the trichina

genus. How far the propagation of these parasites extends is shown by the startling case that the eggs deposited by blue-bottle flies in the dead body of a trichina-diseased rabbit, and the maggots produced therefrom, were also the seats of great quantities of trichinæ, which took up their quarters there for a long time afterwards.

"Reports in several newspapers state that experiments have been tried respecting the existence of trichinæ at a high degree of temperature, but it has proved that the supposition that trichinæ could live in thoroughly boiled or roasted meat is without foundation. This is notorious, and the testimony is supported by master cooks and others in the same trade, that in well-cooked meat the trichinæ are quite dead. In the mean time, on the other hand, experience has taught that a piece of meat boiled for several hours (should it be of considerable thickness) will be perfectly cooked on the outside, while the inside is half raw, and, by an accurate examination with a thermometer immediately on removal from the kettle, will only show a heat of from 40 to 56° Raumer. This kind of meat is much eaten here, and, naturally, the trichinæ in the middle portion of the piece are full of life. The Hedersleben generation of trichinæ was so prolific that, in some instances, in only a small piece of minced meat on the point of a knife the number was sufficient to cause death; and in one case, even licking an empty plate on which there had been such meat produced the same effect."

In another part of his report Dr. Stein says: "Animalculæ are met with in different kinds of plants besides the sugar-beet, resembling trichinæ—that is, belonging to the order of nomatodes—which leads to the supposition that trichinæ in swine stood in connexion with those round worms, *ascaris*. If trichinæ are found in field animals, as well as in house mice and rats, then these originate in a direct line from swine, or *vice versa*. A similar appearance of parasites can be accounted for in a comprehensible manner in man; and there is a possibility that all carnivorous animals are liable to be affected with trichinæ, while animals chewing the cud, and all slaughter-house animals, with the exception of swine, which separate all animal matter from their food, are, consequently, perfectly free from trichinæ."

"As to the occurrence of animals in beet-root, I have discovered in a capsule-formed covering of the fibres of the root, about the same size as a trichina capsule, (not, however, calcined, but possessing a cellular construction,) two round worms, with rudder-shaped horns on the head, and also a female, with eggs and several young ones; also a male with horseshoe form of posterior, (much smaller than that of the female,) and rolled up in a spiral form. Several microscopic experiments, as well as the physiology of these animals, which I had the opportunity of observing in full life, have convinced me, even if they do resemble trichinæ in form, that they stand in no relationship with the developments of trichinæ in swine. I propose, shortly, publishing the comparative examinations, accompanied with characteristic drawings. And it must be received as a fact that swine have always been the principal bearers of trichinæ, and that man and also all other carnivorous animals in which the muscle parasites are found are *mutatis mutandis* infected from this source.

"Lastly, I remark, that in those swine which I examined at Hedersleben I found in every fifth a sort of worm-like vesicle filled with small grains, the animalculæ of borosperm or rainy; and all these swine have been eaten without, up to the present time, any deleterious results. It follows from all evidence that an inspection of meat undertaken by inexperienced persons, on account of the difficulty of the examination, must lead to innumerable mistakes, and, therefore, such an examination, whenever it is practicable, should be made by practiced and qualified individuals. Of late years there has already been a great deal written on the subject of trichinæ, and in several instances usefully and popularly. From all I have read on the subject, those worms have been injurious

to human health from time immemorial, and that especially the affliction of tape-worm, or gourd-worm, (band-wurm,) so prevalent with old and young, is originated by the introduction of trichinæ into the human body. In England, as far back as 1834, that celebrated comparative anatomist, Richard Owen, discovered trichinæ passed over into muscles."

To show that the trichina disease has been observed years ago in Germany, I beg to furnish a very interesting little sketch contained in the Quarterly Review, edited by Professor Caspar. It was written in 1863, under the title of *The Trichinæ in Court*, by Dr. A. Sucke, Professor in the University of Berlin. He says: "The public at large, whether from an egotistical trade interest or from hasty criticism, express their doubts as to the danger of trichinæ. The following questions form the base of the fundamental ground of their disbelief: 'Where were the trichinæ at an earlier period? And why did people not then fall sick and die of it?' To which questions he replies as follows: 'Shortly before Easter, in 1845, a school inspection was held at a small town, called Jessen, in the district of Schweinitz, and in the governmental department of Mersburg, at which the clergy, staff of masters, and members of the magistracy assisted. During a pause in the examination the commissioners adjourned to breakfast at a person's house who had been an apothecary, but who was at the time a merchant and dealer in wines, but who was not himself present. Of the eight commissioners the head preacher alone did not partake of the breakfast, being detained by his official duties. The breakfast consisted of sausages, raw ham, and cheese, with white wine. Towards the conclusion of the breakfast he made his appearance, but did not partake of anything except some red wine.

"Some days after the breakfast, the rector and a deacon who had taken part were attacked by diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and general debility. This, however, did not prevent him from setting out for Magdeburg on the 1st of April, where he had to complete his examination. Having done this, he proposed going to Harsburg for his ordination, but was obliged to remain in Halle on account of his health. On the 4th of April he was under the treatment of the district physician and health commissioner, Herxberg, who at first noted the symptoms as catarrh and fever, and subsequently as gastric fever. According to the reminiscences of his relatives, the diarrhœa continued, the limbs became paralyzed, and his mind wandered, and on the 15th of April he died, as the doctor reported, from apoplexy.

"A second guest at the breakfast was also attacked with diarrhœa, and suffered from prostration during his Easter services. In spite of this he travelled to Friburg, in order to officiate in that town. On his return he only reached Naumburg, as his weakness increased, with swelling of all his limbs, and typhus symptoms succeeded, and he died in ten or twelve days.

"A third was also taken ill, soon after the breakfast, with diarrhœa. Then his whole body swelled, and he died in less than fourteen days.

"A fourth was a strong, healthy man, but he also was seized with diarrhœa and swelling in all his limbs, and died in about two months.

"A fifth, the mayor, felt perfectly well eight days after the breakfast, but painful diarrhœa, however, then commenced, accompanied by red eruptions on the skin, causing severe irritation. The diarrhœa increased in violence, and half his body swelled from head to foot. There was want of sleep, but no delirious symptoms. His illness lasted about eight weeks. At present he is well.

"A short time after this event, a teacher fell ill from diarrhœa, quickly followed by an extensive swelling of the whole body and a stiffness of the limbs, which reduced him to the condition of a cripple. In this case there were more symptoms of delirium. In this state he lingered for months, and when, at length, he was convalescent and tried to walk, he found that he had lost the use of his limbs, and was obliged to learn to walk again, like a child, but never recovered his former muscular strength.

“This striking sickness of seven men after a meal taken in common drew the attention of the district physician to the subject, and an investigation was set on foot; and the remarkable circumstance that the only one of the breakfast party who had not fallen ill had drunk only red wine, and though he had eaten nothing, directed suspicion to the white wine. According to report, the suspected wine was made way with; yet another person affirms that Mr. M., an apothecary, examined the wine and found nothing to raise any suspicion. In the mean time the exhumation of two of the bodies was ordered, and a judicial dissection and chemical analysis were made. The end of the matter was that the exhumation produced no result, and the judicial investigation was a disappointment. Still the adulteration of the wine was suspected.

“This affair was buried and forgotten until the schoolmaster was taken into the hospital of the University of Berlin, in February, 1863, for an operation for cancer in the throat. In relating cases of sickness, he mentioned the poisoning affair eighteen years before. But considering the nature of the illness and the length of time elapsed, the story did not gain much credence. We perceived, however, at the operation, when the uppermost layer of muscles was cut through, innumerable white specks in the muscles, which we immediately recognized as trichinæ. The microscopic examination, undertaken by me, showed that the entire body of the trichina was contained in capsules, and the animal came out on squeezing the capsule, accompanied by a quantity of different crystals, among which appeared triple-phosphate. I succeeded in no instance in finding any active movement in the animals. They were, therefore, dead; but after a sojourn of eighteen years in the body they were totally unchanged. From that moment we had not a shadow of doubt that the extraordinary and hitherto unaccountable poisoning of seven people at a breakfast was to be attributed only to an immigration of trichinæ. It is, therefore, quite clear that in the above-mentioned cases there can be no question of poisoning by the wine, although at the time poison by white lead was suspected. The symptoms of poisoning by that means are entirely different; and if it was a question of acute poison, how could they have made it coincide with a chronic diarrhœa?”

At that time trichinæ was not yet known; and the investigation appointed took no cognizance of the meat that was eaten. If we pay attention to the symptoms of the sickness with which the poisoning appeared, (particularly in the cases where we can rely on the report of the survivors,) we find them to coincide entirely with the symptoms we have since learned to know as trichina, viz: the painless diarrhœa, swellings, typhoid symptoms, the long duration of the illness, and subsequent prostration and debility of the muscular system, all correspond exactly.

To meet the objection, “Why, at the time, other attacks were not noticed where the same sausages and ham had been consumed by many other persons?” it should be replied: The trichina disease was formerly known as typhus or gastric fever, &c., &c, and it is, therefore, probable that many other persons in that neighborhood also suffered from the consumption of this meat without any one suspecting that their illness had anything to do with poisoning. In the case mentioned attention was turned exclusively to the wine, and inasmuch as solitary cases of typhus occur not unfrequently in the spring. Possibly, also, the ham and sausages came from a remote district, or, as may also be observed, the meat may have been so strongly smoked that, in certain parts, trichinæ were killed, and only some of the dangerous parts were consumed at this fatal breakfast. The negative results of the legal investigation, the simultaneous occurrence of the attacks, and the fact of those who had not partaken of the food, consisting of ham and sausages, remaining in uninjured health, the symptoms of the disease, and finally the discovery of the trichina in one of the survivors, who affirms that neither before nor since that attack had he any similar

sickness, must most thoroughly convince us that the poisoning was caused by trichinæ. It is unfortunate that our colleagues were not successful in persuading the two other survivors to submit to an examination. I have no doubt that their muscles concealed numbers of trichinæ, and the proof of their presence would have settled all doubts on the subject.

Finally, I beg to add that the general apprehension arising from the use of pork, or from the possible danger of an attack of trichinæ, has induced the board of health of this city to republish the explanations already issued last year. They are as follows:

Should any trichinæ exist in a piece of meat, which is afterwards thoroughly cooked to the very middle, either by boiling or roasting, they are totally destroyed, and the meat may be eaten with impunity.

Salting, smoking, pickling, or rubbing with creosote, are not sufficient to kill the trichinæ in the centre of the piece of meat, or in sausages or ham. Preserved meats must also have been, some time or other, thoroughly cooked in order to be eaten without any possible danger. A case of illness, traceable to the trichina disease, has not been known of late in Frankfort. If one had occurred, it could scarcely have escaped public notice, taking into consideration the attention given to the subject by the public and medical faculty.

WURTEMBERG.

STUTTGART—E. KLAUPRECHT, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 31, 1865.

In conformity with consular instructions, I have the honor of transmitting my first annual report on the trade, commerce, industry and agriculture of this consular district.

Tabular statement showing the description and value, in florins, of the goods exported to the United States from within this consular district during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	1st quarter	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
Corsets	66,677.29	43,672.07	181,184.20	325,768.52
Wines	8,067.49	1,498.44	7,000.16	14,374.04
Drugs	6,361.09	5,747.43	25,904.59	9,452.58
Woollen goods	3,063.29			6,152.57
Cotton and linen goods.....	1,460.24	4,812.09	3,564.21	9,632.00
Books and works of art.....	2,411.49	1,380.00	3,314.35	11,357.10
Leather and leather ware.....		446.54	537.03	2,276.04
Watches.....		260.00	240.00	1,070.00
Dried fruit.....			4,999.07	6,091.33
Tobacco			84.00	
Jewelry and silver ware			2,690.21	2,984.41
Glassware.....			324.23	
Fancy goods			119.24	
Toys				1,694.40
Plum brandy.....				113.24
Cheese.....				1,170.14
Copper ware.....				271.27
Miscellaneous.....	1,929.37	4,843.24	6,298.10	7,245.19
Total florins.....	89,971.46	62,661.01	236,260.59	399,661.32

These miscellaneous goods are: articles for lithographic use, ivory, wood and carved bone ware, moss, painted and lacquered tinware, sago, confectioneries, gold, pressed and fancy paper, bulb roots, manufactures of hair, wax, &c. By comparing the first two quarters with the third it will be seen that since the close of the war the export trade of Wurtemberg with the United States has increased considerably. While my predecessor, during the first two quarters, verified 87 invoices, I despatched 311 to the collectors of the ports; a greater number than was ever sent in a corresponding period of former years since the establishment of the consulate. The number of invoices verified during the same quarters of last year amounted to 167. Most of the goods exported from this district are forwarded by railway to Bremen and Hamburg, and from there by steam or sailing vessels to the United States. The freight and insurance on the railway to these ports are: freight to Bremen, 2.20 florins per 100 pounds; to Hamburg, 3.15 florins. Insurance, 6 kreutzers per 100 florins value. Wine is principally forwarded by way of Mannheim and down the Rhine to Rotterdam or Antwerp. But a few firms, for greater despatch, sometimes send their goods *via* Havre and Liverpool.

There are no statistics to which I could refer in order to give the general exports or imports of this consular district, forming a part of the German Zollverein. A separate account for Wurtemberg has not been kept, and would meet with obstacles on account of the great transit of goods from other German states and from Switzerland.

The principal imports from the United States are: cotton, petroleum, tobacco, rosin, turpentine, clover-seed, hogs' lard and hams, quercitron, lamps, hops, staves, machinery. A considerable amount of machinery for house-building and other purposes was imported this spring by Mr. Traeger, formerly in the navy of the United States—his exhibition at Stuttgart, and the working of the machinery, creating a sensation among the architects and builders.

If the kingdom of Wurtemberg offers no large field to the American spirit of speculation, it acquires great importance to our trade industry and agriculture in view of the great export of labor in that large stream of emigration which, from the commencement of this century, rolled its waves towards our shores.

According to the census of December 4, 1865, the population of Wurtemberg amounted to 1,748,328 souls, with the following confessions:

Protestants, 1,179,814; Catholics, 527,057; Christian Dissenters, 2,499; Jews, 11,388.

Population of the principal cities: Stuttgart, 61,314; Ulm, 22,736; Heilbronn, 13,333; Reutheigen, 13,075.

The statistical bureaus of the state return the number of emigrants as follows:

From 1812-1822.....	24, 108
1822-1832.....	22, 997
1832-1842.....	21, 660
1842-1852.....	54, 285
1852-1855.....	41, 279
1858-1861.....	11, 382
1862-1864.....	18, 217

Total number from 1812 to 1864..... 193, 928

The maximum of the regular emigration is given by the years 1853 and 1854, 14,582 and 21,320 persons. From 1858 the average number was about 7,000. According to statistical returns of 1857, 70 per cent. of these emigrants went to the United States; 3-4 per cent. to Australia; the rest principally to the neighboring states. The returns say: "We do not overrate the numbers by assuming that within the last two decades there have emigrated to the United States

200,000. Wurtembergers, among which at least 160,000 adults and about 120,000 men of the most vigorous age. Agriculture is the great source of Wurtemberg prosperity."

The export of breadstuffs to Switzerland and Voralberg, and down the Rhine, is very considerable.

The principal grain is the spelt, (*triticum spelta*) a kind of wheat which makes a very good flour.

Tabular statement of agricultural products in Wurtemberg and their values.

	Cultivated lands.	Average crop in scheffel.	Annual crop.	Decennial average.	Total value.
WINTER GRAIN.	<i>Morgen.</i>		<i>Scheffel.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Spelt.....	647,392	7	4,531,744	6.40	30,211,626
Wheat.....	26,287		83,855	17.	1,425,535
Rye.....	117,332		370,769	13.15	4,912,689
Barley.....	7,067		27,207	10.31	286,136
Mixed grain.....	56,194	{ 3.7 spelt.....	207,917	6.40	1,386,113
		{ 1.5 rye.....	84,291	13.15	1,116,855
Total.....	854,272		5,305,783		39,338,954
SUMMER GRAIN.					
Spelt.....	4,908	.5	24,540	5.30	134,970
Wheat.....	10,697	2.6	27,812	15.30	431,086
Rye.....	21,700	2.5	54,250	12.	651,000
Barley.....	274,754	3.85	1,056,801	10.31	11,114,064
Oats.....	408,589	5.	2,042,945	5.45	11,746,933
Mixed grain.....	38,113	5.	190,565	5.45	1,095,745
Total.....	758,761		3,396,913		25,173,771
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Peas and lentils.....	25,647	3.2	56,390	17.	958,630
Beans.....	13,359	3.01	40,210	13.30	542,835
Indian corn.....	5,649	2.87	102,099	13.15	261,576
Vetches.....	35,575	3.43	19,376	13.30	1,352,801
Total.....	80,230		218,075		3,115,842
Oil-plants, hops, sugar, beets, cabbage, potatoes, hemp, and flax.....	285,409				18,116,960
Clover and hay.....	1,529,635		35,976,495		

At the markets of Wurtemberg, grain and potatoes are sold by weight.

	Pounds.
The weight of a scheffel of winter wheat is from.....	260 to 270
Do. do. winter rye is from.....	250 to 255
Do. do. winter barley.....	240
Do. do. winter spelt.....	150
Do. do. summer wheat.....	260
Do. do. summer rye.....	240
Do. do. oats.....	170
Do. do. Indian corn.....	250

The weight of Wurtemberg is lighter than the American weight; 123,461 American pounds making 119,730 pounds of the former. This year's grain crop is a very poor one, but the surplus of the last two years will cover the demand at moderate prices. The potato crop was an extraordinary one. The average prices are: Spelt, 3.10 florins per 100 pounds; wheat, 1.12 florins per 100 pounds; rye, 3.51 florins per 100 pounds; barley, 3.35 florins; oats, 3.40; potatoes 40 kreutzers per 100 pounds. 60,000 morgen of vineyards give an average product of 140,743 eimer, (77 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per eimer,) 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ eimer per morgen. The era of railroads brought higher prices to the wines of Wurtemberg, while in the decade from 1827-'36 the average price per eimer was 21.50 florins; the same was sold during the six years from 1857-'62 at an average price of 41.16 florins. The quality and quantity of last year's yield was a poor one, the total product amounting to 55,338 eimer, average price 38.25 florins per eimer. The quantity of this year's wine crop is below the average, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ eimer per morgen, but prices are very high on account of the excellency of the growth, equalling the best of the century. In the district of Stuttgart, prices vary from 93 to 98 florins. Porter gieser (at 105 degrees) were sold at 164-186 florins per eimer, while the highest price in 1864 of the best growth did not exceed 100 florins. At Heilbronn prices vary from 62-92 florins per eimer for mixed white, while white and red Biesling, Trollinger, and other fine sorts fetched from 97-130 florins. In the Reinthal, (valley of the Reins,) prices have reached 200 florins per eimer; the whole value of the product of 1865 is estimated at 14,000,000 florins.

The culture of tobacco, a few years ago, rapidly increased, stimulated by high prices, but has sunk to its former insignificance. It is now limited to the circuits of Heilbronn, Tettnung, and Ludwigsburg, and the quality of the product is very inferior; prices are from 9-10 florins per centner, (100 pounds.) The culture of hops has increased mainly in the neighborhood of Rottenburg and Tubingen, which, at the rate of 70 florins per centner, brought 2,146,760 florins. This year's crop is abundant, prices 98 florins per centner. Wurtemberg is a great cattle-raising state, richer than any other state of Europe in horned stock, England not excepted. The latest statistical returns give the following numbers of domestic animals: cattle, 957,172; horses, from three years and upwards, 79,711; sheep, 683,842; hogs, 216,965; or to the German square mile, 271 horses, 2,704 cattle, 1,931 sheep, 613 hogs. The value of the horned stock amounts to 120,000,000 florins. The prices of beef are from 14-15 kreutzers (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzer 1 cent) per pound; pork, 12-15 kreutzers; veal, 12-14 kreutzers. Particular care is devoted to the raising of horses, and the studs of the King, at Weil, Scharnhausen, and Kleinhohenheim, enjoy a world-wide reputation. There are held annually 183 horse-markets, the most important of which is that of Stuttgart (end of April) with about 1,000 horses: the half of this number is regularly sold at an average sum of about 70,000 florins. In some years Wurtemberg exports 4,000 horses.

Wool-growing has not succeeded as well as cattle-raising. The annual product of wool amounts to about 15,000 centners. The most important wool market is that of Kirchheim. Last year there were brought to that market 15,427 centners, 576 of which found no buyers. The net proceeds were 1,925,100 florins.

	Florins.	Florins per centner.
254 centners Spanish wool	39,370	155
14,057 centners mixed wool	1,827,410	130
540 centners domestic wool	58,320	108
14,851	1,925,100	

This year about the same quantity sold rapidly at somewhat lower prices. Spanish wool, 144 florins; mixed, 120 florins; and domestic 102 florins. Owing

to the increase of the potato rot of former years, the raising of hogs had considerably decreased; the farmers were compelled to import hogs from Bavaria and Hungary. The stock, however, has been considerably improved by the importation of the so-called Dusselthaler, (Suffolk race.) The total value of hogs is returned at 4,000,000 florins. The material welfare and moral melioration of the people is the great aim of the government of Wurtemberg, and, in furtherance of this object, its exertions are directed with a noble energy to the improvement of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The period of industrial development for Wurtemberg began with the abolition of custom boundaries between the German states. * * * To commence with the manufacture of cotton goods: This most prominent branch of Wurtemberg's industry (as throughout the whole Zollverein) suffered but very little under the wild cotton speculation raging in England, and producing that destructive crisis, ruining so many of the largest cotton spinning, weaving, and printing establishments, besides many Liverpool houses; while on this side of the channel, in France, and, above all, in Austria, failures followed failures; the states of the Zollverein, strengthened by the preceding years, which the manufacturers of Wurtemberg took the best advantage of, suffered but little; the rates of interest never rose above 5½ per cent. There are in the state 20 cotton-spinning establishments, with 236,862 spindles, 11,843 on an average to each establishment, and from 15 to 16 hands to each 1,000 spindles. The fineness of the spun yarn has considerably improved during the last decade. The larger half (65 per cent.) consists of No. 30-42; the remainder (35 per cent.) of No. 6-30; of Nos. 50, 60, 80, very little is spun, principally for the manufacture of velvet. 170,000 spindles furnish annually 6,800,000 English pounds of thread, valued at 500,000 to 6,000,000 florins. They consume 7,500,000 pounds of cotton, most of which (85 per cent.) consists of American, and the residue of East India growth. The prices varied from fl. 1 42 kr. to fl. 1 52 kr. for No. 36, and from fl. 1 18 kr. to fl. 1 24 kr. for No. 20, per Zollpound. There are 110 cotton-weaving establishments in the kingdom, giving employment to 6,580 hands. Besides those, there are 9,471 professional weavers, working on their own account. Upon the whole, there are 13,000 looms in activity, among which are 800 for corsets alone. In the latter article, the chief export of Wurtemberg to the United States, the factories at Goeppingen, Berg, Nuertingen, Stuttgart, and Ludwigsburg, compete with the whole world, on account of the cheapness of labor (female) here, 24 kreutzers (16 cents) per day, without board or lodging. The weekly wages of a weaver are from 4 to 8 florins per week, (\$1 60 to \$3 20.) The principal cotton manufactures are calico, dimity, sarsenets, double cloth, cambrics, colored cottonets, perials, domestics, chiffons, Manchester shirting, satins, brilliantines, velvets, and velveteens. The total value of the manufactures amounts to 15,000,000 florins.

Although the raising of silkworms, steadily pursued at the agricultural college at Hohenheim, has not as yet exhibited favorable results, the manufacture of silk goods already shows a very respectable beginning. The number of spindles is 6,000, giving employment to 487 laborers. The largest factories are at Gmund, Bouingheim, Aidlingen, Horb, and their leading articles are sewing silk, taffetas, black neck-cloth, gros de tours, satin. The total value of the manufacture amounts to 425,000 florins.

The total amount of linen goods manufactured in the state is from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 florins, 12 ells (126 ells are about 85 American yards) or 48 pounds, or 4.12 florins in value per capita to every inhabitant. The number of hands employed in the manufacture is about 20,000. From the period when the price of cotton rose 100 per cent. and more, the prices of linen manufactures on an average only rose 10 per cent., so that linen goods have become proportionally cheaper than cotton goods. With the high price of cotton, the interest of the consumer turned to woollen goods, the manufacture of which has increased in consequence thereof; 2,888 looms furnish annually about 5,250,000 ells woollen

and mixed goods, valued at 785,000 florins. In the manufacture of all kinds of hosiery, stockings, jackets, &c., 1,825 hands are engaged; the number of looms is 1,266. In laces, Wurtemberg begins to excel Saxony. Painted and lackered tinware is manufactured on a large scale at Esslingen, Ludwigsburg, Biberach, and Goepfingen. Plaque and fine English copper ware are made at Gieslingen by an establishment employing 64 hands.

Six large factories at Gmund and thirteen at Stuttgart manufacture gold ware with the most exquisite taste; they employ 600 hands. Silver ware is manufactured at Heilbronn by an establishment renowned throughout Europe for the taste and excellence of its fabrics; it employs 120 hands. In the production of all kinds of castings and machinery Wurtemberg also takes a high rank. One establishment at Esslingen gives employment to 1,000 hands, and sends annually 40 to 50 locomotives to all parts of Europe. There are in the state flour, grist and oil mills, 2,758; glass, china, and stoneware manufactories, 15; glove manufactories, 7; wax ware manufactories, 26; perfumery manufactories, 9; gold pressed and fancy paper manufactories, 3; playing-card manufactories, 7; asphalt board manufactories, 1; mathematical and optical instrument manufactories, 79; ivory, horn, and carved bone ware manufactories, 4; printing and engraving establishments, 180; paper mills, 48; publishing houses, 53.

Stuttgart is the centre of the book-publishing trade of southern Germany, which amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million florins annually. One of its publishing firms, that of C. G. Cotta, is in possession of the copyrights of the works of most of the distinguished authors of Germany, and consumes a greater quantity of printing paper than all the publishing firms of Berlin together. Within three years the publishing houses of Stuttgart issued 1,286 new works.

The fabrication of beet sugar promises to become an important branch of the industry of the state. Last year the factories at Heilbronn, Boellingen, Althausen, Zuttlingen and Stuttgart consumed 1,292,241 centners of sugar beets. The value of the product was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of florins. One morgen produced from 100 to 150 centners, at a price of 29 kreutzers per centner.

The traffic by the railroads, extending over 745 German miles, ($\frac{1}{100}$ to each square mile,) which are the property of the government, is very lively. In 1864, 4,653,223 persons and 13,707,308 centners of freight goods were forwarded by these roads. The receipts amounted to 2,509,754 florins for persons, and 3,801,786 florins for freight. The roads yield an annual revenue of about 3,000,000 of florins.

Wurtemberg possesses no river of importance. The navigation of the Neckar, a tributary to the Rhine, is limited to a few small steamers and sailing vessels. Its chief port is Heilbronn; the freight arrivals there amounted last year to 6,854 centners; like that of the Neckar, the navigation of the Danube is annually decreasing, and its entire suspension, owing to the completion of the railroads, may, within a very short time, be expected. Ulm, its chief port in the state, shipped in 1864 but 21,073 centners of freight in 23 vessels, against 44,217 centners in 1863. In consequence of the flourishing condition of commerce and industry, and of the scarcity of labor produced by emigration, the prices of labor have advanced within the last year fully 100 per cent.

HANSEATIC FREE CITIES.

BREMEN—HENRY BOERNSTEIN, *Consul*.

AUGUST 26, 1865.

I have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of Bremen's commerce and navigation during the year 1864. The total importation in the year 1864 was 13,976,116 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 67,113,930, against, in 1863, 14,178,586 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 67,145,146, which shows that the importation remained in the same proportions and conditions as in the last three years. The total exportation from the port of Bremen in 1864 was 6,529,258 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 61,466,848, against, in 1863, 6,818,718 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 60,406,656, showing the same general result as in former years. * *

Summary statement showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports at the port of Bremen, and the countries whence and whereto shipped, during the year 1864.

Whence shipped.	IMPORTS.											
	Seaward.		Coastwise.		Total.		Percentage—					
	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Of the weight.		Of the value.			
							Seaward.	Louis d'or.	Seaward.	Louis d'or.	Total.	Total.
From the Zollverein	1,401,463	1,719,342	8,013,746	21,348,314	9,415,209	22,967,656	23.88	96.87	67.37	86.31	34.22	
Imports from other parts of Europe	1,811,384	14,029,346	91,604	3,370,040	1,962,988	17,399,366	30.85	1.13	13.61	33.01	23.93	
From Greenland and British N. America	9,651	53,552	.....	.....	9,651	53,552	0.17	.....	0.07	0.13	0.08
From United States	819,381	9,155,912	.....	.....	819,381	9,155,912	13.95	.....	5.86	21.54	13.64
From Mexico and Central America	17,805	245,443	.....	.....	17,805	245,443	0.30	.....	0.13	0.58	0.37
From South America	358,474	7,553,615	.....	.....	358,474	7,553,615	6.11	.....	2.56	17.76	11.25
From West Indies	376,121	4,678,789	.....	.....	376,121	4,678,789	6.41	.....	2.69	11.01	6.97
From Africa	7,648	98,835	.....	.....	7,648	98,835	0.12	.....	0.06	0.23	0.15
From Asia	1,040,869	4,598,930	.....	.....	1,040,869	4,598,930	17.73	.....	7.45	10.82	6.85
From Sandwich Islands.	1,27,970	361,812	.....	.....	1,27,970	361,812	0.48	.....	0.20	0.85	0.54
Total	5,870,766	42,495,576	8,105,350	24,318,354	13,976,116	67,113,930	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
From Europe	3,212,847	15,748,688	8,105,350	24,618,354	11,318,197	40,367,042	54.73	100.00	80.98	37.06	60.15	
From transatlantic places	2,657,919	26,746,888	.....	.....	2,657,919	26,746,888	45.27	.....	19.02	62.94	39.85
Total	5,870,766	42,495,576	8,105,350	24,618,354	13,976,116	67,113,930	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of the imports in 1860, in Louis d'or 70,198,537
 Value of the imports in 1861 69,561,503
 Value of the imports in 1862 67,000,383
 Value of the imports in 1863 67,145,146
 Value of the imports in 1864 67,113,930

Total in five years 341,019,379

Summary statement showing the quantity and value of imports and exports at the port of Bremen—Continued.

Where to.	EXPORTS.												
	Seaward.		Coastwise.		Total.		Of the weight.			Of the value.			
	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Seaward.	Louis d'or.	Total.	Seaward.	Louis d'or.	Total.	
													Percentage—	Percentage—
To Zollverein.....	1,457,838	3,892,752	2,354,223	27,993,685	3,792,061	31,816,437	36,18	91.17	57.92	13.81	62.88	51.76	
Exports to other parts of Europe.....	1,311,092	11,904,824	228,042	5,791,222	1,539,134	17,696,056	33,22	8.83	23.57	42.99	17.12	28.77	
To British North America.....	5,680	8,68,487	.....	.....	5,680	8,68,487	0.14	.....	0.09	0.25	.....	0.11
To United States.....	263,454	8,062,679	.....	.....	263,454	8,062,679	6.67	.....	4.04	29.12	.....	13.12
To Mexico and Central America.....	6,490	1,046,477	.....	.....	6,490	1,046,477	0.16	.....	0.10	0.56	.....	0.25
To South America.....	196,282	1,046,477	.....	.....	196,282	1,046,477	3.20	.....	1.93	3.92	.....	1.77
To West Indies.....	183,185	939,572	.....	.....	183,185	939,572	4.89	.....	2.96	3.29	.....	1.53
To Africa.....	29,378	178,016	.....	.....	29,378	178,016	0.74	.....	0.45	0.64	.....	0.29
To Asia.....	36,477	381,470	.....	.....	36,477	381,470	0.93	.....	0.58	1.28	.....	0.62
To Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	23,846	387,600	.....	.....	23,846	387,600	0.61	.....	0.37	1.40	.....	0.63
Equipment of commercial fleet.....	523,269	703,955	.....	.....	523,269	703,955	13.26	.....	8.01	2.54	.....	1.15
Total.....	3,946,993	27,691,941	2,582,965	33,774,907	6,529,258	61,466,648	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
To Europe.....	2,728,930	15,727,586	2,582,965	33,774,907	5,321,195	49,502,493	62.40	100.00	81.49	56.80	100.00	80.53	
Transatlantic export.....	1,208,063	11,964,355	.....	.....	1,208,063	11,964,355	30.60	.....	18.51	43.20	.....	19.47
Total.....	3,946,993	27,691,941	2,582,965	33,774,907	6,529,258	61,466,648	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Value of the exports in 1860 in Louis d'or..... 67,844,225
 Value of the exports in 1861..... do..... 62,824,985
 Value of the exports in 1862..... do..... 61,374,916
 Value of the exports in 1863..... do..... 60,406,656
 Value of the exports in 1864..... do..... 61,466,848

Total in the five years..... 313,917,630

Summary statement showing the nationality and number of sea-going vessels arrived at the port of Bremen during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries or ports whence sailed.

Where from.	Number of vessels.		NATIONALITY.																			
	Landed.	Ballast.	Total.	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islds.	Dutch.	Italian.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Odenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.	
Hanover	486	85	570	1	1	1	2	452	71	11	114	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Odenburg	132	141	273	1	1	1	1	1	5	41	14	1	1	1	1	111	61	1	1	1	1	1
Heligoland	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamburg	263	14	277	73	8	14	14	146	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
Schleswig and Holstein	62	17	79	1	43	31	1	17	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labbeck	5	5	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mecklenburg	12	12	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Prussia	168	168	336	1	1	1	1	5	50	21	21	1	1	1	1	5	17	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	72	72	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	18	18	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	235	2	237	16	2	1	4	1	148	3	22	1	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Great Britain	272	30	302	117	23	1	67	4	1	60	8	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1
Holland	83	49	132	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	57	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	17	19	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	24	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	18	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	11	11	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenland	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bangor Malino	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	83	29	112	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philadelphia	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baltimore	16	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central America	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Granada	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buenos Ayres	35	2	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Summary statement showing the nationality and number of sea-going vessels arrived at the port of Bremen, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islds.	Dutch.	Italian.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.
Total arrivals.....	384	189	8	152	38	1,067	3	280	3	1	5	36	342	5	29	7	22	24
Tonnage, loaded vessels.....	138,298	4,753	557	27,605	3,424	27,483	766	10,326	638	87	3,123	2,760	17,849	784	1,738	1,242	2,698	3,253
Tonnage, vessels in ballast.....	14,560	595	.....	3,206	225	3,089	.....	2,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Total in lasts of 4,000 pounds.....	152,848	5,348	557	30,811	3,649	30,571	766	12,935	638	87	3,123	2,760	19,867	784	1,738	1,242	2,740	2,253
Crews, loaded vessels.....	6,884	457	44	1,509	204	2,688	47	803	37	8	101	232	1,262	58	135	72	175	235
Crews, vessels in ballast.....	652	64	.....	121	13	287	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	7,536	521	44	1,630	217	2,955	47	1,007	37	8	100	232	1,411	58	135	72	179	235

Summary statement of the nationality and number of sea-going vessels departed from the port of Bremen during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries where bound.

Where to.	Number of vessels.		NATIONALITY.																							
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Total.	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islands.	Dutch.	Italian.	Lubeck.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Austrian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.			
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Total.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	
Hanover.....	214	216	430	1	1				200	335								10	2							
Oldenburg.....	22	43	65					26	1									203	23	1						
Hellgoland.....	1		1																							
Hamburg.....	451	48	499	75	4	13	11	310	16									25	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Schleswig-Holstein.....	76	26	104	48	22			24	5																	
Lubeck.....	7		7					3																		
Mecklenburg.....	14		14	6				6																		
Prussia.....	95	8	103	29	3	2		29	3	20								1		14	5					
Russia.....	23	53	76	1				15	3									10	25	1						
Sweden.....	72	19	91	13	1	3	2	16	2	15	4	6						3		2	1	3	2			
Norway.....	42	179	221	2	2	1	3	14	109	12	21	1						1	14	2	1	3	2			
Denmark.....	42		42	28				5	56	6								1		1	6	1	1	2		
Great Britain.....	184	185	369	121	10	12	45	64	3	56	8	3	3	1	3	1	5	3	21	2	1	6	2	3		
Holland.....	227	7	234	91	1			91	1									4		3	1	2				
Holland.....	11		11																							
Belgium.....	4		4																							
France.....	4		4																							
Spain.....	3		3																							
Portugal.....	3		3																							
Italy.....	4		4																							
Turkey.....	1		1																							
Greenland.....	1		1																							
British North America.....	5		5																							
United States.....	93	3	96	83	2			3										3		1						
Mexico.....	2		2																							
Central America.....	3		3																							
New Granada.....	13	5	18	1																						
Ecuador.....	1		1																							
Peru.....	1		1																							
Chili.....	1		1																							

Summary statement of the nationality and number of sea-going vessels departed from the port of Bremen during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries where bound.

Where to.	Number of vessels.		NATIONALITY.																				
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islands.	Dutch.	Italian.	Lubeck.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Austrian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.	
Hanover	214	316	430	1	1			300	303								10	2					
Oldenburg	322	43	375	2	1			26	1								303	33					
Hellgoland		1	1																				
Hamburg	451	48	499	75	4	16	2	13	11	310	16												
Schleswig-Holstein	76	28	104	48	22	3	2	21	2								25	2					
Lubeck	7	7	14	3				3									1						
Mecklenburg	14	6	20	6			2	29	3								1						
Prussia	95	8	103	76	1	62		16	13	25	13						10	25	1	14	5	3	2
Russia	53	53	106	76		13	1	16	16	25	84						1						
Sweden	72	12	84	7		3	2	12	13	25	12						3						
Norway	42	179	221	2	3	1	3	14	109	21	1						1	14	2	1	3	2	4
Denmark	42	42	84	28		28		5	6	6	3						1	14	2	1	3	2	2
Great Britain	184	185	369	121		10	2	45	64	8	3						3	21	2	6	1	2	3
Holland	227	7	234	11		10		91	1	132	6						4						
Belgium	7		7	1				1		1													
France	11		11	1				1		1													
Spain	4	3	7	1				1															
Portugal	3	3	6	1				1															
Italy	3	4	7	1				1															
Turkey	1	1	2	1				1															
Greenland	1	1	2	1				1															
British North America.	5	5	10	3				2															
United States	2	3	5	1				3															
Mexico	93	3	96	83				3															
Central America	2	2	4	2				1															
New Granada	3	3	6	1				3															
Central America	1	1	2	1				1															
Ecuador	13	5	18	1				1															
Peru	1	1	2	1				1															
Chili	1	1	2	1				1															

A summary statement showing the number of Bremen's commercial fleet (sea-going vessels) and their tonnage, also the increase and decrease during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

INCREASE.

Years.	Total January 1.		RECENTLY BUILT.				By purchase.		By re-measuring of ships.
			At the Weser.		In foreign places.				
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1855.....	251	63,682	20	7,550	3	1,235	9	1,270	.....
1856.....	261	69,739	24	7,163	.....	.....	10	3,801	.....
1857.....	269	75,898	19	5,908	9	4,989	11	2,749	.....
1858.....	279	83,083	16	4,126	9	9,246	4	1,182	30
1859.....	279	90,602	14	3,980	.....	.....	5	864	.....
1860.....	262	82,446	14	4,384	.....	.....	6	1,391	50
1861.....	257	82,375	21	7,710	.....	.....	4	1,063	22
1862.....	253	82,868	27	8,278	1	700	23	6,550	22
1863.....	277	90,935	33	9,637	2	2,373	20	6,506	15
1864.....	302	103,162	28	8,167	2	841	5	1,727	146

DECREASE.

Years.	Lost or stranded.		Condemned.		By sale.		By re-measuring of ships.	Total Dec. 31.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.		Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
1855.....	4	608	1	89	17	3,872	29	261	69,739
1856.....	7	871	3	800	16	3,043	91	269	75,898
1857.....	8	1,926	2	294	19	4,173	68	279	83,083
1858.....	6	1,576	3	1,041	20	4,778	.....	279	90,602
1859.....	10	4,576	4	1,145	22	7,092	187	262	82,446
1860.....	8	1,949	.....	.....	17	3,945	.....	257	82,375
1861.....	7	1,870	.....	.....	22	6,432	.....	253	82,868
1862.....	8	1,509	1	785	18	5,389	.....	277	90,935
1863.....	12	3,132	1	137	17	3,136	9	302	103,162
1864.....	7	1,910	.....	.....	28	8,712	21	298	103,400

Comparative statement showing the number of vessels and of emigrants, via Bremen, to the United States and other countries during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Where to.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.
Quebec.....	1	62												
United States.....	125	21,607	157	30,160	103	16,138	83	14,728	84	17,538	3	513	642	127,239
Mexico.....			1		1		3	4	1				5	6
Costa Rica.....							1	2					1	2
New Granada.....														2
Venezuela.....	2	5					1	1	3	6	2	8	8	20
Brazil.....	2	278	5	80	6	139	5	162	4	90	1	2	23	751
Buenos Ayres.....	5	23	5	38	4	36	7	54	4	72	6	90	31	313
Chili.....	1	7												7
Peru.....														1
West Indies.....	5	12	6	9	6	11	13	19	13	15	3	5	46	71
Africa, (west coast).....	1	6	1	9	1	7	2	10	3	8	1	1	9	41
Cape Town.....	2	5			1				1	12			4	17
East Indies, China, Prussia, and Asia.....					1	10	3	6	1	1	2	4	7	21
Australia.....														3
Honolulu.....	2	6			1	4	2	4	2	19	4	9	11	42
Total.....	146	22,011	174	30,296	126	16,549	122	15,187	121	18,175	112	27,700	801	129,908

Thus from 1859 to 1864 there were expedited.....	801	129,908
From 1831 to 1858 there were expedited.....	4,901	708,945
Thus in 33 years there were expedited.....	5,702	838,853

BREMERHAVEN—F. W. SPECHT, *Consular Agent.*

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Bremerhaven, with the name of the port of destination, during the quarter ended June 30, 1865.

(Compiled from official invoices.)

Description and quantity.	Destination.	Value, including costs and charges.		
		R. d.	Gr.	Pf.
13 cases of toys.....	New York..... gold rix dollar.	604	65	00
1 case leathering knives	do..... do.....	300	54	00
126 casks succory meal.....	do..... do.....	2,962	24	00
25 casks..... do.....	do..... do.....	145	6	00
1 case velvet cloth.....	do..... Prussian rix dollar.	60	00	00
1 case lambskins.....	do..... gold do.....	195	60	00
1 case music instruments.....	do..... do.....	253	17	00
1 oil painting.....	do..... do.....	72	5	00
2 cases sundries.....	do..... do.....	567	59	00
5 casks earthenware.....	do..... Prussian do.....	34	7	11
78 cases medicine glasses.....	do..... gold do.....	350	7	00

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Bremerhaven to the United States for the quarter ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.		
		R. d.	Gr.	Pf.
Prunes.....	1 cask..... gold rix dollar ..	91	68	00
Springs.....	78 bales..... Prussian do.....	545	05	10
Wine.....	10 cases..... gold do.....	37	50	00
Crockery and hardware.....	9 cases..... do do.....	514	24	00
Crockery and toys.....	7 cases..... do do.....	261	61	00
Sundries.....	4 boxes..... do do.....	178	36	00
Chain and shale.....	90 fathoms..... pds. sterl..	54	14	09
Liquor.....	3 boxes..... gold rix dollar ..	90	00	00
Spirits vinegar.....	6 hogsheads..... do do.....	75	00	00
White lead.....	19 casks..... Prussian rix dollar..	1,160	14	04
Crockeryware.....	2 cases..... gold do.....	146	50	00
Lentils.....	100 bags.....	1,095	11	00
Chicory.....	2 casks.....			
Cherries.....	7 casks.....			
Pitch.....	10 barrels..... gold rix dollar..	95	00	00

HAMBURG—J. H. ANDERSON, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before the department my annual report, embracing the year 1864, on commerce, navigation, emigration, &c. Herewith you will also find synopsis of the commercial and other relations between this port and those of our country during the year closing to-day.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the direct imports into Hamburg from the United States during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Coffee, 1 barrel and	bags 52, 878	2, 826, 900
Cocoa	do 472	19, 190
Sugar, brown, 764 barrels and	cases 290	154, 830
Honey	barrels 2, 096	227, 360
Tobacco, 26 barrels, 1,527 cases and	bales 7, 615	869, 520
Tobacco stems, 66 barrels and	bales 99	10, 220
Cigars, 528 cases and	bale 1	697, 390
Pepper	bags 3, 971	75, 480
Pimento	bags 12, 667	199, 350
Cassia flowers	cases 113	16, 380
Cloves	packages 1, 158	29, 260
Ginger	do 100	4, 110
Green fruit, 145 barrels and	cases 71	2, 850
Dried fruit	barrels 133	4, 570
Rum, 25 casks and	case 1	2, 310
Liquor, 1 cask and	cases 75	1, 560
Different distilled liquors, 27 casks and	do 10	1, 840
Maize, 1 case and	bags 2, 700	29, 290
Hops	packages 131	12, 810
Chicory flour	barrels 15	540
Wheat flour	do 75	1, 640
Amidam, (starch,) 3 barrels, 126 cases, and	packages 36	2, 370
Pork, salted and smoked, 79 barrels and	cases 530	58, 980
Butter	barrels 3, 017	116, 520
Lard	do 6, 379	533, 750
Cheese	boxes 250	11, 400
Canned fruits, 4 barrels and	cases 211	4, 050
Various edibles	do 1, 850	9, 400
Building-timber	pieces 1, 630	133, 600
Staves	do 479, 020	150
Other building materials	do 100	12, 070
Quercitrons, 113 barrels and	bags 48, 900	114, 160
Logwood	do 48, 900	492, 960
Extract of logwood	cases 1, 350	35, 180
yellow wood	do 300	10, 090
red wood	do 950	10, 210
quercitrons	do 25	1, 160
Terra-japonica	packages 570	14, 260
Zinc, white	barrels 255	12, 430
Various coloring materials, 13 barrels and	cases 5	1, 470
Cantharides	do 1	600
Castoreum	barrel 3	540
Isinglass	cases 968	83, 700
Sarsaparilla	bales 2, 535	2, 870
Quassia wood	pieces 24	5, 760
Jalap root	bales 54	11, 870
Different medicinal roots, 25 barrels, 1 case and	do 35	2, 350
seeds	do 7	690
herbs	cases 15	1, 650
Indian anise	do 2	2, 050
Tonga beans, 3 cases and	barrels 307	10, 100
Rosin	barrels 4	800
India-rubber	cases 6	3, 000
Various kinds of rubber	do 78	25, 440
Balsam copaiva, 80 barrels, 36 cases, and	demijohns 4	2, 800
tolu	cases 118	25, 100
Peppermint	do 38	10, 610
Oil of Indian anise	do 23	4, 190
Various volatile oils	do 25	2, 510
Potash	barrels 25	2, 510

Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Leached ashes..... barrels.....	39	940
Chromic acid..... do.....	465	2,631
Variety chemicals, 2 barrels, 29 cases, and..... bale.....	1	3,540
Silver ore..... barrels.....	125	45,890
Copper.....		246,310
Gold and silver scraping..... bales.....	5	2,100
Dried deerskins..... pieces.....	17,468	153,880
Salted do..... do.....	10,454	108,820
Horsehides..... do.....	2,952	22,190
Calfskins..... do.....	769	1,540
Deerskins..... do.....	16,665	38,890
Different furs, 36 barrels, 36 cases, and..... bales.....	369	462,870
Leather, 2 cases and..... pieces.....	1,000	13,890
Sole leather, 7 bales..... do.....	13,649	136,700
Morse teeth..... barrels.....	2	1,900
Whalebone..... bundles.....	1,707	347,110
Horn, (hornspitzen,) 27 barrels, 3 cases, and..... bags.....	507	11,620
Entrails, 970 barrels and..... cases.....	14	35,910
Guano.....		78,930
Horsehair, 8 cases and..... packages.....	11	7,090
Eider down..... package.....	1	660
Feathers..... do.....	319	3,510
Train oil..... barrels.....	303	103,400
Tallow..... do.....	210	51,510
Glue..... do.....	10	500
Wax, 209 barrels, 20 cases, and..... coils.....	246	85,760
Spermaceti..... cases.....	863	27,050
Paraffine..... do.....	375	15,970
Palm oil..... casks.....	159	23,740
Petroleum, 43,486 casks and..... cases.....	6	1,693,210
Olefin and other oils, 96 casks and..... case.....	1	5,450
Red cloverseed, 8 barrels and..... bags.....	2,527	87,620
Timothy seed..... do.....	200	2,290
Various field and garden seeds, 7 barrels, 4 cases, and..... do.....	7	1,330
Mahogany wood..... pieces.....	226	1,700
Cedar wood..... do.....	111	7,520
Walnut..... do.....	864	32,090
Veneer..... cases.....	52	8,510
Hoops..... bundles.....	1,000	1,120
Moss, (from the woods)..... bales.....	10	450
Silk..... cases.....	5	2,290
Cotton..... bales.....	42	17,410
Linen thread..... bale.....	1	550
Other raw materials.....		500
Silk goods..... cases.....	3	3,050
Woollen goods, 15 cases and..... bales.....	10	22,200
Cotton goods..... cases.....	6	4,000
Various dry goods, 21 cases and..... bale.....	1	12,740
India-rubber shoes..... cases.....	48	5,690
India-rubber goods, 23 cases and..... bales.....	21	23,770
Straw goods..... cases.....	2	420
Wooden pegs..... barrels.....	1,635	13,440
Wooden pins..... pieces.....	45,507	3,950
Wooden ware, 1 barrel, 33 cases, 40 packages, and..... do.....	240	4,930
Furniture, 9 cases, 1 bale, and..... do.....	23	2,720
Paper, 2 cases and..... bales.....	26	930
Paper goods, 4 cases and..... bale.....	1	930
Printed books, 99 cases and..... bales.....	13	33,610
Pictures, 26 cases and..... do.....	7	4,560
Glassware, 172 barrels, 7 cases, and..... packages.....	628	41,050
Marble ware..... cases.....	5	300
Common hardware, 1 case and..... pieces.....	18	350

Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Iron tubes.....cases.....	13	600
Fine hardware, 50 barrels, 92 cases, and.....packages.....	30	16,470
Iron nails, 41 barrels and.....cases.....	6	1,120
Needles.....cases.....	2	1,270
Gold and silver ware, 17 cases and.....package.....	1	161,000
Metal ware, 436 barrels, 219 cases, and.....colis.....	440	128,330
Machines, 7,660 cases, 386 packages, and.....colis.....	446	883,330
Mathematical instruments, 16 cases and.....packages.....	2	3,820
Musical instruments.....cases.....	2	390
Piano-fortes.....do.....	4	3,800
Watches, 1 case and.....packages.....	2	1,150
Clocks.....cases.....	2,462	77,680
Gas-fittings.....do.....	51	5,260
Carriages, 4 cases and.....colis.....	32	5,070
Arms, 2,928 cases and.....package.....	1	456,750
Natural curiosities, 2 barrels, 21 cases, 2 packages, and.....colis.....	16	4,530
Fine hardware, 4 barrels, 80 cases, 12 packages, and.....do.....	1	.....
Spermaceti candles.....cases.....	19	1,090
Perfumes.....do.....	8	340
Passengers' goods, 2 barrels, 199 cases, and.....packages.....	15	31,750
Articles of industry.....		730
Specie and fine metals, 5 barrels, 27 cases, and.....packages.....	32	133,320
Total.....		12,910,121

Comparative statement showing the description and value of many commodities imported during the year 1864 into Hamburg from the United States and all other countries, and of which the United States are either the exclusive producers or traders in to a considerable extent.

Description.	FROM THE UNITED STATES.	FROM ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Value in marks banco.	Value in marks banco.
Coffee	2, 826, 900	34, 138, 620
Sugar	154, 830	2, 107, 090
Honey	227, 360	449, 300
Tobacco	869, 520	8, 637, 590
Cigars	697, 390	4, 825, 950
Pepper and pimento	274, 830	732, 140
Cloves	29, 260	96, 470
Butter	116, 520	10, 012, 510
Lard	533, 750	1, 103, 180
Pork	58, 980	764, 290
Logwood	114, 160	960, 050
Quercitron	12, 070	48, 590
Logwood extracts	548, 440	643, 370
Sarsaparilla	83, 700	128, 090
Balsam copaiva	25, 440	44, 270
Peppermint oil	25, 100	92, 200
Chromic acid	105, 060	392, 020
Copper	246, 310	2, 890, 500
Leather	150, 590	4, 190, 560
Whalebone	347, 110	501, 680
Wax	85, 760	624, 400
Tallow	51, 510	254, 960
Spermaceti	27, 050	51, 760
Petroleum	1, 693, 210	2, 445, 660
Cotton	17, 410	65, 189, 110
Wooden pegs	17, 390	54, 890
Clocks	78, 830	1, 427, 630
Total	9, 418, 480	148, 866, 880

The importation and consumption of petroleum are rapidly increasing. Consumed in lamps of American manufacture, or invention at least, this our last and noblest gift is largely contributing to the enlightenment of the German public.

In a country where tallow, wax, common oil, and other substances, used for dispelling the darkness of the long winter evenings and the gloom of the short winter days of this climate, are so very dear, it is hard to imagine how the common people got along before petroleum was discovered. * * * *

The American sewing machine companies have made this the point where to distribute their machines, not only all over the German states, but generally over Europe from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. The exact number and value of imported sewing machines cannot be ascertained from the official documents. I only find that of "machines" a value was imported of 833,330 marks banco, (\$300,000 in gold,) and on inquiry come to the conclusion that about 18,000 machines were imported. At this moment several of the leading companies are unable to fill their European orders.

Statement showing the number of arrivals and departures of sea-going vessels at and from Hamburg during the year 1864, with the number of the crews and capacity in commercial lasts.

ARRIVALS.

No.	Commercial lasts, at 6,000 pounds.	No. crew.
Vessels ... 5,012	Commercial lasts 465,909	50,616
	Included in this number are 1,191 colliers of 121,294 lasts; and also the following vessels from the United States:	
	Baker's island..... 486 lasts.	
1	Boston..... 501 "	
6	New York..... 6,325 "	
31	Do..... 13,455 "	
Steamers..... 24	Philadelphia..... 245 "	
Do..... 2	San Francisco..... 63 "	
Do..... 1		
Total..... 65	..... 21,058 "	

DEPARTURES.

Vessels ... 5,006	Commercial lasts..... 463,074 lasts.	50,223
	Of this number there went to the United States—	
7	To California, laden..... 1,350 "	
Sailing vessels 28	To New York, laden..... 8,641 "	
1	Do..... in ballast..... 40 "	
Steamers..... 20	Do..... laden..... 11,071 "	
Total..... 55	..... 21,162 "	

Statement showing the number of arrivals of sea-going vessels at Hamburg in 1864, according to nationality.

Nationality.	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.
United States.....	18		18
Belgium.....	25		25
Bremen.....	76	54	130
Chili.....	1	1	2
Denmark.....	293	126	419
France.....	143	28	171
England.....	1,949	91	2,040
Hamburg.....	392	101	493
Hanover.....	685	255	940
Italy.....	9	3	12
Lubeck.....		1	1
Mecklenburg.....	12	2	14
Netherlands.....	316	90	406
Norway.....	99	13	112
Austria.....	2		2
Oldenburg.....	42	28	70
Portugal.....	11	2	13
Prussia.....	30	4	34
Russia.....	20	4	24
Sweden.....	33	8	41
Spain.....	39	2	41
Uruguay.....	1	1	2
Venezuela.....	1	1	2
Total.....	4,197	815	5,012

Comparative statement showing the number of vessels arrived at Hamburg in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, together with their capacity in lasts and number of crews.

	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.	IN LASTS = 6,000 POUNDS.			NUMBER CREWS.		
				Laden.	In ballast.	Total.	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.
No. vessels, 1861..	41	1	42	9,395	191	9,586	569	12	581
No. vessels, 1862..	10	1	11	2,817	140	2,957	154	10	164
No. vessels, 1863..	24	1	25	10,418	184	10,602	517	12	529
No. vessels, 1864..	65	.....	65	22,038	.....	22,038	373	.....	373
Total.....	140	3	143	44,668	515	45,183	1,613	34	1,647

Comparative statement exhibiting the state of Hamburg's merchant marine on the 31st of December, for the last twelve years.

Years.	No. of ships.	Lasts, (at 6,000 lbs.)	Years.	No. of ships.	Lasts, (at 6,000 lbs.)
1853.....	408	42,565	1860.....	486	63,269
1854.....	456	53,289	1861.....	491	65,401
1855.....	448	53,221	1861.....	506	69,374
1856.....	468	57,639	1863.....	536	79,922
1857.....	491	63,748	1864.....	530	79,300
1858.....	488	62,444			
1859.....	483	62,287	Total.....	5,791	752,539

Comparative statement showing the number of days of the interruptions of shipping by ice at Hamburg from 1856 to 1865 inclusive.

Winters.	End of year.	Beginning of year.	Total.
1846 and 1847.....	19	48	67
1847 and 1848.....	14	51	65
1848 and 1849.....	9	22	31
1849 and 1850.....	32	42	74
1850 and 1851.....	.....	.....	.....
1851 and 1852.....	.....	25	25
1852 and 1853.....	.....	30	30
1853 and 1854.....	16	63	79
1854 and 1855.....	.....	20	20
1855 and 1856.....	18	16	34
1856 and 1857.....	.....	27	27
1857 and 1858.....	.....	.....	.....
1858 and 1859.....	.....	.....	.....
1859 and 1860.....	10	.....	10
1860 and 1861.....	6	34	40
1861 and 1862.....	.....	14	14
1862 and 1863.....	.....	.....	.....
1863 and 1864.....	.....	23	23
1864 and 1865.....	.....	29	29
Total.....	124	444	568

Statement showing the number, tonnage, description, quantity, and value of the cargoes of the American vessels arrived at the port of Hamburg during the year 1864.

Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage.	Cargo.	Description.	Value.
15	16,276	<i>Tons.</i> 23,900	Guano	\$1,359,800
1	1,077	.....	Cedar wood and pearl shell	
1	341	<i>Barrels.</i> 2,800	Petroleum .....	.....
1	379	.....	Ballast .....	.....
18	18,073	.....	Value of guano	1,359,800

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the United States, by way of Hamburg, having sunk as low as 9,370 in 1861, has ever since been steadily on the rise. Thus :

1862 there went direct.....	14,287
1863.....	15,692
1864.....	17,050

The whole number of emigrants forwarded in 1864 is 25,055, against 24,681 in 1863, 20,077 in 1862, and 14,399 in 1861. The emigration of 1864 came to this port from the following countries :

Prussia.....	8,219
Mecklenburg.....	4,242
Schleswig-Holstein.....	2,148
Sweden and Norway.....	1,441
Hessen.....	1,194
America.....	1,130
Hanover.....	1,027
Austria.....	915
Wurtemberg.....	774
Russia and Poland.....	595
Different German states.....	588
Bavaria.....	559
Hamburg (and its territory).....	556
Denmark.....	409
Saxony.....	407
Baden.....	387
Switzerland.....	159
Other countries.....	84

Shipped in emigrant vessels.....	24,842
Shipped in other vessels.....	213

Whole number..... 25,055

In 1865, in 11 months, 41,313 emigrated. The emigration of 1864 went from this port to the following countries, and was forwarded "direct:"

	Ships.	Passengers
United States.....	49	17,050
British North America.....	6	1,633
Brazil.....	6	412
Valparaiso.....	1	34
Australia.....	5	615
Other places.....		213
	67	19,957
There were forwarded.....		5,098
"Indirect," i. e., <i>via</i> England.....		25,055

Most of the latter embarking there for the United States.

Statement showing the number, registered tonnage, description, amount, and value of cargoes of American vessels arrived at Hamburg during the year 1865, and also the price of freight per ton.

Number.	Registered tonnage.	Description of cargo.	Amount of cargo in tons.	Value of cargoes.	Freight per ton.
35	<i>Tons.</i> 37,542 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	Guano.....	54,772	\$3,121,876	\$5
1	304 ² / ₁₀₀	Black walnut logs.....				17,000
36	37,846 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	.....	.....	3,138,876	

Hereto I annex some interesting authentic general statistics of Germany:

Statistics of Germany.—The empire of Austria spreads over a superficies of 11,252 square Austrian miles. According to the census of 1857 the country possessed, without reckoning the army, a population of thirty-four millions and a half; it is now estimated at 35,795,000. Imperial Austria comprises 57 cities, 2,264 towns, and 66,378 villages. Vienna counts more than 500,000 inhabitants; Pesth, over 200,000; Prague, 150,000; and Venice, 120,000. Ten towns have more than 50,000 inhabitants, and fifteen others more than 25,000. According to the numerical estimate of the population of Prussia, made by the royal statistical commission, the military population of the kingdom reached, on the 3d of December, 1864, 279,414 men, or 11,042 more than in 1861. The total population of the kingdom was 19,252,363, or 761,143 more than in 1861. The provinces of the Rhine comprise the largest population, viz., 3,346,195 inhabitants. We find in one of the last reports of the military commission of the German diet the following statistics of the different contingents furnished in time of peace by the states of the confederation, the whole of which, together, constitute the federal army: Austria, 222,107 men, and 30,740 horses; Prussia, 238,706 men, and 54,089 horses; Bavaria, 67,012 men, and 8,388 horses; Wurtemberg, 30,343 men, and 3,195 horses; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 12,944 men, and 1,260 horses; Saxony, 28,574 men, and 3,507 horses; Nassau, Limbourg, and Luxembourg together, 22,457 men, and

2,135 horses; Hanover, 27,541 men and 3,699 horses; Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, together, 23,054 men and 1,897 horses; the other 14 states, which form the divisions of the infantry of the reserve, have on foot 19,845 men and 92 horses. The total force of the federal army in 1865, consequently, amounts to 712,346 men and 111,400 horses.—*Galignani.*

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH—CHARLES A. PAGE, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Statement showing the description and value of the exports at Zurich to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official invoices.)

Description.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864.	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Total in francs.	Total in dollars.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		
Silk goods.....	250,033 00	1,849,962 24	4,630,619 29	7,899,268 98	14,629,883 51	2,779,677 86
Silk ribbons.....	33,439 95	77,093 15	73,316 64	163,529 61	347,379 35	66,002 06
Cotton goods.....	207,685 61	443,074 32	549,212 67	1,366,468 97	2,566,441 57	427,623 89
Embroideries.....	32,418 28	61,950 38	106,457 13	408,112 99	608,938 78	115,698 36
Straw goods.....	83,383 91	164,245 37	12,602 30	91,106 00	353,337 58	67,134 13
Bolting cloth.....	27,700 50	45,046 55	38,928 95	72,483 26	204,159 26	38,790 33
Articles peculiar to the Catholic church	11,904 90	3,670 50	10,696 34	24,575 00	50,846 74	9,660 88
Miscellaneous.....	7,522 95	4,870 95	18,180 46	18,897 07	49,471 43	9,399 57
Total.....	656,089 10	2,649,913 46	5,490,013 78	10,044,441 88	18,810,458 22	3,573,987 08

Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports at Zurich to the United States during the respective years ended September, 1863, 1864, and 1865, (compiled from official invoices.)

Description.	Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silks, including ribbons and foulards.....	18,930,492 00	23,946,939 80	14,977,262 86
Cotton goods.....	480,781 00	1,837,838 58	2,566,441 57
Straw goods.....	463,016 00	706,961 01	353,337 58
Embroideries.....	432,348 00	408,762 86	608,938 78
Bolting cloth.....	107,728 00	214,666 80	204,159 26
Miscellaneous.....	164,355 00	199,357 94	100,318 17
Total in francs.....	20,578,910 00	27,314,526 99	18,810,458 22
Total in dollars.....	3,906,992 90	5,189,760 13	3,573,987 06
Number of invoices.....	1,483	1,666	1,430

JANUARY 12, 1866.

The portion of Switzerland included within this consular district is fully one-half of the whole country as regards population, and much more than one-half as regards territory. The exports hence to the United States may be divided into four classes, viz: silk, cotton, and straw goods, and miscellaneous. These latter consist of wines, cherry brandy, cheese, watch materials, carvings in wood, and certain goods peculiar to the Catholic church.

By far the most important manufacturing interest is spinning and weaving silks, and three-fourths of the exports to the United States are of these goods.

Zurich and its suburbs, with a dozen adjacent villages, is the principal seat of this manufacture, and the centre of the large trade which it involves. Silk dress goods, chiefly plain black stuffs, invoiced here during the year 1865, amounted, at the invoice value, to 19,204,296 42 francs.

Of silk ribbons the amount invoiced during the same period was 551,594 47 francs, and of silk bolting cloth 266,496 56 francs, making the total amount of silks invoiced 20,022,487 45 francs. That is to say, the silks sent to the United States during that one year amounted, at the market value here, computing the franc at 18.6 cents. to the sum of \$3,724,182 66.

The duty on silk being 60 per cent., these goods have paid \$2,234,509 60.

If now to the aggregate of the invoiced value of the goods and the duty there be added 25 per cent, as the estimated commissions and profit of the original dealers, and to the sum thus obtained there be still further added 50 per cent. as the estimated average premium on gold in the United States during the year 1865, then the whole jobbing cost of these goods in the United States currency must have been \$11,172,547 98.

As nearly as can be ascertained more than one-half, probably three-fourths, of all the silks manufactured are sent to the United States, England and South America being the only other markets.

Very little of the raw silk used is produced in Switzerland, the climate not being adapted to the mulberry, except only the trans-alpine canton of Tessino. Perhaps $\frac{1}{10}$ of the original cocoons are grown the one-half in China and Japan, and one-half in Italy. The former half is imported into Italy, having first received one crude spinning, and is thereafter practically undistinguishable from that grown in the latter country, since it there receives a second spinning which reduces it to the condition of the Italian-grown silk over-spun. Thereupon the whole, together with the inconsiderable product of Tessino, is transported over the Splugen Alps into Switzerland proper. Here it all undergoes yet another spinning; being the second or third, and in some cases the fourth time at the hands of the manufacturer who converts it into such goods as are especially suited to the American market.

Cotton manufactories are distributed throughout this district. At each of the cities of St. Gall, Zurich, Aarou, and Glarus are larger numbers, but there is scarcely a village of ten houses that does not contain one or more. A considerable proportion of the spinning and the largest proportion of the weaving is done by hand, or by the aid of the readiest mechanical contrivances. This fact has rendered it impossible to obtain reliable statistics of the number of spindles and looms in operation since so many are distributed in the houses of the operatives. I, however, estimate the number of operatives employed in the different processes at 75,000.

Prior to the rebellion the cotton consumed was grown in the United States. Since the year 1861, that grown in Egypt has been substituted, excepting always a little sea-island found necessary to give length of staple to the thread. Within a few months the trade has begun to resume its former channels, and it is certain that United States cotton will again practically exclude all other sorts.

The amount of cotton goods of all sorts exported to the United States in 1865 was \$1,034,610 46. It should be stated that but a limited share of the cotton manufactures are sent to the United States, in that respect presenting a marked contrast to the silk trade.

The manufacture of straw goods is carried on at Woblen, a small town in the canton of Aargau. The amount of these goods exported to the United States in 1865 was \$77,800 22.

Of miscellaneous goods the exports have been \$33,835 18.

The vintage of 1865 was decidedly the largest ever known, and the quality of the wine is unexceptionably good. For the first time wines grown in this district are, to some extent, being sent to the United States. Such wines as will bear transportation across the Atlantic, while perhaps too sour and too light for the American taste, are so remarkably cheap and so entirely unadulterated and wholesome, that I am persuaded they should receive the attention of consumers.

All branches of manufacturing industry throughout Switzerland seem to have received some extraordinary impulse within the last ten years. During that period the increase in all kinds of manufactures, and also in the population of the communities where they are located, has been beyond all precedent. This city, Zurich, inclusive of its immediate suburbs, has risen from a population of 30,000 to 60,000; and I doubt if this fact can be paralleled by any city on the continent. It is probable that the very perfect system of railroads, which has been completed in this country within the time above stated, has been a leading cause of such marked industrial development.

Switzerland, however, labors still under one great disadvantage—the want of easy means of transit to and from Italy. The excellent wagon-road over the passes of the Alps by the Simplon, the St. Gotthard, the St. Bernard, and the Splügen, are a great advance on former facilities, but they do not meet the wants of the times. A railroad which shall overcome the barrier of the Alps by a tunnel, like that which is being pushed through Mount Cenis, is imperatively demanded. The indications are that such a work will soon be undertaken, as, indeed, it would have been years ago but for conflicting interests demanding different routes.

Of the manufactures and other products of the United States consumed here but a small share is imported directly, hence I cannot venture an estimate of their amount. Large quantities of American cotton, tobacco, and petroleum are consumed, and many American inventions find a ready market here. Since the introduction of petroleum, about a year ago, the demand has grown at a great rate, and seems likely to increase.

Societies for the promotion and regulation of emigration to the United States, by affording information to those who look to the New World for a home, and also assistance and protection from imposture to those actually going there, have been lately organized here and at Berne. These societies have branches in every considerable town in the country. If the interest thus indicated and the manifold inquiries made of me every day touching the subject may be taken as evidence, certainly a strong tide of emigration may be expected to flow to the United States within the next few years.

In my opinion, the exporters from this district practice very few, if any, frauds upon the United States revenue. The bulk of the goods, having first been manufactured expressly for the American market, is consigned by the manufacturers on their own account, and the valuations which they fix in the declarations to invoices are, I think, seldom less than the goods would bring were they exposed here for sale for cash. To be sure, being suited to the American market only, if they were put up for sale here they would find no bidders except among the very few resident commission houses engaged in this trade—that is, there is no criterion by which to establish the market value of goods which are seldom sold here, and never consigned except to America. It follows, therefore, that if there be any evasion whatever of the revenue laws, it is not that a few exporters invoice at a large discount upon the actual worth, but that possibly all of the nearly two hundred exporting houses within this district place upon their goods a shade less than the real market value. The manufacturers would naturally consider the market value to be the cost, there being no sale for them here, which probably does not quite meet the intentions of the law; for in places where there is a real market value for the goods ex-

ported thence to the United States, the present law and regulations governing invoices would seem to be almost perfect. Nor yet am I able to suggest any contrivance of legislation which would more effectually meet these cases. The scheme which proposes a system of samples, advocated by certain parties, would not meet the case, nor, indeed, serve any good purpose.

BASLE—A. L. WOLFF, *Consul*.

JANUARY 22, 1866.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the commerce of Switzerland with foreign countries—imports, exports, and transit—for the years 1864 and 1865.

Switzerland has given, by the development of its exterior traffic, a most instructive example in foreign policy.

Remaining inviolably true to the principles of free trade, though surrounded by states that have heaped up high protective and prohibitory customs against her, Switzerland has, in the course of a lifetime, established a solid footing in all the markets of the world, and has become the rival of England and France in the most important branches of manufacture. Fettered, in every respect, by France and Austria, and for a long time also by Italy, the establishment of the German Zollverein, which led to an increase of duties on the principal productions of Swiss manufacture, seemed to justify the most serious apprehensions, but, fortunately, none of which apprehensions have been realized. On the contrary, this very obstacle to traffic with countries near at hand became a spur to the manufacturers and tradesmen of Switzerland to exert themselves to enter the lists with the first commercial nations in markets beyond the seas; and in thirty years they have succeeded to such an extent as to insure them against the crises which take place in one or other isolated countries.

The results of this foreign traffic during the last twenty-five, and particularly the last fifteen years, are remarkable.

The fears which have been expressed in regard to cotton and silk manufactures, on account of Zollverein and United States duties, not only have not been realized, but, on the contrary, the date of the imposition of those duties appears to mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity. The productions of Swiss cotton manufactures were excluded from France, while Switzerland imported, without restriction, increasing quantities of cotton goods from that country. In 1840 this traffic amounted to 5,543,367 francs; in 1850 to 8,928,135 francs; in 1860 to 30,733,171 francs. Trade with Austria, at the same time, remained stagnant, while the markets of the Zollverein were closed against cheap Swiss goods. But on account of the duties being levied by weight instead of value, the export of fine cotton goods, especially embroideries, greatly increased.

The increased obstructions in the markets of southern Germany were compensated by the extension of Swiss traffic over the whole territory embraced in the Zollverein, and the fear of being excluded from these markets by the increase of duties induced manufacturers to put forth the utmost efforts to enhance the excellence of their goods in the general markets of the world, and compelled tradesmen to study more earnestly the wants of distant markets, and of trade in all parts of the world, and so from year to year to enlarge the field of their commerce. Russia, Sweden and Norway, Netherlands, the Levant, North and South America, the East Indies, and Japan, are considered by the Swiss their commercial colonies.

The transit from Switzerland through France to other countries rose from

30,000,000 francs in 1835 to 97,000,000 in 1850, and to 192,000,000 in 1860. The exports for the general trade of France increased from 69,000,000 francs in 1835 to 123,000,000 in 1850, and 238,000,000 in 1862; and the exports to the states of the Zollverein increased from 73,000,000 in 1840 to 107,000,000 in 1851, and 227,000,000 in 1862.

The articles which occupy the principal place in this traffic are cotton goods, silk stuffs, ribbons, watches and parts of watches, straw goods, cheese, and carvings in wood.

The export of cotton goods to France for domestic trade which had been prohibited and scarcely existed, except for embroideries, which were admitted at a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and only amounted to 638 francs in 1840, rose to 10,098 francs in 1860. There was also a trade in raw cotton worth 73,659 francs in 1860.

From 1840 to 1850 the export of cotton goods to France, for general commerce, rose from 16,000,000 to 29,000,000 francs in 1850, and to 75,000,000 in 1860.

The general imports from France amounted to 32,000,000 francs in 1840, in 1850 to 31,000,000, and to 73,000,000 in 1860.

The exports of cotton goods for the general commerce of the Zollverein rose from 88,476 cwt. in 1840 to 110,791 cwt. in 1858, and to 166,415 cwt. in 1860. And the imports amounted, in 1840, to 33,789 cwt.; in 1858, to 63,935 cwt.; in 1860, to 136,293 cwt.; the greater part consisting in raw cotton, which amounted, in 1860 alone, to 120,961 cwt.

The manufacture of silk has also made satisfactory progress, having supplied considerable quantities of goods to the general commerce of France. The exports of silk goods for this general commerce rose from 3,469,316 francs in 1840 to 7,920,527 in 1850, and to 12,997,000 in 1860, while the silk importations from France increased from 3,007,619 in 1840 and 3,111,167 in 1850 to 12,654,852 in 1860.

The exports to that country for general commerce rose from 30,683,425 francs in 1840 to 66,279,762 in 1850, and to 106,411,122 in 1860; while the exports of this silk from France was 5,997,010 francs in 1840, it rose to 8,621,994 francs in 1850 and to 47,065,645 in 1860, into which last amount raw silk entered to the extent of 27,000,000 francs.

The principal article of Swiss silk manufacture appears to be ribbons of half silk, a lighter quality than that manufactured in France. Since the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and England, a great deal of Swiss silk and half silk stuffs have been imported into England by French houses, so that the exportation from Switzerland for the general commerce of France increased from 18,647 cwt. in 1861 to 25,793 cwt. in 1862, and to 32,461 cwt. in 1863. Of these same goods a great part were smuggled into the United States *via* Canada.

The transit of Swiss silk goods through France increased from 61,510,488 francs in 1850 to 108,063,196 francs in 1860, having been in 1859 151,206,642 francs, of which one-third returned to Switzerland, Italy, and the Zollverein; while the transit of raw silk increased from 3,955,919 francs in 1850 to 8,425,317 francs in 1860.

The transit through France to Switzerland increased from 5,795,660 francs in 1850 to 53,793,346 francs in 1862.

The Swiss exports for the domestic trade of the Zollverein amounted, in 1858, to 12,921 cwt.; in 1862, to 14,303 cwt.; in 1863, to 15,689 cwt.; while the Swiss exports for the general commerce of the Zollverein in 1858 were 24,709 cwt.

The manufacture of watches has considerably increased in spite of French, German, and English competition.

The transit of watches from Switzerland through France increased from

6,000,000 francs in 1849 to 12,000,000 francs in 1862, while the exports for the general commerce of France increased from 6,848,592 francs in 1840 to 21,365,153 francs in 1850, and 39,946,817 francs in 1860. Besides this, there is an export to the Zollverein, which amounted, in 1863, to 251 cwt. Watches are exported also to Italy and Austria, but the value of this trade is not given.

On the other hand the Zollverein exported to Switzerland, in 1863, 245 cwt. of watches and 409 wooden clocks, which I presume were manufactured in the Black Forest.

Switzerland imports 3,000,000 cwt. of wheat and 100,000 head of cattle more than it exports. It also imports 800,000 cwt. of wine, and more than 30,000 cwt. of beer, and more than 40,000 cwt. of woollen goods.

The total amount of exports of Switzerland in 1862 was..... Francs.
417, 000, 000

For the domestic trade of neighboring states—

	Francs.	
France.....	58, 000, 000	
Zollverein.....	78, 000, 000	
Italy.....	83, 000, 000	
Austria.....	4, 000, 000	
	223, 000, 000	

Leaving only..... 194, 000, 000
for the universal market.

Total imports of Switzerland..... Francs.
689, 000, 000

Imports into Switzerland from the same countries were—

	Francs.	
From France.....	137, 000, 000	
From Zollverein.....	190, 000, 000	
From Italy.....	146, 000, 000	
From Austria.....	4, 000, 000	
	477, 000, 000	

Leaving a balance of only..... 212, 000, 000
as the amount of imports from all other countries.

But from the total amount of importations must be deducted the total value of the transit trade through Switzerland, amounting to 232,000,000 francs; so that the net value of imports is only 457,000,000 francs.

In consequence of the conclusion of commercial treaties with France and the Zollverein, it is expected that the trade of Switzerland will present, in the next ten years, a still greater development than in the past ten.

During the rebellion, Switzerland had to suffer like other countries, deprived in part of its American trade, but to a less extent than other manufacturing nations, such as France and England. It is true that many manufacturers of silk ribbons and silk stuffs had to close up their business, and laborers turned out of employment had to be supported by the benevolence of citizens.

When the cotton famine began many manufacturers had to suspend, not having the machinery for short fibre; others purchased machinery adapted to manufacture this description of cotton. I know of one factory, established in 1860, with 15,000 spindles, prepared for operation at the commencement of the rebellion, which replaced its machinery with that adapted to working the short fibre; a step that was not taken in Great Britain and Germany until a much later period, on account of an incorrect estimate of the duration of the war.

This establishment has a water power of the force of 1,000 horse-power, but employs only 150 work-people.

It was supposed that the watch trade would have its share of disaster during the last five years, and a return of the deplorable state of affairs of 1857, their standing query being, "Who will buy watches in a country engaged in such a gigantic war?"

	Francs.
The value of exports to the United States from Switzerland in 1864 was.....	37, 256, 642 00
In 1865.....	45, 962, 869 48

Increase in exports in one year, without including the Geneva custom-house returns for 1865.....	8, 706, 227 48
--	----------------

	Francs.
The exports from this consular district were, in 1864, (embraced in 1,308 authenticated invoices).....	14, 119, 723 61
Ditto in 1865, (embraced in 1,982 invoices).....	19, 939, 068 18

Increase in 1865 over preceding year.....	5, 719, 344 47
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Statement showing the description and quantity of merchandize exported, imported, and in transit from, into, and across Switzerland during the year 1864.

IMPORTS.

Cattle and other animals.....	236, 702
Wood, lime, coal, and plaster..... loads..	522, 621
Merchandise..... quintals..	8, 600, 117

Consisting principally of the following articles :

Brandy and other spirits..... quintals..	98, 259
Butter and lard..... do....	41, 626
Cheese..... do....	5, 790
Coffee and coffee substitutes..... do....	201, 203
Cotton..... do....	225, 413
Cotton yarn and cloth..... do....	31, 297
Dye-wood and dye material..... do....	58, 352
Drugs and druggists' wares..... do....	138, 631
Flax and hemp..... do....	16, 027
Flour and grain..... do....	3, 593, 576
Furniture and glassware..... do....	70, 555
Iron, wrought..... do....	289, 418
crude..... do....	226, 281
cast..... do....	49, 384
Leather and its manufactures..... do....	26, 258
Linen goods..... do....	26, 761
Madder..... do....	29, 661
Machinery..... do....	67, 012
Metals, crude..... do....	29, 806
Oil, (including 48,930 quintals of petroleum)..... do....	229, 580
Paper..... do....	12, 364
Rice..... do....	82, 768
Seeds..... do....	60, 539
Salt..... do....	222, 773

Silk, raw and chopped	quintals..	39, 584
Soap	do.....	30, 088
Steelware	do.....	78, 812
Sugar	do.....	207, 237
Tobacco, leaf	do.....	77, 547
manufactured	do.....	18, 224
Tallow and fat	do.....	19, 182
Wine, in barrels	do.....	843, 952
Wool and its manufactures	do.....	18, 224

EXPORTS.

Total exports of Switzerland during the year 1864 were the following :

Cattle and other animals		89, 616
Wood and charcoal	value, fr..	6, 382, 030
Iron ore and lime	loads..	68, 266
Merchandise	quintals..	964, 265

Consisting principally of the following articles :

Butter and lard	quintals..	14, 047
Cheese	do.....	185, 432
Cotton	do.....	25, 956
yarn and cloth	do.....	202, 392
Dye woods	do.....	11, 045
Druggists' wares	do.....	4, 005
Flour and grain	do.....	36, 323
Furniture and glassware	do.....	12, 048
Iron, wrought	do.....	5, 540
crude, and steel	do.....	19, 634
Hides	do.....	42, 576
Silks	do.....	15, 732
half, and cotton	do.....	39, 486
Watches		2, 631

The transit trade through Switzerland in 1864 consisted of—

Cattle		94, 480
Wood and lime	loads..	31, 763
Merchandise	quintals..	795, 606

The transit trade through Switzerland during the first nine months of the year 1865, import and export, was as follows :

IMPORTS.

Cattle and other animals		139, 878
Agricultural machines	value in francs..	323, 528
Wood, lime, &c	loads..	404, 217
Merchandise	quintals..	6, 021, 765

Consisting principally of the following articles :

Brandy and other spirits	quintals..	67, 921
Butter	do.....	19, 536
Cheese	do.....	4, 650
Coffee and coffee substitutes	do.....	107, 687
Cotton	do.....	166, 435
yarn and cloth	do.....	6, 666
Dye-woods	do.....	41, 407
Druggists' wares	do.....	66, 336

Flax and hemp.....	quintals..	9, 873
Furniture and glassware.....	do.....	47, 986
Iron, wrought.....	do.....	180, 776
crude.....	do.....	180, 682
cast.....	do.....	89, 935
Leather and its manufactures.....	do.....	19, 703
Linen goods.....	do.....	27, 905
Madder.....	do.....	33, 420
Machinery.....	do.....	31, 158
Metals, crude.....	do.....	26, 818
Oil.....	do.....	144, 046
Paper.....	do.....	9, 817
Rice.....	do.....	57, 316
Seeds.....	do.....	42, 809
Salt.....	do.....	143, 262
Silk, (raw, 4,301 ; chopped, 12,493).....	do.....	16, 794
Soap.....	do.....	20, 793
Steelware.....	do.....	50, 812
Sugar.....	do.....	780, 935
Tobacco, leaf.....	do.....	54, 123
manufactured.....	do.....	13, 104
Tallow and fat.....	do.....	13, 353
Wine, in barrels.....	do.....	620, 783
Wool and its manufactures.....	do.....	51, 100

TRANSIT EXPORTS.

Cattle and other animals.....		79, 999
Wood, &c.....	value, francs..	5, 764, 424
Iron ore, lime, &c.....	loads..	57, 285
Merchandise.....	quintals..	772, 457
Consisting principally of—		
Butter.....	quintals..	20, 181
Cheese.....	do.....	153, 320
Cotton.....	do.....	15, 433
yarn and cloth.....	do.....	161, 588
Dye-woods.....	do.....	6, 853
Druggists' wares.....	do.....	3, 807
Flour and grain.....	do.....	23, 472
Furniture and glassware.....	do.....	10, 066
Iron, wrought.....	do.....	10, 621
crude.....	do.....	21, 414
Hides.....	do.....	34, 041
Silk, raw and chopped.....	do.....	15, 015
and half cotton.....	do.....	27, 586
Watches.....		1, 700

TRANSIT DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1865.

Cattle.....		10, 424
Wood, lime, &c.....	loads..	26, 071
Merchandise.....	quintals..	585, 978

Statements showing the description and value of exports from Basle consular district to the United States during the year 1864.

Description. §	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk ribbons.....	2, 375, 901 80	2, 225, 176 08	1, 249, 332 57	369, 813 30	6, 220, 223 75
stuffs.....	294, 596 32	185, 282 55	34, 786 35	4, 856 15	519, 521 37
Straw goods.....	302, 919 95	5, 128 40	36, 982 57	28, 941 85	373, 972 77
Watches.....	2, 302, 981 45	2, 341, 091 29	620, 323 53	1, 451, 963 29	6, 716, 419 56
Cheese.....	71, 714 92	84, 905 22	35, 123 07	20, 912 70	212, 655 91
Liquors.....	10, 366 10	6, 777 58	9, 080 00	11, 472 38	37, 696 06
Sundries.....	11, 149 67	5, 303 70	9, 106 70	13, 674 45	39, 234 52
Total	5, 369, 630 21	4, 853, 664 82	1, 994, 794 79	1, 901, 634 12	14, 119, 723 94

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Basle consular district to the United States during the year 1865.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total value in francs.
	Value in francs.	Value in francs.	Value in francs.	Value in francs.	
Silk ribbons.....	1, 325, 579 10	1, 453, 280 88	3, 073, 950 16	2, 830, 955 97	8, 683, 765 61
Silk stuffs.....	152, 193 75	80, 566 00	423, 849 55	190, 069 83	846, 679 13
Silk ferret.....	25, 807 10	71, 289 95	110, 613 18	162, 448 07	370, 156 30
Straw goods.....	204, 561 09	109, 864 27	208, 199 10	553, 581 82	1, 076, 156 28
Watches.....	1, 041, 989 53	1, 623, 373 10	2, 707, 869 38	2, 852, 070 14	8, 225, 309 15
Cheese.....	59, 282 05	131, 954 15	159, 352 34	123, 009 62	473, 578 16
Liquor.....	9, 470 00	4, 164 90	12, 384 75	39, 685 75	65, 705 40
Dyestuffs.....	24, 781 10	2, 134 00	19, 351 70	53, 847 90	100, 115 00
Sundries.....	10, 192 35	13, 975 45	39, 796 75	33, 645 61	97, 610 15
Total.....	2, 853, 836 37	3, 490, 600 70	6, 755, 366 91	6, 839, 264 20	19, 939, 068 18

GENEVA—CHARLES H. UPTON, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

No great change has taken place in the manufacture of watches—the leading branch of Genevese industry; but an important one is in contemplation, and has been the subject of earnest discussion in the newspapers.

As stated in my last report, the laws of the canton of Geneva provide that the gold used in manufactures of watches and jewelry shall be eighteen carats fine; but a portion of the manufacturers of the cheaper kinds of jewelry has been agitating for the repeal of this law, and for "free trade" in gold. Others desire its modification so as to allow the manufactures of gold of fourteen carats fineness for such countries as may order this class of jewelry; but, with this exception, continuing the law as at present in force. The better class of manufacturers resist all innovation, and desire to retain the 18-carat standard to the exclusion of all others; and also insist that the existing law shall be more strictly enforced, and, to prevent fraud, ask that all persons presenting watch-cases or articles of jewelry at the stamp office be required to bring the parts already put together, and not allow, as heretofore, the stamping of detached parts. They furthermore require the domiciliary visits of the inspectors to be re-established; and that they be empowered to seize any articles of gold manufacture found deficient in fineness. Before the close of the year these questions will be acted on by the grand council, the cantonal legislature.

Next in importance to watches are musical boxes, in which great improvements have been effected. One or two manufacturers of these articles produce splendid specimens of workmanship. Heretofore the reproduction of airs and pieces of music by means of machinery has, in France, been held to be an infringement of the composer's rights, while the recent treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland sets aside the construction of the law. And although the French senate has rejected this clause of the treaty, it is confidently believed this restriction will be overcome; and when it is accomplished the manufacturers look forward to a large increase in their business.

Peat is largely consumed in this canton for fuel. It is brought from Langnau, in the canton of Berne, where it is prepared for use and transportation by compressing and drying. It is not used for culinary purposes on account of the odor it exhales; but the heat it gives out is agreeable, and it burns slowly. It is retailed at 43 francs (\$8 60) per ton, while bituminous coal, which is mined in France and transported by railway, is sold at 45 francs, (\$9.) Peat is used to a limited extent in our country for fuel, and when mixed with other substances is also used for manure; but among us I have never seen it undergo any other process than that of drying.

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Geneva to the United States for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865. (Compiled from consular returns.)

Description.	QUARTER ENDED—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1864.	Mar. 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Watches and watch appurtenances.	\$487, 917	\$296, 999	\$647, 374	\$960, 884	\$2, 393, 078
Music boxes.....	14, 877	12, 798	11, 977	16, 468	56, 120
Cheese in boxes.....	5, 771	.....	7, 990	.....	13, 761
Straw braid.....	.....	18, 923	.....	7, 810	26, 733
Cigar boxes and cigars.....	.....	2, 937	729	10, 510	14, 176
Leather.....	.....	.....	10, 598	21, 877	32, 475
Total value.....	508, 465	331, 657	678, 668	1, 017, 549	2, 536, 343

ITALY.

GENOA—D. W. WHEELER, *Consul.*

NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, some commercial statistics for the year ended September 30, 1865.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 126 invoices (covering a total value of \$308,491) were certified at this consulate, and distributed as follows:

For the quarter ended December 31, 1864:

To New York.....	\$18, 199 31
San Francisco.....	605 40
Philadelphia.....	312 29

 19, 117 00

For the quarter ended March 31, 1865 :	
To New York	\$34, 279 62
Boston.....	607 00
San Francisco.....	578 00
Philadelphia.....	5, 944 38
	<hr/>
	41, 409 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
For the quarter ended June 30, 1865 :	
To New York.....	\$26, 327 72
Boston.....	12, 722 08
San Francisco.....	59, 197 60
Philadelphia.....	67 60
	<hr/>
	98, 315 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
For the quarter ended September 30, 1865 :	
To New York.....	\$113, 126 96
Boston.....	3, 381. 57
San Francisco.....	21, 740 20
Philadelphia.....	4, 934 60
New Orleans.....	7, 466 67
	<hr/>
	150, 650 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total to New York.....	\$191, 933 61
Boston.....	16, 710 65
San Francisco.....	82, 121 20
Philadelphia.....	11, 258 87
New Orleans.....	7, 466 67
	<hr/>
	309, 491 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

The description and value of the exports to the United States are as follows :

Thrown silk.....	\$106, 596 60
Rags.....	37, 381 84
Fruit.....	32, 810 43
Paste.....	23, 731 86
Olive oil.....	19, 269 22
Marble.....	14, 838 57
Wine.....	8, 463 69
Coral and filigree work.....	2, 697 26
Velvet.....	3, 984 48
Human hair.....	3, 213 34
Gloves, pictures, cheese, &c.....	56, 503 71
	<hr/>
Total.....	309, 491 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value of imports into Genoa for the year ended September 30, 1865.**

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine, in bottles.....gallons..	2,085,000	\$208,750
in casks.....do.....	8,000	1,650
Beer.....do.....	16,000	800
Liquors, distilled.....do.....	400,125	485,200
Rum and brandy.....do.....	3,650	3,600
Olive oil.....pounds..	52,160	52,010
Oil, (from seeds).....do.....	7,035,340	633,000
Cocoa.....do.....	847,350	67,780
Coffee.....do.....	10,110,240	2,510,130
Pepper.....do.....	553,090	43,630
Chemicals.....do.....	12,140,330	1,312,030
Sugars.....do.....	50,279,800	4,523,400
Coloring matters.....do.....	6,752,500	451,100
Soap.....do.....	374,030	37,920
Oil seeds.....do.....	2,644,350	155,080
Candles.....do.....	195,090	29,260
Cheese.....do.....	583,030	69,960
Fish.....do.....	9,539,700	476,970
Hides.....do.....	44,307,950	5,760,040
Furs.....do.....	12,960	2,640
Leather.....do.....	234,980	99,120
Hemp.....do.....	83,650	4,960
Linen goods.....do.....	2,362,960	1,297,030
Cotton.....do.....	5,386,040	808,120
thread.....do.....	754,290	754,230
cloth.....do.....	2,392,100	275,170
Wool.....do.....	6,098,640	732,000
spun.....do.....	133,660	20,210
cloths.....do.....	1,142,000	2,896,570
Silk, (raw).....do.....	297,160	44,570
goods.....do.....	144,050	595,660
Grain.....bushels..	5,202,610	4,060,300
Flour.....pounds..	354,960	51,320
Charcoal.....do.....	761,820	3,970
Lumber.....do.....		425,860
Furniture.....do.....		17,380
Paper-hangings.....do.....		12,330
Paper and books.....do.....		75,360
Notions.....do.....		260,480
Mechanics' tools.....do.....		833,100
Iron ore.....do.....		325,000
Iron, manufactured.....do.....		1,361,100
Copper and brass.....do.....		650,160
Lead ore.....do.....		67,330
Lead, manufactured.....do.....		21,380
Sulphur.....do.....		3,740
Coal.....tons..	270,699	2,256,380
Earthenware.....do.....		60,370
Glassware.....do.....		1,179,030
Cigars.....do.....		15,310
Petroleum.....barrels..	7,000	154,000
Tobacco.....hogsheads..	6,000	1,200,000
Total.....do.....		37,286,490

* The above statement and the following one on exports, though prepared in the custom-house, the figures are in many cases approximates, and it should be remembered that our large transshipment trade is not included.

Statement showing the description, quantity and value of exports from Genoa during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine	gallons..... 223, 450	\$9, 090
Olive oil.....	pounds..... 2, 480, 360	319, 570
Fruits .....	.....	277, 100
Marble .....	.....	240, 530
Soap .....	.....	4, 300
Cheese .....	.....	115, 950
Hides .....	.....	86, 500
Cotton fabrics .....	.....	50, 810
Silk, raw .....	.....	48, 400
manufactured .....	.....	212, 800
Grain	bushels..... 766, 340	663, 810
Rice	pounds..... 72, 378, 900	1, 459, 570
Paste	do..... 15, 846, 300	792, 300
Lumber.....	.....	34, 570
Paper and books.....	.....	73, 410
Rags .....	.....	8, 910
Bones .....	.....	46, 999
Iron, in rods.....	.....	4, 600
Sulphur .....	.....	7, 712
Earthenware .....	.....	33, 640
Total .....	.....	4, 490, 571

The Italian government publishes valuable commercial statistics, but they are so long in preparation that much of their interest is gone when they are published. The official report for 1863 was issued in the month of June last. I find some figures that seem to be of general interest. For example, the following is an exhibit of the trade with the principal commercial nations for 1862 and 1863 :

	1862.	1863.
Imports from France.....	\$48, 275, 000	\$53, 330, 000
Exports from France.....	37, 760, 000	47, 030, 000
Excess of imports.....	10, 515, 000	6, 350, 000

It should be noted that a large part of the imports from and exports to France and Switzerland are in transit to and from Great Britain and Germany.

	1862.	1863.
Imports from Netherlands	\$5,710,000	\$5,063,000
Exports to Netherlands	1,964,000	1,167,000
Excess of imports	3,746,000	3,896,000
Imports from Belgium	\$2,071,000	\$1,680,000
Exports to Belgium	660,000	599,000
Excess of imports	1,411,000	1,081,000
Imports from Great Britain	\$38,430,000	\$40,600,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,960,000	17,503,000
Excess of imports	19,470,000	23,097,000
Imports from Spain	\$1,357,000	\$1,355,000
Exports to Spain	873,000	1,180,000
Excess of imports	484,000	175,000
Imports from Austria	\$27,700,000	\$29,320,000
Exports to Austria	11,285,000	13,969,000
Excess of imports	16,415,000	15,351,000
Exports to Switzerland	\$27,200,000	\$22,995,000
Imports from Switzerland	16,173,000	14,700,000
Excess of exports	11,027,000	8,295,000
Imports from Turkey	\$6,200,000	\$8,800,000
Exports to Turkey	1,560,000	3,340,000
Excess of imports	4,640,000	5,460,000
Imports from the United States	\$3,180,000	\$1,220,000
Exports to the United States	3,440,000	2,030,000
Excess of exports	260,000	890,000
Imports from South America	\$4,520,000	\$4,191,000
Exports to South America	3,090,000	7,110,000
Excess of imports in 1862	1,430,000	*2,919,000
Imports from Russia	\$5,940,000	\$9,153,000
Exports to Russia	2,990,000	2,232,000
Excess of imports	2,950,000	6,921,000
Imports from Greece	\$2,090,000	\$1,427,000
Exports to Greece	350,000	1,080,000
Excess of imports	1,740,000	347,000
Total imports of Italy from all countries for 1863 were		\$376,165,000
Total of exports		266,110,000
		110,055,000

* Excess of exports.

The same report contains a statement of the goods introduced into the *porto-franco* of Genoa during the year 1863, showing a total of \$18,750,000, and that there remained on hand in that free depot on the 31st December, 1862, \$20,560,000 worth of goods; making the total of deposits for the year \$39,310,000.

LEGHORN—A. J. STEVENS, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

During the past year the commerce of this port has been materially disturbed by the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States, growing out of the war and the legislation of the last Congress with reference to a large increase of duties upon articles of Italian production. For the past few months but a limited number of shipments has been made on American account, no one venturing to send their goods to what would seem, from the duty imposed, a losing market. As to whether or not there should be any reduction in the duty imposed upon articles of Italian production is a question for Congress to decide.

The following table shows the number of vessels cleared from this port directly to the United States since my last report, together with their nationality and the value of their cargoes:

Nationality.	Number.	Value of cargoes.
British	19	\$312, 768 04
Italian	3	18, 822 76
American	10	221, 697 31
Hamburg	1	26, 200 05
Russian	1	14, 961 82
Norwegian	1	5, 361 02
Total	35	599, 811 00

The prospective importance of the port of Leghorn I have fully referred to in the communications I have had the honor to make to the department on previous occasions. Now that the seat of government has been removed to Florence, a new impetus will be given to the commercial operations of this port, hastening the fulfilment of the predictions that I hazarded when I first arrived here, that Leghorn was destined to be the Marseilles of Italy. Railroads, those great enlightening, fertilizing, and civilizing agents, are being rapidly extended towards southern Italy, having connexion with tide-water at this port, and hence the commercial fortune of Leghorn is no longer in doubt, and we may now regard this consulate as one of the most important in southern Europe.

The following table shows the nationality, number, classification, and tonnage of the vessels that have visited this port during the year 1864 :

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.	Steamships.	Tonnage.
Italian	4, 147	1, 158	475, 654
French	107	596	183, 224
British	78	122	34, 360
Netherlands	45	18	13, 069
Grecian	240		56, 554
Norwegian	19		4, 348
Swedish	2		348
Turkish	6		462
Hamburgian	3		819
Mecklenburgian	5		1, 096
Russian	39		10, 506
Prussian	10		2, 219
Spanish	22		2, 402
Hanoverian	9		1, 469
Danish	10		1, 189
Austrian	86		27, 950
Roman	25		1, 593
Oldenburgian	2		316
Wallachian	1		219
Tunisian	4		238
American	8		4, 865
Total	4, 868	1, 894	822, 920

This exhibit indicates continued activity and progress in commercial operations at this the leading port in Italy. It will be observed that the proportion of steam vessels arriving is quite large, showing that steam communication with all the ports of the Mediterranean is not restricted.

The following table shows the price per kilogram of some of the leading articles of consumption in this market :

	Francs.		Francs.
Flour..... per kilo..	.60	Sugar, 1st quality.. per kilo..	1.09
Bread..... do....	.40	brown..... do....	.99
Corn flour..... do....	.30	Coffee, 1st quality.... do....	3.00
Beef..... do....	1.70	2d quality.... do....	2.60
Veal..... do....	2.15	Pepper.. .. do....	1.75
Pork..... do....	1.70	Hams..... do....	4.25
Mutton..... do....	1.30	Cheese..... do....	2.55
Potatoes..... do....	.22	Butter..... do....	3.20
Rice..... do....	.80	Lard..... do....	1.55
Paste..... do....	.80	Anchovies..... do....	2.55
Salt..... do....	.39	Eggs..... per doz..	.70
Sugar, superior..... do....	1.12		

Leghorn has long been noted as the location of a very extensive coral manufactory, it being one of the largest establishments of this kind in the world. Tons of this coral work are shipped to India, China, and portions of Africa, while the choicest specimens go to England, France, and the United States.

According to a report recently made at Leghorn, addressed to the Italian government, the coral fisheries, which are now a great resource for the poorer classes, employ 460 boats, manned by 4,000 men. The fishing implements, pay of the men, board of the crews, &c., absorb annually about 6,000,000 francs,

distributed among more than 6,000 persons of different professions. About 160 tons of coral are annually introduced into the kingdom of Italy. The articles made from it and exported are to the value of from 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 francs annually.

The coral fisheries are mostly in the hands of the Italians, although it is a well known fact that some of the finest specimens of this article are obtained from the immediate neighborhood of Algeria. The French government has long seen the importance of these fisheries to the commercial world, and many plans have been suggested with a view of bringing them under the control and management of French influence, and a commission was appointed some two years since for the purpose of thoroughly examining the natural history of the coral. * * *

The following are some of the articles manufactured at Leghorn and vicinity, which are largely exported from this port: Refined brimstone; white and marble soap, exported to England and the United States; candied citrons, exported in large quantities to Holland, Germany, and the United States; borax and boracic acid are exported in large quantities to England and the United States; iron ore and pig iron from the island of Elba are exported to France and England on account of its superior quality for the manufacture of steel; about 150,000 tons a year are used in the above countries for that purpose; mineral coals are mostly consumed in the country; charcoals are exported in large quantities for the iron-works of Spain and France, and for domestic purposes to different parts of the Mediterranean; cordage and hemp sail-cloth of a superior quality are largely exported to different Mediterranean ports; castor and linseed oil, furniture, stearine and tallow candles, lard, hams, sausages, bacon, anchovies, rye, grass seed, tartar and cream of tartar, orris root, juniper berries, chestnuts, fresh and dried, copper tiles and cakes, straw and straw hats, black silk handkerchiefs and piece goods, writing and straw paper, alabaster works, paintings, manganese, ordinary cotton, hemp, woollen, and linen manufactures, ship timber, walnut planks, olive oil, domestic wines, common earthenware, glass manufactures, and bricks, are largely exported.

The experiment of cotton-growing has not met with that success that was anticipated when first attempted at the commencement of the cotton famine; nevertheless, a beginning has been made, and some time must elapse before we can judge correctly of the result. I must confess that I do not anticipate much from the effort to add cotton-growing to the other productions of Italy. The cool winds at night, that prevail in Italy even during the warmest seasons, will prevent the maturing of the fibre sufficiently to enable Italian-grown cotton to compete with that produced in the United States and elsewhere.

During the year 1863 cotton was produced in the northern provinces of Italy to the estimated value of 60,000,000 francs; and in the other provinces, where the experiment has been tried, it is estimated that the yield will produce 1,300,000 kilograms, valued at 9,000,000 francs. These figures are more likely to be above than below the correct estimate; still, as above remarked, the experiment is being tried, and whether or not with remunerative results, time will determine.

The silk culture seems to continue in a flourishing condition, and to retain its prominent position among the productions of Italy.

The following is a report of the sales of the silk cocoons in the several market places of the kingdom of Italy in the year 1864 :

Provinces.	Number of market places.	Quantity of cocoons sold in kilograms.	Value in francs and centimes.
Ancient provinces	28	2, 458, 270	14, 174, 282 48
Amelia	21	466, 420	2, 472, 654 68
Lombardy	7	406, 820	2, 117, 064 98
March and Umbria	13	175, 820	1, 032, 922 08
Tuscany	20	442, 450	2, 385, 873 49
Southern provinces	15	941, 910	4, 780, 116 90
Total	104	4, 891, 690	26, 962, 914 61

The Italian pastes, which are so largely used in culinary preparations, and which are exported to all parts of the world, are chiefly made in the neighborhood of Castellamare, the three principal centres being that city, Gragnano, and Torre Annunziata. Castellamare contains seventy-three water and twenty-four steam mills, which are employed in the preparation of the flour for this article. Gragnano possesses but few mills, but contains 100 factories, employing about two thousand persons. The pastes made in that town are reputed to be the best. Torre Annunziata possesses 32 factories and 149 mills. It is estimated that upwards of 72,000 tons of this paste are consumed annually in the kingdom of Italy, besides the vast quantities that are exported.

Marble, both in a crude and manufactured state, is a large source of revenue to Italy; but I am not able to give, at the present moment, even an estimate of the probable amount exported.

When I arrived at this port, in December, 1861, to assume the duties of consul, I found that no effort had been made to introduce into this market that article which is destined to give light to the world—petroleum—and I soon ascertained that nothing was known of this new “Yankee invention,” as it was then called. I brought with me the first petroleum lamps that were seen in this portion of Italy, and I have still the sample of petroleum which I exhibited while urging the Leghorn merchants to engage in this line of trade. The result has been most flattering. The amount of petroleum oil now consumed in this market cannot be less in value than \$400,000 per annum, with a constantly increasing demand.

There are many articles that can be sent profitably to the Italian market in limited quantities. Stoves are almost unknown, and I know of no country where they can be used with more comfort and profit than in Italy. Tools of all kinds, steam-engines, agricultural implements, such as are adapted to the wants of the Italian mode of agriculture, would find a steadily increasing market.

With steam communication between Italy and the United States, American trade in the Mediterranean must largely increase; and I am satisfied, from the observations which I have made during the past four years, that our manufactures can profitably compete with foreign products in all the articles above mentioned, as well as in many others that I have not enumerated. * * *

PALERMO—LUIGI MONTI, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

General report of trade for the year ended September 30, 1865.

The American trade of this consular district began very dull in the early part of the season; very few shipments were made in the last months of 1864. Merchants dared not export to the United States at their own risk, and no orders came from America.

The scarcity of fruit, especially of lemons, thus produced in the United States, and the sudden demand on the opening of the southern States after the successful termination of the war, raised the price of lemons in America to such high figures as they never have brought before within the memory of the oldest merchant here. Lemons were sold at New York from \$15 to \$24 a box. The consequence was a large export towards the end of the season, not only by sailing vessels direct, but also by steamers to Liverpool, to be there transhipped to the United States.

The cessation of the war, and the consequent reduction in the rate of exchange, will considerably increase the export next season; and we already perceive the good effect, as there are already two vessels advertised to sail for New Orleans by the middle of October, which is very early in the season, as there never used to sail any vessel for the United States before the middle of November.

The following will show this year's trade with the United States as compared with the last, viz :

Years.	United States vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	Value exported.
1864—September 30.....	30	70	100	\$1,059,378 67
1865—September 30.....	18	52	70	861,187 85
Decrease.....	12	18	30	198,190 82

There has been no material change in the general trade of this port and island as compared with last year, nor in the number and tonnage of the arrivals and departures of vessels.

They are working steadily on the railroad lines through the interior and along the sea-shore of the island, but no new track has been opened to the public yet.

The harvest has averaged very well this year, but the vintage will probably be short on account of the long drought, though wine-growers say that when the season is dry, what is lost in quantity is gained in the quality of the wine.

Owing to the reopening of the American cotton trade and the falling off in the price, farmers have planted considerable less cotton this season; the quality, however, will be superior, than formerly, as they improve from year to year in the cultivation. The price now is about one-half of what it was last year. Still it will always be a profitable produce, particularly in the southern part of the island.

The royal commission to promote the cultivation of cotton in Italy, which held an exhibition in Turin in January, 1863, and of which I gave an account in my last report, will open a new exhibition on the 1st of December next at Naples, in which foreign cotton will also be admitted beside agricultural imple-

There have been projects in the United States for a line of Atlantic steamers between New York and the Mediterranean, touching at Genoa. Such line would be of immense advantage to the direct trade between the two countries, now carried on mostly through Liverpool; only I am thoroughly convinced that Genoa alone would not supply return freight enough, and it would be in the interest of such an enterprise to have the steamers touch at Messina and Palermo for freight and passengers.

It is probably little known that Messina, Palermo, and their dependencies, in Sicily, export about two millions and a half dollars of produce to the United States, which export will certainly increase now that the war is finished in America. Furthermore, all the overland travellers from India and China touch the first European ports at Malta and Messina. It can be easily perceived what a saving of time and money there would be for a traveller from those countries to return directly by such a line home to the United States, rather than to go by the Oriental line to Southampton or Liverpool, or by Marseilles, through France and England, and then across the Atlantic. * * * *

Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Palermo to the United States in American and foreign vessels during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description and quantity.	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.			Quarter ended June 30, 1865.			Quarter ended September 30, 1865.			Total for the year.
	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Qr. ended Dec. 31, '64.	American and foreign vessels.									
Brimstone.....	5,140	6,030	14,740	3,564	41,968	45,532	.....	5,720	5,720	71,132
Sunsec.....	3,178	9,766	19,906	1,950	12,702	14,652	9,500	1,000	3,500	41,134
Cork-wood.....	31	8	25	.....	54	48	60	196	186	291
Corks.....	96	325	525	45	54	99	.....	.....	.....	195
Rags.....	150	200	698	.....	530	530	772	80	852	2,057
Almonds.....	103	110	.....	.....	148	148	.....	.....	.....	1,162
Almonds, shelled.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597
Walnuts.....	234	263	597	50	.....	50	154	197	177	1,301
Walnuts, do.....	500	350	950	170	319	489	300	686	986	2,625
Wine.....	30	56	108	100	51	151	68	58	120	409
Pipes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	186
Olive oil.....	3	40	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Lemon oil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	87
Canary seed.....	112	.....	112	100	238	338	211	210	421	871
Hemp-seed.....	.....	25	25	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	65
Macaroni.....	160	250	300	200	47	247	300	200	500	1,307
Manna.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Oranges.....	21,277	30,849	52,368	1,000	11,144	12,144	.....	.....	.....	85,789
Lemons.....	12,303	33,189	46,135	6,450	39,643	46,083	2,961	12,183	15,154	121,685
Lemon juice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Salt.....	223	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Salmun.....	6	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	402
Algois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Total value.....	\$74,808 45	\$146,257 51	\$318,853 01	\$43,594 48	\$294,135 63	\$327,730 11	\$47,300 00	\$92,676 26	\$140,066 26	\$691,187 65

The following are abridgments of the reports forwarded to this consulate by its dependencies of Trapani, Marsella, Girgenti, and Licata :

TRAPANI—ONORATO TUBINO, *Consular Agent.*

The American trade has not improved this year ; there have been only seven arrivals of American vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 5,285.

The total number of vessels entered this port during the year has been 784, and the aggregate tonnage 105,748.

MARSELLA—ROBERT I. HERVEY, *Consular Agent.*

There have been only two arrivals this year, with cargoes of 892,000 staves, produce of the United States, valued at about \$23,050. No goods nor merchandise were shipped from this port for the United States, direct.

The exports during the aforesaid term to foreign countries are the produce of this district, consisting of about 12,000 pipes Marsella wine, a small quantity of cotton, olive and linseed oil, fruits, cheese, linseed, &c., amounting to an approximate value of about \$800,000 ; the aggregate tonnage of vessels cleared being about 9,500, principally English and Italian.

The imports during the past twelve months were principally staves from the United States, coal, hoop iron, and small quantities of cattle from the coast of Barbary, amounting in all to a value of about \$26,000 ; the other goods consumed in this district are procured from the first-class Italian ports.

Cotton planted this year is much less in quantity to that of last, owing to the great fall in price since the termination of the war in America.

We had bright prospects of a first-rate and abundant vintage this year, but I am sorry to say that, owing to the extraordinary drought of six and a half months' continuance we are now experiencing, the grapes in many parts are completely burnt up from excessive hot weather and for want of rain.

GIRGENTI—LOUIS GRANET, *Consular Agent.*

Only two American vessels have touched at this port this year, which, together with four others of foreign flags, took out 28,780 cantars of brimstone for the United States.

This article, the chief source of export from Girgenti, has had a very abundant product on account of the very dry weather. This will contribute to keep prices at a very low rate.

The total export during the year has been 978,332 cantars, valued at about \$1,637,081.

Almonds, also one of the principal products of this side of the island, have been very scarce this year, owing to the frost of last spring, and prices are accordingly very high.

Cotton has not been cultivated this year on account of the dry weather and the fall in price.

Linseed, one of our principal products for exportation, has been very abundant, and prices are therefore very low.

The following shows the total quantity of brimstone exported this year, and the countries to which shipped, viz :

	Cantars.
England.....	292, 859
France.....	320, 914
Spain.....	16, 838
Holland.....	20, 480
Greece.....	11, 650
United States.....	28, 780
Ionian Islands.....	3, 200
Austria.....	3, 200
Belgium.....	2, 940
Norway.....	10, 120
Russia.....	1, 850
Germany.....	19, 100
Scotland.....	13, 112
Italy.....	33, 267
Naples.....	115, 130
Sicily.....	20, 177
Pontifical states.....	1, 000
Prussia.....	19, 210
Hanover.....	43, 505
Total exportation in the year ended September 30, 1865.....	978, 332

LICATA—JOSEPH MASTROENI, *Consular Agent.*

The arrivals of American vessels have been only six this year, though several of foreign flags have loaded here for the United States. The total amount of brimstone exported this year was 632,359 cantars, valued at \$1,106,627 50, in 277 vessels of all nationalities. Cotton, of late, one of the principal staples of produce here, has been exported this year in the following quantity, viz., 5,965 bales, weighing 8,438 quintals, valued at \$417,900.

MESSINA—F. W. BEHN, *Vice-Consul.*

The imports into Messina from the United States during the year 1865, were 400 barrels of flour, 400 kegs of nails, 478 logs of mahogany, a box of shooks, and pine lumber, valued at \$28,300.

The American vessels that entered at Messina during the same period were 1 ship, 22 barks, and 9 brigs, with a total of 11,288 tons. Cleared, 1 ship, 21 barks, and 9 brigs, with a total of 11,360 tons. In port, 3 barks.

Seamen shipped during the year were 50. Seamen deserted during the year were 39. Seamen imprisoned, 2.

Statement of exports to the United States from Catania (in the Messina consular district) for the year 1865.

In American vessels :	
3,200 cantars of brimstone, valued at.....	\$6, 400
In Italian vessels :	
5,600 cantars of brimstone, 146 bales rags, 5 cases almonds, 8 bags feathers, 30 bags sumac, 10 barrels canary seed, 1,000 boxes lemons, 1,500 boxes oranges, valued at.....	22, 900
Total export from Catania.....	29, 300

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Messina to the United States, and the ports of destination during the year 1865.

Description.		1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Brimstone	New York cantars.	5,000	2,739	1,664	6,323	15,726
	Boston do.	5,720	2,812		3,432	11,964
	Philadelphia . . . do.	2,896	1,000		4,416	8,312
	Baltimore do.		1,280			1,280
Sumac	New York bags.	464			217	681
	Boston do.	1,500	528	500	1,416	3,944
	Philadelphia . . . do.	236			738	974
Cork-wood	New York cantars.	190	61	31		282
	Boston do.	270		20		290
Rags	New York bales.	40				40
	Boston do.		65		42	107
Almonds	New York bags.	190	88	300	202	780
	Boston do.				342	342
	Philadelphia . . . do.				100	100
Almonds, shelled.	New York boxes.	404	600	537	709	2,240
	Boston do.	150	100	300	750	1,300
	Philadelphia . . . do.	200			50	250
	Baltimore do.		100			100
Walnuts	New York bags.	75	42		329	446
	Boston do.		120		581	701
	Philadelphia . . . do.				100	100
	Baltimore do.				50	50
Filberts	New York do.	1,238	1,150	2,735	2,827	7,950
	Boston do.	400	275		850	1,525
	Philadelphia . . . do.	250	100			350
	Baltimore do.		150			150
Argols	New York casks.	5	6		7	18
	Boston do.	20	9			29
Oil, essential	New York jars.	181	281	586	677	1,725
	Boston do.		19	12	113	144
Oil, olive	New York casks.	45			75	120
	Philadelphia . . . do.				15	15
Lemon-juice	New York do.			5	5	10
	Boston do.	5				5
Canary-seed	New York bags.	300	83	262	104	749
	Boston do.	150			285	335
	Philadelphia . . . do.	100				100
Hemp-seed	New York do.	132		10		142
	Boston do.				250	250
Maccaroni	Philadelphia . . . do.	50				50
	New York boxes.		49	74		123
Manna	Boston do.	200	25			225
	New York do.	25	49	22	190	286
Licorice	New York do.		25	170		195
	Boston do.		12			12
Oranges	New York do.	42,469	5,301		7,920	55,690
	Boston do.	48,484	3,880		21,950	74,314
	Baltimore do.				5,586	5,586
	Philadelphia . . . do.	7,721	2,063		14,000	23,784
Lemons	New York do.	9,600	4,095	3,928	6,345	23,968
	Boston do.	9,413	1,500	1,055	5,475	17,443
	Baltimore do.		1,785			1,785
	Philadelphia . . . do.	1,300	2,000		3,300	6,600

Total value of exports to New York.....	\$477,890
Total value of exports to Boston.....	246,900
Total value of exports to Philadelphia.....	92,890
Total value of exports to Baltimore.....	17,600
Total value of exports to the United States for the year.....	<u>835,280</u>

Comparative statement showing the number of steamers and sailing vessels, domestic and foreign, that entered at and cleared from Spezia during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861, domestic.....	3,512	120,921	3,485	116,144
foreign.....	142	14,715	131	14,674
1862, domestic.....	2,702	91,114	3,381	127,015
foreign.....	157	23,279	153	21,766
1863, domestic.....	3,965	190,832	3,910	186,870
foreign.....	208	24,688	206	24,109
1864, domestic.....	4,062	288,433	4,110	290,106
foreign.....	274	29,111	260	19,302
1865, domestic.....	4,118	398,146	4,200	408,161
foreign.....	280	64,110	289	69,976

Statement showing the number, nationality and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Spezia during the year 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	1,364	68,412	1,382	69,892
French.....	48	6,570	50	6,748
British.....	4	1,170	3	854
Papal states.....	2	219	2	219
Swedish and Norwegian.....	3	1,226	3	1,226
Austrian.....	7	1,232	6	1,065
Spanish.....	3	214	3	214
Grecian.....	1	164	1	164
Prussian.....	1	289	1	289
Danish.....	2	401	2	401
Netherlands.....	3	340	3	340
Total.....	1,438	80,287	1,456	81,412

Statement showing the description and value of the leading articles of imports at Spezia during the year 1865, with the names of countries whence imported.

Description.	Where from.	Value.
Wine, beer, brandy, rum, oil, vinegar.	Great Britain, Spain, France, United States.	\$23, 154 12
Coffee, tea, sugar, vegetables, mineral extracts, and chemical products.	Great Britain, Netherlands, Switzerland.	15, 821 94
Fruits, green, dry, and oleaginous.....	Spain, France, Switzerland, Turkey.	3, 714 25
Stearine candles, salt meats, and fatty substances.	United States, Switzerland, France.	7, 813 17
Fish, pickled and salted	United States, Leghorn.....	6, 413 82
Goats and sheep	Leghorn	82 73
Leather of all descriptions	Great Britain, France, and Germany.	4, 217 00
Hemp, flax, cordage, canvas.....	Great Britain, France, Switzerland.	18, 587 54
Cotton, raw, spun and woven, braids and velvet ribbons.	Great Britain, United States, and Switzerland.	34, 716 00
Wool, and manufactures of wool, carpets.	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	8, 612 09
Silks, stamped and plain, velvets....	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	112, 711 57
Grain and flour.....	United States, France, and Russia..	141, 273 12
Charcoal and firewood.....	United States and Great Britain	1, 621 63
Timber for ship-building, &c.....	Austria, Naples, Sweden, and Norway.	251, 065 59
Paper of all descriptions	Great Britain and France	8, 111 14
Fowling-pieces, machines, haberdashery, bonnets, and artificial flowers.	Great Britain, Spain, France, Switzerland.	61, 417 03
Iron, tin, brass, copper, and lead	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	48, 912 14
Marble, alabaster, coal, stone, and building materials.	Great Britain, United States, France.	329, 178 16
Pottery, glass, crystal, mirrors	France, Switzerland	7, 164 84
Tobacco and cigars	Roman states, France, Switzerland.	819 99
Total .....	.....	1, 085, 407 87

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE—C. W. GODDARD, *Consul General*.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Constantinople, from the United States, for the year ended September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol barrels..	16,200	\$64,449 44
Rum do.....	5,146	58,389 76
Brandy..... do.....	147	1,694 00
Cotton gins..... cases..	230	21,510 00
Fire-arms..... do.....	31	3,107 00
Flat-irons..... dozen..	360	5,087 00
Stoves..... do.....	442	8,796 00
Clocks..... do.....	1,380	3,412 00
China vases and tea services.....		4,569 00
Chairs and furniture.....		1,655 00
Fire-engines..... cases..	5	1,193 00
Pumps..... do.....	157	763 00
Agricultural machines..... cases	27	1,306 00
Cotton-seed..... barrels..	77	703 00
Sewing machines and sundries.....		3,700 00
Total value of imports.....		180,334 20

Tabular statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Constantinople to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool bales..	3	\$143 00
Rags..... do.....	4,642	63,339 00
Boxwood..... pieces..	1,941	1,469 00
Otto of roses..... meticals..	5,857	5,521 00
Otto of geranium..... drachms..	10,286	550 00
Scammony of Aleppo..... do.....	9,770	510 00
Total value of exports.....		71,532 00

Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels entered and cleared at the port of Constantinople, from September 30, 1858, to September 30, 1865, inclusive.

Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1859.....	26	9,201
1860.....	39	13,183
1861.....	56	22,581
1862.....	76	28,569
1863.....	35	16,667
1864.....	9	5,579
1865.....	6	3,180
Total number, &c.....	247	98,960

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Constantinople during the year 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
United States	7	3,352	7	3,352	14	6,704
Austrian	1,402	567,500	1,413	571,646	2,815	1,139,146
Belgian	34	24,224	34	24,224	68	48,448
Jerusalem	14	3,861	12	3,286	26	7,147
Netherlands	12	2,069	13	2,559	25	4,628
French	465	207,642	465	207,642	930	415,284
Grecian	4,394	727,998	4,374	725,290	8,768	1,453,288
German—Bremen	8	2,900	8	2,900	16	5,800
Hamburg ..	1	248	1	248	2	496
Hanoverian ..	15	1,966	16	2,064	31	4,030
Mecklinburg ..	192	37,418	190	36,858	382	74,276
Oldenburg ..	7	842	7	842	14	1,684
Prussian ..	125	36,172	125	36,172	250	72,344
Italian	2,525	744,832	2,525	744,832	5,050	1,489,664
Portuguese ..	6	1,624	6	1,624	12	3,248
Russian	696	288,768	713	310,476	1,409	599,274
Turkish	9,633	629,300	9,195	601,950	18,828	1,231,250
Waldo-Walla- chian	113	8,336	109	8,294	222	16,630
Samian	193	16,595	192	16,418	385	33,013
Servian	4	367	5	473	9	840
Swedish	4	1,256	4	1,256	8	2,512
Norwegian	200	66,228	201	66,828	401	133,056
British	1,462	541,968	1,477	547,518	2,939	1,089,486
Total	21,514	3,916,752	21,092	3,915,466	42,606	7,832,218

Statement showing the number and tonnage of United States vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Constantinople from September 30, 1858, to September 30, 1865, inclusive.

Years.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Years.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1859	26	9,201	1864	9	5,579
1860	39	13,183	1865	6	3,180
1861	56	22,581	Total	247	98,960
1862	76	28,569			
1863	35	16,667			

BEIRCT—J. A. JOHNSON, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Trade of Syria—its prospects and capabilities as regards the United States.

It must be remarked that the trade of Syria and that of the Levant is at present almost exclusively carried on in European shipping, especially since the establishment of regular lines of steamships by French, Austrian, and Russian companies, subvented by their respective governments. British steamers have

recently entered the field, and besides doing the work of the direct trade between England and Syria, have also extensively engaged in the carrying trade.

This increased steam communication has had the effect of doubling the amount both of internal and foreign trade of this country compared with that of the year 1861, while the only instance of direct trade with the United States is the limited experiment made by a Boston house, which it is said has proved encouraging, notwithstanding the necessity of having recourse to the expense of opening credits in London, as no bills of exchange on the United States could be negotiated.

One of the causes assigned for the development of the trade of the Levant and Egypt is the enhanced price of cotton, and collaterally that of grain, &c., attributable chiefly to the prolongation of the war in America.

This prosperity of the trade of Syria has had the effect of improving the condition of the peasants by furnishing them with greater means of bringing neglected lands under cultivation. The finances, too, of the Turkish government, which anterior to that period were in an embarrassed condition, have mainly fostered the trade of Europe.

Americans must be aware that under existing treaties with the Turkish government the same privileges and immunities granted to the subjects and shipping of the most favored nations of Europe are extended to the United States. In virtue of these treaties all kinds of goods and merchandise, whether the growth and production of the soil or manufactures of the United States, or only carried under the American flag, except arms and munitions of war, are freely admitted into the dominions of the Sublime Porte on the payment of a uniform customs duty of eight per cent. *ad valorem*. Every kind of produce or manufactures of this country can also be freely exported, either in vessels under the American flag or of any other nation, upon the payment of a duty of six per cent.

EXPORTS.

The articles of Syrian produce which recent experiments have shown could be advantageously exported to American markets are the following, viz: Raw silk of the finest quality, reeled by steam and native machinery, for coarser qualities of stuff and the sewing trade; wool of the Syrian desert and Palestine, cleanly washed, and of Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and the Persian desert, adapted to the coarser kinds of military and other clothing and carpets; madder roots, yellow berries, and galls, as well as olive oil, for dyeing, being best adapted to giving fast colors to woollen and cotton goods. Olive oil is also extensively used for the lubricating of machinery. There are, besides, a variety of other articles, such as dry fruits, almonds, figs, raisins of Mount Lebanon, castor-oil seed, anisetta seed, &c. It is a well known fact that most of these articles are at present sent to the United States by way of France and Great Britain from the want of American vessels.

IMPORTS.

There is, on the other hand, a variety of American manufactures, such as furniture, clocks, machinery, and implements and utensils, lumber, metal, mineral, and colonial products, which are in constant demand in this country, and so well adapted to employ American shipping on the outward voyage when in search of the products of this country. The direct trade deserves the earliest and earnest attention of our mercantile body, for it would at once remove the loss on exchange on London above adverted to.

The quantity of sheet copper, rice, and cordage now imported by way of Europe from America is considerable.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the benefits that would accrue to the Ameri-

can trade from importations direct with the exportation of Syrian produce. A general cargo composed of petroleum, copper in sheets, furniture stores, iron, coffee, and sugar, would command at all times prompt sale, and the net proceeds invested in the purchase of the products of Syria would constitute a healthy trade.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers entered the port of Beirut during the year 1864.

Nationality.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		Total tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
United States.....	2	908	.....	.....	908
Austrian.....	19	3,403	53	35,000	38,403
British.....	21	5,862	102	79,746	85,608
French.....	34	5,833	69	52,515	58,348
Russian.....	1	108	54	35,722	35,838
Greek.....	10	1,750	.....	.....	1,750
Turkish.....	2,217	46,780	6	2,400	49,180
Italian.....	211	7,192	.....	.....	7,192
Other nationalities.....	.....	597	.....	.....	597
Total.....	2,515	72,433	284	205,381	277,824

MARCH 31, 1865.

* * * * *

Imports are generally sold with a credit of from three to six months, according to the nature of the merchandise. Sales for cash are rare, and the only discount allowed is in consideration of cash payment, the rate being in general one per cent. per month, but when money is scarce $1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may be obtained. This discount is uniform on all kinds of merchandise, except when a rare article is in great demand, when the seller makes the best bargain possible.

The discount is paid by the seller, who deducts it from the contract price.
 * * * Retail merchants purchase from the importers or commission merchants. Commissioners, or brokers, purchase sometimes from the importers, sometimes from the retailers, the various goods ordered by their employers (commettants) along the coast and in the interior, which they forward, charging a commission on the price of from one to two per cent. in addition to embalming and other incidental expenses.

Commission merchants, in purchasing goods for exportation for the account of their commettants, or foreign houses, require from $2\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 per cent. commission, and when they are required to guarantee the funds confided to the agents in the interior, or advanced to sellers on account of goods contracted for, *delcredre*, they receive six per cent., which is charged in the account of the costs and expenses of the goods to the profit of the commission merchant, and is paid, consequently, by the purchaser.

The sum total of expenses on account of a purchase amounts ordinarily from eight to twelve per cent., following the nature of the merchandise and the agreements made between the foreign house and the commission merchant.

The commission of the agent on the coast or in the interior is not included in the expenses above mentioned, which are those of the merchant at Beirut. This commission varies from two to three per cent., according to the article and the arrangements made between the Beirut merchant and the agent, and is added to the first price, like the other expenses.

These other expenses vary according to the nature of the article and the markets. The productions in the vicinity of the coasts of Syria, such as sesame, are free, (on board,) and the seller consequently pays all the expenses of transportation and embarkation. But the produce of the interior, such as wool, madder roots, &c., are purchased generally through agents at Damascus, Aleppo, &c. The expenses of weighing, transportation from one warehouse to another, embaling and "conditionment" are charged on the price, amounting to from 45 to 50 piasters per quintal of okes of Constantinople, plus the commission of the agent. The transportation from Damascus to Beirût, and from Aleppo to Alexandretta, amounts to from 80 to 140 piasters per quintal, which is paid by the commission merchant, who charges this, as well as the expenses of the agent, on the first price, in order to constitute the price ("franco") at Beirût or Alexandretta, and to make up his account or invoice of cost and expenses.

N. B.—The following remarks are worthy of consideration in the examination of a Beirût price current:

The price current shows the prices held, at its date, in Beirût for merchandise brought from the interior for speculation, and in which is comprised, naturally, the profit of the speculator. They are consequently higher than those held in the interior, and particularly during the harvest. The prices in the interior may be still further diminished by an advance of money to speculators who furnish it to the bedouin, or to the peasants, some time before the harvest, in order to secure the products at a lower rate, and the profits are divided between them. It sometimes occurs, though rarely, that the prices between the coast and the interior do not differ, owing to unfavorable news from Europe or a scarcity of money, but in general the prices in the interior and at the places of production are cheaper during the harvest. The custom-house receives duties at the tariff rates of eight per cent. on imported goods, on the estimated current price in the Beirût market, and in case of disagreement as to the price, the custom-house takes eight per cent. in kind on articles not tarified. The money received is denominated sagh, or the government rate. The Turkish lira which in trade passes for 113½ piasters, is received for 100 piasters.

{ *Rates of exchange and currency, Beirût, March 31, 1865.*

At 90 days.	Piastres.	Paras.
Pound sterling on London.....	124 a 124	15
The franc on Paris.....	4½ a 4½	-----
The florin on Trieste.....	11 a 11	20
CURRENCY.		
English pound.....	124	-----
French pound.....	98	-----
Russian pound.....	99	20
Turkish pound.....	114	-----
Austrian dollar.....	26	-----
French dollar.....	24	20
Spanish dollar.....	26	20
Russian dollar.....	19	25
Turkish dollar.....	22	30

SIDON—SHILBY ALECLA, *Vice-Consul.*

MARCH 29, 1865.

* * * * I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns of imports, exports, and shipping at the port of Sidon for the year 1864, as compared with the year 1863. There will be observed an increase of about two-thirds in the exports of 1864 above those of 1863. This was occasioned by the augmentation of duty upon tobacco, and by the amount of silk and cocoons exported above those of the preceding year. The quantity of the other exports of both years was nearly equal.

The decrease in the imports of 1864 was in rice, which ordinarily comes from Egypt, where its culture was supplanted by cotton. Consequently, a large quantity of European rice was brought here from Beirut. Some other articles, such as linen and linen sacking, usually also shipped from Egypt, did not come this year, occasioned, it is thought, by the occupation of the inhabitants in the cotton culture.

The returns include only articles imported from or exported to Egypt, Turkey, Cyprus, and Europe directly. The imports from those countries indirectly, through Beirut or other places, comprising European manufactures, sugar, iron, coffee, copper, pepper, cochineal, indigo, &c., are not included in the Sidon returns. They would be returned from the respective ports of entry.

The recent arrival of the S. steamers of ——— has increased the commercial relations of this with other ports. A considerable improvement may be expected in the commerce of this city, if these steamers continue their visits. But the accumulation of sand by the action of the currents has given the harbor a bad reputation. In the opinion of experienced persons a small expense would make it a spacious anchorage for the accommodation of the largest vessels. The grain crop in 1864 was ordinary, but the cotton was five times greater than usual, in consequence of the high price. Having been exported through Beirut, it is not included in the returns.

The abundance of rain gave promise of a fine harvest; but this has been lessened by the appearance this month of swarms of locusts, and unless the government employs efficacious means to destroy the eggs of these insects, the millet, sesame, tobacco, cotton, &c., must suffer very materially. A month ago a fatal epidemic, similar to the prevalent disease in Egypt last year, attacked the cattle in some villages of the district of Bilad-Bishara. Some have lost all their cattle, and it is apprehended that the epidemic will extend through the whole district, and be disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country.

The revenue of the district of Sidon is about 13,423,000 piasters, and the expenses 800,000; from which it appears that the revenue of 1864 was about 5,780,000 piasters greater than that of 1863. Nearly all this increase proceeded from doubling the duty on tobacco.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Sidon, with the names of the countries whither shipped, during the year 1864.

Description.	France.		Egypt.		Turkey.		Total quantities.		Total value.	
	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	Turkish money, piasters.	English money.
Tobacco.....	500,000	1,498,571	19,000,000	£100,000
Silk.....	1,900	3,498	480,000	4,000
Dyed silk.....	3,500	10,000	1,400,000	1,000
Dried figs.....	140,000	400,000	393,000	11,668
Castana.....	14,000	40,000	46,000	3,000
Sheets of dried apricots.....	5,000	14,286	13,000	125
Galls.....	1,000	2,857	12,000	100
Vitriolic earth.....	2,000	5,714	2,400	20
Red leather.....	1,000	1,000	18,000	150
Pomegranate peels.....	12,000	94,286	24,000	200
Lemons.....	3,000	14,286	36,000	300
Cocoons.....	200,000	571,428	100,000	633
Pomegranate and fruits.....	90,000	800,000	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	900,000	6,667
Silk cloths of Sidon.....	50,000	37,143	120,000	1,000
.....	3,000	142,857	450,000	3,750
Total.....	20,000	800,000	787,700	14,984,400	150,000	75,000	937,700	2,728,850	15,889,000	182,161
Total exports of 1864.....	20,000	740,000	643,500	7,351,000	311,000	660,000	980,200	2,785,000	8,811,000	73,426

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Sidon, with the names of the countries whence shipped, during the year 1864.

Description.	Egypt.		Cyprus.		Turkey.		Total quantities.		Total value.	
	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	Turkish money, piasters.	English money.
Rice.....okes.....	50,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	149,857	200,000	£1,668
Leather.....okes.....	3,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	200,000	2,500
Sole leather.....okes.....	10,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	28,571	28,571	250,000	2,083
Cheese.....okes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	80,000	9,000	9,000	90,000	8,573
Salt.....okes.....	.....	.....	800,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	800,000	2,985,714	1,000,000	8,337
Wine.....okes.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	28,571	90,000	1,167
Attack.....okes.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	28,571	90,000	500
Onions.....okes.....	.....	.....	10,000	60,000	.....	.....	19,000	34,285	60,000	250
Garlic.....okes.....	.....	.....	60,000	30,000	.....	.....	60,000	171,428	30,000	950
Hanks.....okes.....	.....	.....	1,500	2,500	.....	.....	1,500	4,985	2,500	91
Hunks.....okes.....	.....	.....	20,000	10,000	.....	.....	20,000	57,143	12,000	85
Vinegar.....okes.....	.....	.....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	8,000	14,286	14,000	24
Coffee.....okes.....	8,000	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	22,857	120,000	1,000
Woods.....okes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	550
Rice.....okes.....	1,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	30,000	250
Total.....	72,000	9,000,000	908,500	1,126,500	2,000	86,000	983,500	2,799,711	2,112,500	17,664
Total imports of 1863.....	686,700	2,735,000	851,300	854,000	.....	.....	1,538,000	4,377,190	3,648,000	30,408

Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number of vessels, with their crews, entered and cleared at the port of Sidon during the year 1864, together with the invoiced value of the inward and outward cargoes.

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.						
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.				
	Vessels.	Tons. Crews.	Vessels.	Tons. Crews.	Vessels.	Tons. Crews.	Vessels.	Tons. Crews.			
British.....	.....	.....	7	3,231	192	.....	.....	7	3,231	192	£90,000
French.....	.....	.....	1	78	8	.....	.....	1	78	8	.....
Greek.....	2	75	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75	16	600
Ottoman.....	21	829	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	829	160	41,561
Total.....	23	904	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	4,213	376	132,161
Total of 1863.....	32	2,510	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,650	371	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	640	64	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	640	64	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	640	64	.....

MERSINE.

Extract from the commercial report for 1864 of the United States Consular Agent for Mersine, Tarsus, and Adana.

The imports of the province of Adana, (Cilicia,) through the port of Mersine, for 1864, £625,677; for 1863, £897,780, showing a decrease of £272,103.

Exports for 1864, £854,067; for 1863, £650,809, giving an increase of £203,258.

Exchange on London at 90 days, one pound, equal 108½ piasters. Exchange on Paris, at 90 days, one franc, equal 4¼ piasters.

Currency: Pound, equal 110 piasters; napoleon, equal 87 piasters; Austrian dollar, equal 22½ piasters; Spanish dollar, equal 23½ piasters.

Farmers here doubled the land cultivated; he who employed one plough for cultivating sixty or seventy acres, has employed two and worked a double quantity of land, neglecting grain and other important crops for cotton, which has brought a price four times greater than previous to the American war.

The many thousand laborers from all parts of Turkey who flock to the plains of Cilicia at harvest seasons have made great gains. The bad system of ploughing, and the total neglect of weeds, render the employment of many hands necessary; they go over every field three or four times, uprooting every weed by a small hook. The former average of wages per week for each laborer was from \$1 20 to \$1 40, with food, but this year it has been from \$4 to \$4 80. It was estimated in July, 1864, that the cotton crop would not be less than 100,000 bales; but soon a worm, resembling the silk-worm, was afterwards seen on every plant, eating the cotton flower and leaves, and damaging the whole crop in quantity and quality, causing great ruin. This worm was never seen in this province before. The annual tax, which amounts to the tenth part of all the produce, was sold this year at Constantinople for 96,000 Turkish liras (of 100 piasters) cash. This sum multiplied by ten will show the estimated value of the annual produce of the province of Adana.

The Porte has granted to an English company a concession for the construction of a railroad between Adana, Tarsus, Mersine, and Caradash.

Enclosed will be found returns of imports, exports, and of navigation for 1864.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Mersine, and the names of countries whence shipped, during the year 1864.

Description.	TURKEY AND GREECE.		FRANCE.		ENGLAND.		TOTAL.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
							Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	Turkish money in piasters.	English money in pounds sterling.
Manufactures.....	5,818	26,181,000	500	200,000	1,500	600,000	781,800	19,545	27,061,000	246,190 18 2
Colonials.....	2,185	917,700	10,000	4,200,000	4,000	1,680,000	1,132,950	28,323 1/2	6,797,700	61,799 5 6
Iron.....	4,500	321,750	2,900	207,350	598	42,757	175,956	4,399	571,857	5,198 14 0
Fruits.....	4,685	983,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	327,950	8,194 1/2	983,850	8,944 1 10
Soap.....	3,344	1,655,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,960	7,524 1/2	1,655,280	15,048 0 0
Liquors.....	2,000	240,000	155	17,600	.....	.....	64,650	1,616 1/2	257,600	2,341 16 4
Hardware.....	1,682	276,850	1,582	276,850	.....	.....	221,460	5,537	553,700	5,033 12 9
Hides.....	1,320	1,330,560	366	614,880	150	327,600	77,112	1,928	2,273,040	20,664 9 0
Tobacco.....	1,225	980,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,250	1,531 1/2	980,000	8,909 1 10
Henna.....	1,421	250,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,260	2,131 1/2	250,520	2,277 9 1
Sundries.....	1,400	616,000	400	176,000	200	88,000	110,000	2,750	880,000	8,000 0 0
Groups of coin.....	1,100	22,000,000	200	4,000,000	27	540,000	.....	.....	26,540,000	241,272 14 6
Total.....	30,580	55,753,510	16,103	9,792,680	6,475	3,278,357	3,330,368	83,485	68,924,547	625,679 14 0
Total in 1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,755,821	897,780 3 9
Decrease in 1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,100 9 9

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Mersine, and the names of the countries whither shipped, during the year 1864.

Description.	TURKEY OR GREECE.		TARSUS OR ITALY.		ENGLAND.		TOTAL.				
	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	Total quantity.		Total value.		
							Turkish measure or weight.	English measure or weight.	Turkish money.	Turkish money in pound sterling.	
Cotton	9,596	21,111,200	18,000	39,600,000	8,000	17,600,000	Okes.	Cwt.	Piasters.	£	s. d.
Wool	262	262,000	400	400,000	200	200,000	3,915,560	97,889	78,311,200	711,920	00 0
Corn	48,000	720,000	720,000	1,080,000	16,000	2,400,000	129,300	3,232½	2,862,000	7,836	7 3
Oleaginous seed.....	6,000	240,000	34,000	1,020,000	.....	.....	136,000	17,000	2,040,000	18,545	9 1
Yellow berries.....	835	501,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	5,000	1,260,000	11,454	11 0
Madder root.....	610	213,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,100	1,252½	501,000	4,554	11 0
Gums	100	70,000	127	88,900	50	36,000	61,000	1,825	213,500	1,940	18 2
Provisions	2,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,160	554	193,900	1,762	14 6
Leeches	104	24,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,000	3,500	400,000	3,636	7 3
Skins	73	29,200	200	48,000	.....	.....	1,824	45½	72,960	683	5 5
Beeswax	100	250,000	200	80,000	.....	.....	17,745	443½	109,200	992	14 6
Tobacco	98	120,000	.....	355,000	.....	.....	22,000	550	550,000	5,000	00 0
Timber	280,000	2,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	200	112,000	1,090	18 3
Groups of coin	834	6,713,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600,000	23,636	7 3
Total	398,612	33,255,560	125,047	42,671,900	24,250	20,235,000	4,543,689	131,192	93,939,460	854,067	16 3
Total in 1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,589,019	650,809	6 3
Increase over 1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,350,441	193,258	11 0

LARNICA—L. P. DE CESNOLA, *Consul.*

Statement showing the value of imports and exports of Larnica (Cyprus) during the year 1865, with the names of the countries from whence derived and whither sent.

Names of countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	\$19,000	\$173,500
France.....	102,000	127,000
Austrian.....	69,000	137,500
Turkey.....	495,000	521,500
United States.....	2,750	33,200
Italy.....	19,000	11,000
Greece.....	9,000	17,600
Total.....	715,750	1,021,300

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered the port of Larnica during the year 1865.

Nationalities.	Number.	Tonnage.
American.....	1	434
British.....	184*	45,850
Austrian.....	172†	39,725
French.....	168‡	32,800
Italian.....	72	21,150
Turkish and Egyptian.....	497	25,720
Total.....	1,094	165,679

* 37 of which were steamers. † 48 of which were mail steamers. ‡ 17 of which were steamers.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Tyre during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Piasters.</i>
Salt.....okes..	51,000	765,000
Coffee.....do..	5,000	90,000
Pimento.....do..	1,000	12,000
White sugar.....do..	20,000	130,000
Iron.....do..	10,000	20,000
Copper.....do..	300	7,200
Rope.....do..	20,000	240,000
Cloth, unbleached.....pieces..	10,000	750,000
bleached.....do..	600	96,000
Calico.....do..	3,000	425,000
Handkerchiefs.....number..	7,000	35,000
Girdles.....do..	2,000	40,000
Medicines, &c.....		80,000
Empty bags, &c.....number..	16,500	286,000
Rice.....okes..	82,000	287,000
Baskets (empty).....number..	70,000	420,000
Total value.....		3,683,200

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Tyre for the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Piasters.</i>
Tobacco.....okes..	249,901	4,998,019
Cotton.....do..	2,000	40,000
Silk.....do..	1,200	360,000
Oil.....do..	10,000	80,000
Cocoons.....do..	12,000	360,000
Sesame.....do..	20,000	65,000
Galls.....do..	1,000	15,000
Rags.....do..	11,000	11,000
Bones.....do..	50,000	25,000
Soap.....do..	20,120	120,000
Wheat.....kiloes..	4,000	160,000
Corn.....do..	1,000	12,000
Barley.....do..	8,000	120,000
Millstones.....number..	750	375,000
Coal.....okes..	1,140,000	855,000
Wood.....do..	800,000	80,000
Boards.....do..	20,000	40,000
Figs.....do..	100,000	200,000
Total value.....		7,916,019

AINTAB—S. DE PICCIOTTO, Vice-Consul.

Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports and exports of the city of Aintab and its vicinity during the years 1863-'64.

IMPORTS.

Description.	QUANTITY.	
	1863.	1864.
European, sundry manufactures.....	<i>Bales.</i> 800	<i>Bales.</i> 500
Do.....drugs of all kinds.....	1,000	700
Do.....silk manufactures.....	10	4
Total.....	1,810	1,204

Statement—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Description.	QUANTITY.	
	1863.	1864.
Olive oil for manufacturing soap.....	<i>Okes.</i> 200,000	<i>Okes.</i> 300,000
Sesame	30,000	15,000
Do...oil	20,000	8,000
Honey	17,000	19,000
Molasses from grapes.....	200,000	300,000
Raisins, (red,) dry.....	20,000	25,000
Do... (black,) dry	120,000	130,000
Pistachio nuts of all kinds	30,000	.....
Figs.....	20,000	10,000
Tobacco, (smoking).....	300,000	400,000
Corn	2,400,000	2,000,000
Barley, lentils and maize	2,400,000	1,900,000
Cotton	40,000	90,000
Butter	60,000	40,000
Flax.....	30,000	50,000
Coals	3,000,000	4,000,000
Wood	9,000,000	8,000,000
Castor oil	20,000	30,000
Total.....	17,907,000	17,317,000
Wool and cotton manufactures of Aintab	575,000	694,000

CANEA—W. J. STILLMAN, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 15, 1865.

I have the honor to report that the slight trade which has existed between this island and the United States previous to our war has entirely disappeared, and I have no transactions of direct trade to report. Nevertheless, there have been some American productions imported *via* Smyrna—flour, petroleum, and spirits.

I find, on inquiry, that there exists a considerable demand in this island for the following articles of American production, but which are partially supplied at present from other countries, *viz.*, rum, of which 1,000 barrels per annum are consumed in this island in the manufacture of cordials, &c.; American blue drillings, which have so great a reputation that they are preferred to the English article; logwood, petroleum, petroleum lamps, flour, (of which article much will be wanted this year, the wheat crop being light,) turpentine, jute bags, resin for soap, (for which the demand is very great,) planed boards for flooring and ceiling, furniture, wooden ware, quinine of American preparation, hams, clocks, cheap gunpowder, &c.

I judge that we might dispose of the above articles to an amount not less than half a million of dollars annually, and I have already written to merchants in America to induce them to enter into direct trade with this island.

The exports to America are not likely to be very great, but I conceive that to be a minor matter, as the course of exchange will bring back the return in such medium as is most profitable to the exporters from America. Still, we have oil and soap, almonds, lemons and oranges, (the finest in the Mediterranean,) and I am persuaded that some exports ought to be made of certain wines produced here.

I am about sending out samples of a kind of silk produced here which is used for ladies' dresses, and which, I think, may be in demand in the United States if once known, as it is very beautiful and peculiar.

In agricultural and horticultural subjects of interest this island is very rich, and I hope, at the proper season, to send some fruits which I think will be new in America. I am satisfied that a vigorous and intelligent pushing of American products in this Greek island, under Turkish rule, will be successful, there being a strong partiality to aid our country and its productions.

MOLDO-WALLACHIA.

GALATZ—O. MALMROS, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Pursuant to instruction I herewith respectfully submit the annual commercial report from this consulate for the year 1864.

In regard to the trade of 1863, I find that the value of articles imported at this port has been very generally overestimated, at least 30 per cent.

During the year 1864 the commerce of the country increased more than ever before. Notwithstanding the well-founded complaints of business men of heavy losses sustained by them during 1864, that year must be regarded as one very favorable to the prosperity of the principalities, for never was money more abundant than during that period. As the industrial development of the countries on the lower Danube has not yet commenced, raw productions, among these the cereals, are exported and compose their wealth. On the quantity and quality of the crops, as well as on the demand for them from abroad, depend the magnitude of the business of the country, and consequently its prosperity.

At the opening of navigation in 1864, a large portion of the crop of 1863, not needed for home consumption, was still on hand. This was further increased by the plentiful harvests of the past year. The quality of the last year's crop was not equal to the general average; hence the magnitude of the business of that period was not unprecedented.

After these general remarks, the details of the commerce of 1864 will now be considered under the heads of exportation, importation and navigation respectively.

I.—EXPORTATION.

The following quantities of grain were shipped during 1864 from the ports of Galatz and Braila, respectively, at the prices set opposite each item, which are the average for the year:

GALATZ.			
Wheat..... G. kilo.....	449,100	a 160 G. ps. per kilo.....	71,856,000
Maize..... do.....	423,000	a 115 do.....	49,220,000
Rye..... do.....	59,500	a 95 do.....	5,652,500
Barley..... do.....	37,800	a 65 do.....	2,457,000
Linseed..... do.....	2,900	a 300 do.....	888,000
Flour..... do.....	2,400	a 250 do.....	600,000
Beans..... do.....	2,470	a 125 do.....	288,750
	982,170		130,962,250
G. kilo.....	982,170	G. ps.....	130,962,250
100 G. kilo = 143 qrs.....	1,404,503	20 G. ps. = \$1.....	\$6,543,112 50

BRAILA.

Wheat..... Br. kilo.....	335,500 a 165	Br. ps. per kilo	55,357,500
Maize..... do.....	249,500 a 120	.....do.....	29,940,000
Rye..... do.....	11,000 a 95	.....do.....	1,045,000
Barley..... do.....	186,500 a 65	.....do.....	12,122,500
Millet..... do.....	8,100 a 85	.....do.....	688,500
Rapeseed..... do.....	8,400 a 300	.....do.....	2,520,000
Linseed..... do.....	1,400 a 300	.....do.....	420,000
Beans..... do.....	3,700 a 125	.....do.....	462,500
Flour..... do.....	7,500 a 300	.....do.....	2,250,000
	<hr/>		
	811,600	Br. ps.....	104,806,000
100 Br. kilo = 232 qrs.....	<hr/>		
	1,882,912 qrs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Br. ps. = \$1	<hr/>
			\$7,419,893 80

The exports of all other Danubian ports, from Turn-Severin down to Sulina, may, according to the experience of a long series of years, be estimated at from one-quarter to one-third of the quantity and value of the aggregate exports of Galatz and Braila, and will therefore amount to about \$4,000,000.

CUSTENDJE.

502,298 quarters of wheat and corn, the produce of the principalities, were shipped from this port during 1864, valued at \$2,113,800. Of the cereals exported from the above-mentioned ports, wheat has mostly been shipped to England, southern France and Italy; Indian corn and barley to England, rye to Holland and Trieste. Of the raw productions, exclusive of the cereals, exported from the countries on the lower Danube, the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:

1. Petroleum oil, the supply and export of which is steadily increasing. The oil is principally found at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It is to be regretted that the almost impassable condition of the roads, or rather their entire absence, renders the transportation of this article to the ports of export very high, and that the process of refining the oil does not as yet seem to be very well understood here. Petroleum is principally exported from Braila.

2. Lumber. This is cut in the Carpathian mountains, and most of it first sold at Pietra on the Bistritz, the principal lumber market in the interior. At the confluence of the Bistritz with the Sereth, the lumber is formed into large rafts, resembling those on the Mississippi, and are brought in that shape to Galatz, and to some extent to other ports. These rafts contain boards of all sizes, posts, very heavy timber for house-building, excellent ship-masts of all dimensions, and staves. It is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of lumber exported, on account of the admitted inaccuracy of the records of the harbor captains as far as this article is concerned. It appears, however, that among the lumber exports were 60,000 staves, most of them shipped to France, and 463,450 pieces of timber, a large quantity of which was shipped to Turkey. Though no accurate estimate of the value of the lumber exported can be made, it is sufficiently clear that it is not an insignificant article of export, and that it can hardly represent a money value of less than \$1,000,000.

3. Wool is exported in considerable quantities, most of it to France, in an unwashed condition; it rose steadily in price during the year, and at its close the entire stock in the warehouses was exhausted.

4. Rock salt is found in large quantities and of good quality in the Carpathian mountains; it is a government monopoly. 12,000,000 occa were retained by government for home consumption and sold at the salt-works at 30 Galatz piastres per 100 occa. The salt export amounts to 5,000,000 occa to Russia,

at nearly the price mentioned, and 13,700,000 occa shipped to Turkey and Serbia, at 34 Galatz piasters per 100 occa, (1 occa, about 2½ pounds.)

The following articles of minor importance are exported, viz: tallow, hides, cheese, tobacco, wine, cocoons and sheep; and their value cannot be ascertained accurately, but it may be safely assumed not to have been less than \$1,000,000 during the past year.

The following is the medium value of the above articles during the year 1864:

Tallow, per occa.....	5½	Galatz piasters.
Petroleum, per wadra (12 quarts).....	12	"
Wool zigai, of Wallachia Major, per occa.....	7½	"
Wool, Moldavian and Bessarabian, per 100 occa....	46 to 50	silver roubles.
Cheese, per occa.....	5	Galatz piasters.
Tobacco, per occa.....	5	"
Cocoons, per occa.....	25	"
Hides, per pair.....	110	"
Wine, per wadra.....	12	"
Sheep, each.....	35	"
100 boards, 8' long, 8" wide, 1" thick.....	138	"
100 boards, 10' long, 10" wide, 1½" thick.....	368	"
100 boards, 26' long, 10" wide, 2" thick.....	552	"

As stated above, of the exports, exclusive of cereals, an estimate only can be given; yet their value, including the provisions taken by the 3,300 ships that left Sulina during the year, and by the numerous steamers belonging to the several lines of Galatz, Vienna-Galatz, Odessa and Galatz-Constantinople, are not inconsiderable, and will not amount to less than \$5,000,000.

Before proceeding, I will here remark that the grain prices above mentioned are those paid to the producer, and that the necessary manipulations through which the grain has to go in order to prepare it for shipment increase the price 8 per cent.; export duty, 5 per cent.; expenses of loading, 2 per cent. Total increase of cost, 15 per cent., which has to be paid by the exporter, or rather by the firm having given the order for the purchase.

Recapitulation of the value of exports for 1864.

Galatz and Braila, in round numbers.....	\$14,000,000
All other Danubian ports from Turn-Severin to Sulina, inclusive	4,000,000
Custendje.....	2,000,000
Exports, exclusive of cereals.....	5,000,000
15 per cent. additional expense on exported cereals.....	3,600,000
	<hr/>
	28,600,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Though the sum realized from exports in 1864 is larger than in former years, yet it is really very small when compared with the value of exports of countries of similar extent and resources. Few countries are so highly favored by nature as this, being so well adapted as it is for raising stock of all kinds, all the products of Europe, and almost without labor, with the exception of the olive and the orange, abounding in grape-vines, all the cereals, acres upon acres of fruit trees of all kinds, and tobacco. The mountains are covered with valuable forests, and contain rich mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, quicksilver, and other minerals.

II.—IMPORTATION.

At the end of the winter of 1863-'64 the stock of imported articles was very small, and the early opening of navigation on the Danube in the spring of 1864 was therefore all the more welcome. The demand for goods, though gradually decreasing, continued through nearly the entire summer; and even during the months of June and July, otherwise known as the "still season," business was quite lively. During the autumn, however, in consequence of the commercial crisis then prevailing in Europe, imports were very materially reduced.

During the past, as during the preceding year, the city of Galatz, grown from a place of about 40,000 inhabitants in 1850 to about 80,000 in 1864, has shown that it comprehends its geographical position, which destines it to become the future commercial metropolis of the countries on the lower Danube, to which it will stand in a position similar to that of New Orleans to the States bordering on the Mississippi. The only place still contending with and rivalling Galatz, at least as far as English manufactures are concerned, is Bucharest. The circumstance, however, that last year, when the country, on account of the high prices of cotton, was short of manufactures, Galatz was able to supply Bucharest with them, may tend to show that Galatz will, in regard to English manufactures also, soon be without a successful rival. Though the cities of Galatz and Braila are free ports, a tax has been imposed since January 1, 1864, on all imports at the rate of one-half per cent. of their invoice value. This source of revenue and the collection of it has been farmed out or let by the state to private individuals, whose interest it is, of course, to make it appear that their profit arising from this transaction is not too large, as otherwise the rent to be paid by them would be raised. I think it may safely be assumed that the value of imports is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than their statement shows. I shall give, however, the official figures.

GALATZ.

Manufactures and twists.....	\$1, 900, 000
Groceries.....	1, 300, 000
Tobacco.....	420, 000
Candles, soap, and beeswax.....	488, 000
Agricultural machines.....	230, 000
Tropical and other southern fruit.....	90, 000
Wood and coals.....	150, 000
Paper.....	40, 000
Cotton.....	30, 000
Leather, furniture, carriages, and articles of luxury.....	1, 700, 000
	<hr/>
Total imports at Galatz for 1864.....	6, 348, 000
Total imports at Galatz for 1863.....	5, 600, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of the imports at Braila I have been able to obtain the aggregate value only, which amounts to \$4,275,000. The other harbors in the principalities not being free ports, the import trade by water has, of course, been almost entirely concentrated at Galatz and Ibraila, and amounts to \$10,643,000, according to the foregoing figures. The importations into the principalities by land it has been impossible to ascertain. I have, however, learned that about \$25,000 worth of American agricultural machines were so imported. Of the agricultural machines imported at Galatz, (and no other port received any,) from \$55,000 to \$60,000 worth were of American and about \$40,000 worth of German, the remainder, about \$130,000 worth, being of English manufacture. There are but very few

sewing machines in this country, and none of American manufacture were, as far as I can learn, imported last year. Most of the hardware sold here is brought from England, though Rhenish Prussia and other parts of Germany furnish also considerable quantities. Some articles of this species of goods—for example, the door-locks in use here—are of a very inferior quality.

The following are the principal manufactures imported from England during 1864, at the prices set opposite each item :

Cotton twist drilled, first quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 155,170 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist drilled, second quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 125,135 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist drilled, third quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 110,120 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist undrilled, 95,105 Galatz piasters. T-cloth, 24 yards long, 25 to 32 inches wide, from 10 to 12 Galatz piasters per pound, according to quality. Long cloth, 36 yards by 32 to 41 inches wide, 9½ to 11 Galatz piasters, according to quality. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, first quality, 140 to 150 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, second quality, 110 to 120 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, third quality, 85 to 90 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, fourth quality, 65 to 70 Galatz piasters. ¾ prints, 24 yards, 60 to 90 Galatz piasters, according to quality.

From Switzerland the following manufactures were imported :

Kerchiefs for the head, 9-4 □, 3½ to 3¾ Galatz piasters each. Kerchiefs, 10-4 □, 4 to 4½ Galatz piasters each. Handkerchiefs, 6-4, 15 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs, 6½-4, 16 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs, 7-4, 17 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs, 7½-4, 18 Galatz piasters per dozen. Baréges, 3 to 3¾ Galatz piasters metre.

In groceries the transactions were normal during the entire year; England, as usual, furnishing by far the greater share of the principal articles. The average prices were as follows :

Sugar, French, 5½ Galatz piasters per occa. Sugar, Austrian, 4½ Galatz piasters per occa. The Austrian sugars are so much inferior to the French that very little of them can be sold, and in a short time they will probably cease to appear in this market. Coffee, 9½ to 12 Galatz piasters per occa. Sweet oil, French, 46 to 50 Galatz piasters per dozen bottles. Sweet oil, Greek, 6 to 7 Galatz piasters per occa, in skins. Rum, 5¾ Galatz piasters per occa. Rice, 22 Galatz piasters per 10 occa. Tea, 20 to 25 Galatz piasters per occa.

Iron was likewise imported from England and sold from 115 to 140 Galatz piasters per 100 occa.

The small share which the United States have had in the trade of this country during the past few years is, no doubt, to some extent owing to the diversion of national energies by our late war. Yet I think it cannot be denied that an insufficient acquaintance with the people and the wants of this locality are also partly the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the American trade with the principalities. There is every prospect, in my opinion, that for several descriptions of American hardware, cheap cotton goods, and Yankee notions a good market may be created here, and that for sewing and other machines the demand may be increased.

III.—NAVIGATION.

According to the records of the harbor captain at Sulina, the following vessels, according to nationality, left the Danubian principalities during 1864 :

American	2
French	27
English	251
Prussian	26
Greek	1,337

Italian	375
Ionian	190
Mecklenburg	36
Bremen	1
Oldenburg	13
Hanoverian	22
Turkish	500
Austrian	268
Russian	116
Swedish	1
Norwegian	28
Dutch	19
Danish	1
Roumanian	60
Samiatie	25
Servian	2

Total vessels for 1864..... 3, 330

against 2,891 in 1863, with 555,457 tons against 468,919 tons at the opening of the season. Until June freights were low, ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 shillings sterling per imperial quarter from Galatz and Braila, and from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 shillings sterling from Sulina to England. During the month of June considerable quantities of the large crop of Indian corn of 1863 were moved to the harbors, particularly Galatz, and the demand for this article was active, while at the same time there was such a deficiency of vessels that freights rose until the middle of August to $10\frac{1}{2}$ shillings, English, from Galatz and Braila, and to $8\frac{1}{2}$ shillings from Sulina to England. From that time down to the close of navigation freights declined, and the last quotations for freights were 9 shillings per quarter from Galatz to England, 7 shillings per quarter from Sulina to England, $4\frac{1}{2}$ francs per charge from Galatz to Marseilles, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ francs per charge from Sulina to Marseilles.

The average prices of freights may be stated as follows: $8\frac{1}{2}$ shillings per quarter from Galatz to England, 50 florins per last from Galatz to Holland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ francs per charge from Galatz to France, and from Sulina the freights were, on an average, about 25 per cent. less.

Though these rates are somewhat below those prevailing in former years, yet, considering the constant high stage of the river during the year, and the consequent saving of time and expenses in loading the vessels, the freights yielded a reasonable compensation.

The grains exported by way of Custenje were shipped in 274 vessels under different flags, the English, however, prevailing by far. As the harbor of Custenje is not sufficiently large for more than 12 to 15 vessels, and all above that number have to remain outside of the harbor proper, which is very dangerous, captains of vessels generally prefer to take in their freight at Sulina rather than at Custenje, though at the latter place no harbor expenses are to be paid, while at the former these are considerable. The harbor expenses are collected by the captain of the harbor at Sulina strictly according to the provisional tariff adopted by the European Danubian commission of March, 1863. These expenses, which include light-house, port dues, and tonnage duties, are as follows:

1. Every vessel taking freight at Sulina below the bar, 100 francs per vessel, besides one franc for every ton she registers.
2. A medium-sized vessel (say 200 tons) taking freight in the harbor proper of Sulina pays 430 francs.
3. Taking freight at Galatz or Braila, 510 francs.

Every freighted vessel has to take on board a pilot, who is to be paid at the following rates: From Braila or Galatz, 120 francs; from Reni, 100 francs; and from Tultscha, 72 francs. The port dues at Galatz and Braila are low, amounting to 43½ Galatz piasters. (20 Galatz piasters is equal to \$1.)

The river police is excellent and prevents many accidents; the voyage on the Danube cannot, in consequence, any longer be considered as dangerous, provided a pilot is engaged.

IV.—RATES OF EXCHANGE.

These were during the past year very uniform, the difference between the highest and lowest rates being hardly one-half per cent. The reason for this stability must be sought in the normal course of the export trade during that period, the export of cereals being the great regulator of all other commercial movements in the Danubian principalities. The average rates were as follows:

Berlin and Leipsig.....	Galatz piasters	14	14	para per	1 thaler.
London	"	96	20	"	£1 sterling.
Marseilles	"	3	31	"	1 franc.
Genoa	"	3	30	"	1 lira.
Amsterdam	"	8	2	"	1 florin.
Hamburg	"	7	7	"	1 M. banco.
Vienna	"	8	6	"	1 florin.

I will here remark that one Galatz piaster has 40 paras. The bills on the above places are all drawn at three months. No changes have been made during the year 1864 in the system of measures, weights, and money of the country. The custom duties have been modified, so that since January 1, 1864, an additional one-half per cent. of the invoice value of goods exported and imported has to be paid, the proceeds being applied for the improvement of streets of the cities when the duties are paid. Another modification of the tariff took place according to the act of the legislature, dated August 27, 1864, and taking effect from October 1, 1864, reviving the payment of an export duty of five per cent., which had been abolished in the latter part of 1861. The five per cent. duties on exports and imports are now, however, collected by the government directly instead of being let to the highest bidder, as formerly. The importation and sale of tobacco have been made, since August, 1865, a government monopoly.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

I invite your attention to the plan on which the Swiss Export Society has been organized, and to the beneficial results of the society's activity for Swiss commerce. In a similar happy manner American trade may be affected, I think, by the establishment of a company in the United States on principles analogous to those of the Swiss society. The Swiss Export Society was formed about eight years ago. The capital required was raised by three hundred shares distributed among fifteen shareholders, among whom the "credit-austalt" was the principal with one hundred shares, each representing 5,000 francs.

The object of the Export Society, though this institution does not itself export, is to promote the export trade of Switzerland by enabling young Swiss merchants of ability and energy to establish mercantile houses in trans-oceanic cities. According to the place selected and the qualifications of the person proposing to go into business, the society becomes interested in the new firm with more or less capital, the relation between the parties being that of a principal house and a branch establishment. The latter is required to become a shareholder of the society to the extent of at least one share, and to use his best exertions to introduce or create a greater demand for articles of Swiss industry

in the country where he is doing business, though he is not prevented from dealing in products of other countries.

The firm so started takes at once a respectable position in commercial circles, the participation of the "Export Society" in the business furnishing a guarantee for the solidity of the new firm, and thereby procuring credit; as a natural consequence, consignments of Swiss exports are exclusively made to the person newly established in business, the purchase of raw produce for Switzerland at the place where he resides is confided to him, and a fair credit is either voluntarily offered him by the Swiss bankers residing abroad, or procured through the "credit-austalt," who is so large a shareholder in the "Export Society." No young man, however, is sent abroad to be set up in business who has not for some time been employed in the house of some one of the shareholders, or who is not thoroughly known to the society. The society is managed by two directors, who, in place of a fixed salary, receive 25 per cent. of the net proceeds, and who must have formerly been practically engaged in the foreign trade.

During about eight years, the entire period of its existence, the institution has met with the greatest success. While the attention of the society during the first years was more especially to east, and firms were established at Aleppo, Tabritz, &c., their exertions were also soon extended to other regions—for example, to Batavia and Valparaiso. A large number of flourishing, and now, in many instances, entirely independent firms have in this manner been founded. The correctness of the principle on which the institution is based is best proved by the market price of the shares, at present 7,500 francs, the nominal value being only 5,000 francs; but even at those high rates they are hardly to be had, the holders preferring to keep them as permanent investments.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA—CHARLES HALE, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

The commercial interest of Egypt at present is engrossed by cotton, which overshadows everything else. Even the production of breadstuffs, heretofore a principal article, has largely declined, the export having dwindled from 1,700,000 bushels in 1863, to only 155,000 in 1864. The export of rice, rags, gums, ostrich feathers, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, and other articles of trade, hitherto important, have likewise diminished, while the export of cotton has increased in prodigious proportions. In 1861 it was 60,000,000 pounds; in 1862, 82,000,000 pounds; in 1863, 128,700,000 pounds; in 1864, 173,604,500 pounds. That is to say, the export of cotton has trebled in quantity within three years.

If we look at the prices of the staple, the augmentation in value has been still more remarkable. The custom-house value of the article has been as follows: In 1861, \$7,154,400; in 1862, \$24,603,300; in 1863, \$46,782,450; in 1864, \$74,213,500. That is to say, the export of cotton has increased ten-fold in value within three years.

The effect of this sudden and enormous development of a single element of industry is worthy the attention of the student of political economy.

Gold and silver have poured into the country; many large fortunes have been quickly made, and scarcely anybody is free from the contagious feeling of prosperity. Although nothing but specie is known in business or in the common operations of trade, a rise in prices has been general; similar to that which in our own country has been attributed to the abundant use of paper money. Rents are doubled, and the cost of the necessaries of life is augmented in an equal

proportion, yet so widespread are the effects of the introduction of money into the country that very little inconvenience is experienced except among the poor people in Alexandria, and those others whose means are dependent on stated appointments from without the country. In the villages nearly all classes of the community share the general prosperity.

Meanwhile a large European emigration has poured into Egypt, the arrivals in a single week having sometimes been two or three thousand, equal to the whole Frank population of Alexandria ten years ago; but is now estimated at 75,000. * * * Many of them are mere speculating adventurers, but others bring capital and large business experience.

The gold which is brought into the country speedily disappears. On one occasion, when the French packet from Marseilles arrived in the afternoon with seven millions of francs in specie, I was informed by the agent of the company the same evening that he had reason to believe that not a single coin of the whole amount had remained in Alexandria. It had been taken into the villages, where it is generally buried in the earth. The minimum rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum, and two and three per cent. monthly are often paid by parties of the first standing for temporary loans.

The direct commerce between Egypt and the United States has, of course, fallen off in consequence of the war. There was but one arrival from New York at Alexandria and two departures during the year 1864; and while I hope to report an improvement in this respect hereafter, it may be mentioned that this result is not surprising in view of the fact that the direct commerce between the two countries was never very brisk, by reason of the identity of the great staple productions of both, to wit, cotton, wheat, and sugar. * * *

The advent of peace in America, with the restoration of our national authority, may confidently be expected to work a wonderful change in the condition of Egypt and in the relations of our country with this ancient nursery of nations. I will not attempt to foretell the effect which peace in America will produce here, but will mention a single fact. On the 22d of February an arrival from Malta filled the town with telegraphic reports from Liverpool that peace had positively been concluded. Cotton immediately fell in price several dollars per hundred-weight.

The merchants earlier in the season were complaining that their stocks were not brought forward with sufficient promptness by the railway. As the Pacha is himself a large cultivator, and also the owner of the railway, it was alleged that a preference was shown to the produce of his plantation, and a united remonstrance by all the consuls general, at the instance of the Frank mercantile community, was talked of. In anticipation of any such proceedings, such order and energy were introduced into the public works that more cotton was thrown into Alexandria than was ever collected there before.

The loss in the market value of this deposit by the fall occasioned by the receipt of those reports was fully five millions of pounds sterling.

G R E E C E.

PIRÆUS—G. C. HILL, *Consul*.



DECEMBER 14, 1865.

I forward to you a brief summary of the agricultural condition of Greece, together with an account of the extent of its commerce during the year of 1863, the last year officially reported by the Greek government.

The climate of Greece is temperate, its scenery diversified, and the nature of its products various. The winters are short but windy, while the summers.

though long and hot, are essentially modified by the cool breezes from the mountains and the sea. The surface of the country is irregular and generally rocky, the soil light and sandy, with much clay, while rich meadows, plains, and valleys exist, especially in Lebadia, Lacedemonia, Helia, Messina, Montania, Argolis, Acarmania, Phihates, and Euboca.

The surface of Greece is supposed to contain 45,699,248 acres of land used as follows :

	Acres.
Cultivated in cereals.....	2, 369, 696
Cultivated in vegetables.....	1, 170, 304
Cultivated fruit trees and shrubs.....	1, 359, 700
Cultivated every two or three years.....	2, 516, 100
	<hr/>
Total under cultivation.....	7, 415, 800
	<hr/> <hr/>
Lands capable of cultivation but uncultivated.....	11, 748, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>
Land in mountains and pastures.....	18, 599, 240
Land in forests.....	5, 419, 660
Land in marshes.....	833, 448
Land in houses, streets, and rivers.....	1, 153, 000
	<hr/>
Total uncultivated lands.....	37, 753, 348
	<hr/> <hr/>

Real estate in Greece is cut up in small portions, which gives a large average of property-holders. This, undoubtedly, is owing to the laws of inheritance which divide the estate equally among the children. In the islands property is distributed on an average of 5 to 10 acres, though not more than 1 to 2 acres are on the same locality. The owners on the main land average from 50 to 100 acres, and but few can boast of more than 1,000. Now if we divide the number of acres which are cultivated, together with those to which the farmer returns once in two or three years, by the number of the cultivators, there would be an average of 45.4 acres to each; but if we subtract the number of acres cultivated every two or three years, there would be an average of 30 acres. In 1860, however, an average was only 22.7 acres to each.

The raw product of the land is divided into three general heads, viz., cereals, fruit trees, shrubs, and domestic animals. The annual value of the taxed raw product amounts to \$18,471,782, to which if we add the annual value of the untaxed raw products, amounts to \$21,266,666. The expenses of the taxed raw product amounts to \$12,006,454, leaving \$6,465,328 clear profit. If we divide the \$21,266,666, the total annual raw product, by the above 44,000,000 of productive lands, it will show that the annual value of raw product per acre is 50 cents, while, according to reports published at the World's Fair in Paris in 1855, the average value of raw product per acre in England is \$2 37, and in France \$1 71. If we divide the same number by the number of inhabitants in Greece, we shall have an average of \$19 77 per each in England \$27 57, in France \$25 92, annually. England and France excel Greece mainly in profits arising from pastures and forests and domestic animals. If pasture lands and forests were made as profitable in Greece as they are in England and France, Greece would realize from the former (18,599,240 acres) \$5,000,000 annually, and from the latter (5,409,660 acres) \$3,500,000, in raw products. The resources of Greece are not yet touched by its inhabitants. Let safety and order be established and the scientific farmer begin to till the soil, and this land would again become the producer for millions, and the government would not be groan-

ing under a debt of £13,280,000 sterling, and with an income of \$4,000,000 while its expenses come up to \$5,000,000 annually. By distributing the whole amount of the taxed raw products according to the geographical nature of the land we have the following results :

	Cereals.	Fruit trees.	Domestic animals.	Totals.
Peloponnesus	\$3, 773, 375	\$3, 667, 031	\$3, 133, 052	\$10, 573, 458
Hellas	2, 123, 249	913, 761	2, 338, 324	5, 380, 334
Islands	850, 477	524, 278	643, 050	2, 017, 805
Aggregate.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 971, 597

The whole number of domestic animals amount to 5,524,854 head, giving an annual increase of 4,225,378 head. Two-thirds of the meat-producing animals are killed while very young. A sheep averages in clear meat 15 pounds, the goat 12 pounds, a calf 50 pounds, and an ox 130 pounds. There is an ox to every 200 acres, a sheep and a goat to every 10 acres, while in England there is an ox to every 30 acres, and in France to every 50 acres.

The total amount of working days annually bestowed on the cultivation of the land is 23,694,782, which, divided by the number of laborers, (163,629,) allows 144 working days to each annually; but if we subtract the working days of women and children, it reduces the working days of each laborer to 103 days. The women average about one-fourth as many as the men, the children about one-eighth. The working days of each farmer in France average 215 for the men, 137 for the women, and 80 for children.

The average clear profit for each farmer is calculated at \$28 33, to which, were his wages and those of his family added at the rate of 25 cents per day, would give him \$64 83. The owner of an estate averages an annual income of \$100, and the shepherd realizes only \$43 33. According to the report of an agricultural board convened at Chalis in 1853, a farmer having a wife and three children, owning personal property worth \$80 and real estate of the value of \$421 21, and cultivating 80 acres of land, realizes a clear profit of \$27 50 and pays \$20 84, so that he has a surplus of \$6 66 annually. Greece has thus far been saved from starvation on account of the frugality of the people. Frugality has been an element counteracting indolence and ignorance.

The general commerce of Greece for the year 1863, according to official returns, amounted to \$14,998,579, an increase of about \$1,500,000 over the previous year. Of this amount \$10,641,774 belongs to imports, and \$4,354,825 to exports.

Among the nations trading with Greece, England holds the first place; 35 per cent. of the whole commerce of Greece is with England.

The imports from England amount to \$2,564,035, in the following articles: Cotton, woollens, yarns, skins, iron, and sugar, while the exports to England amounted to \$2,074,736, of which \$1,778,820 were in currants and the remainder in tobacco, &c.

Turkey ranks second. The value of the commerce with this country amounted to \$2,687,829; of this amount \$2,005,190 were imports and \$684,637 exports. The principal articles imported were cereals, domestic animals, skins, and lumber, while the exports consisted of copper, skins, lemons, soap, liquors, and oil.

France ranks third. The value of the commerce with it amounted to \$2,006,294, of which \$1,835,289 were imports and \$171,005 exports. The principal articles exported were iron ore and currants; 76,676,547 pounds of the latter, val-

ued at \$2,050,949, were exported during the year 1863; of figs, \$180,440 worth were exported, also liquors and oil.

The following table shows the imports and exports during the year 1863 :

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.....	\$1,187,678	Animals	\$398,487
Woollen goods.....	606,997	Lumber.....	391,621
Linen goods.....	107,007	Iron, wrought.....	131,287
Silk goods.....	71,629	Iron, unwrought.....	185,760
Miscellaneous.....	248,562	Salted meats.....	235,059
Grain.....	1,310,887	Yarn.....	213,321
Flour.....	46,629	Coffee.....	206,895
Skins, tanned.....	122,683	Rice.....	203,577
Skins, untanned.....	920,316	Miscellaneous.....	2,436,495
Sugar.....	459,535		

EXPORTS.

Currants.....	\$2,050,999	Skins, untanned.....	\$49,825
Figs.....	180,400	Skins, tanned.....	72,446
Wines and liquors.....	147,196	Tobacco.....	160,671
Oil.....	135,292	Cocoons.....	95,909
Acorns.....	135,275	Copper.....	83,489
Cotton.....	127,466	Miscellaneous.....	660,003

The whole number of merchant vessels belonging to Greece was 4,452, having a tonnage of 262,531, employing 24,672 seamen. During 1863, 67,807 vessels entered the various ports of Greece, with a capacity of 2,223,851 tons; and from the same ports sailed 76,412 vessels, having a capacity of 2,379,164 tons.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

During 1863, there arrived in Greece four American vessels, (second class,) having a capacity of 827 tons, and only one of the same class, of 172 tons. Of the vessels which came from America two were Italian, one Greek, and one Hungarian. The vessel which sailed from Greece to America was English.

The following table shows the value of the products imported from and exported to America :

IMPORTS.

Colonials, 5,131 lbs.....	\$682	Skins, untanned, 1,243 lbs..	\$267
Skins, tanned, 44,965 lbs...	10,907	Coffee, 305,289 lbs.....	54,051

EXPORTS.

Currants, 380,034 pounds, valued at.....	\$12,541
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JAPAN.

KANAGAWA—G. S. FISHER, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 9, 1865.

Herewith I have the honor to make my annual report of trade, commerce, shipping, &c., of this port, to the 30th of September, 1865, as follows, viz :

I.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The past year has been unprecedentedly free from excitement and baneful rumors, so that our business men—merchants and traders—have pursued the even tenor of their way, if not always profitably, at least with a greater feeling of security than hitherto, and in an uninterrupted, equable, and unusually remunerative way.

The great staples have come forward in sufficient quantities to supply the current demand; and though at times irregularities have occurred, the aggregates have been quite satisfactory, and met the expectations of the prudent and sagacious. It is true complaints of impediments and restrictions to trade have been made by some; yet others, equal competitors for business, fail to discover the same, or at least never make mention of them.

The general trade, in so far as imports are concerned, has been exceedingly favorable, and must have been profitable and lucrative to most of the large dealers and mercantile houses engaged in business here, without reference to nationality. And it is specially worthy of note that new articles, not before last year introduced here, have found market and purchasers, and new elements of business have appeared in both imports and exports which had not hitherto been known or taken advantage of in business in Japan. And in consequence of the failure, or partial failure, of the silk crops in Europe, and disease appearing so alarmingly prevalent among silk-worms in Italy and the south of France, silk-worm eggs and cocoons have within the last year become extensively in demand, and large quantities have been purchased and exported to France and Italy, *via* the Peninsula and Oriental overland mail route, and *via* San Francisco, Panama, &c., to supply their deficiencies, and to add materially to the aggregate of the export trade and business of this port, as well as to the profit of most of the mercantile houses here.

1. *Raw silk*.—The exportation of this great staple has increased this year, and gives promise, it is hoped, of a brighter future. During the quarter of 1865 from July 1 to October 1 there has been an increase of exportation over the corresponding quarter of 1864 of 3,244 bales, and of silk waste of 289 bales—the former, however, showing a falling off, compared with 1863, of 1,595 bales; the latter the slight increase of 27 bales.

The exports of raw silk from this port to all parts of the world stand thus:

For the year ended September 30, 1860	7,703 bales;
“ “ “ 1861	11,915 “
“ “ “ 1862	25,891 “
“ “ “ 1863	15,931 “
“ “ “ 1864	16,527 “
For the quarter ended December 31, 1864	3,937 “

and of silk waste for the year 1864-'65 of 1,874 bales.

The shipments of raw silk to the ports of the United States have been as follows, viz:

For the year ended September 30, 1862	144 bales.
“ “ “ 1863	223 “
“ “ “ 1864	272 “
For the quarter ended December 31, 1864	128 “

The shipments to all ports other than to the United States have been:

To—	For the year ended Sept. 30, 1863.	For the year ended Sept. 30, 1864.	For quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
London		401	
Southampton	5,149	9,122	1,718
Marseilles	5,960	4,239	2,000
Shanghai	4,269	2,288	91
Hong Kong	330	205	
Add to United States	223	272	128
Total	15,931	16,527	3,937

The data prior to 1863 is not reliable, and therefore no figures are given up to that year.

The shipment of silk-worm eggs and cocoons commenced last year, and amounted to about 360,000 cartoons of eggs, and of bales of cocoons about 37 or 38, packed the same as cotton is packed. This year the export of silk-worm eggs will reach, it is confidently believed, not less than 3,200,000 cartoons! and of cocoons not less than 600 bales, each bale containing about two piculs in weight, gross. The values of these two items to the commerce of this port cannot be less than from \$2,600,000 to \$3,000,000.

The average value of raw silk has very materially increased in cost since 1862, and the market still has an upward tendency; though it is well understood that this season has been a highly productive one, and notwithstanding the comparatively, not to say extraordinarily, large exportation of eggs and cocoons.

The following table will show at a glance the comparative prices of number one silks; and you will please note that all grades have risen in cost in like proportion:

Years ending respectively Sept. 30—	Mibash.	Hachiojé.	Cash.	Oshio.
1861 piculs..	\$460	\$315	\$350	\$420
1862 piculs..	520	370	425	465
1863 piculs..	620	455	510	550
1864 piculs..	700	485	550	590
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864. piculs..	785 to 800	560 to 600	650 to 675	700 to 735

The whole silk business of the country, at least for foreign export, is believed to be an exclusive government monopoly, as much as tobacco is in France, Belgium, or Italy.

2. *Tea.*—The tea trade has been quite free during the entire year, though not so much in quantity as was anticipated at the opening of the season, owing doubtless to the unremunerative prices on shipments, especially to England. The total export of this important staple for the year ended June 1, 1865, (when the new crop commences,) was 5,159,270 pounds, of which amount 2,375,985 pounds were shipped direct from this port to ports of the United States; the remainder to Europe.

The total shipments from this port to September 30, 1865, are 1,169,866 pounds, of which amount 875,308 pounds have been shipped direct to ports of the United States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1864, this shows a slight falling off; but I note that an American ship now loading teas for New York will take fully 620,000 pounds, which, added to the foregoing shipments, will largely increase the shipments over the same time in 1864-'65.

The comparative total shipments of this staple to all parts of the world from the opening of the port have been—

Year ended September 30, 1860.....	5, 796, 388 pounds.
“ “ 1861.....	5, 847, 133 “
“ “ 1862.....	5, 032, 156 “
“ “ 1863.....	5, 594, 656 “
“ “ 1864.....	5, 159, 270 “
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	1, 169, 866 “

The shipments direct to ports of the United States from this port have been—

To September 30, 1861.....	288, 948 pounds.
“ 1862.....	1, 172, 510 “
“ 1863.....	1, 978, 878 “
“ 1864.....	2, 375, 985 “
1st quarter, to December 31, 1864.....	875, 308 “

Compared with the quarter ended September 30, 1864, the general shipments show a falling off of 161,902 pounds, and to ports of the United States of 46,614 pounds; but the cargo of the vessel now loading, as before stated, will make the shipments to all ports not less than 1,790,000 pounds, and to ports of the United States direct not less than 1,496,000 pounds, showing a handsome increase over the same time in 1864. And, from most reliable information, I also estimate the teas now being fired and prepared for ports of the United States at this place to be not less than 1,200,000 pounds, and all of which will probably have cleared and sailed from this port by the first of December next.

The crop of tea this year is understood to be a good one, and better in quality than last year.

3. *Cotton*.—This article has entirely disappeared from market, and has ceased to be talked about. Since July 1 not a bale has been shipped, and not one is likely to be during the year.

4. The articles of sea-weed, arrios, sharks' fins, dried fish and shrimps, awabi, irico, (small dried fish,) coals, mushrooms, and general sundries, have been dealt in about as usual and at usual values.

In imports, a healthy, active, and I doubt not profitable business has been done; and it is specially worthy of note that a new impetus to business was given by the defeat of the Japanese at Simonosaki, and that activity and cheerfulness were imparted to the Japanese merchants and traders, and all foreign nationalities at this port, from and after that important event. And from that time continuously may be noted largely-increased importations of and business in all woollens, cotton and iron goods—especially in camlets, cloths, shirtings, cotton yarns, nail rods, bar and round iron.

The total value of exports for the last year, from the best possible sources, (and I have taken great pains to get the most accurate and reliable,) from this port, is—

Raw silk and cocoons.....	\$9, 087, 650
Teas	1, 547, 781
Cotton	760, 000
Waste silk	184, 660
Silk-worm eggs.....	270, 000
Arrios, sundries, &c.....	1, 390, 000
Total	13, 240, 091

The total value of imports for the same time (also, I believe, from perfectly reliable sources) has been as follows, viz :

Woollen goods	\$1, 371, 866
Cotton goods.....	1, 620, 368
Cotton yarns.....	759, 980
Iron and iron goods	789, 520
Velvets and brocades.....	359, 855
Arms and implements	151, 360
Lead, tin, spelter.....	330, 125
Ships and steamers.....	114, 000
Sugar, ivory, sundries.....	341, 428
Medicines, drugs, books.....	70, 500
Articles de Paris	39, 800
Naval and oilmen's stores	203, 500
Wines, liquors, beer, &c.....	125, 208
Total	6, 267, 510

Recapitulation.

Total imports	\$6, 267, 510
Total exports	13, 240, 091
Total trade	19, 507, 601

Say nineteen million five hundred and seven thousand six hundred and one dollars, in Mexican currency, for the years 1864-'65.

The business of this port as given in dollars above may be classified as nearly as can be as follows :

IMPORTS.

Valuations of business according to nationalities, viz :

By American houses	\$690, 760
British houses	4, 830, 650
Dutch houses	443, 300
French houses	180, 000
Prussian houses	83, 300
Swiss houses	39, 500
Total business	6, 267, 510

EXPORTS.

Valuations of business according to nationalities, viz :

By American houses	\$1, 328, 715
British houses	8, 386, 780
French houses	2, 553, 766
Dutch houses	547, 810
Prussian houses	287, 370
Swiss houses	136, 360
Total business	13, 240, 601

It should be noted that there is not now, and was not in 1864, a Russian mercantile house, nor yet one Russian resident, in this port.

The item of French trade and business at this port may be specially noted in my estimate above as too high, but it is confidently asserted by reliable parties here, entitled to the greatest credit as authority, that it ought to be even higher, and that the current year the French total trade will be equal or nearly equal in value to that of the British, particularly as to the export trade. The comparative aggregate business of this port as compiled from Japanese and British information is stated to have been—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1860	\$945, 711	\$3, 954, 298	\$4, 900, 009
1861	1, 478, 315	2, 682, 952	4, 161, 269
1862	2, 576, 930	6, 305, 128	8, 882, 058
1863	1, 595, 170	5, 134, 184	6, 729, 354
1864	5, 443, 594	8, 997, 484	14, 441, 078

According to information gathered by myself from all sources, and which I am confident is perfectly reliable, the comparative aggregate business of this port has been for the years stated as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1862-'63.....	\$3,500,000	\$12,375,000	\$15,875,000
1863-'64.....	3,000,000	13,037,998	16,037,998
1864-'65.....	6,267,510	13,240,091	19,507,601

Average market prices of native commodities for export during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Commodities.	From—	To—
Beans per picul..	\$3 00	\$5 25
Brimstone do.....	5 00	12 00
Camphor do.....	23 00	28 00
Charcoal do.....	1 25	2 50
Coal per ton..	8 00	9 00
Cocoons per picul..	35 00	120 00
Coir do.....	3 50	4 50
Copper sheathing do.....	38 00	40 00
wire do.....	37 00	40 00
Cotton, raw do.....	23 00	32 00
Cuttlefish do.....	12 50	15 00
Flour do.....	3 50	4 00
Gall-nuts do.....	8 50	9 50
Ginseng per catty..	1 50	6 50
Isinglass per picul..	35 00	65 00
Lumber (12+1)..... per 100 pieces..	20 00	37 00
Mushrooms per picul..	32 00	36 00
Rape-seed do.....	2 25	3 00
oil do.....	10 50	12 00
Saltpetre do.....	9 00	9 50
Sea-weed, cut do.....	4 50	7 50
uncut do.....	2 50	4 00
Shrimps, dried..... do.....	17 00	22 50
Silkworm eggs, white, &c..... do.....	35	1 70
Soy per picul..	1 00	2 50
Tea, inferior do.....	14 00	17 00
common do.....	17 00	21 00
good do.....	22 00	27 00
fine do.....	27 00	32 00
finest do.....	32 00	35 50
Tobacco do.....	6 25	7 50
Wax, bee's..... do.....	45 00	60 00
vegetable, white do.....	15 00	17 50
unbleached do.....	12 00	14 00

Average market prices of foreign commodities imported during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Commodities.	From—	To—
Alpacas, assorted, 42 yards	\$9 00	\$11 50
Alum	per picul 3 50	4 50
Bars, iron	do 3 50	4 00
round	do 3 00	3 75
Blankets, 7 lbs	per pair 2 15	3 50
8 lbs	do 3 50	4 25
9 and over	do 6 00	6 50
Brocades, white	per piece 5 15	5 30
colored	do 5 75	6 25
Camlets B B. B., good colors	do 22 50	25 60
S., good assorted	do 23 00	24 50
S. S., good assorted	do 22 50	24 25
S. S. S., good assorted	do 20 50	22 50
cords	do 7 00	7 50
Chintz, assorted	do 2 25	3 50
Cotton yarn, 16 to 24	per picul 60 00	75 50
28 to 32	do 76 00	90 00
38 to 42	do 92 00	100 00
Damasks, woollen	per piece 6 50	7 50
cotton	do 5 50	6 25
Glass, window	per box 2 25	3 50
Ivory	per picul 130 00	250 00
Lastings	per piece 15 00	18 00
Lead	per picul 5 80	6 50
Leather, colored	per dozen 4 50	12 50
Long ells	per piece 7 50	10 25
Nail rods	per 100 lbs 3 50	4 55
Quicksilver	per jar 65 00	75 00
Shirtings, gray, 5½ catty	per piece 4 20	4 30
gray, 6½ catty	do 5 10	5 30
white	do 4 25	6 00
spots	do 5 00	5 25
dyed	do 5 50	6 00
F. cloths	do 2 90	3 15
Turkey red	do 3 30	3 60
Spanish stripes	do 12 50	20 00
Spelter	do 4 00	5 25
Soap	per box 2 50	8 00
Sugar, No. 1, China	per picul 9 00	10 50
No. 2, China	do 5 25	7 25
Taffachelas	per piece 3 25	4 50
Tin-block	per picul 22 00	24 50
Tin-plate	do 5 00	6 50
Velvets, black	per piece 7 50	9 50
assorted	do 8 75	11 00
Vermillion	per box 40 00	55 00

II.—SHIPPING.

The arrivals of American vessels and tonnage for the year 1864 were as follows: in port January 1, 1864, 4 vessels—tonnage, 1,545 tons; other arrivals, 19 vessels—tonnage, 7,470 tons. Departures 19 vessels—tonnage, 7,475 tons.

The arrivals for nine months ending September 30, 1865, have been, in port January 1, 1865, 2 vessels—tonnage, 1,204 tons; other arrivals, 22 vessels—tonnage, 10,159 tons. Departures, 20 vessels—tonnage, 9,587 tons; and we have in port, October 1, 1865, 4 vessels—tonnage, 1,506 tons.

There have been sold the past year, of American vessels only, 1 steamer, 609 tons, to the Japanese government; 1 brig, 196 tons, to an English merchant; 1 bark, 195 tons, to an English merchant.

The arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations visiting this port for the year ended December 31, 1864, were as follows :

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		Nationality.	DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage
American	19	7,470	American	19	7,475
British	139	61,498	British	141	59,263
Dutch	11	4,407	Dutch	11	4,407
French	6	2,139	French	4	1,327
Russian	1	140	Russian	1	140
Prussian	1	459	Prussian	2	892
Total	177	76,113	Total	178	73,504

The return of the number and tonnage of American vessels visiting this port, and the places from and to which bound, during the year 1864, is as follows :

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
From—	No.	Tonnage.	To—	No.	Tonnage.
San Francisco	4	890	New York	3	1,688
Hong Kong	2	722	San Francisco	9	3,812
Shanghai	10	3,721	Shanghai	4	847
Nagasaki	2	1,827	Hong Kong	1	140
Bonin islands	1	310	Nagasaki	1	678
			Cruise	1	310
Total	19	7,470	Total	19	7,475

And of same for the nine months ended September 30, 1865, is as follows :

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
From—	No.	Tonnage.	To—	No.	Tonnage.
San Francisco	3	714	New York	2	1,858
Hong Kong	2	1,552	San Francisco	7	3,438
Shanghai	7	4,694	Shanghai	5	2,016
Nagasaki	2	1,312	Nagasaki	2	1,312
Hakodadi	1	114	Tientsin	1	259
Sandwich Islands	1	370	Arcic	2	664
Bonin islands	3	686	Otcotch	1	310
Tientsin	1	259			
Ningpo	1	299			
Nicho'aifsky	1	159			
Total	22	10,159	Total	20	9,857

The arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations to and from this port for the nine months ended September 30, 1865, have been as follows:

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American	22	10, 159	American	20	9, 857
British	89	37, 232	British	72	29, 562
French	12	4, 534	French	10	3, 964
Dutch	13	4, 950	Dutch	12	4, 680
Total	136	56, 875	Total	114	48, 063

Comparative table showing the arrival and departure of American and other vessels since the opening of this port.

Year.	ALL NATIONS.		AMERICAN.	
	No. of arrivals.	Tonnage.	No. of arrivals.	Tonnage.
1860.....	103	44, 746	30	16, 293
1861.....	74	31, 037	27	13, 153
1862.....	118	42, 876	35	17, 761
1863.....	170	64, 420	40	21, 102
1864.....	177	76, 113	19	7, 475
1865—9 months.....	136	56, 875	22	10, 159

It will be noted that while American shipping fell off from 40 arrivals in the year 1863 to 19 in the year 1864, British shipping increased during the same period from 100 arrivals in 1863 to 139 in 1864; and the whole number of foreign vessels arriving in 1864 only showed an increase of seven vessels over 1863.

The arrivals of American-built tonnage this year under British and other colors have considerably decreased as compared with last year.

Freights for American vessels have been very difficult to obtain, except by and on account of American shippers, and not always by them. The average prices the last year from this port to New York and London have been from as high as £7 10s. down to £2 10s., and from this port to San Francisco from \$15 down to \$6 per ton of 40 feet measurement.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The season and year have been auspicious for all crops, and great abundance of cereals has amply rewarded the agricultural laborer for his toils. Rice especially is said to be unusually productive and excellent in berry. The price of that article, however, is so high as almost to reach famine prices, and owing only to the fact that the Daimios are laying by unexampled large stocks for the good time to come.

The year past has also been very healthy, with the usual average degrees of heat and cold, number of inches of rain, and shocks and vibrations of earth quakes.

The government has during the year built "abatoirs" at a place selected and recommended by myself, indorsed by my colleagues, over one mile from the settlement, but in a most convenient place on the water of the bay, and where all cattle, &c., are henceforth to be butchered "for the use of the foreigners and their ships calling at this port."

The Japanese government is also now finishing large and extensive machine shops and iron-works in this place for manufacturing and repairing of boilers, engines, and all manner of iron-turning lathe-work for steam and other machinery, and is soon to commence an extensive dock, marine railway, navy yard, &c., at Coquimbo bay, (a small bay leading out of Mississippi bay, about due southeast from Webster island,) named after an American ship once hove down there. This bay is a remarkable one for the purpose, is finely sheltered, and has room and depth of water enough for a large fleet and sufficient to float the largest ship-of-the-line.

And I have the honor also to state that the government, through the governor of Kanagawa, has, at my request, granted a lot of ground during the past year, containing about half an acre, for a coal depot for the mail steamers of the "San Francisco, China, and Japan line," and that it will be delivered to me whenever required on and after the first day of December next. The government has also given to the English consul, for "the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," and to the French consul, for "the Messageries Imperiales," each lots of like dimensions for the same purpose. These lots are situated together on the canal tide-water, and are immediately opposite the machine shops already mentioned. The "Peninsula and Oriental steamers" now bring to us semi-monthly the British mails, leaving London on the 10th and 26th of each month; the "Messageries Imperiales" the French mails, leaving Marseilles on the 19th of each month; and when we shall have the "San Francisco, China and Japan line" in operation, we shall have regularly four mails arriving and four departing monthly.

During the last year I have received undoubted information of the existence of extensive coal oil or petroleum springs in this country, and am satisfied of the productiveness of the crude oil here, and that it will in a few years be not only abundant, but probably highly lucrative as an article of commerce and exportation from this country.

Exchange the past year has fluctuated much, and has declined from bank rates on London *5s. 3½d.* sterling to the Mexican dollar to *4s. 6d.* sterling, while the bank facilities have still further increased from four banks last year to seven now. The rate of the dollar as currency with the native dealers for the year has varied from two itzebus eight tempos to two itzebus two tempos, (the latter rate for a short time only,) and now is steady at two itzebus six tempos per dollar, and is likely to remain at that figure at least until the Japanese new year.

In concluding this report, I can but particularly note that the prospective establishment of the San Francisco, China, and Japan steamship line gives the liveliest satisfaction to all our business men, and that already every business man and house here is actively discussing its beneficial results to trade and commerce, and how they shall make their arrangements for shipments of silk and other valuable commodities by this line to Europe even previous to the completion of the Pacific railroad; and I am confident the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this great enterprise will be fully and speedily realized, provided the tariff of freights and rates of passage and bullion be made satisfactory.

JANUARY 8, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that up to this date there have been declared and certified at this consulate, invoices for entry in the ports of the United

States to the amount of 4,196,396 pounds of Japan teas for the year 1865-'66, showing an increase over the same period of 1864-'65 of 2,768,020 pounds; and of this amount 4,078,888 pounds have been shipped direct to ports of the United States, and 117,508 pounds for the same, *via* Chinese ports. The increase for this closed half year over the entire of last year is already 1,820,411 pounds, and for this total year will probably not fall short of 3,000,000 pounds.

I am pleased to say the greater portion of this increase of business has been with American mercantile houses, though shipments have been largely made in British vessels.

HAKODADI—E. E. RICE, *Consul*.

APRIL 19, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the original trade report by the custom-house authorities of this place for the year ended December 31, 1864.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports in British vessels into Hakodadi during the year 1864.

(Compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Camlet	850 pieces	\$14,950 00
Blankets	12 packages	4,020 45
Velvet	590 pieces	7,016 00
Chintz	6 cases, (1,398 pieces)	13,768 88
Cloth	2 cases	811 00
Canvas	7 cases, (85 pieces)	2,544 19
Iron	362,071 cattles and 1,883 bundles	10,059 67
Wine	798 boxes and 9 cases	4,078 97
Provisions	36 cases	727 67
Woollen goods	24 packages, (1,000 pieces)	12,138 78
Crape	100 pieces	700 00
Tobacco	7 cases	750 67
Pitch	213 casks	722 60
Sugar	64 cases and 16,600 cattles	9,180 37
Cotton goods	10 cases and 1,000 pieces	5,740 00
Bread	127 cases	436 77
Clothing	15 cases	951 43
Soap	275 cases	366 80
Looking-glasses	5 cases and 9 pieces	388 64
Rhubarb	2,779 cattles	514 11
Glass plates	83 cases	720 00
Oats	577 bales	374 68
Hay	292 packages	400 00
Pelts	4 cases	789 00
Sheep	15	61 00
Sundries .....	.....	38,940 88
Total .....	.....	103,520 00

Duties on imports	\$5,776 00
Value of exports in British vessels during the same period	265,840 00
Export duties paid on same	13,292 00

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Hakodadi, in American vessels, during 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Tar	8 cases.....	\$80 00
Chintz	75 kumas.....	773 35
Butter.....	2 cases.....	15 00
Wool.....	30 packages.....	202 50
Stores	21 packages.....	38 25
Oats.....	108 sacks.....	108 00
Beer.....	12 casks.....	100 00
Sundries.....		179 40
Total.....		1,736 50
Duties.....		86 82

Exports from Hakodadi in American vessels, during the same period, amounted to \$19,428 97
 Export duties paid on the same..... 869 00

Principal articles imported into Hakodadi in French vessels.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine.....	6 casks.....	\$140 00
Glass.....	21 packages.....	63 00
Total.....		203 00
Duties paid on same.....		10 10½

Total value of exports from Hakodadi, during the same period, in French vessels \$23,228 00
 Export duties on the same..... 868 20

Imports during the same period, in Prussian vessels.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Printed goods.....	141 packages.....	\$198 00
Camlet.....	170 pieces.....	343 00
Woollen goods.....	15 pieces.....	172 50
Rhubarb.....	12,696 catties.....	2,539 00
Watches.....		1,594 00
Iron.....	2,300 catties.....	529 00
Sundries.....		10,107 00
Chintz.....	250 pieces.....	1,000 00
Total.....		16,482 50
Duty.....		824 13

Total value of exports in Prussian vessels during the same period..... \$47,933 92
 Export duty paid on the same..... 2,020 10

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Hakodadi, also the nationality of the vessels in which shipped, during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	British vessels.	American vessels.	French vessels.	Prussian vessels.	Aggreg'o amount.	Value.
Seaweed.....piculs..	104,625	5,289	4,681	4,457	119,052	\$293,620
Do... (cut).....do...	3,502	279	587	139	4,507	15,604
Awabi, (Rock-sucker)..do...	1,151	5	110	19	1,285	20,248
Charcoal.....do.....	526	63	.....	.....	589	312
Cuttlefish.....do.....	830	17	259	52	1,158	12,185
Deer-horns.....do.....	152	59	.....	.....	211	1,160
Deer-skins.....do.....	175	.....	.....	.....	175	2,107
Ginseng.....do.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	2,257
Oysters.....do.....	514	456	85	.....	1,055	9,493
Erica.....do.....	354	28	39	.....	421	8,364
Rapeseed oil.....do.....	67	.....	.....	.....	67	536
Fish oil.....do.....	350	.....	.....	55	405	5,209
Potatoes.....do.....	2,093	518	150	50	2,811	2,214
Samenhile.....do.....	63	.....	.....	.....	68	114
Silk.....do.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	17,306
Sulphur.....do.....	391	.....	.....	.....	391	391
Tobacco.....do.....	1,811	.....	.....	337	2,148	7,097
Awabi shells.....do.....	158	.....	.....	.....	158	66
Firewood.....sikiess	170	40	.....	.....	210	466
Lathes.....bundles	189	176	.....	.....	365	45
Oars.....do.....	470	.....	.....	.....	470	173
Peas.....bags.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29	43
Salt salmon.....boxes	52	.....	.....	.....	52	86
Silkworm eggs.....cards	11,305	.....	.....	.....	11,305	4,374
Timber.....logs.....	336	160	34	.....	530	971
Irico and awabi.....boxes	.....	.....	45	.....	45	520
Knees.....do.....	.....	116	.....	.....	116	31
Lacquered ware.....cases	.....	9	.....	.....	9	67
Wedges.....do.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500	22
Wax.....piculs.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	150
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,231

Statement showing the nationality and number of vessels arrived at and departed from Hakodadi during the year 1864, with the duties and port charges paid by vessels of each nation, compiled from official documents.

Nationality.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Duties and port charges paid.
British.....	47	45	\$19,547 11
French.....	2	2	947 20
United States.....	17	17	1,455 20
Prussian.....	8	8	2,863 15
Total.....	74	72	24,812 66

NAGASAKI—JOHN G. WALSH, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

I herewith enclose the following returns of trade for this port for the year 1864, viz:

Imports at Nagasaki, 1864, No. 1.

Exports from Nagasaki, 1864, No. 2.

Shipping at Nagasaki, 1864, No. 3.

As stated in my despatch No. 20, of September 10, 1864, covering returns of trade for this port for 1863, "the trade value of the Mexican dollar, the only foreign coin used in Japan, is its weight in native silver coin, and its market value is its value in trade." Its market value during 1864 was $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the treaty value.

The returns show an increase of 614,000 Japanese taels in the value of exports, and 891,000 taels in imports, as compared with the year 1863, bringing the value of exports nearly up to the trade of 1862, and giving an increase of 600,000 in imports over that year.

The trade of this port would, doubtless, have been much larger but for the belligerent attitude which the Daimio Choshu occupied during the first eight months of the year towards foreigners and his own government. Now that he has been brought to reason, both by foreigners and the Tycoon, and the passage of the straits of Simonosaki—the great highway from the west coast to Osaka, Kyato, and Yedo—left free and unobstructed as before, it is to be hoped that confidence will be restored and trade revived.

The export of greatest value was cotton, amounting to over one-third of the whole trade; the next is tea, and the third vegetable wax, followed by seaweed and dried cuttle fish. The exports of the two latter articles amounted to nearly half a million of taels.

Of imports, cotton goods and yarn represented nearly one-half, and woollen goods nearly one-quarter of the whole value—the Japanese having no sheep. European and Chinese medicines come next in importance, followed by lead, iron, tin, and tin plates. Woollen goods, especially English camlets and black alpacas, are daily growing in favor and must soon become an important article in Japanese trade.

Of exports, about nine per cent. of the whole value were shipped in American vessels, sixty-nine per cent. in British, and the balance in Dutch, French, and Prussian.

Of imports, about eight and a quarter per cent. came in American vessels, seventy-one per cent. in British, and the balance in the vessels of other treaty powers.

The American flag has continued in the same disfavor as during the year 1863, and but few will employ American tonnage while other is to be had.

In regard to the figures given in the returns, I have to repeat the remarks made in my despatch No. 20, of last year: "It is proper to state that the returns which are obtained from the custom-house do not show the true value of the imports and exports. The true value is probably fifty per cent. more than is stated. This is caused by the imperfect way in which custom-house business is managed by the officials in charge."

In this connexion I may give my opinion that it would be much better for the Japanese government, and more advantageous to foreign trade, were the duties levied specifically instead of *ad valorem*; while the *ad valorem* system may be fairer and more equal in countries where the appraisement of merchandise and collection of duties is managed according to a nearly perfect system, and where—which is more important still—those who appraise and collect and those who pay the duties speak the same language. But it is nearly if not quite impossible that such a system should work well in such a country as Japan.

Several articles are imported and exported which do not appear in the returns.

Of imports, the most important is gold in bars. This comes from China, chiefly from Peking, and the value of this import the last year cannot be much short of a million of dollars. It is sold solely to the government, and is taken to the mint at Yedo for conversion into gold coin.

Of exports, the most important is copper in bars. I cannot ascertain the value of the export of last year, but it is safe to estimate it to be upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

Tabular statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Nagasaki during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.*
Anise-seed	piculs.. 151	1,929 00
Arrabi	do 89. 15	5,916 79
Bamboo ware.....	packages.. 64	301 25
Beans	piculs.. 1,604. 50	7,417 50
Bricks	15,000	200 00
Brooms	9,645	1,608 00
Camphor.....	piculs.. 1,474	97,805 80
Cassia.....	do 452. 10	1,734 43
Charcoal.....	do 5,048. 92	12,243 83
Chestnuts.....	do 53	} 475 00
Do.....	do 216	
Coal.....	tons.. 146	3,974 00
Coir.....	piculs.. 814. 41	9,173 32
Cotton.....	do 24,314. 83	1,602,488 00
printed	pieces.. 1,657	3,551 00
Cuttlefish	do 4,204. 40	228,387 96
Firewood.....	do 3,778	1,709 00
Fans.....	3,500	219 00
Fish, dried.....	piculs.. 267. 20	6,705 80
Gall-nuts.....	do 1,450. 22	28,440 53
Ghenang.....	do 739. 01	6,856 38
Ginger.....	do 247. 50	1,086 11
Ginseng.....	do 204. 05	100,894 59
Honey.....	do 32. 32	790 20
Iriko.....	do 252. 25	13,420 89
Isinglass.....	do 568. 65	55,021 40
Do.....	packages.. 667	} 19,105 99
Lacquered ware.....	pieces.. 4,906	
Lanterns, paper.....	packages.. 6	150 00
Macaroni.....	piculs.. 2,548. 59	523 60
Medicines.....	do 5,414. 12	53,537 00
Mushrooms.....	do 1,651. 78	104,572 21
Oil.....	do 62	260 83
Oranges.....	packages.. 75	} 792 00
Do.....	piculs.. 164	
Paper.....	packages.. 84	} 49,449 52
Do.....	piculs.. 1,383. 73	
Peas.....	do 10	50 00
Planks.....	pieces.. 521,736	87,000 65
Poles.....	do 8,335	4,750 00
Porcelain.....	do 491,184	} 44,948 99
Do.....	packages.. 2,761	
Rags.....	piculs.. 2,045	5,112 00
Sea-weed, cut.....	do 6,407	81,099 13
long.....	do 17,750. 75	185,784 38
red.....	do 623. 80	5,523 42
Sharks' fins.....	do 116. 79	7,155 13

* Four taels equal in the market one dollar.

Tabular statement showing the value of exports, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.*
Seruns..... pieces	15	309 04
Shells..... piculs	253	} 293 00
Do..... pieces	7,000	
Shell-fish..... piculs	160. 83		3,267 27
Shrimps..... do	505. 25	22,873 75
Silk, raw.....	54. 20	79,030 00
Soys..... packages	12	87 50
Straw ware.....	36	} 2,201 35
Do.....	120	
Sundries..... pieces	36,250	} 3,056 97
Do..... piculs	156. 40	
Do..... packages	32	
Tea..... piculs	20,120. 76	701,224 95
Toys..... pieces	7,425	} 1,015 50
Do..... packages	124	
Tobacco..... piculs	6,744. 96	58,743 91
Umbrellas, paper..... packages	67	} 3,220 00
Do..... pieces	10,248	
Wax, bees..... piculs	99	13,655 00
vegetable.....	6,859. 32	324,061 62
Total value.....		4,084,235 49

* Four taels equal in the market one dollar.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Nagasaki during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Acid, tartaric..... dozen	36	1,175 00
sulphuric..... do	17	-----
Anise-seed..... piculs	109. 50	7,487 07
Betel nuts..... do	96	768 00
Blankets..... packages	55	} 15,654 25
Do..... number	1,526	
Books, blank..... do	414	} 709 26
Do..... packages	4	
Books, Chinese..... number	730	} 2,075 15
Do..... packages	27	
Boots and shoes..... pairs	293	} 2,293 99
Do..... packages	8	
Brass..... piculs	670	20,812 00
Butter..... packages	400	1,319 00
Camlets..... pieces	20,188	635,325 37
Candles..... piculs	65. 96	} 3,101 12
Do..... packages	48	
Canvas..... bolts	655	16,404 00
Carpets..... packages	54	} 17,933 80
Do..... pieces	4,750	
Cassia..... piculs	560. 95	11,671 85
Cheese..... do	2. 38	} 1,194 15
Do..... packages	146	
Chintzes..... pieces	20,964	194,394 25
Cigars..... number	25,000	} 1,395 39
Do..... packages	23	
Cinnamon..... piculs	85. 06	5,208 00
Cloth..... pieces	497	} 57,202 00
Do..... packages	62	

Statement—Continued..

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Clothing..... packages..	12	} 1,825 47
Do..... pieces..	52	
Cloves..... piculs..	870. 60	25,253 10
Coal..... do..	19,140	26,330 00
Coffee..... do..	85. 20	} 1,516 00
Do..... packages..	34	
Cotton..... pieces..	9,897	} 118,832 00
Do..... packages..	2	
Coral..... pieces..	168	} 12,547 00
Do..... piculs..	15	
Crockery..... pieces..	5,576	} 8,521 40
Do..... packages..	241	
Catch..... piculs..	1,083. 90	13,748 00
Dragons' blood..... do..	2. 30	} 368 90
Do..... packages..	5	
Drinkables..... dozens..	6,678	} 33,556 83
Do..... packages..	105	
Fans.....	5,600	560 00
Fire-arms..... packages..	51	} 96,938 54
Do..... pieces..	6,502	
Fish-lines..... piculs..	11. 04	9,543 80
Fish-skins..... do..	750. 20	96,938 54
Flour..... packages..	9	102 34
Furniture..... do..	48	} 1,097 50
Do..... pieces..	539	
Gingham..... do..	18,960	224,940 00
Ginseng..... piculs..	30. 35	26,719 00
Glass ware..... pieces..	6,879	} 7,914 45
Do..... packages..	371	
Glass, window.....	1,260	12,600 00
Gunpowder..... packages..	206	} 4,952 50
Do..... piculs..	17. 15	
Handkerchiefs..... pieces..	6,968	2,550 00
Hides.....	12,768	18,964 50
Hoofs, cows'..... piculs..	209. 53	1,841 00
Horns, cows'..... do..	73. 36	4,334 30
rhinoceros..... do..	2. 56	} 16,370 00
Do..... pieces..	1,060	
Indigo..... piculs..	91. 80	6,084 00
Iron..... do..	1,034. 78	} 47,475 34
Do..... packages..	178	
Do..... pieces..	400	} 5,332 08
Iron nails..... packages..	60	
Do..... piculs..	472. 20	} 4,542 02
Iron wire..... do..	115	
Do..... pieces..	40	} 14,047 00
Ivory..... piculs..	1. 78	
Joss sticks..... sticks..	2,217	747 45
Lead..... pieces..	310	} 226,107 70
Do..... piculs..	10,824. 52	
Liquorice root..... do..	481. 34	7,222 85
Long ells..... pieces..	4,134	143,647 00
Machinery..... do..	12	15,000 00
Metal sheathing..... do..	600	650 00
Medicine..... bottles..	9,734	} 208,949 13
Do..... piculs..	5,762. 18	
Do..... packages..	627	} 2,078 50
Musk..... piculs..	14	
Oil..... do..	5. 30	} 6,044 16
Do..... packages..	668	
Paints..... piculs..	100. 84	} 11,292 49
Do..... packages..	744	

Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.	
Paper.....	packages..	5,459	
Do.....	.....	1,118.20
Pepper.....	piculs..	160	
Percussion caps.....	packages..	3,513	
Perfumery.....	do.....	3	
Do.....	dozens..	292	
Provisions.....	packages..	174	
Do.....	piculs..	12	
Quicksilver.....	do.....	111.64	
Rhubarb.....	do.....	2,142.56	
Safflower.....	do.....	173.75	
Saffron.....	do.....	14.11	
Shirting	red.....	do.....	18
	do.....	pieces..	26,538
	white.....	do.....	18,154
	gray.....	do.....	3,650
	striped.....	do.....	1,999
Silk goods.....	pieces..	314	
Soap.....	packages..	887	
Do.....	piculs..	66.60	
Spelter.....	do.....	4,090.50	
Steel.....	do.....	3,045.75	
Stoves.....	packages..	534	
Sugar.....	piculs..	3,884.60	
candy.....	do.....	563.78	
Sundries.....	do.....	11.96	
Do.....	pieces..	32,108	
Do.....	packages..	299	
Tar.....	piculs..	74	
Do.....	packages..	73	
Tea—China.....	piculs..	312.95	
Tin.....	do.....	498.99	
plates.....	do.....	390	
Do.....	packages..	2,128	
Tobacco.....	do.....	56	
Do.....	piculs..	1.15	
Tortoise shell.....	do.....	3.76	
claw.....	do.....	2.75	
Varnish.....	packages..	12	
Velvets.....	pieces..	2,927	
Vermillion.....	packages..	16	
Do.....	piculs..	14	
Wood, aloes.....	do.....	8.11	
ebony.....	do.....	120.50	
sandal.....	do.....	352.40	
Woollen goods.....	packages..	3	
Do.....	pieces..	1,642	
Yarn cotton.....	packages..	2	
Do.....	piculs..	2,383.90	
Total.....	.....	4,443,773 19
Equal (four to a dollar) to.....	.....	\$1,110,943 29

Statement showing the description, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed from the port of Nagasaki during the year 1864.

Description.	ARRIALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	28	9,736	26	8,726
British	126	43,663	123	41,920
French	14	6,042	14	3,557
Netherlands	12	4,430	10	3,522
Prussian	15	3,719	14	3,500
Total	195	67,590	187	61,225

DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

ZANZIBAR—WILLIAM E. HINES, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

The island of Zanzibar is situated between the parallels of 5° and 7° south latitude, is about 20 to 25 miles from the main land of Africa, and is about 50 miles long, and 20 in breadth. * * * It is very fertile, but very sparsely cultivated. Vegetation is very rank, the soil in many parts most excellent and of good depth, needing only careful cultivation to bring forth such crops as would enrich the owners of the land. The island produces cloves, pepper, and cocoanuts for export in large quantities; wax, sugar, oils, &c, in small quantities. There are many fine plantations on the island on which cloves and cocoanuts are grown in great abundance. The clove tree bears every year, one year producing a large crop and the next a small one. The plant was introduced from Singapore and Bourbon, some twenty-five or thirty years ago; and the plantations have been extended so rapidly that Zanzibar has become the largest clove-producing country in the world. Ten years ago the cloves from this island were as fine and of almost as good quality as grown, but the trees have been neglected; year after year goes by and the tree is never trimmed. The consequence is that the crop diminishes, is poorer in every respect year by year, and, of course, as the cloves grow poorer so must the price decline. Cloves from Singapore bring in the London market about four hundred per cent. more than Zanzibar cloves; and why? Simply because the trees are neglected and left to take care of themselves. The cloves themselves are equally as good, as far as strength goes, and as good for making oils as any cloves in the world, the only difference being that they are smaller, and owing to many being allowed to flower out before being picked, are without the head or bud. Young trees will and do produce as handsome cloves as the Amboyna. Zanzibar cloves are often sent by the cargo to Singapore, where they are mixed with others, and then lose their character and name of Zanzibar cloves. There are on the island, by estimate, say 500,000 trees, producing year by year an average of 7,500,000 pounds. The extreme low price of cloves not proving remunerative to the proprietors of plantations as in former times, has caused the Arabs to give their attention to the growing of cocoanuts. The whole island is almost a forest of coconut trees. There is a great demand for the ripe fruit, which sells at from \$6 to \$10 per thousand. Most of them are purchased by French houses,

who take out the meat from the shell, dry it a number of days in the sun, it is then bagged up and sent to Marseilles to be made into oil. It is probably a very remunerative trade, as the French have very many vessels of large tonnage engaged in the trade. A great many are also sent to Hamburg, Bombay, and Calcutta. Many are also used on the island for making oil. The Arabs find the growing of cocoanuts a very profitable thing for them, as the trees require no trimming nor care. Millions of people throughout the world obtain a livelihood from these trees alone, which need not the culture of man. On this island are about 450,000 cocoanut trees, producing about 45,000,000 cocoanuts. Chili peppers, or bird peppers, are raised plentifully on the island and find markets with American, English, and Hamburg houses. The crop the past year was not far from 1,050,000 pounds. Almost everything else grown is for island consumption. Rice is imported largely from Bengal and Madagascar. Enough might be raised on the island for consumption and for export. But the character of the negro and his natural indolence forbid his seeking new channels of industry.

Imports from the coast, as will be seen by the table, are very large. Indeed, nearly the whole foreign export trade of Zanzibar is in produce from the coast. Ivory and gum copal, in value, are by far the most important articles. Ivory comes mostly from Kulava, Unyamemba, (or land of the moon,) Ugozi, Bani Messai, Pungana, and the Bin Addah coast. The article in every locality has its distinct peculiarities, which an export trader will easily detect. Ivory here is known as "bab eliah," or suitable for America or England. Bombay ivory, which comprises everything not adapted to other markets; catch ivory, or that suitable for making wristlets, armlets, and bangles; and scrivellos, or small ivory, from among which is selected billiard-ball ivory. Ivory is sold according to its weight and quality. Large ivory is sold at a certain price per frazil of 35 pounds, based upon an average weight of 70 pounds to the tusk; every five pounds addition to the average increases the price \$1 per frazil. Scrivellos is sold on an average of maunds 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 and 6 maunds. Prices are so much a frazil of 35 pounds; but every increase or decrease by fractions of a maund increases or decreases the value of 25 cents per frazil for every sixteenth part of a maund. A maund is $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Ivory arriving at the custom-house is stamped with a government stamp, and every piece weighing six pounds and upwards is numbered from number one upwards till the end of the season. After being numbered, and every piece weighed separately, they are entered according to their number on an ivory book, with the importer's name, and a margin for the exporter's when it is exported. This care is taken to prevent smuggling. During the last twelve months there came to the custom-house more than 25,000 pieces of ivory weighing over six pounds, and some 5,000 pieces of less than six pounds each. If every tusk of ivory had its pair, this would necessitate the death of 15,000 elephants; but as pairs are seldom seen, we may safely say that 17,000 elephants died to supply this enormous amount of ivory—19,000 pieces, or 665,000 pounds. I think the estimate in pounds too low, though I got my information from the collector. Zanzibar exports the largest quantity and the largest tusks of ivory of any place in the world. The large ivory exported will average from 80 to 85 pounds each tusk. Tusks of 140 to 150 pounds each are very common; some are much larger. I have seen some of 175 pounds. I have one in the house weighing 182½ pounds. Probably in the interior are many as large, perhaps larger, but the negroes will not bring them to the coast, owing to their great weight. Buying ivory requires great skill and a good knowledge of the article; on no article, probably, have more attempts been made to hide defects than this.

Probably the best gum copal is exported from Zanzibar. It is a semi-fossil gum, dug from the earth at various depths, and in localities generally where there are no signs of copal trees, and very few trees of any kind. It is dug at

short distances inland from the sea, on the continent of Africa, in many localities from Mambas to Kulwa and Ibo. It is of various qualities, depending on the localities from which it is dug; the best coming from places nearly opposite the city of Zanzibar, from Magagony, Kwaly, and Burgamoyo. To the north and south of these places the quality grows poorer as the distances are increased. The poorer qualities are dug from a whitish earth; the better from a reddish. "Cascarci," or dry season copal, always comes from poorer quality than "Masuka," or wet season copal. The dry season copal is dug after a long interval of hot, dry weather, and when the earth has become baked dry and hard, the copal then being from the surface, and is always small and inferior. The wet season copal is dug after the heavy rains, when the earth is soft, and the gum can be dug from considerable depth, where it is always found in larger pieces and of a brighter color. There are copal trees to be found occasionally on the coast, and on the island, but the gum obtained from them is not sought as an article of trade, being of very poor quality and easily soluble in alcohol, and makes a poor varnish. The fossil gum is, without doubt, the product of forests extinct for many ages, and the good qualities of it are probably the effects of some peculiar chemical action of the earth during many thousand years it has been buried in the earth; and the rough appearance of all Zanzibar copal is probably owing to its being imbedded in the sand in its soft state. In proof of its being a gum, I may offer the fact that often small pieces of branches of trees are found in it—perfect leaves, perfect insects, some of large size; thousands of small ants are often found, which were probably caught by the gum as it ran down the tree to the ground. In one piece I found myself, was a complete bees' nest. Copal is brought to market in a very dirty state, and is sifted through two sets of sieves before being bought, after which it is cleaned by solutions of soda and lime, when it becomes fit for the American or European markets. During the past three years the trade in copal has fallen off at least 50 per cent., owing to the American war preventing shipments of turpentine to northern ports or Europe. Copal is shipped in large quantities to Hamburg and London.

Sim-sim, gingelly, or teal seed, is grown largely on the coast from Brava to Monghow, and finds a market with the French, Germans, and English. Some seven months since a number of tons were sent to the United States for sample, to see if it might not be sold as a substitute for cotton-seed in making oils. The result has not been reported as yet.

Orchilla weed is used in Europe to make a color of a peculiar purple shade for silks. It is brought in large quantities from Brava, Mogadoxa, and Muka, and finds a ready market with the English, French, and German merchants.

Duties are levied on all produce and merchandise arriving at this port as follows: All imports in foreign vessels 5 per cent. ad valorem. Ivory arriving from coast pays various duties, viz: Ivory from Kalwa, \$8 50 per frazil of 35 pounds. Ivory brought by Arabs from Unyamwoovi, \$9. Ivory brought on the coast by Arabs from Unyamwoovi, \$12 per frazil. Unyamwoovi ivory brought by Unyamwoovies, and sold by them on the coast or at this place, \$15 per frazil. Ivory from Paugaury includes Massai ivory, \$8 50 per frazil; ivory from Mombas, Berri Addale and Ibo, \$2 per frazil. Gum copal, from "M Reema," or coast opposite this place, pays a duty of 37½ cents per frazil. Copal from Rwali and Somanga, 20 per cent. Sim-sim pays a duty of 15 per cent.; other coast articles about the same. The custom-house at Zanzibar is farmed out by the Sultan to a Banyan merchant for \$195,000 the present year. The Banyan has to pay his own coast guard and all the expenses of collecting the customs. He probably finds it very profitable, as since his house has had the customs it has become enormously wealthy. A duty of 5 per cent. on every frazil of cloves grown on the island, and an annual tax of two pice

(nearly two cents) on every fruit-bearing cocoanut tree, is not a perquisite of the Banyan, but goes to his highness. Arabs are not a trading people generally. The trade of Zanzibar is almost entirely in the hands of Banyan and Hindu traders from India. They are an industrious, frugal people, and many of them amass fortunes in a short time. The poorer classes keep little shops in the bazaar for the sale of rice or corn or articles of little value, and are content to earn a few pice every day to eke out a livelihood. I presume of this class of people there are not far from 5,000.

By the aid of wealthier Banyans, Arabs will often fit out expeditions for the far interior for trading in ivory. Sometimes the Arab will go himself, but often sends some favorite slave, trusting him with goods to ten times his own value. Once having taken advances from the Banyan, the Arab is in his power. He must pay the Banyan a large commission for buying his goods and fitting out the expedition, and then he must turn the ivory over to him when it arrives. These expeditions are often gone as long as ten years; but a great many return in ten or twelve months.

There are two American houses, three Hamburg, one French, and one English house of business in Zanzibar.

The rebellion in America has probably affected the trade of this place as much, if not more, than any other of its kind or size. Formerly many thousand bales of cotton goods, large quantities of powder, muskets, brass wire, and many other things, were brought here every year. This trade is now at a stand. But as soon as goods can be imported from America it will be resumed. The great fluctuations in gold and exchange have been a most serious drawback, preventing shipments to any great extent of coin, or forwarding exchange.

As every article in such countries as this, when bought, has to be paid for in coin, it is often very puzzling to the merchant to know the value of goods at home when compared with prices abroad.

The soil is said to be most excellent for sugar-cane. Heretofore some Arabs have tried sugar-planting on a very small scale, and with the most primitive machinery; but it is not to be wondered at that they met with no success. Some attempts have been made to grow cotton on the island, but without success.

The different coins in the market are :

Sovereigns, valued at \$4 75; 20-franc pieces, valued at \$3 75; 10-franc pieces, valued at \$1 87½; 5-franc pieces, valued at 93½ cents; Indian rupees, valued at 47 cents; American gold, at par.

Rupees, English and French gold, are extensively circulated; American gold to a small extent as yet. Austrian crowns were formerly the only current coin, and were valued at one dollar each; but the German and French houses having ceased importing them, they are now very rarely seen, and when sold are sold at a premium. The above mentioned coins were made current by a decree of his highness. Where every article of produce is bought for cash as in Zanzibar, it is necessary to have some current coin, and since these were made current, business has improved, and it has become much easier to do business than formerly. Formerly all coin arriving here was bought up by a wealthy house for shipment to Bombay, at from 5 to 10 per cent. below their prices.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of, together with the value of inward and outward cargoes, of square-rigged merchant vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Zanzibar from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Remarks.
* American	5	2,319½	\$138,557 91	\$290,770 00	.....
† English	8	1,942½	173,556 00	396,021 00	.....
Hamburg	15	4,103	220,000 00	240,000 00	.....
French	11	5,469	‡37,000 00	261,250 00	Assumed.
Sardinian	2	650	Not known.	Not known.	.....
Spanish	1	675	8,000 00	15,000 00	Assumed.
Danish	1	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Laden for England.
Arab	4	1,357	125,000 00	215,000 00	Assumed.
Total.....	47	16,516½	703,113 91	1,418,041 00	.....

* Includes some portions of outward cargoes not landed, and also includes portions of homeward cargoes from other places.

† Included in exports in English vessels are two cargoes for the United States, one for Salem, Massachusetts, amounting to..... \$88,752 19

And one for Providence, Rhode Island, amounting to..... 97,269 64

Total..... 186,021 83

Statement showing the description and quantity of the productions of the island of Zanzibar, and where exported.

Where exported.	Cloves.	Cocoanuts.	Peppers.	Sugar.	Cereals.	Mahogany.	Oils.
India	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>			
United States	80,000		1,000				
England	16,200		6,063				
Hamburg	8,000		8,000				
Arabia	8,000		7,000				
France	25,000						
Sold and used on the island.		\$300,000		3,000	\$10,000	Large quantities.	\$25,000
Sent to the coast						\$12,000	
Total.....	137,200	200,000	22,063	3,000	10,000	12,000	25,000

The statistics given above are as near as it is possible to make them, as no records to be relied upon are kept by any of the government officers.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports into the island of Zanzibar from the coast of Africa, Comoro, and Madagascar, from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864.

From where.	Ivory.	Gum copal.	Sim Sim.	Wax.	Tobacco.*	Cereals.*	Staves.†	Hides.‡	Camels.¶	Gums.¶	Orchella.¶	Ebony.¶	Coir yarns.**
Coast of Africa.....	Francs. 19,000	Francs. 21,000	Bags. 100,000	Francs. 1,000	Francs. 15,000	Bags. 80,000	14,000	30,000	60	5,000	Francs. 100,000	5,000	Francs. 5,000
Madagascar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comoro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	3,450	9,000	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	500	6,000	30,000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	6,000	6,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch.....	4,250	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TO WHAT PLACES EXPORTED, AS NEAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

* Much used on the island

† Four thousand to five thousand are sent to northern ports, many get to Arabia, and the balance go to plantations on the island.

‡ Mostly to the United States; a portion to Hamburg.

§ Used on the island for making oils.

|| Large portions are sent to England, France, and Hamburg; proportion not known.

¶ Generally used for ballast and dunnage; goes to different countries.

** Mostly exported to the United States.

Statement showing some of the most important articles imported into Zanzibar during the year ended September 30, 1864.

From where.	Cotton goods.	Brass wire.	Beads.	Powder.	Iron.	Flour.
India.....	\$551,000	\$16,000	\$11,000	.....	\$14,000	.....
England.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	86,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 bbls
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	8,000	45,000	\$12,000	6,000	.....
Total.....	702,000	24,000	56,000	12,000	20,000	.....

This table is made up from custom-house reports, but I believe the amounts are much underrated.

The bazaars are always full of miscellaneous foreign articles; indeed almost every article required can be obtained as cheap, if not cheaper than in America or Europe.

Comparative statement showing the value of imports into and exports from Zanzibar to foreign countries for each of the four years ended July 31, 1865, in Maria Theresa dollars.

Whence imported.	IMPORTS.			
	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
United States.....	138,945	130,895	45,375	114,750
France.....	144,525	172,500	131,730	157,175
Hamburg.....	206,210	263,370	167,050	329,725
Great Britain.....	.....	124,540	87,195	201,450
British India.....	588,950	788,300	689,635	702,620
British India, protected States.....	96,945	91,680	116,845	154,150
Arabia and Persian gulf.....	50,315	52,860	116,570	147,460
Africa and adjacent islands.....	579,280	1,031,970	1,835,714	1,804,850
Italy and Spain.....	.....	36,315	40,370	.....
Total.....	1,809,170	2,692,430	3,230,384	3,612,180
Whither exported.	EXPORTS.			
United States.....	56,715	195,880	303,830	75,750
France.....	201,045	195,880	236,405	272,500
Hamburg.....	183,840	239,355	251,670	226,150
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	237,700	464,300
British India.....	589,160	502,930	839,044	631,242
British India, protected States.....	240,945	223,540	353,025	391,687
Arabia and Persian gulf.....	63,210	119,680	114,827	146,125
Africa and adjacent islands.....	796,115	846,025	1,255,486	1,271,920
Italy and Spain.....	.....	15,680	57,774	.....
Total in Maria Theresa dollars.....	2,131,080	2,338,970	3,649,761	3,479,874

Comparative statement showing the description and value of the principal articles of imports into and exports from Zanzibar for each of the four years ending July 31, 1865, (computed Maria Theresa dollars, or German crowns.)

IMPORTS.

Description.	1861-'62.				1862-'63.				1863-'64.				1864-'65.			
	No.		Tons.		No.		Tons.		No.		Tons.		No.		Tons.	
Beads.....																
Cowries.....																
Grain, rice, &c.....																
Gum copal.....																
Ivory.....																
Oils and oil seed.....																
Orchilla weed.....																
Cotton goods.....																
Staves.....																
Treasure.....																
Hides.....																
Wire, iron, and brass.....																
Total.....																

EXPORTS.

Description.	1861-'62.		1862-'63.		1863-'64.		1864-'65.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cloves.....								
Cocoanuts.....								
Copal.....								
Cowries.....								
Hides.....								
Ivory.....								
Oil and oil seeds.....								
Orchilla.....								
Cotton goods.....								
Treasure.....								
Beads.....								
Wire, iron, and brass.....								
Total.....								

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of foreign shipping entered at Zanzibar during each of the three years ended July 31, 1865.

Nationality.	1861-'62.		1862-'63.		1863-'64.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	10	3,453	14	4,665	1	500
Hamburg.....	12	2,827	8	2,490	12	4,506
French.....	10	4,036	10	5,583	11	4,622
French men-of-war.....	3	2,850	1	150	5	5,700
Portuguese merchant vessels.....	3	228	1	79	4	325
Arab men-of-war.....	4	1,564	6	3,838	3	5,000
Arab merchant vessels.....	10	3,548	11	2,078	6	2,100
Egyptian men-of-war.....					1	3,000
Danish merchant vessels.....					1	216
Buenos Ayres merchant vessels.....					1	369
Hanoverian merchant vessels.....	2	390				
Portuguese men-of-war.....	2	680				
British men-of-war.....	14	12,947	24	17,226	26	20,350
British merchant vessels.....	8	3,508	12	5,996	20	8,196
Italian.....			1	400		
Total.....	78	36,021	88	42,495	91	54,834

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

APIA.—J. M. COE, *Commercial Agent.*

JANUARY 1, 1865.

* * * I have the honor to lay before the department the following remarks relative to this port and the islands connected with this group; the commercial and agricultural pursuits during the last three months of the year 1864, when I entered upon the duties of this office. To this I have added such information as I have been able to obtain for the previous portion of the year.

The port of Apia and its vicinity, although a small portion of the Navigator's Islands, or, I may say, of the island of Upolu, derives the greater part of its importance from the trade carried on by the alien residents with adjacent islands, such as Fejee and the Friendly Islands, the produce of which is exported from here to Hamburg, Sydney, and Valparaiso.

The exports consist principally of cocoanut oil, cocoanut fibre, pearl shell, tortoise shell, sperm oil, whale oil, and cotton. The latter article is now being cultivated extensively throughout the Navigator's Islands, both by the alien residents and the natives. * * * *

It has been impossible for me, in most instances, to procure accurate statistics of the quantity of the products imported and exported, as there is no custom-house in this place where goods are entered, and the authorities of the port keep no record of trade. I have had to collect the information I now forward from the merchants, who in most cases could give but estimates of the value and quantity of the articles enumerated. * * *

No import nor export duties are imposed, and no articles of import prohibited, in this consular district. The only port duties collected are four dollars for two and six dollars for three-mast vessels, for anchorage, with the privilege of taking on board as much fresh water as they require, (a treaty regulation entered into with the chiefs in the year 1839,) together with the pilotage, which has been altered; it is now one dollar per foot in and out of the harbor. The merchandise annually imported, in return for the oil, fibre, cotton, &c., shipped from this port to meet the requirements of these islands, (as nearly as I am able to ascertain, as per annexed table of imports,) consists of general assortments, as tobacco, axes, lumber, and casks, chiefly American manufacture. The groceries and spirits are principally British and German. From the East Indies, through Sydney, the islands are supplied with sugar, coffee, and tea.

The proportion of American merchandise, as compared with that of other countries, is about one to three of the whole amount.

The consumption of articles of foreign manufacture is very fluctuating, depending as much upon the ability as the willingness of the natives to purchase.

There has been a fair amount of business done in this group during the past year. In addition to the commerce with neighboring islands and foreign countries, many American vessels touch here from the guano islands to take water preparatory to their home voyage, there being an abundance, excellent in quality, and vessels readily supplied.

The circulating medium of the islands are the coins of the United States, England, France, and South America, and mostly among the alien residents.

The mercantile establishments are limited to eight houses, situated at this port, and through which the business among the different islands is transacted. Five per cent. is the usual charge for commission in selling goods, the payments generally made in cash or cocoanut oil for goods sold.

A few disasters have happened to vessels in this ocean and vicinity during the past year. * * *

Agriculture in the Navigator's islands.—The principal article at present is cotton. Many of the alien residents upon the three largest islands of this group—Tutuila, Upolu, and Savaii—have entered the cotton field with some degree of energy. About this (Apia) harbor and its vicinity the merchants have put their hands to the plough in good earnest, and many acres of land have already been brought under successful cultivation.

Several hundred acres of wilderness have been purchased from the natives within a few months, and the work of clearing for planting is progressing rapidly. The natives seem very desirous to sell their land, and scarcely a day passes without some purchases being made. It is difficult, on account of the divisions of lands, to purchase more than three or four acres at one time. This quantity seems generally to be the allotment to one person; sometimes, however, a whole family will combine and sell all the land belonging to them in a certain vicinity. * * * The price varies according to distance from the harbor. Immediately back of the town situated in this harbor it is, on an average, ten dollars per acre; four or five miles distant, from five to ten dollars per acre. This is generally in trade and cash; and, again, these prices vary according as the land abounds with cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, land without any of the above-mentioned trees being considered useless. The climate and soil (a reddish clay nature) seem to agree exceedingly well with the growth and culture of the cotton plant.

The plantations during last year (the first crop produced) yielded from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre seed cotton. Proprietors anticipate a much greater yield the coming season.

The cotton tree yields two crops in each year.

Native labor is readily obtained at present. The greatest difficulty is to keep only the laborers required, so great is the anxiety to obtain work. The price at the present time is ten dollars per month, the laborers boarding themselves. Some of the merchants last year, fearing that native labor could not be obtained, sent to Raratonga for men; but those who agreed with such for one year anticipate with pleasure the termination of their engagement. Home labor can be used more advantageously.

There have been no worms nor insects as yet to injure the growth of the cotton plant, which, although planted by the natives in the most careless manner, and sometimes in very stony places, and never weeded, grows apparently in defiance of all obstacles. The cotton tree grows (unless the top is cut off about three or four inches) to the height of 16 or 20 feet. It has long been known in the Navigator's islands, but whether a native of the country or imported I am not able to learn. The quality produced in its wild, uncultivated state is very superior. Visitors to this port remark that it exceeds the American in every respect.

In fact, persons desirous of entering the field find every encouragement. The cost of clearing and planting with cotton does not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars per acre. The only labor required after planting is weeding, which must be done twice and early. No hoeing has thus far been found necessary. Cotton matures five months from planting the seed, and the tree yields five or six years before the land requires to be replanted.

The cost of picking is estimated at one cent per pound. The market price of cotton with the seed is at the present time from eight to ten cents per pound, and from thirty-five to forty cents for ginned cotton. There are tens of thousands of acres of beautiful land adapted for cotton lying waste and useless, and will continue so unless purchased by foreigners. One-half of this large island (Upolu) could be turned into cotton fields, for which it is so finely adapted.

Coffee plants grow well here, but require more care and trouble than cotton; and therefore coffee plantations are not very extensive, although two or three

very fine ones are being cultivated in this vicinity, about two years old. The tree yields coffee at three years from planting.

Sugar-cane grows wild and luxuriantly, but the leaf is only used for thatching or roofing houses by the natives.

Indian corn thrives well; it yields four crops in a year, but unless care be used is liable to be blown down.

Sweet potatoes, yams, taro, and vegetables of cold climates, grow abundantly through the year.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise imported and exported at the port of Apia during the year 1864.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Value.
Cotton and dry goods.....	\$35,000
Hardware.....	10,000
Spirits and wine.....	15,000
Tobacco.....	1,000
Groceries and provisions.....	10,000
Lumber and casks.....	13,000
Ship chandlery.....	14,000
Specie.....	46,000
Total.....	144,000

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoanut oil..... tuns..	917	\$145,050
Cocoanut fibre..... tons..	8	1,100
Ginned cotton..... pounds..	3,500	1,150
Seed cotton..... do.....	3,400	650
Pearl shell..... tons..	2	200
Sperm oil..... tuns..	1	300
Whale-oil..... do.....	1	125
Tortoise shell..... pounds..	20	40
Specie.....		5,000
Total.....		153,615

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Apia during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
United States.....	14	3,918
British.....	25	2,405
Hamburg.....	49	3,648
Tahiti, French protectorate.....	2	305
Total.....	90	10,276

The rates of wages at the port of Apia, are as follows :

Foreign laborers, cash or trade.....	\$1 per day.
Native laborers, cash or trade.....	50 cents per day.
House and ship carpenters.....	\$2 and \$3 per day.
Native house servants.....	\$1 to \$1 50 per week.
Seamen's wages.....	\$12 to \$18 per month.
Interest on money.....	8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

SIAM.

BANGKOK—J. M. HOOD, *Consul*.

Statement showing the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Bangkok during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British.....	146	53,995	134	49,598
Siamese.....	126	48,268	92	34,121
Hamburg.....	47	16,056	47	16,056
Danish.....	31	8,808	30	8,608
Bremen.....	27	8,009	27	8,009
Hanoverian.....	15	4,782	14	4,492
American.....	10	5,157	10	5,157
Swedish.....	9	2,785	7	2,250
Prussian.....	8	2,253	8	2,253
Dutch.....	8	2,232	8	2,232
French.....	7	3,767	6	3,307
Oldenburg.....	5	1,463	5	1,463
Belgium.....	4	1,428	4	1,428
Norway.....	4	1,202	4	1,202
Austrian.....	1	390	1	390
Lubeck.....	1	270	1	270
Mecklenburg.....	1	275	1	275
Russian.....	1	202	1	202
Total.....	451	161,342	400	141,313

Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports from Bangkok in Siamese square-rigged and foreign vessels during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Description.	Quantity on foreign vessels.	Quantity on Siamese vessels.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Rice.....	1,652,906	651,918
Sugar.....	42,523	47,456
Sapan wood.....	37,968	56,741
Paddy.....	19,736	21,223
Silk.....	381	389
Peas.....	675	240
Tin.....	642	299
Teel seed.....	17,215	8,326
Hemp.....	243	332
Hides.....	2,216	1,132
Horns.....	2,462	1,277
Salt.....	148,108	14,458
Teak plank.....	6,120	1,600
logs.....	1,709	.....
Rosewood.....	16,394	13,513
Gum Benjamin.....	101	60
Ivory.....	21	76
Cotton.....	8,931	3,707
Gamboge.....	2,553	.....
Sticklac.....	3,556	8,276
Pepper.....	4,751	19,593
Mangrove bark.....	5,938	2,467

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

* * * Siam may be said to lie between the parallels of 93° and 104° east longitude, and between 4° and 22° north latitude. These parallels embrace Siam proper, and its dependencies. Several Laos princes in the north are, to a certain extent, tributary to this government. The most important of these is the prince of Chieng Mai and his relatives. There are some apprehensions that between England and France the Laos territories, abounding in teak timber, may be severed from this country. Cambodia, on the east, was tributary partly to Cochin China and partly to this country. The French, as the result of their recent war, have secured by treaty with Cochin China all its rights to Cambodia. Still more recently France has made a treaty with the viceroy of Cambodia, which, if ratified by the emperor, will make the viceroy a protégé and Cambodia a dependency of France. On the southwest several sultans of the Malayan peninsula, the sultans of Tringau and Quedah, are tributaries to Siam.

Siam is bounded on the north by China, east by Cochin China and Cambodia, south by Cambodia, the gulf of Siam, and the Malayan peninsula, west by the bay of Bengal and British Burmah. The principal rivers of Siam are the Chautabon, the Bangpakong, the Meinam, the Tachine, the Mei-klong, and the Petchabusi. * * * *

CLIMATE.

At the head of the gulf of Siam the country is a low, level plain. This plain is inundated at the close of each rainy season—in the months of October and November. The rest of the country is hilly and mountainous. The heat of the lowlands is tempered by the sea breezes. The mountainous regions, too, are cool, so that the climate, though in the torrid zone, is comparatively mild.

There are two marked seasons of the year, the wet and the dry. The wet commences in May and closes in October, the dry in November and closes in April. The natives of the country enumerate two other seasons, the cool and the hot.

The cool season begins in November and closes with January, the hot season commences with February and extends all through the rainy season. * * *

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

The king and the great nobles being the principal property-holders, they are the extensive merchants, with but here and there an exception. The revenue of the country is at the disposal of the king, modified at times by the suggestions of the nobles. It is seldom the public money is expended on internal improvements. The present has the honor, however, of having inaugurated more internal improvements than any of his predecessors. The country knows no such thing as a national debt. The only relation Siam has with the outside world are those induced by the treaties which now exist with the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the Hanseatic free towns. The concessions in these treaties have brought to the country a few Americans and Europeans. The commerce which has sprung up has been the source of great revenue, and it is to be hoped will be the bases of substantial improvements.

TAXES.

* * * The taxes are, in reality, enormous. Every individual must render three, if (not more, months' service annually, or pay an equivalent in money to supply substitutes. This is one way for the master to whom these men are "marked" to appropriate to himself a large amount of substitute money, for which the state receives no equivalent service. Many of the people of the provinces are required to supply a given amount of metal from the mines, wood from the forests, or produce from their lands, or its equivalent in money. Every patch of land of 20 was,* on which has been raised a crop, is taxed 22½ cents per patch. There is no tax on land if left uncultivated. Trenched or raised lands, when planted with fruit-bearing trees, is subject to an annual tax per tree. At the commencement of every new reign the officials visit all the gardens and orchards, measure and count the fruit-bearing trees, which are taxed as per schedule appended to the treaty, and as per indorsement on the title deeds then made out and given to the land owners. This sum is annually collected all through the reign, or till a new measurement takes place. Wood, logs, timber, and produce of every kind from the forests pay a heavy tax in money at the market value, or in kind. Shops, warehouses, rented houses, and boats are taxed at the rate of one in twelve. Whatever pays an inland tax should, by the treaty, be free of export dues, and whatever pays export dues should be free of inland and transit dues. This treaty stipulation, however, I have ample evidence is being grievously violated.

The different sources of revenue are open to applicants. Whoever will pay the largest annual sum to government, and to those who have the king's ear, usually receive the monopoly. The purchaser collects the farmed out revenue, as best he can, with the help of the influential men, and pays his stipulated sum annually to government. It is manifest the monopolist has ample opportunity to defraud the government and the subjects. * * *

MINES.

The country abounds in iron, copper, tin, and gold mines. The gold washers pay each an eighth of a tial weight of gold for the privilege of washing each season. Ingots over a certain size belong to the government. There are special rules for working the other mines. The requisitions, however, are so burdensome that there is not inducement enough for the natives to work the mines extensively. All European attempts to work them have proved complete failures. * * *

* A was is 6½ feet.

TIMBER.

The forests of Siam abound with almost every variety of timber. * * * The teak which is conveyed to Maulmain is principally brought from Laos forests belonging to Siam. What is brought to Bangkok is partly cut in Laos forests, and partly in the forests of northern Siam proper. This is the great and substantial wood of the country, almost defying the inroads of time and atmospheric changes, and is least disturbed by worms and ants. It may be exposed to alternations of heat and moisture; it may be placed in water or in the earth, where other species of wood would decay and become worthless; it is sound and serviceable. The forester pays a given amount per log for the privilege of cutting, and then, when brought to Bangkok, a heavy tax in kind or money is collected before it can be sold. All sound logs over a given length and given circumference the government claims.

Iron wood abounds in all parts of the country. It is used for planking the bottoms of ships and for boat building. * * *

TRADE.

Siam has always carried on a trade with China and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Previous to 1856, the bulk of the trade was carried on in junks and small native vessels, some of which were owned in China and others in Siam.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Bangkok during the year 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
White and grey sheeting	pieces.. 135, 094	\$395, 554
Other cotton goods.....	do... 90, 781	331, 372
Twist—red, white, yellow, and green.....	bales.. 935	128, 275
Chowls, cotton fabrics.....	pieces.. 346, 680	141, 127
Silk, raw.....	bales.. 20	5, 276
chowls.....	pieces.. 14, 515	67, 790
crape.....	do... 5, 512	32, 105
piece goods.....	..... 23, 557	182, 544
Gold thread.....	packages.. 120	8, 319
Woollen goods.....	bales.. 252	17, 636
Sundries.....	.....	217, 208
China goods.....	.....	208, 865
Fancy goods and jewelry.....	.....	65, 346
Hardware, cutlery, &c.....	.....	8, 774
Hardware.....	packages.. 300	7, 081
Copper sheathing.....	.....	16, 748
Brass and copper ware.....	.....	78, 416
Steel.....	.....	4, 434
Iron.....	piculs.. 9, 884	28, 566
Muskets.....	..... 16, 000	24, 951
Tin.....	piculs.. 1, 500	29, 945
Pepper.....	do... 15, 997	85, 497
Glass ware.....	packages.. 1, 324	12, 392
Opium.....	cases.. 205	105, 392
Dates.....	piculs.. 3, 619	8, 319
Ship chandlery.....	packages.. 1, 609	18, 491
Crockery.....	do... 13, 012	50, 670
Coals.....	tons.. 2, 167	12, 017
Mat bags and mats.....	..... 1, 883, 109	66, 057
Liquors.....	barrels and casks.. 11, 253	26, 665
Canvas.....	bolts.. 1, 303	6, 593
Specie (Mexican dollars).....	.....	168, 328
Gold leaf.....	.....	64, 590

Imported from Singapore.....	\$1,376,725
Imported from Hong Kong.....	542,597
Imported from China.....	325,706
Imported from India.....	5,882
Imported from Europe.....	5,576
Imported from the coast.....	222,910
Total.....	2,479,396

Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Bangkok in 1865, and the increase and decrease compared with 1864.

Description.	Exports in 1865.	Exports in 1864.	Decrease.	Increase.
Rice..... piculs..	36,718	2,331,210	2,295,592	.....
Paddy..... do.....	10,324	26,978	16,654	.....
Sugar..... do.....	81,966	92,836	870	.....
Sapan wood.....	90,117	97,506	7,389	.....
Peas.....	2,279	979	.....	1,300
Silk..... bales.....	947	929	.....	18
Tin..... piculs..	2,752	1,064	.....	1,688
Teel seed..... do.....	32,016	26,927	.....	5,089
Hemp..... do.....	1,855	816	.....	1,039
Hides..... do.....	5,344	4,197	.....	1,147
Horns..... do.....	1,674	3,966	2,292	.....
Salt..... do.....	252,419	168,746	.....	93,673
fish..... do.....	87,512	142,841	55,329	.....
Mussels..... do.....	10,985	5,011	.....	5,974
Teak timber..... pieces..	772	1,002	230	.....
Pepper..... piculs..	26,281	23,752	.....	3,529
Rosewood..... pieces..	74,380	20,857	.....	53,523
Gum benjamin..... piculs..	189	223	34	.....
Ivory..... do.....	85	121	36	.....
Cotton, cleaned..... do.....	11,922	19,290	7,368	.....
uncleaned..... do.....	12,943	.....	.....	12,943
Luckradow seed..... do.....	1,638	2,117	479	.....
Cardamou seed..... do.....	1,300	1,265	.....	35
Lac, stick..... do.....	4,744	13,331	8,587	.....
Gamboge..... do.....	477	89	.....	388
Mangrove bark..... do.....	23,882	6,422	.....	17,460
Ebony.....	11,302	.....	.....	11,302

Value of exports of 1865..... \$3,201,064

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels of all nationalities arrived at and departed from Bangkok during the year ended December 1, 1865.

Nationality.	Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Total ton'ge.
United States	Schooner	1	303	538
Do... do.....	Bark	1	235	
British.....	Schooners.....	10	1,371	10,267
Do.....	Brigs.....	6	1,591	
Do.....	Barks.....	21	7,305	
Siamese.....	Schooners.....	9	2,537	37,572
Do.....	Brigs.....	10	2,323	
Do.....	Barks.....	51	18,348	
Do.....	Ships.....	15	8,774	
Do.....	Steamers.....	16	5,590	
Bremen.....	Brig.....	1	210	932
Do.....	Barks.....	2	722	
Dutch.....	Brigs.....	2	456	9,482
Do.....	Barks.....	18	8,144	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	784	
Do.....	Lugger.....	1	98	
Hamburg.....	Brig.....	1	230	3,862
Do.....	Barks.....	7	2,819	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	813	
Oldenburg.....	Bark.....	1	760	760
Do.....	Vessel.....	1		
Prussian.....	Brig.....	1	266	1,326
Do.....	Barks.....	2	649	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	411	
French.....	Barks.....	2	435	1,114
Do.....	Ship.....	1	679	
Total.....		182		65,853

The arrivals and departures are reported in equal numbers by the custom-house, and may be summed up as follows :

Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Schooners.....	20	4,211
Brigs.....	21	5,076
Barks.....	105	39,417
Steamers.....	16	5,590
Ships.....	19	11,461
Lugger.....	1	98
Total.....	182	65,853

BARBARY STATES.

TANGIERS—JESSE H. McMATH, Consul.

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and value of the cargoes of vessels arrived at and departed from the several ports of Morocco during the year 1865.

	British.			French.			Italian.			Portuguese.			Spanish.			Hanoverian.			Total value of cargoes.	
	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.		
Tangiers	310	48,123	3,166	2963,185	21	5,730	416	25	290	122	£3,309	35	396	152	£1,461	102	1,829	727	£10,349	2345,766
Tetuan	42	801	20	29,442	3	233	18	1	19	6	700	4	159	28	260	179	1,044	753	588	30,990
Larache	27	1,444	112	3,038	3	233	18	1	134	6	700	16	1,240	113	1,776	29	647	163	871	5,705
Rabat	12	973	87	39,866	15	1,359	89	3	389	9	373	60	577	36	29,117	9	9	9	9	72,372
Darabaldia	41	10,058	656	16,724	29	9,121	737	12	130	12	4	16	1,235	136	6,400	18	1,966	132	5,280	28,725
Mazagan	35	6,547	611	19,363	16	4,700	443	7	400	9	910	78	910	78	1,400	4	386	37	1,500	60,344
Saffee	16	2,374	151	12,980	4	1,048	73	7	7	400	4	370	33	2,033	5	424	40	1,930	29,280	
Mogadore	41	12,156	663	174,089	22	6,721	465	2	290	122	£3,309	35	396	152	£1,461	102	1,829	727	£10,349	290,313
Total	524	82,467	5,667	574,707	110	28,912	2,263	28	573	148	4,009	96	5,280	636	42,447	337	5,640	1,854	20,518	803,494

	British.			French.			Italian.			Portuguese.			Spanish.			Hanoverian.			Total value of cargoes.	
	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.	Number.	Tons.	Value of car. goers.		
Tangiers	310	48,079	3,146	2975,282	20	5,200	394	285	132	£3,704	34	365	46	22,862	100	1,822	712	294,966	4329,608	
Tetuan	42	761	180	14,346	3	233	18	1	19	6	700	4	159	28	260	179	1,074	654	2,970	17,930
Larache	27	1,535	120	16,000	3	233	18	1	134	6	700	16	1,534	130	10,158	30	774	170	6,960	40,029
Rabat	12	972	87	11,515	15	1,359	89	3	389	9	373	60	581	38	12,630	9	9	9	9	72,645
Darabaldia	41	10,068	656	32,452	29	9,121	737	12	130	12	4	16	1,235	136	6,400	18	1,966	132	5,280	57,812
Mazagan	35	7,253	601	36,517	16	4,630	428	7	400	9	910	78	864	103	8,510	4	386	37	1,750	74,501
Saffee	16	2,374	151	12,982	4	1,048	73	7	7	400	4	370	33	2,033	5	424	40	1,930	29,513	
Mogadore	41	11,448	643	154,829	21	6,418	461	2	290	122	£3,309	35	354	51	1,564	6	381	51	1,574	223,882
Total	524	82,459	5,601	570,263	108	28,009	2,206	27	568	138	5,548	93	5,068	513	41,451	337	5,907	1,738	43,510	877,880

TUNIS—AMOS PERRY, *Consul*.

APRIL 20, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to transmit my report of the imports and exports of this regency for the year 1864. Strictly accurate information here is difficult to be attained, as, until last year, no attempt was made to keep any account of custom-house transactions. * * *

On the bey's grand treasurer devolved the responsibility of collecting the import and export duties. The import duties have been established by treaty stipulations for many years at three per cent. The export duties have varied from two to seventy-five per cent. * * *

The weights, measures, and currency of the country are entirely different from those of the United States, causing me much inquiry and labor to reduce the sub-joined tables obtained from the custom-house. In examining the tables I discover a deficiency, both in imports and exports. For example, in the import tables no account is taken of wines, liquors, butter, and cheese, of which large quantities are brought here for consumption. The tobacco trade, which forms a government monopoly, is not named; and among the exports no notice is taken of a variety of dried fruits, tunny fish, and cotton. Last year an extraordinary amount of olives and grain was produced in the regency; but the civil war interfered with the harvests. Most of the cotton crop was maliciously destroyed, and the olives and grain were in many places neglected in the fields.

The richest part of the regency stretches about fifty miles along the eastern shore. There the olive trees are generally in a healthy condition and produce abundantly. Last year the bey levied a war tax of three million gallons of olive oil and a million dollars in gold on the small cities in the district just named. It requires but little observation to be convinced of the great agricultural and commercial resources of this regency. The soil is rich, producing abundant crops with but little labor. The harbors are the best to found on the north coast of Africa. The climate is in general healthy, though the humidity of the wet and the heat of the dry season are oppressive to strangers, the advantages for commerce are not appreciated, the treasures of the country are undeveloped, and the country presents but a sad appearance. The people are ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical, though, in general, inoffensive. The commerce is mostly in the hands of the Jews, and appears to an uninitiated foreigner like a *grab* game.

One great work of lasting honor and advantage has been accomplished since my residence here. While Carthage was in her glory water was brought from the mountain of Zoybaun, forty miles distant, to supply that city. In the sixteenth century, during the reign of Charles V here, an aqueduct was completed in the Roman style from Zoybaun to Tunis, a distance of thirty miles. The water is again made to flow into this city and its environs, by an aqueduct constructed in the modern underground style.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and estimated value of the exports of the regency of Tunis during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
Olive oil	5,000,000 gallons, at 60 cents per gallon	\$3,000,000
Wool	500,000 cwt., at \$10 20 per cwt	5,100,000
Red caps	200,000, at \$1 20 each	240,000
Barley	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	40,000
Corn and wheat	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	40,000
Beans	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	40,000
Dates	300,000 cwt., at \$7 20 per cwt	21,000
Ox-hides	15,000, at \$1 50 each	22,500
Sheepskins with wool	25,000 sheepskins, at 60 cents each	15,000
Wax and honey	1,000 cwt., at \$24 per cwt	24,000
Beef cattle	5,000, at \$12 each	60,000
Total .....	.....	8,603,100

Statement showing the description, quantity, and estimated value of the imports of the regency of Tunis during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
Wool of Australia and Odessa	1,000 cwt., at \$72 per cwt.	\$72,000
Vermilion	75 cwt., at \$216 per cwt.	16,200
Cochineal	200 cwt., at \$96 per cwt.	19,200
Indigo of Madras and Bengal	250 boxes, at \$120 per cwt.	36,000
Redwood and other dyestuffs	1,000 cwt., at \$7 20 per cwt.	7,200
Raw silk from France and Persia	400 bales, at \$— per pound	180,000
English cotton cloth	1,800 bales, at \$2 16 per 125 pieces	486,000
Calico	200 bales, at \$3 60 per 150 pieces	108,000
Chintz	80 bales, at \$4 80 per 60 pieces	23,040
Cotton handkerchiefs	20,000 dozen, at \$1 08 per dozen	21,600
Linen handkerchiefs	1,000 dozen, at \$2 40 per dozen	2,400
Silk gauze muslins	20,000 pieces, at 36 cents for 26 inches	360,000
Dress silk	400 pieces, at \$46 80 per piece	16,000
Silk satin	20,000 pieces, at \$24 per piece	480,000
Silk velvet	100 pieces, at \$30 per piece	3,000
Various cloth	400 bales, at \$300 per bale	120,000
Linen thread	500 pieces, at \$9 per piece	4,500
Havana sugar	400 boxes, at \$30 per box	120,000
White sugar	2,000 barrels, at \$24 per barrel	48,000
Loaf sugar	50 boxes, at \$90 per box	4,500
Coffee	3,000 bags, at \$24 per bag	72,000
Saffron	8 cwt., at \$600 per cwt.	4,800
Black pepper	1,000 bags, at \$15 per bag	15,000
Cinnamon	500½ boxes, at \$24 per box	6,000
Benzoin	100 cwt., at \$72 per cwt.	7,200
Putty	20 barrels, at \$180 per barrel	3,600
Sarsaparilla	100 bales, at \$60 per bale	6,000
Nuts	100 bags, at \$72 per bag	7,200
Cherrystone meats	200 cwt., at \$12 per cwt.	2,400
White alum	100 barrels, at \$24 per barrel	2,400
Tin	500 boxes, at \$4 80 per box	2,400
Pewter	50 barrels, at \$120 per barrel	6,000
Sheet iron	1,000 cwt., at \$4 80 per cwt.	4,800
Swedish iron	5,000 cwt., at \$2 40 per cwt.	12,000
Leaf copper	600 cwt., at \$27 per cwt.	16,200
Iron wire	500 cwt., at \$9 60 per cwt.	4,800
Writing paper	2,000 reams, at 96 cents per ream	1,920
Wrapping paper	3,000 bales, at \$4 80 per bale	14,400
Playing cards	30,000 packs, at 30 cents per pack	9,000
Arms	200 boxes, at \$60 per box	12,000
Turbans of the Levant	10,000, at 24 cents each	2,400
European turbans	1,000 bales, at \$1 20 each	12,000
Iron ware	400 boxes, at \$24 each	9,600
Lead	3,000 bars, at \$9 per bar	27,000
Shot	50 casks, at \$60 per cask	3,000
Furniture	2,000 boxes, at \$60 per box	120,000
Jewelry and watches	50 boxes	36,000
Flour	12,000 bags, (200 lbs. each,) at \$4 80 each	57,600
Glass and crystal	400 boxes, at \$18 each	7,200
Bottles	500 hampers, at \$4 80 each	2,400
Thick fir plank from Sweden	100,000, at 72 cents each	72,000
Planks from Venice	100,000, at 36 cents each	36,000
Baskets	200 packages, at \$4 60 each	960
Beams	10,000	12,000
Total		2,736,720

TRIPOLI—W. PORTER, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description and value of imports into and exports from Tripoli during the year 1865.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
British manufactures.....	\$65,000	Oil.....	\$25,000
Other foreign manufactures.....	31,500	Butter.....	20,500
Wheat.....	22,500	Wool.....	22,500
Barley.....	60,000	Salt.....	2,500
Brass.....	10,000	Dates.....	5,000
Iron.....	7,500	Madder root.....	25,000
Lead.....	5,000	Soap.....	7,500
Colonial products.....	42,000	Skins.....	7,500
Oil.....	20,000	Ivory.....	75,000
Tobacco.....	10,000	Ostrich feathers.....	60,000
Spirits and wine.....	22,500	Natrum.....	15,000
Lumber and timber.....	14,500	Cattle.....	80,000
Firewood and coal.....	7,500	Wheat.....	33,500
Earthenware.....	5,000	Barley.....	15,000
Sundries.....	35,000	Sundries.....	40,000
Total.....	358,500	Total.....	434,000

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from Tripoli during the year 1865, with the values of their cargoes.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.
British.....	41	6,228	439	\$132,500	41	6,228	452	\$120,000
Ottoman.....	118	10,958	945	110,000	117	10,890	937	140,000
French.....	2	847	33	7,500	2	847	33	15,000
Italian.....	10	950	80	56,500	10	950	80	75,000
Austrian.....	1	120	12	8,000	1	120	12	20,000
Greek.....	7	1,210	88	14,000	7	1,210	88	24,000
Tunisian.....	20	1,240	129	30,000	20	1,240	121	40,000
Total.....	199	21,553	1,726	358,500	198	21,485	1,723	434,000

BORNEO.

BRUNAI—C. LEE MOSES, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before the department the annual report on the trade and navigation of Borneo for the year ended December 31, 1865.

The importations for the year have been made entirely from Singapore, comprising American drills, value \$28,000; brass wire, \$3,300; cotton handkerchiefs, \$900; English goods, gray shirtings, \$11,826; cutlery, \$2,698. From

China manufactory, earthenware \$361. The exports (chiefly to Singapore) were sago, (washed,) 73,000 piculs, costing at Singapore \$1 70, sold in ready demand for \$2 40; this trade is entirely engrossed by the Chinese merchants. 700 cwt. No. 1 gutta-percha bought in trade at 14 cents per catty, sold at Singapore at from 40 to 45 cents per catty. Fine quality white rubber, now procured almost equal to that of Para, 19 piculs, bought as gutta-percha and for 10 cents per catty, sold at Singapore for 18 cents per catty. 22 piculs white birds' nest, bought at \$1,200 per picul, sold readily at Singapore for from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per picul. 19,000 pounds beeswax, bought at 30 cents, and sold at Singapore for from 40 to 45 cents per catty. Coffee and black pepper, of which a very little has been raised during the past year, are quiet. The native people are now beginning to look well into agricultural pursuits, and are sowing immense fields of paddy and sugar-cane, planting coffee and pepper. The English people inform me that since "Yankees" have come to Borneo there seems to be a great impetus among the Malays. * * * *

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The Sultan has been pleased to lease to an American, for trading purposes, 2,400 miles of his territory running from "Ambong Bay," on this side, to China-Bantangia, on the eastern side of the island.

This territory has immense fine coal fields and a great deal of tin, iron, copper and gold.

A company has been formed and styled the "American Trading Company of Borneo," and their first ship, the first American merchantman ever at this port, visited here some forty days since, and after an exchange of civilities sailed for the ports of their purchase.

The company ship visited several of their ports on this side of the island, and have established their first factory at Kimacus, some eighty-five miles from this place, but have notified me that the bar of Kimacus river not admitting sea-going vessels of even the smallest draught, their trade necessarily will be carried on on the extreme northern and eastern side of the island. The president of the company has proceeded to Hong Kong to place the company's steamers in the trade. The coal of the American region is called much superior to that "Labuan," and there appears no doubt that American men-of-war, the California and China line of steamers, as well as the Yang Tzeo river steamboats, can all be easily supplied by the American coal company. * * * *

I procured the lease for an indefinite period, to be renewed every ten years. * * * *

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HILO—JOHN WORTH, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The line of vessels between this port and San Francisco has been withdrawn for the present, as molasses, the principal article of export, will not remunerate shippers at the present prices.

Pulu is kept back by speculators. Articles of export are therefore forwarded to Honolulu as formerly. The leading articles of export are, as usual, sugar, molasses, pulu, hides, skins, and coffee.

The amount of sugar manufactured in this island the last year was not very far from 20,000 tons.

Pulu shipped during the six months, from January to July, was about 3,084 barrels; since which time it has been held for higher prices.

Large quantities of sugar have been shipped *via* Honolulu to China, and is in demand at an increased price, 15 cents being now paid.

On account of the scarcity of labor less attention is paid to raising coffee and arrowroot than formerly, and the quantity shipped is less than in previous years, but as portions of these articles are sent from a distant part of the island, I cannot state the exact quantity shipped.

Cotton it is thought will in some localities do well. Two American gentlemen have in a neighboring district some eight to ten acres of sea-island of good quality and yield.

Imports are increasing, particularly that of lumber, as the natives are using more than formerly. Both imports and exports are for the most part carried by American vessels. * * * The capital employed here by Americans is large, and mostly invested in sugar plantations.

The shipping of this port consists of only two small vessels of 25 and 60 tons.

The rate of exchange depends on the number of whale ships visiting this port.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI—G. F. SEWARD, *Consul General*.

Comparative summary statement showing the value of the foreign and domestic trade of Shanghai during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.

Year.	Description.	Taels.
FOREIGN TRADE.		
1864	Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries	33, 913, 537
1865	Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries	38, 387, 777
1864	Value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries	3, 601, 664
1865	Value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries	3, 171, 812
1864	Value of foreign imports, less re-exports	30, 311, 873
1865	Value of foreign imports, less re-exports	35, 215, 965
1864	Value of native produce exported to foreign countries, including re-exports of native produce imported from other ports	30, 310, 698
1865	Value of native produce exported to foreign countries, including re-exports of native produce imported from other ports	29, 529, 980
1864	Value of native produce re-exported to foreign countries	15, 324, 303
1865	Value of native produce re-exported to foreign countries	15, 435, 795
1864	Value of native produce re-exported to Chinese ports	3, 634, 436
1865	Value of native produce re-exported to Chinese ports	4, 766, 988
1864	Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports	9, 537, 070
1865	Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports	7, 702, 554
1864	Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports	316, 440
1865	Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports	382, 660
1864	Value of foreign goods re-exported to Chinese ports	16, 091, 953
1865	Value of foreign goods re-exported to Chinese ports	25, 047, 025
1864	Value of treasure imported from foreign countries	7, 303, 483
1865	Value of treasure imported from foreign countries	3, 259, 309
1864	Value of treasure exported to foreign countries	2, 937, 676
1865	Value of treasure exported to foreign countries	1, 299, 078
1864	Value of treasure imported from Chinese ports	6, 449, 046
1865	Value of treasure imported from Chinese ports	6, 722, 420
1864	Value of treasure exported to Chinese ports	9, 043, 956
1865	Value of treasure exported to Chinese ports	2, 999, 524
COAST TRADE.		
1864	Value of native produce imported from Chinese ports	30, 602, 294
1865	Value of native produce imported from Chinese ports	25, 846, 378

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the year 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	935	465,736	76	22,222	1,011	487,958	858	418,353	208	100,055	1,066	518,408
American.....	486	271,611	30	11,321	516	282,932	466	268,497	46	20,327	512	288,824
French.....	40	20,644	1	66	41	20,710	37	18,100	11	4,269	48	22,369
Russian.....	6	2,773	1	142	7	2,915	4	1,961	1	4,709	5	2,670
Prussian.....	16	3,720	4	1,237	20	4,956	16	4,228	7	1,441	23	5,669
Danish.....	9	2,356	2	265	11	2,621	6	1,611	4	1,085	10	2,696
Norwegian and Swedish.....	5	1,213	.....	.....	.....	1,213	6	1,364	2	1,505	8	1,869
Dutch.....	15	4,689	1	450	10	5,139	15	4,647	4	1,557	19	6,204
Hamburg.....	56	20,944	4	3,150	64	24,094	53	18,155	9	3,183	62	21,338
Bremen.....	22	7,321	3	1,632	25	8,953	22	7,990	2	1,529	24	8,519
Hanover.....	3	531	.....	.....	3	531	7	1,261	.....	.....	7	1,261
Mecklenburg.....	3	506	.....	.....	3	506	3	498	.....	.....	3	498
Oldenburg.....	2	296	.....	.....	2	296	2	298	.....	.....	2	298
Spanish.....	6	1,528	.....	.....	6	1,528	7	1,835	.....	.....	7	1,835
Austrian.....	2	468	.....	.....	2	468	4	1,216	1	519	5	1,735
Italian.....	2	808	.....	.....	2	808	3	1,157	.....	.....	3	1,157
Siamese.....	6	2,818	.....	.....	6	2,818	6	2,457	.....	.....	6	2,457
Total.....	1,614	807,971	126	40,485	1,740	848,456	1,515	753,628	295	134,119	1,810	887,747

Showing the number and tonnage of junks and Ningpo boats entered and cleared.												
British.....	95	8,260	10	540	105	9,064	89	8,719	5	542	94	9,261
American.....	31	2,718	2	60	33	2,778	21	2,116	8	368	29	2,474
French.....	3	270	.....	.....	3	270	3	230	.....	.....	3	230
Danish.....	3	61	1	22	4	83	2	44	2	39	4	83
Chinese.....	132	8,732	4	249	136	8,981	134	9,601	7	574	141	10,175
Total.....	264	20,041	17	1,135	281	21,176	249	20,710	22	1,513	271	22,223

Statement showing the duties paid under each flag.

CHINA.

Flag.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Total.	Coast trade duties.
	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.
British.....	494,661 4 6 6	362,774 5 6 0	95,913 8 0 0	953,349 8 2 6	79,691 5 6 7
American.....	26,362 3 9 5	37,041 4 7 5	9,029 5 0 0	72,433 3 7 0	44,592 4 8 4
French.....	11,331 4 0 8	97,023 3 3 3	4,291 0 0 0	112,645 7 4 1	1,345 7 2 4
Russian.....	414 4 1 4	730 2 4 5	394 0 0 0	1,538 6 5 9	605 7 7 7
Prussian.....	3,953 9 6 5	1,307 5 0 0	1,093 8 0 0	6,355 2 6 5	495 0 4 5
Danish.....	2,308 7 1 4	550 4 7 2	453 2 0 0	3,312 3 8 6	966 9 5 2
Hamburg.....	9,689 9 8 3	9,379 6 2 9 9	4,651 0 0 0	23,720 6 1 2	7,607 6 3 6
Bremen.....	3,071 2 5 5	1,139 5 5 7	1,557 0 0 0	5,767 8 1 2	1,171 1 2 8
Dutch.....	2,662 8 8 7	2,368 1 8 3	912 7 0 0	5,943 7 7 0	288 5 4 9
Hanoverian.....	853 8 6 0	560 4 9 2	219 3 0 0	1,633 6 5 2	1,490 1 4 8
Norwegian and Swedish.....	45 9 0 0	583 0 3 8	378 4 0 0	1,007 3 3 8	465 3 0 3
Mecklenburg.....	27 3 0 0	.....	124 8 0 0	152 1 0 0	651 3 1 6
Siam.....	4,150 5 0 4	1,810 4 5 9	1,127 2 0 0	7,096 1 6 3	73 6 9 0
Austrian.....	151 6 5 1	106 3 4 0	498 8 0 0	756 7 9 1	59 0 8 8
Oldenburg.....	70 9 5 0	.....	.....	70 9 5 0	34 3 9 5
Spanish.....	3,351 4 0 7	3,079 1 8 9	766 4 0 0	7,196 9 9 6	.....
Italian.....	.....	33 3 0 0	462 8 0 0	496 1 0 0	.....
Chinese Junks.....	67 5 2 2	2,552 2 8 6	145 9 0 0	2,765 7 0 8	.....
Total.....	563,175 5 8 1	521,050 0 5 8	122,019 6 0 0	1,206,245 2 3 9	141,730 1 4 4
Amount of drawbacks to be deducted from coast trade duties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,558 6 2 0
Net coast trade duties received.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,171 5 2 4
Total amount of import and export duties and tonnage dues, as above.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206,245 2 3 9
Opium duties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783,457 6 4 5
Transit dues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,966 7 5 5
Total Haekwan taels*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,167,841 1 6 3

*The Haekwan tael is equal to about \$1 60 United States currency.

Statement showing the export of cotton from Shanghai during the several months of the year 1865.

	GREAT BRITAIN.		HONG KONG.		COAST PORTS.		AMERICA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
January	32,080	99	2,527	50	18,840	62	601	77	.....	.....	54,959	88
February	16,973	42	10,486	41	3,236	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,696	23
March	39,359	77	4,592	55	11,492	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,434	89
April	14	.....	5,217	20	8,100	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,331	71
May	9,825	54	7,294	18	13,623	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,742	91
June .....	.....	.....	887	.....	2,550	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,437	19
July .....	.....	.....	1,721	.....	4,247	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,968	84
August .....	.....	.....	8,628	85	8,142	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,771	28
September .....	.....	.....	9,285	58	2,565	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,851	25
October .....	.....	.....	8,278	.....	4,374	99	.....	.....	00	.....	12,652	99
November .....	.....	.....	7,209	01	9,551	50	.....	.....	74	75	16,835	26
December .....	.....	.....	18,026	31	8,208	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,234	41
Total	90,162	72	84,143	59	84,934	01	601	77	374	75	269,216	84

Statement showing the destination and quantity of the teas exported from Shanghai during the year 1865.

Destination.	CONGOU.		SOUCHONG.		FLOWERY PEKOE.		BRICK.		TOTAL BLACK.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
Great Britain.....	238,876	51	.....	.....	22	15	2,241	27	241,923	82
Hong Kong and coast ports.....	5,322	99	.....	.....	51	30	12,065	68	17,439	97
United States.....	2,458	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458	60
Montreal.....	118	03	207	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	15
Total.....	246,776	13	207	12	73	45	14,306	95	262,147	54

Statement—Continued.

Destination.	JAPAN UN-CLASSIFIED.		SORTS.		YOUNG HY-SUN.		HYSON.		HYSON SKIN.		TWANKAY.		IMPERIAL.		GUNPOWDER.		TOTAL GREEN.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
Great Britain.....	3,124	49	5,602	01	29,470	21	13,781	68	83	21	3,971	90	7,775	36	22,029	41	5,820	27
Hong Kong and coast ports.....	39	01	160	64	.....	.....	4,115	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,114	01
United States.....	3,176	89	1,182	06	57,358	95	10,010	11	1,510	74	6,730	95	10,909	21	12,360	24	104,259	15
Montreal.....	636	.....	87	17	8,711	06	1,148	80	40	16	715	83	1,169	21	2,517	24	15,025	47
Total.....	6,975	39	7,031	88	95,540	22	30,055	95	1,634	11	11,418	68	19,835	78	36,926	89	209,418	90

Statement showing the quantity and destination of the silk exported from Shanghai during the year 1865.

Destination.	RAW.			THROWN.			TOTAL.		
	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.
	Great Britain.....	33,446	26,648	51	28	24	33	33,474	26,672	84
Hong Kong.....	52	41	22	.....	.....	.....	52	41	22
Coast ports.....	32	26	97	22	17	57	54	44	54
United States.....	100	81	98	.....	.....	.....	100	81	98
Continent.....	6,916	5,518	64	41	34	77	6,957	5,553	41
Japan.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....
Manilla.....	33	26	40	.....	.....	.....	33	26	40
India.....	52	48	30	.....	.....	.....	52	48	30
Total.....	40,655	32,416	02	91	76	67	40,746	32,492	69

Statement—Continued.

Destination.	COARSE.		REFUSE.		COCOONS.		JAPAN SILK TRANSSHIPPED.		JAPAN SILK RE-EXPORTED.	
	Bales.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.
	Great Britain.....	22	17	53	1,208	2,270	99
Hong Kong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast ports.....	.....	.....	.....	38	29	06	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	61	68	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continent.....	15	29	59	.....	.....	.....	175	16	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	47	12	1,307	2,368	74	175	16	11,326	729
										629
										33

Statement showing the quantity and weight of opium imported into Shanghai during the year 1865.

Imports.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels.....	20,669	20,769.00	10,088	12,105.20	2,185	6,622.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board receiving vessels or landed.....	193½	193.50	10	12.00	.....	.....
Imported direct to the shore.....	151½	151.50	173	207.60	13	15.60
Total.....	21,114	21,114.00	10,271	12,324.80	2,198	2,637.60
Landed from receiving vessels, and intended chiefly for local consumption.....	3,295	3,294.25	7,649	9,178.20	1,351	1,621.20

Statement—Continued.

Imports.	PERSIAN.		TURKEY.		RUSSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels.....	496½	495.25	61	49.49	1	0.47
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board receiving vessels or landed.....	15	15.00	8	6.40	.....	.....
Imported direct to the shore.....	22	22.00	18	14.00	.....	.....
Total.....	533½	533.25	87	69.89	1	0.47
Landed from receiving vessels, and intended chiefly for local consumption.....	46	46.00	2	1.20	.....	.....

Statement showing the quantity and weight of opium exported from Shanghai during the year 1865.

Re-exported to—	CHINKIANG.		KIUKIANG.		HANKOW		CHEFOO.		TIENTSIN.		NEWCHWANG.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa.....	4,428½	4,428.20	2,363	2,363.00	2,692½	2,692.50	1,835	1,835.00	3,910	3,910.00	1,328	1,328.00
Patna.....	270	324.00	37	44.40	309	370.80	75	90.00	374	448.00	61	76.80
Benares.....	25	42.00	2	2.40	33	39.60	14	16.80	463	555.60	22	26.40
Persian.....	2	2.00	6	6.00	125	125.00	.....	.....	108½	108.50	4	4.00
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10.51	.....	.....	2	1.80	.....	.....
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement—Continued.

Re-exported to—	NINGPO.		FOOCHOW.		HONG KONG.		KEE-LUNG.		NAGASAKI.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa.....	2,274	2,273.99	1	4.00	36	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna.....	438	525.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10.80	3	3.60
Benares.....	247	296.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3.60	.....	.....
Persian.....	240½	240.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	36½	33.78	.....	.....	13	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Summary statement showing the treasure imported into and exported at Shanghai from foreign countries during the year 1865.*

	Great Britain.	Japan.	Hong Kong.	United States of America.	France and continent of Europe.	Total.
Imported from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 351,659	<i>Taels.</i> 198,646	<i>Taels.</i> 2,650,550	<i>Taels.</i> 53,453	<i>Taels.</i> 236,460	<i>Taels.</i> 3,259,309
Exported to.....	.....	188,650	1,110,428	.....	.....	1,299,078

* It has been found impossible to obtain an exact statement of the amount of treasure imported and exported.

Summary statement of the foreign trade at Shanghai during the year 1865.

	Great Britain.	Japan.	Hong Kong.	India.	Singapore and Straits.	Siam.	Philippine islands.
Value of imports from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 12,259,022	<i>Taels.</i> 2,257,986	<i>Taels.</i> 3,905,063	<i>Taels.</i> 17,769,726	<i>Taels.</i> 522,686	<i>Taels.</i> 65,320	<i>Taels.</i> 575,616
Value of foreign goods re-exported to.....	259,336	1,915,398	241,144	.....	.....	.....	5,740
Value of native produce exported to foreign countries.....	22,550,283	223,856	.....	14,162	18,179	.....	84,473

Summary statement—Continued.

	United States of America.	Australias and colonies.	France and continent of Europe.	Amoor provinces.	Canada.	Total.
Value of imports from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 482,593	<i>Taels.</i> 309,732	<i>Taels.</i> 132,643	<i>Taels.</i> 7,450	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i> 88,387,777
Value of foreign goods re-exported to.....	120,159	.....	566,097	41,828	22,110	3,171,812
Total value of foreign imports, less re-exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,215,965
Value of native produce exported to foreign countries.....	3,599,505	.....	2,415,403	347	623,772	29,529,980

CANTON—O. H. PERRY, Consul.

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Canton during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
	With cargo.		Ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	17	5, 678	82	45, 084	99	50, 762	55	28, 933	45	21, 046	100	49, 979
British river steamers.....	11	8, 217	1	135	12	8, 352	11	8, 217	1	135	12	8, 352
American.....	1	494	2	7, 245	9	7, 733	2	2, 225	7	5, 558	9	7, 783
American river steamers.....	551	239, 213	66	11, 741	617	246, 959	617	246, 289	10	4, 865	617	250, 954
French.....	2	1, 396	6	2, 491	8	3, 886	8	1, 057	6	2, 829	8	3, 868
Russian.....	.....	.....	1	450	1	450	1	.....	1	450	1	450
Belgian.....	2	634	1	215	3	849	3	215	2	634	3	849
Bremen.....	5	1, 366	7	1, 757	12	3, 113	8	2, 022	7	1, 969	15	3, 991
Danish.....	9	2, 150	15	4, 053	24	6, 203	11	2, 669	14	4, 000	25	6, 669
Dutch.....	2	404	2	643	4	1, 051	3	662	2	475	5	1, 327
Hamburg.....	14	4, 288	20	5, 611	34	9, 899	24	6, 445	12	4, 241	36	10, 686
Hanoverian.....	2	389	1	178	3	567	3	567	1	207	4	774
Italian.....	1	419	.....	.....	3	567	.....	.....	1	419	1	419
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	1	232	1	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	232
Oldenburgh.....	2	675	.....	.....	1	675	1	450	.....	.....	2	675
Peruvian.....	1	196	3	3, 298	4	3, 493	2	1, 567	2	1, 926	4	3, 493
Prussian.....	2	450	6	1, 559	8	2, 009	3	630	4	1, 162	7	1, 792
Siamese.....	.....	.....	2	1, 157	2	1, 157	.....	.....	1	584	1	584
Spanish.....	1	567	1	156	2	723	.....	.....	3	1, 123	3	1, 123
Swedish.....	.....	.....	1	178	1	178	.....	.....	1	178	1	178
Total.....	623	266, 527	324	86, 223	847	348, 010	763	302, 360	120	52, 026	855	464, 178

Statement showing the destination and the quantity of black and green tea exported from Canton during the year 1864.

Destination.	Black tea.	Green tea.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Great Britain.....	9,210,088	1,471,011
United States.....	490,791	871,057
India.....	13,979	.....
British possessions and the straits.....	10,000	2,333
France.....	32,407	181,475
Siam.....	11,880	.....
Hamburg.....	28,333	26,817
Callao.....	166,969	3,424
Buenos Ayres.....	132,873	44,016
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....	27,245
KongKong.....	818,325	373,060
Foochow.....	20,653	.....
Shanghai.....	7,200	3,600
Tientsin.....	11,600	.....
Total.....	10,955,098	3,004,038

Statement showing the destination, quantity, and description of silk exported from Canton during the year 1864.

Destination.	Raw and thrown.		Refuse.		Wild raw.		Cocoons.
	Piculs.	Catties.	Piculs.	Catties.	Piculs.	Catties.	
Great Britain.....	4	80	730	53	.....	.....	.....
America.....	193	24	40	50	.....	.....	.....
India.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foochow.....	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HongKong.....	2,630	88	72	30	3,400	83	75
Total.....	2,858	53	844	33	3,400	83	75

Abstracts of official reports on the trade of Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, and Amoy, for the year 1864.

SHANGHAE.

The returns of this port for the year 1864 show that the value of the import and export trade was 25,131,501 taels, £8,377,167; the total value of the trade of the port during the year amounting thus to 85,754,072 taels, £28,584,690 13s. 4d.

The estimated value of treasure imported is 7,303,483 taels, £2,434,496 6s. 8d; and that of treasure exported, 2,937,600 taels, £979,225 6s. 8d.

	1863.	1864.
The total quantity of opium imported fell from.....	36,851 piculs to	30,522 piculs.
rice do. do.	2,117,170 "	1,531,404 "
metals do. do.	294,884 "	223,674 "
coals do. do.	161,496 tons	117,570 tons.
tea exported fell from.....	516,567 piculs	481,215 piculs.
silk do. do.	26,681 "	23,721 "
cotton do. do.	554,232 "	509,665 "

The import of cotton piece goods increased from 1,212,245 pieces in 1863, to 1,355,841 pieces in 1864; and woollen goods from 351,164 pieces in 1863, to 440,828 pieces in 1864.

Statement showing the description, quantity and value of the imports at Shanghai during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Taels.</i>
Opium.....piculs..	30,522.40	14,293,079
Cotton piece goods.....pieces..	1,355,841 }	5,278,340
Handkerchiefs.....doz..	98,166 }	4,453,659
Woollen goods.....pieces..	440,823 }	3,882,639
Rice.....piculs..	1,531,404	1,347,999
Metals.....do..	223,674	965,626
Coals.....tons..	117,570	492,376
Sugar.....piculs..	124,964	3,199,819
Sundry imports.....		
Total.....		33,913,537

	<i>Taels.</i>
Value of imports from British India was.....	16,134,998
Great Britain was.....	11,317,964
other countries was.....	6,166,578
Total.....	33,913,537

The foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, consisted of	
European goods re-exported to Japan.....	2,810,950
Japanese silk and tea, and other foreign goods re-exported to Europe and America.....	790,714
	3,601,664

The value of the import trade after deducting this sum is.....	30,311,873
The value of foreign goods re-exported from Shanghai to other Chinese ports during the year was.....	16,091,953.
rather more than half the value of the imports from foreign countries.	

Statement showing the description, quantity and value of the direct exports from Shanghai during the year 1864.

	<i>Taels.</i>
Tea, piculs..... 464,490,47, valued at.....	14,509,108
Cotton, piculs..... 336,348,60, ".....	6,570,111
Silk, piculs..... 22,150,07, ".....	8,706,598
Sundry exports.....	524,841
	30,310,698

The value of the exports to Great Britain was.....	25,484,653
United States was.....	2,399,415
France was.....	1,292,730
Other countries was.....	1,133,900

30,610,698

as shown in the summary of foreign trade.

Of these exports, produce consisting chiefly of tea and cotton, to the value of 15, 324, 303 taels, came originally from other China ports.

	Tael.
The value of imports from Chinese ports, after deducting the re-exports to foreign countries was.....	11, 643, 555
And the value of China imports re-exported to Chinese ports was	3, 634, 436
	15, 277, 991
	15, 277, 991

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the principal re-exports from Shanghai during the year 1864, with the names of the chief ports of production and destination.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>
Sugar, from Swatow and Amoy, re-exported to the Yangtse and northern ports.....	162, 998 85	701, 943
Cotton, from Hankow, Ningpo, and Tientsin, re-exported to Canton.	18, 484 13	352, 425
Tea, brick and leaf, from Hankow and Kinkiang, re-exported, the brick tea to Tientsin and the leaf tea to the south.....	9, 675 28	327, 031
Cuttle fish and salt fish, from Ningpo, re-exported to Hankow and Kinkiang.....	19, 145 83	312, 946
Wax, from Hankow, re-exported to Canton, Ningpo, and Foochow.	2, 529 10	162, 922
China ware, from Kinkiang, re-exported, chiefly to Ningpo.....	26, 899 22	297, 009
Tobacco, from Hankow and Tientsin, re-exported to Ningpo and Foochow.....	9, 734 77	137, 497
Oil, from Hankow, re-exported to Ningpo.....	12, 215 17	116, 422
Other goods.....		1, 226, 241
Total.....		3, 634, 436
Total.....		3, 634, 436
The value of exports to Chinese ports was.....		9, 537, 070
The chief articles of export were—		
Silk piece goods, exported chiefly to Ningpo, Hankow, and Tientsin.	2, 576 37	1, 552, 527
Cotton, exported to the southern ports.....	156, 205 87	3, 053, 817
Nankeens, to Foochow, Ningpo, and Tientsin.....	41, 049 54	2, 257, 724
Copper cash, to Hankow and Kinkiang.....	133, 644 06	1, 603, 728
Sundry goods.....		1, 069, 274
Total.....		9, 537, 070
Total.....		9, 537, 070
The value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports amounted to.....		316, 440

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Shanghai during the year 1864.

Countries.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	1,275	512,670
American.....	475	269,910
Hamburg.....	104	29,762
French.....	46	19,389
Danish.....	54	12,600
Other European nations.....	171	49,697
Siamese.....	11	4,863
Japanese.....	1	378
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags.....	2,137	899,331
	559	41,696
Total.....	2,696	941,027

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the years 1863 and 1864.

1864.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign vessels.....	2,137	899,331	2,104	888,728
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags.....	559	41,696	552	41,154
Total.....	2,696	941,027	2,656	929,882

1863.

Foreign vessels.....	2,306	891,155	2,370	923,070
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags.....	1,094	73,154	1,077	73,390
Total.....	3,400	964,309	3,447	996,390

The principal decrease has been in the Ningpo boats and Chinese junks flying foreign flags. The Ningpo boats have decreased in consequence of the regular communication now carried on by steamers between this port and Ningpo, and Chinese junks have navigated the Yangtse under foreign flags because the protection of such flags has ceased to be required on that river.

CANTON.

Statement showing the decrease of foreign trade at Canton for the past five years.

Years.	Value of im-ports.	Value of ex-ports.	Total value in Mexican dol-lars.
1860	\$18,400,000	\$16,200,000	\$34,600,000
1861	12,900,000	15,300,000	28,700,000
1862	10,500,000	17,700,000	28,200,000
1863	9,500,000	16,000,000	25,500,000
1864	8,100,000	13,600,000	21,700,000

It is thus shown that the value of foreign trade for the last year was about two-thirds of what it was in 1860.

EXPORT OF TEA.

Years.	Quantity.	Duty.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
1860	263,000	657,500
1861	290,000	740,000
1862	239,000	597,500
1863	183,000	457,500
1864	104,000	260,000

In consequence of the opening of Hankow in 1861, much tea is now carried there that in former years found a market at Canton. This will account for the deficiency exhibited in the above table, for the collection of last year compared with 1861 shows a falling off in weight of nearly 200,000 piculs, and in duty of 480,000 taels.

Owing to the demand for cotton in Europe, the trade in this article from India has entirely ceased. In 1860 there were 526,000 piculs imported, valued at 5,700,000 Mexican dollars, which paid a duty of about 180,000 taels, while last year none was imported. The traders were mostly Parsees, who returned the proceeds in China merchandise suitable for the Indian markets; therefore not only is the trade in India cotton lost for the present, but exports are affected to a similar extent. So long as the market was supplied from India, there was no importation of the native article, but the short receipt in 1861 turned the attention of dealers to the northern ports to supply the deficiency, and since that time the trade has been increasing. The amount of native cotton which passed this office during the year—

1861 was.....	7,800 piculs.	1863 was.....	25,400 piculs.
1862 was.....	46,600 "	1864 was.....	19,600 "

Although from the above it would appear that a decrease had taken place during the past two years, the trade has actually increased, for the importation of last year reached over 50,000 piculs, over 30,000 of which were brought up in native vessels.

Since the Tientsin treaty came into operation a large portion of the trade in cotton piece goods that was formerly carried on here has been diverted to the newly opened northern and Yangtse ports. The large reduction shown in the following statement can be accounted for

Comparative statement showing the import of cotton piece goods for the past five years.

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cotton dyed, figured, and plain...pieces..	45,000	27,000	21,000	20,000	14,000
damask.....do...	13,000	5,000	3,000	30,000	700
printed and fancy.....do...	47,000	30,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
shirtings, gray.....do...	358,000	352,000	133,000	48,000	44,000
shirtings, white.....do...	110,000	84,000	49,000	44,000	42,000
T cloth, 24 yards.....do...	136,000	74,000	38,000	28,000	22,000

Statement showing the amount of opium passed by the customs for the past five years.

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Opium, Malwa.....piculs..	1,358	848	1,668	1,774	1,180
Patna.....do...	982	513	2,244	2,035	1,310
Total.....	2,340	1,361	3,912	3,809	2,490

Previous to the treaty of Tientsin coming into force, vessels arriving here with rice cargoes were exempted from paying tonnage dues, but under the present treaty these vessels were made to pay; the consequence is, that much of this article that in former years came direct is now landed and stored at Hong Kong, and ultimately brought up in native craft. Were foreign vessels placed on the same footing they were before the treaty, no doubt most of the rice-laden vessels would come direct to Whampoa to discharge. In 1860 and 1861 the importation by foreign vessels reached 800,000 piculs per annum; since then the receipts have almost ceased, for the total importation for the last three years does not amount to 150,000 piculs.

The importation of silk piece goods five years since was large, the principal portion of the amount brought in being from the Soochow looms. Here an expensive kind of silk cloth was manufactured, which was much worn by the wealthy Chinese of this province. The balance of the importation was from the other northern cities. The taking of Soochow by the Taiping rebels put a stop to the manufacture, and the importation from there has ceased. The total receipts of silk piece goods, which in 1860 amounted to 1,087 piculs, valued at \$760,000, were last year only 363 pieces, valued at \$330,000.

In consequence of the small demand from America the trade in fire-crackers has fallen off from 22,000 piculs, in 1860, to 11,000 piculs, in 1864. The same reason can be given for the decline in the trade of matting, the export of which last year was 37,000 rolls, against 87,000 rolls in 1860.

Owing to a bad crop and a decreased demand from America, the export of raw and thrown silk last year was 2,800 piculs, just one-half of what it was the year before.

The following table shows a large increase in the export of silk piece goods, ribbons, and sashes. This is in consequence of an increased demand on the part of the Chinese at the northern ports :

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Silk piece goods.....piculs..	3,334	2,348	3,537	4,369	4,149
Silk ribbons and sashes.....piculs..	150	288	400	442	793

The export of sugar last year, compared with the export of either of the three previous years, shows an increase of 25,000 piculs, or one-third of the entire trade. The increase can be attributed to a large demand to supply the markets of Shanghai, Tientsin, and Cheefoo.

The year 1864 shows a falling off in duties and tonnage dues, collected from treaty vessels at this port, of 222,600 taels, as compared with the previous year. This falling off is to be accounted for in the exports and opium; for there were collected as import duty on merchandise, exclusive of opium, during the year—

1863.....	122,600 taels.
1864.....	119,500 "

Balance in favor of 1863.....	3,100 "
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The decrease is mostly in the duties on exports. During the year 1863 there were received as duty on merchandise leaving the port.....	670,300 taels
While last year the amount was only.....	488,700 "

Increase of 1863 over 1864.....	181,600 "
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In 1863 the import duty on opium was.....	114,300 taels.
While last year there were collected.....	74,700 "

Increase of 1863 over 1864.....	39,600 "
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On the other hand, the tonnage dues have increased, the amount collected being—

In 1864.....	19,900 taels.
In 1863.....	18,950 "

Showing a gain of.....	950 "
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Coast-trade duty in 1864.....	25,000 taels
Same in 1863.....	24,200 "

Increase in 1864.....	800 "
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At the close of the year there remained in first hands 24 chops of Congou tea, 6,000 half-chests of country greens, and about 4,000 half-chests of other descriptions, the prices asked being such as to deter purchasers from entering the market. Had these teas been shipped the export duties would have been increased about 35,000 taels.

The following tables show what portion of the trade is done by sailing vessels and what by river steamers :

Duties for the year 1863, exclusive of coast trade and tonnage dues.

	Taels.	Taelr.
Imports by sailing vessels	16,400	
Imports by river steamers.....	220,600	
		<u>237,000</u>
Exports by sailing vessels.....	485,100	
Exports by river steamers.....	185,200	
		<u>670,300</u>
Total.....		<u><u>907,300</u></u>

Duties for the year 1864, exclusive of coast trade and tonnage dues.

	Taels.	Taels. }
Imports by sailing vessels	6,100	∴
Imports by river steamers	188,000	
		<u>194,100</u>
Exports by sailing vessels	323,100	
Exports by river steamers	165,600	
		<u>488,700</u>
Total.....		<u><u>682,800</u></u>

By these tables it will be seen that in the year 1863, about five-ninths of the trade was done by sailing vessels ; while last year the duty collected on goods by the river steamers was more than half of the total revenue.

During the year 1863, 220 sailing vessels, measuring together 105,990 tons, entered this port, of which 130, measuring 68,654, were in ballast; and there cleared outward 220, measuring 105,588 tons, of which 77, measuring 41,904 tons, were in ballast; showing that of 130 vessels coming into port without, 53 found employment. Last year does not show quite so favorable a statement. There were 218 sailing vessels, measuring 93,443 tons, entered, of which 157, measuring 74,346 tons, were in ballast; and there were cleared outward 225 vessels, measuring 94,892 tons, of which 108, measuring 46,840, were in ballast; which shows that of 157 vessels entered in ballast 49 took cargo away with them.

SWATOW—JOSEPH C. A. WINGATE, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the trade of this port for the year 1865. The whole number of American vessels arrived during the year was 22, with a tonnage of 10,251 tons; the number of departures, 23. The number of arrivals was two more than last year, and the excess of tonnage was 1,992 tons

The arrivals and departures of American vessels since the opening of the port, January 1, 1860, are as follows :

	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.
For the nine months ended September 30, 1860	15	8,927	15
For the year ended September 30, 1861	10	5,408	10
For the year ended September 30, 1862	21	11,160	21
For the year ended September 30, 1863	32	15,890	26
For the year ended September 30, 1864	20	8,259	24
For the year ended September 30, 1865	22	10,251	23

The number of American vessels now in Chinese waters is small. The rumored advent of the rebel cruiser Shenandoah must have had its due effect, both with merchants and owners of vessels. But I believe American vessels have generally found charters as readily, the past year, as the vessels of other nations.

The past year has not been a prosperous one for either merchants or vessels; and most of the American vessels now here are leaving for the United States, expecting a demand for tonnage at home, now that peace is restored.

I have heretofore sent to the department the "return of trade at the port of Swatow for the year 1864." The following from the commissioner of customs shows the trade for the year 1865 in a more condensed form :

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Swatow, January 31, 1865.

SIR: The trade report for the past year shows an increase of nearly three millions of dollars as compared with that for the year 1863.

Comparative statement showing the total annual value of the trade of Swatow since the establishment of the foreign inspectorate, January 24, 1860, to December 31, 1864.

Years.	Value.	Increase.
For the incompletd year ended December 31, 1860.	\$6,176,293	.....
For the year ended December 31, 1861	6,873,984	\$697,691
For the year ended December 31, 1862	8,409,343	1,535,359
For the year ended December 31, 1863	10,661,816	2,252,473
For the year ended December 31, 1864	13,369,499	2,707,683
Total increase for five years		7,193,206

Tonnage has also considerably increased within the same period,
standing at the close of 1860 at..... 74,403 tons.
While the total tonnage of 1864 was..... 168,944 "

Total increase of tonnage..... 94,541 "

The total value of the foreign import trade stands at \$3,913,175, to be divided as follows :

Value of imports from Hamburg, \$3,574,768; from Singapore, \$117,798; from Siam, \$40,609.

Of the above, the opium imported from Hong Kong only may be valued at	\$2,910,930
Cotton and woollen goods	287,431
Foreign metals	126,243
Cotton yarn	165,165
Sundries	423,406
Of native products imported from Chinese ports, the value may be estimated at	4,597,896
And foreign goods at	21,977
	<hr/>
Making a total of coast import trade of	4,619,873
	<hr/> <hr/>

The estimated value of coast and foreign import trade, after deducting \$97,102, the value of re-exports, may therefore be placed at \$8,435,946; showing a balance in favor of 1864, as compared with 1863, of \$1,009,207.

The value of native products exported to foreign countries may be set down at	\$168,747
And of native products to Chinese ports at	4,764,806
	<hr/>

Total estimated at	4,933,553
Excess over 1863, \$1,598,476.	<hr/> <hr/>

In comparing the trade of last year with that of 1863, we find an increase in the importation of opium of 634½ chests, viz: excess of Patna opium of 687½ chests; of Malwa a decrease of 53 chests. In bean cake there is a decline of 20,568 piculs; in beans and peas an excess of 41,886 piculs; in native cotton 7,322.

There has been a large importation of rice for the year, amounting to 107,164 piculs, of which there are 15,950 piculs from Formosa, and from Hong Kong and the Straits 91,214 piculs. An excess of 241,957 piculs in the export of sugar may be noted; the total quantity exported being 681,940 piculs, to be divided as follows: to Singapore, brown, 2,042 piculs; to Saigon, brown, 248 piculs; to coast ports, brown, 349,988; white, 329,662 piculs.

Continental shipping is almost entirely employed in the coasting trade, with the exception of that portion carried on between Hong Kong and this port with Amoy and Foochow, in which steamers under the British flag are almost exclusively engaged.

Statement showing the nationality and number of sailing vessels and steamers cleared from Swatow during the year 1864.

German .	{ Hamburg sailing vessels	78
	{ Bremen sailing vessels	18
French sailing vessels		11
Other continental flags		71
		<hr/>
American steamers and sailing vessels		20
Siamese		7
British sailing vessels		84
British steamers		180
		<hr/>
Total number of clearances		469
		<hr/> <hr/>

In the Singapore trade continental shipping is also most exclusively employed, the British and American navigation laws preventing their vessels carrying a

sufficient number of passengers to enable them to compete with the vessels of other nationalities, on which there are no restrictions in regard to emigrants enforced.

The steady increase of trade during the past five years gives every encouragement—provided there are no internal disturbances to interfere with the transit of goods to and from the interior—to look forward with confidence to a continued prosperity of the port.

During the past year a careful survey of this harbor has been made by her Britannic Majesty's surveying steamer *Dove*, and I understand the chart is now published.

The pilotage regulations, established here soon after the opening of the port, have served to restrain unqualified persons from acting. The rates of pilotage now established are from sea to Double island two dollars per foot; and from Double island to Swatow anchorage, one dollar per foot.

An agent of the Peruvian government has been here with a view to the introduction of guano in the cultivation of sugar-cane. A quantity has been left here for gratuitous distribution, with pamphlets, setting forth its virtues and the manner of using it. Should its use prove economical, a considerable carrying trade between this port and the Chincha islands will spring up.

I wish that some enterprising person would introduce here improved methods of manufacturing sugar. It is really painful to witness the wasteful and slovenly manner now practiced in crushing the cane and boiling the sirup.

In some parts of this department planting and other business was more or less interrupted by the approach of the rebels, but fortunately their successes in this vicinity were of short continuance.

Statement showing the annual total, values, and yearly increase of trade since the establishment of the foreign inspectorate on the 24th January 1860.

	Value.	Income.
From January 24 to December 31, 1860	\$6, 176, 293	.....
From January 1 to December 31, 1861	6, 873, 984	\$697, 691
1862	8, 409, 343	1, 535, 359
1863	10, 661, 816	2, 252, 473
1864	13, 369, 499	2, 707, 683
Total increase for five years .....	.....	7, 193, 206

Tonnage.

1860	74, 403 tons.
1864	168, 944 tons.
Increase	94, 541 tons.

Foreign import trade.

From Hong Kong, valued at	\$3, 754, 768
Singapore	117, 798
Siam	40, 609
	3, 913, 175

Of this, opium from Hong Kong only	\$2, 910, 930
Cotton and woollen goods.....	287, 431
Foreign metals	126, 243
Cotton yarn	165, 165
General imports	423, 406
Total.....	3, 913, 175

Of native produce imported from Chinese ports, the value may be placed at \$4,597,896; foreign goods at \$21,977; together making the total value of the import coast trade to be \$4,619,873.

AMOY.

Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports of Amoy for 1863 and 1864.

1864	\$13, 193, 436
1863	12, 523, 565
Increase of 1864.....	669, 871

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered at and cleared from Amoy during the years 1863 and 1864.

Years.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1864	661	210, 539	655	209, 220
1863	677	207, 437	681	209, 023
	16	3, 102	26	267

Showing in 1864 a decrease of 16 vessels and an increase of tonnage 3,102 entered, and a decrease of 26 vessels and an increase of tonnage 267 cleared.

IMPORTS.

Description.	1863.	1864.	1864.	1864.
	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>	Increase.	Decrease.
Opium	3,932 82	4,774 64	841 62	.....
Cotton yarn	2,108 49	3,025 00	915 51	.....
Cotton piece goods. pieces	73,187 00	65,230 00	.....	7,957 00
Cotton	52,951 68	42,415 00	.....	10,536 68
Metals	36,216 02	27,501 00	.....	8,715 02
Beans and peas	280,560 84	202,124 00	.....	78,436 84
Bean-cake	259,044 17	306,109 00	47,064 83	.....
Rice	232,522 00	150,814 00	.....	81,708 00

EXPORTS.

Tea	64,145 01	53,632 64	.....	10,512 37
Sugar candy	53,052 93	49,650 00	.....	3,402 93
Sugar	89,845 75	88,017 00	.....	1,828 75
Nankeens	1,100 00	2,454 00	1,354 00	.....
Hemp bags. pieces	1,379,869 00	1,196,100 00	.....	183,769 00
sacking do	415,230 00	540,800 00	125,570 00	.....
China ware, coarse	11,965 53	14,725 00	2,759 47	.....
Earthenware	25,438 01	16,362 00	.....	9,076 01
Paper, first quality	7,917 03	8,973 00	1,055 97	.....
second quality	15,457 36	13,276 00	.....	2,181 36
Medicine	1,829 25	1,959 00	129 75	.....
Iron ware	7,738 39	6,257 00	.....	1,481 39
Bricks. pieces	564,500 00	552,300 00	.....	12,200 00
Tiles do	4,435,331 00	2,461,300 00	.....	1,974,031 00
Tobacco, prepared	2,421 41	3,264 00	842 59	.....
Vermicelli	7,052 07	2,929 00	.....	4,123 07
Gold leaf, imitation. pieces	31,014,000 00	51,498,000 00	20,484,000 00	.....

Table showing the export of tea for six years from June 1, 1858, to June 1, 1864.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
1858-'59	4,154,049
1859-'60	4,393,865
1860-'61	7,198,678
1861-'62	5,199,164
1862-'63	5,335,900
1863-'64	6,224,435

NEWCHWANG—F. P. KNIGHT, *Consul*.

APRIL 1, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following papers on the commerce of this port:

The port of Newchwang is situated at the northeast part of the Gulf of Liantung, on the Liaon river, near its mouth; is closed by ice part of the year, and is in fact only open with safety to commerce for seven and a half months, or from the 1st of April until the 15th of November.

The bar at the entrance to the river has for several days together, at high spring tides, twenty-one feet of water, so that vessels loaded to eighteen feet draught may cross and recross with safety, while those drawing fifteen feet are, with a fair wind, seldom detained. Approaching the town the Liaon river, from seven to nine hundred yards wide, has but one curve before reaching Tingtaze, on its right bank, a distance of about ten miles from the "deep hole" inside the bar, forming opposite the town an excellent harbor for a large fleet of vessels, with a depth of water varying from five to seven fathoms.

Newchwang, the city opened to trade by treaty, is situated by land from this about thirty miles, but by the windings of the river the distance is quite eighty. It was once the great place of trade nearest the mouth of the Liaon; but the river near there having gradually become so shallow as to be only navigable by the smallest craft, is now of no commercial importance.

While the port of Newchwang has not as yet proved one of great trade in foreign fabrics, it has the advantage of every prospect of increasing in that respect, from the undisputed facts that the whole of Manchouria, and particularly the country hereabouts, now very sparsely populated, is annually receiving constant immigration from Shantung and other disturbed provinces; these immigrants coming from the south being somewhat accustomed to imports from foreign countries, while the inhabitants or natives of this province are generally a simple pastoral people, with few wants, and are oftener obliged to procure the necessities rather than the luxuries of life.

During the winter months, or from the 1st of December until the 1st of April, there is literally no business of any description done. This is owing to the fact that the larger merchants who reside in the interior then resort to their homes, and the roads during the winter are infested with a kind of banditti called "sword racks," who rob the trains of cars of their animals or merchandise.

These highway robbers (not to be confounded with the rebels in the south) have for years existed in this province despite any and all efforts of the local authorities to arrest them. But their efforts, I suspect, are very weak and inefficient. And while I do not entertain any fears of their approaching the foreign hongs, yet their presence is doubtless a great drawback to the successful trade of the place, and it is hoped the imperial government will soon use stronger measures toward their total suppression.

As the principal trade of this port is in the export of pulse, (peas and beans,) bean cake, and bean or pea oil, to the southern ports, the carrying tonnage required is very great; and now the Chinese, beginning to recognize the many advantages foreign vessels offer for the purpose over their own, such as safety, speed, and opportunities of insurance, the junk fleet has greatly decreased, while the numbers of foreign vessels arriving here increases yearly.

Most of these vessels are chartered by or for account of Chinese, who are much liked by masters of ships, and the trade always offers the highest freights ruling on the coast.

The most suitable vessels for the business are those of from five to ten thousand piculs (133½ lbs.) capacity, having fast-sailing qualities, built with flat

floors, and requiring little ballast. They must be able to sail cheap, in order to compete with the hundreds of Danish and Hanseatic vessels which now do most of the carrying trade on this coast.

As I have intimated, that while the customs was under Chinese management, it appeared quite impossible to collect any reliable information from the necessary sources suitable for a trade report. I am now, through the courtesy of the foreign commissioner of customs here, provided with a tabular statement of the returns of trade, a copy of which I have the pleasure to enclose herewith.

In 1862, after the removal of the prohibition to export peas and bean cakes, which was inserted in the trade regulations attached to the treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China, the number of arrivals of foreign vessels was eighty-seven, and in 1863 the number was increased to two hundred and six. Besides these foreign craft, it should be remembered that thousands of junks visit the port also. But in 1864 the number of arrivals amounted to three hundred and two, of the following nationalities, viz :

American, 21 ; British, 73 ; Hamburg, 87 ; Bremen, 27 ; Danish, 28 ; French, 9 ; Swedish, 8 ; Mecklenburg, 7 ; Hanoverian, 6 ; Prussian, 8 ; Norwegian, 9 ; Dutch, 7 ; Austrian, 4 ; Oldenburg, 3 ; Belgian, 2 ; Lubeck, 1 ; Russian, 1 ; Siamese, 1.

The total tonnage of American vessels was 7,432 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, showing an average of about three hundred tons to each vessel ; classed, seventeen barks, two brigs, one barkentine, and one schooner.

The accompanying printed returns of trade from the opening of the foreign customs on the 9th of May, 1864, to the close of the year, gives the total value of the import trade at 709,738 taels, which equals in Mexican dollars at 72 per cent., the usual rate here, \$985,759, while the total value of the export trade amounts to 1,710,398 taels, or 2,375,552 Mexican dollars. These figures show the balance of trade to have been greatly in favor of the port during that year, and necessitated, of course, the large amount of bullion. This I believe is not the case, but when English and American cotton manufactures are cheaper, the market will take a sufficient quantity of such goods in barter against the entire cost of exports and imports. All English cotton goods suitable for China come here, although the receipts have been small during the American rebellion.

Now as our cotton is likely to be more plentiful, and manufactures consequently cheaper, the impression is general that the demand here will be greatly increased. Window glass, bar and nail-rod iron, as well as cottons, usually bring prices above Shanghai quotations sufficient to pay the expense of transshipment, &c.

American cotton goods are usually in first demand throughout the north of China, but particularly at this port, where many drills, sheetings, and jeans are bought for Corea. The different manufacturers' marks are as well known here as elsewhere in the east, and command proportionate prices.

The principal exports are peas and beans, which are shipped to every port along the coast and used as articles of food in different ways, but principally made into bean curd, much liked by the Chinese ; bean-cakes that are made from the peas or beans and used for manuring the sugar and rice lands about Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow, and pea or bean oil, which is expressed in the manufacture of bean-cakes. Besides these three important articles there are many others, such as rice, barley, cotton, China medicines, wheat, China wine, millet, chestnuts, fungus, native and Corean ginseng, tallow, melon seeds, mushrooms, salted pigs, &c., which foreigners have little to do with, but are shipped in small lots in nearly every vessel by Chinese, who best understand their uses and consumption.

In the purchase of cargoes Mexican dollars are not received, pure Sycee silver in cash transactions being the only medium ; but dollars are useful for ships' dis-

bursements and in small matters. The only exchange business of the port is in drafts on Shanghai at fifteen days' sight, at from five to eight per cent. discount. Bills remitted at five per cent. are thought better than Sycee, as, although Newchwang silver gains at Shanghai in difference of weight and purity about five per cent., yet the freight, insurance, &c., on a shipment of treasure is thus saved.

Our mail communications with the south during the summer months are usually very regular, but in winter the mails are either forwarded, *via* Tientsin and Peking, or perhaps sent from Cheefoo across the straits of Pe-Chili, to the end of the promontory, and then brought up overland, a journey of but four days.

The want of a light-ship, buoys, or beacons outside the entrance to this port, or on the bar, has been very much felt; and until the pilots became thoroughly acquainted with the landmarks presented along the coast, vessels not unfrequently touched the ground, although the serious disasters have been few compared with the amount of shipping visiting here. But, for the benefit of all concerned, I am glad to state that I have received authority from the inspector general H. I. M. customs to purchase four large iron buoys, and, in concert with the commissioner of customs, have them properly placed in positions that will, as far as possible, insure the perfect safety of all inward and outward-bound vessels. The cost of the buoys will be met by the Chinese government in consideration of the amount of tonnage dues received, and their location made public for the benefit of shipmasters.

I have wished to close these papers with some geographical description of this province, but, with the matter in mind here, chanced to see the commercial report for 1862, of her Britannic Majesty's consul at this port, whose rare intelligence and distinguished knowledge of the language, literature, and people of China enables him to collect the most correct information. I propose to forward to you, with his permission, a portion of his investigations which, to a certain extent, apply to all treaty residents :

"The consular district of Newchwang embraces the whole of Manchooria, as bounded by the Yellow sea and the Chit-le gulf on the south, by Corea on the southeast, by the Russian territories on the east and north, and by Mongolia on the west; and it also embraces the extreme eastern portion of Mongolia. British travellers, whether for trade, for pleasure, or for geographical or other scientific purposes throughout that region, are likely to travel under passports issued by this consulate; and cases of shipwreck on its sea-bound southern border, together with any difficulties regarding inland travellers, are certain to be reported to and referred to it by the Manchoo and Chinese authorities.

"Previous to the opening of this port, the only accounts we had of the region above particularized as the consular district were, unfortunately, scanty notices of the Romanist missionaries in the service of the Emperor Kang-he, about 150 years ago; and all the occidental maps which appear of it are merely reproductions in greater or less completeness of those drawn by them at that period. Within the last two years the publication of Mr. Ravenstein's work has given to the British public a few slight notices of the northern portion of the region lying along the right bank of the Amoor, and a portion of the Sungari valley. Since the opening of this port the southern portion, from the great wall on the west, and down the Ta-lien-wan bay on the (south) east, has been several times traversed by Englishmen; and Monkdon has also been visited by them.

"Manchooria consists of three provinces, styled, in the imperial geographical dictionaries, the Ting-san-sang—the 'eastern three provinces' of the empire. These are Shing-king, or Fung-sang, Kirin, and Tsitsikar. Fung-sang, the most southerly in which this port lies, consists of the seaboard between the great wall on the west, and Corea on the east, with so much of the interior as extends to the line of palisades on the north-west where it meets Mongolia, to about fifty or sixty miles beyond the palisade on the northeast where it meets

Kirin, and to some twenty or thirty miles beyond the palisade on the east where it meets Corea. It includes the Leao peninsula, that which juts down southward toward the Shang-tung peninsula, dividing the head of the Yellow sea from the Chit-le gulf, and marked as the 'regent's sword' on many maps.

"Kirin lies to the northeast of Fung-sang, and Tsi-tsi-har to the northwest of that. Both have been considerably reduced in size by the recent cession to Russia.

"This province, Shing-king or Fung-sang, as it is here commonly called, though thus reckoned of Manchooria, is peopled mainly by a population of Chinese descent. Though less literary, and though rougher in manner than their countrymen in the valley of the Great river, they differ even in these points very little from the inhabitants of Shang-tung, the birthplace of Confucius, and one of the oldest portions of China proper. The most of the mandarins here are Manchoos, but neither they nor the other inhabitants of their race speak anything but Chinese, and they are hardly to be distinguished from the Chinamen of the province, either by physical appearance or by manners. The real Manchooria lay, in fact, in the valleys of the southern affluents of the Amoor, more especially about the sources of the Sungari and the Hourka, in the southern portion of Kirin. The region comprised within this province has long belonged to the Chinese nation; and 200 years ago it was the Manchoos who came into it as conquering immigrants, and made it the seat of their state for some time previous to their becoming masters of China proper.

"As regards the valley of the Liaon itself, this port can have no rival either in the Russian territories or on the coast of Chit-le gulf. That foreign manufactures are and have been carried for years by Chinese from this province down the Sungari, even to the Amoor itself, there can be no doubt, but it is mainly the Liaon valley that, up to the present time, has supported the trade of this port. And by the Liaon valley is meant that portion of it which lies beyond the north-western line of the palisade, even more than the portion within the palisade. Chinese colonization has, during the last fifty years, been going on with great and increasing rapidity in the tract of eastern Mongolia, lying along the bounds of this province. It has now penetrated from 200 to 300 miles beyond the palisades, in which quarter the Mandarins say a man may travel for eight or ten days in a northwesterly direction without seeing any difference between the country around him, between the villages, roads, and cultivated lands and those which he sees in passing through the oldest parts of this province. To this colonization this commercial and shipping town owes its existence as such, and as the colonization has been recent and unknown to occidentals, so the existence even of this town, as a considerable place, was unknown till we came to it in the beginning of last year. How little it was known is proved by the work of a very painstaking inquirer, 'The Middle Kingdom,' by Dr. Williams, published in 1848. In describing Manchooria he says, 'Krnchow is the port of Mookden, fifteen leagues from it, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, pulse, and drugs. * * * Kaechow, another port lying on the east side of the gulf, possesses a better harbor, but is not so much frequented.' He altogether overlooks this town lying between Kinchow and Kaechow, though it exceeds both in population and commercial bustle, as its harbor surpasses theirs in depth and safety. This port is the port of Monkden, and of all other cities in the Liaon valley. The town has a variety of names. By the seamen and merchants of Central China it is called New Kow; by the seafaring people of the gulf, Sing Kow; by the Mandarins in their proclamations and official letters, Muh-kow-ying; but in conversation it is by them, as well as by the shore people, generally called Ying-tze, and that is the name the foreign residents also use. But the similarity of the term Ying-tze to that of the river Yang-tse having seemed to me likely to cause confusion at a distance, I have adopted for letters a rendering of the first name, New Kow, *i. e.*, port of Newchwang. Though a

great deal more than the 'Newchwang,' it is that among other things, and the designation has the advantage of bringing in the name of the city stipulated for in the treaty as an open port and a consular station.

"One of the most characteristic features of the climate is the prevalence of strong winds. These follow, and, we may assume, receive their direction from the Liaon valley and the mountains on each side. In the cold season N.NE. and NE. winds prevail, and in the summer S.SW. and SW.

"One great advantage of the climate here consists in the fact that the cold season is eminently a dry one, and that when rain falls in the warm season the air becomes dry and refreshing immediately after the cessation of the rain, while those oppressive periods of damp heat that occur at Shanghai and Canton for days, and even weeks, are here unknown."

Statement showing the description and estimated value of the imports at Neuchuang from the opening of the foreign customs, on the 9th May, to the close of the year 1864.

CHINA.

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 182 rundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	
FOREIGN.									
Blankets.....pairs.....					50		50		150
Broadies.....					900		900		1,000
Broadies, dyed.....					400		400		2,000
Broadies, worsted.....					400		400		2,000
Camlets, woolen.....					790		790		3,600
Chintzes.....					189		189		3,497
Cottons, dyed.....					35		35		250
Crapes, white.....					2,172		2,172		175
Drills, English.....					180		180		11,946
Lastings.....					162		162		11,830
Longells.....					80		80		140
Lanates.....					900		900		4,500
Lanates, broadened.....					900		900		1,900
Oranais, figured.....					240		240		2,500
Shirtings, gray.....	980								2,500
Shirtings, white.....	5,702				10,670		16,372		57,302
Spanish stripes.....	80				5,094		5,174		20,804
Spots, white.....	30				100		130		20,804
T-cloths.....	500				2,000		2,500		1,950
Cardamoms, superior.....									2,400
Checks.....					8		8		137
Cloves.....									184
Coral.....tons.....	45								164
Gun, oilbanum.....					25		25		910
Iron, bar.....									7,95
Iron, nails.....									2,905 44
Lead.....									1 21
Lambor, American.....square feet.....									585 78
Matches.....gross.....					23,550		23,550		449
Nayrn.....									624
Needles.....					1,473		1,473		5 67
Nutmegs.....					330,000		330,000		72
Opera glasses.....					5		5		3 17
Opium, Malwa.....									469 78
Opium, Patna.....					17 00		17 00		2,072
Opium, prepared.....									12 63
Paint, black.....									3,032
Paint, oil.....									12
Pepper, black.....									1 55
Patchuag.....					50 00		50 00		1,629 70
									52 10

Statement of the imports at Newchwang from the 9th May to the close of the year 1864—Continued.

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17, 770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6, 112.		In 182 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50, 210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74, 092.		Estimated value.	
	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.		
Batans.....									Tael. 323	
Rupia.....		4 31				107 65			26	
Smalt.....						8 00			240	
Tin.....		85 00				186 88			5, 056	
Window glass.....	569		1, 000		2, 215		3, 764		10, 545	
Wood, sapau.....		436 38				674 87		1, 311 25	2, 622	
GENERAL.										
Anise-seed, star.....		61 60				250 53		292 13	2, 045	
Bags, gunny.....	28, 600		40, 500		248, 824		317, 994		15, 896	
Bags, hemp, grass.....		2 50			6, 700		9, 500		5	
Bags, straw.....	2, 500				688		688		184	
Bamboo poles.....						38 60		38 60	153	
Bamboo, split.....		20 44				47 23		67 67	1, 150	
Bamboo, ware.....						816 53		816 53	3, 966	
Beard mat.....						10 90		10 90	24	
Beard mat.....		5 07				103 25		108 32	4, 333	
Braes ware.....			17, 000		20, 000		37, 000		4, 148	
Bricks.....		3 78			328 68		60 44	349 46	12, 328	
Buttons.....					7 09		7 09		91	
Books, Chinese, printed.....									684	
Casoor cinchery.....									30	
Caps, as in.....									464	
Campior.....			14, 400					10 00	30	
Cardian mts, inferior.....								46 42	464	
Casick.....								35 32	141	
Casida twigs.....								45 85	92	
Cement.....		72 29			269 00		952 00		259	
China, prepared.....								895 82	5, 554	
China root.....		447 31			8 17		8 17		41	
China ware, coarse.....								689 58	6, 296	
Cinnamon.....								12 13	126	
Dye, green.....								12 15	97	
Fans, paper.....	12, 850				24 66		24 66		74	
Flowers, dried.....								27 62	61	
Flowers, root.....								1 30	2	
Gamboge.....								3 00	64	
Ginger, dried.....		9 23						21 35	64	
Ginger, green.....		62 30						506 13	504	
Glassware.....								8 81	103	
Glue.....								14 00	42	

Grass cloth, fine	1 18					1 12	2 30
Grass cloth, coarse	61					7 73	480
Hartail						14 09	1,159
Hemp, grass		69 50				49 60	84
Hemp, sucking	11,800				2,000	13,800	238
Horns, buffalo						7 38	276
Indigo, dried						103 39	7
Ink stones						1,528	1,654
Iron ware						24 23	306
Joss sticks						2 95	73
Kittysols	500					500	50
Lacres						430 92	1,293
Looking-glasses					48		9
Lucrebant seeds						1 30	1
Luoguan pulp						5 05	50
Mats, straw					1,000	1,000	30
Medicine		74 49				377 19	1,129
Mirrors						42,614	1,704
Nutgalls						29 00	145
Oil boxes					50		3
Oranges, preserved		22 20				19 40	309
Orange peel		3 30				63 78	66 08
Paint, red		107 80				278 22	2,549
Paint, white						78 00	468
Paint, yellow						713 86	713 86
Paper, 1st quality	3 24					693 18	4,997
Paper, 2d quality	510 69					1,450 80	6,964
Plums	11 84						16,200
Polcs, soft wood							401
Preserves		83			318		47
Rouge						117 32	1,635
Silk						16 38	16 38
Sharks' fins, white	16 36					64 78	1,794
Sharks' fins, black	7 02					47 27	71 78
Silk pieces goods	1 79					1 36	1,418
Silk ribbons						30 02	79
Silk cap button						10 64	30 02
Silk collars							10 64
Sugar, brown	3,195 05				10,000		2,553
Sugar, candied	41 80				3,600		500
Sugar-cane						12,658 45	180
Sugar, white	3,783 85				1,942 35		87,719
Tin foil						1,092 15	11,853
Tobacco						9,166 97	59,296
Umbrellas	11 24					4 04	5,069
Umbrellas, cotton	28 20					287 81	1,844
Wood ware					100	50 35	314
						90 33	78 55
							1,535
Total value in taels							709,738

Statement showing the description and estimated value of the exports from Niuchwang from the opening of the foreign customs on May 9 to the close of the year 1864.

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 183 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Pieces, Cts.	Pieces.	Pieces, Cts.	Pieces.	Pieces, Cts.	Pieces.	Pieces, Cts.	
Almonds									
Barley		5,970 00		600 00		13,845 00		20,815 00	26,531
Barley, pearl		256 00		54 00		576 90		868 10	2,680
Bean-cake									542,540
Bean and peas	271,300	185,641 80	117,840	22,566 00	1,001,909	522,143 10	1,391,049	700,350 00	877,044
Bistles, pig		2 20						2 80	17
Cherries								4 70	16
Cotton		1,037 83		76 13		3,459 26		4,573 22	73,171
Fish, dried		21 77		75 80		296 75		373 53	118,160
Fish, fresh		76 58						12 84	6,720
Ginseng, native, superior								5 84	10,374
Ginseng, native, inferior								2 14	163
Hair, goat's								32 70	7
Hair, horse								2 00	117
Horns, buffalo		10 80						112 40	6
Horns, deer, old		\$ 96						8 96	98
Horns, deer, young	7	1 50						9 84	980
Iron-ore					41				401
Medicine		37 30						218 90	5,593
Melon seeds		673 32		40 74		2,282 31		2,956 37	1,454
Millet		26 00		35 19		400 44		483 63	28,279
Musbrooms		8,860 01		3,300 00		19,242 00		31,482 00	79,354
Oil, bean		2 00						4 93	246
Oil, castor		5,006 99		347 75		7,330 75		12,683 19	3,824
Oil, sesamum seed		93 90				669 06		196 20	1,373
Pears								4 74	14
Pigs, salted								48 00	201
Pongee, native									150
Rice		5,790 00		56 70		5,978 72		8,790 00	14,475
Sesamum seed		2,739 94		8 90		157 02		8,795 36	13,632
Shrimps, dried		323 07						488 99	976
Shrimp, black		7 50						7 50	7
Sheeps, buffalo		13 48		13 40				25 88	181
Sheeps, deer		64 31						126 88	1,252
Tallow, animal		49 36						115 57	2,566
Vermicelli		334 12		33 90		547 75		915 77	4,131
Wine, Chinese		941 14		134 01		1,119 51		1,494 06	1,644
Wheat								7,212 00	9,376
Total value in taels									1,710,398

Statement showing the description and estimated value of the re-export trade from Newchwang from the opening of the foreign customs on May 9 to the close of the year 1864.

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 183 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated- value.
	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	
Lustres	440								3,000
Orleans, figured									4,700
Silk piece goods									1,608
Hotel nut		7 50				2 68		2 68	7 50
Blache-de-mer						12 60		12 60	12
Brass ware		30							30
Cassia twigs		7 50							7 50
China root		12 60							12 60
Galaugal		14 30							14 30
Ginger, green		8 32							8 32
Hemp, grass						111 70		111 70	253
Knives		1 21							1 21
Nutmegs		30							30
Opium, Malwa		1 00							1 60
Paint, black		80							12
Paint oil		1 24							1 24
Paper, 1st quality		4 00				13 38		13 38	122
Paper, 2d quality		3 78							20
Rope									4 00
Steel									3 78
Sugar, brown		287 95				342 53		342 53	6,165
Sugar, white		441 25				1,412 50		1,412 50	4,813
Tea			14 40			666 62		1,107 87	4,653
Tin						18 75		18 75	1,440
Waf-hes, pairs						214		214	344
Window glass						11		11	30
Wood, sapun		1,044 48							2,089
Total value in facta									31,218

Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of the principal imports at Newchwang, with their place of importation.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tien-tsin.	Chefoo.	Shanghai.	Ningpo.	Foo-chow.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Canton.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
FOREIGN.												
Camlets, woollen	Pieces	600 00	340 00	940 00						140 00	790 00	3 600
Drills, English	Pieces	680 00	645 00	478 00						449 00	2 172 00	11 946
Lustras	Pieces			900 00							900 00	4 500
Lustras, brocaded	Pieces			240 00							240 00	1 900
Silkrings, gray	Pieces		500 00	3 478 00						12 394 00	16 372 00	57 303
Silkrings, white	Pieces		340 00	5 084 00						850 00	6 294 00	20 804
Sports, white	Pieces			500 00							500 00	1 950
T cloths	Pieces			2 000 00							2 000 00	2 400
Tea, bar	Pieces		1 066 00	1 839 14							2 905 14	6 115
Tea, bar	Pieces		885 76								885 76	2 824
Matches	Cases			850 00						653 00	1 473 00	74
Needles	Pieces			100 000 00						150 000 00	250 000 00	284 073
Opium, Malva	Pieces		44 18	100 308 00		2 00		37 00		97 60	489 78	73
Opium, Patna	Pieces		9 60							63	19 63	3 023
Opium, prepared	Pieces		1 50	2 40				2 29			3 79	50
Paint, black	Pieces			18 72		90				70 96	1 699 79	6 519
Pepper, black	Pieces	21 00	850 72	1 19 50		7 30			75 00	23 68	984 86	3 036
Tea	Pieces		394 00	1 846 00		79 00	500 00		105 00	734 00	3 781 00	10 383
Window glass	Boxes			310 55		151 92				848 78	1 311 23	2 024
Wood, sapian	Pieces											
GENERAL.												
Beqr, stinky	Pieces	500 00	30 500 00	60 400 00		44 028 00	7 000 00			22 000 00	317 994 00	15 896
Beqr, straw	Pieces			9 200 00							9 200 00	3 194
Beqr, nat.	Pieces											
Brass buttons	Pieces	67 82	152 86			3 78			751 23	63 30	816 53	3 306
Cap, satin	Pieces			72 25					19 70	96 30	342 46	12 386
China, prepared	Pieces		288 45						14 400 00		14 400 00	6 664
China ware, coarse	Pieces		2 96	7 50				689 10	536 28	328 60	853 62	5 354
Fans, paper	Pieces			6 50			9 53		91 730 00	275 86	94 560 00	6 296
Finger, green	Pieces			11 800 00		6 14	2 000 00	2 030 00	131 54		13 600 00	1 691
Hemp, marking	Pieces							36 16			36 16	506
Indigo, dried	Pieces		10 00								103 39	1 654
Kittysois	Pieces				500 00					26 63	500 00	30
Lichees, dried	Pieces		383 82							47 00	430 82	1 243
Medicine	Pieces		64 35	4 00			92 40		981 01	89 92	431 68	1 120
Mirrors	Pieces		15 500 00						14 014 00	12 500 00	42 614 00	1 714
Paint, red	Pieces		36 00				988 70		38 34	18 80	386 02	2 219
Paint, white	Pieces		56 00								76 00	409
Paint, yellow	Pieces	145 50	149 30				97 00			09 10	713 86	4 987

Paper, first quality.....	Piculs.	239 94	32 19	220 08	2,565 53	86 47	687 00	60 11	21 75	686 42	6,964
Paper, second quality.....	Piculs.	94 28							5 39	3,237 92	16,290
Silk cap buttons.....	Pieces.							10,000 00		10,000 00	500
Silk collars.....	Pieces.							3,600 00		3,600 00	180
Sugar, brown.....	Piculs.	286 60	450 11			5,291 26	4,227 18		4,120 61	18,041 41	57,732
Sugar, white.....	Piculs.	464 00	3,470 62			2,324 14	6,100 17		681 31	14,115 16	59,266
Sugar, candied.....	Piculs.	138 00				536 25			41 80	1,992 15	11,933
Tea.....	Piculs.	40 60								50 60	5,060
Tobacco.....	Piculs.	42 00		11 24				217 63	28 18	299 05	1,944

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Statement showing the description, quantity, and the total value of the principal exports from Newchwang, with their place of destination.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tientsin.	Shanghai.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Canton.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
Bean-cake.....	Pieces.....		194,100 00	30,400 00	28,700 00	338,102 00	791,747 00		7,000 00	1,391,049 00	542,509
Beans, yellow.....	Piculs.....		89,569 60	11,220 00	12,900 00	40,866 00	155,251 80	20,654 70	331,314 00	661,336 10	897,170
Beans, black.....	Piculs.....					345 00	1,909 80		17,398 20	19,653 00	94,566
Beans, green.....	Piculs.....				8,100 00	1,500 00				9,600 00	13,632
Beans, white.....	Piculs.....					255 00			306 00	5,676 60	7,379
Peas, green.....	Piculs.....		90 00			70 00	1,768 20	120 00	1,380 00	3,310 20	4,700
Peas, red.....	Piculs.....					330 00	45 00			3,375 00	4,497
Total beans and peas.....			89,619 60	11,220 00	21,000 00	43,368 00	163,970 40	20,774 70	350,398 20	700,350 00	877,944
Bean oil.....	Piculs.....		5,117 43	454 74	667 50	9,740 57	2,527 75		1,177 50	12,685 49	79,284
Barley.....	Piculs.....		1,650 00	5,340 00		6,200 00	4,500 00		2,700 00	20,490 00	96,531
Cotton.....	Piculs.....		122 20	86 40		987 59	981 47		2,072 46	4,573 22	73,171
Medicine.....	Piculs.....	7 50	433 96	478 07		350 80	368 65	323 10	1,160 14	2,946 37	5,383
Millet.....	Piculs.....		31,410 00				12 00	177 16		31,429 00	98,279
Sesamum seed.....	Piculs.....		270 00	761 94		6,309 90	336 52		1,117 00	8,795 36	13,632
Wheat.....	Piculs.....			7,200 00			12 00			7,212 00	9,376
Wine, Chinese.....	Piculs.....		178 62	119 10		80 55	947 43		175 96	1,494 66	1,644
Total value—taels.....											1,657,763

Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of the principal re-exports from Newchwang, with their place of destination.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tientsin.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
Betal nut	Piculs	7 50				7 50	30
Riche-de-mar	Piculs				13 60	13 60	756
Cassia twigs	Piculs	7 50				7 50	22
China root	Piculs	12 60				12 60	63
Galangal	Piculs	14 30				14 30	138
Ginger, green	Piculs	8 23				8 23	8
Hemp, grass	Piculs	111 70				111 70	223
Laurus	Pieces	600 00		1 00		600 00	3,000
Opium, Malwa	Pieces		940 00			940 00	4,700
Opium, figured	Pieces				13 32	13 32	132
Paper, first quality	Piculs	4 00				4 00	30
Paper, second quality	Piculs				2 68	2 68	1,608
Silk piece goods	Piculs	441 25	666 62			1,107 87	4,633
Sugar, white	Piculs	267 85	1,124 53			1,412 38	4,813
Sugar, brown	Piculs	325 78	16 75			342 53	6,163
Steel	Piculs	14 40				14 40	6,440
Tea	Piculs		18 75			18 75	1,377
Yin	Pairs	214 00				214 00	344
Watches	Boxes		11 00			11 00	30
Window glass	Piculs	1,044 48				1,044 48	2,089
Wood, sapan							
Total value in taels							31,141

Summary of duties, shipping, and tonnage of Newchwang from the opening of the foreign customs, on the 9th May, 1864, to the close of the year.

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Import.	Export.	Opium.	Prepared opium.	Coast trade.	Tonnage dues.	Total.
British	53	17,770	Taels, m. c. c. 914 8 7 3	Taels, m. c. c. 18,446 3 3 4	Taels, m. c. c. 1,350 0 0 0	Taels, m. c. c. 823 2 1 6	Taels, m. c. c. 276 0 0 0	Taels, m. c. c. 23,110 4 2 3	
American	16	6,112	163 3 4 1	3,853 1 6 4		640 0 2 5	353 2 0 0	5,011 7 3 0	
Sundry	182	49,910	2,624 4 7 7	57,520 3 9 4	7,028 3 0 0	5,027 8 8 1	3,692 8 0 0	76,103 8 5 2	
Siamese	1	300	29 6 0 5	287 9 0 1	186 0 0 0			503 5 0 6	
Total	252	74,992	3,722 2 9 6	80,109 7 9 3	9,174 3 0 0	6,491 1 2 2	5,222 0 0 0	104,729 5 1 1	

Abstract statement showing the number and nationality of vessels other than British and American arrived at and departed from Newchwang from May 9 to December 31, 1864.

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Hamburg	77	21, 578
Bremen	25	7, 196
Danish	23	5, 488
French	9	2, 908
Sewdish	7	2, 012
Hanoverian	6	1, 221
Mecklenburg	7	1, 842
Prussian	6	1, 772
Norwegian	6	1, 619
Dutch	5	1, 204
Austrian	4	1, 398
Oldenburg	3	896
Belgian	2	420
Lubeck	1	330
Russian	1	226
Total	182	49, 910

	<i>Taels.</i>
Value of import trade	709, 738
Value of export trade	1, 710, 398
Value of re-export trade	31, 228

CHEFOO—E. T. SANDFORD, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 13, 1865.

The principal articles of export are beans, bean-cake, bean-oil, peas, medicine, vermicelli, and cotton. Peas can hardly be called an export, they being brought here in junks from Newchwang and transhipped on board of foreign vessels for conveyance to southern ports—Swatow and Amoy taking the principal portion—where they are used as manure for the sugar-fields. Now that the restriction has been removed as regards the exportation of peas and bean-cake in foreign vessels, the quantity exported from Chefoo will probably decrease, as many vessels will be able to obtain charters from the southern ports direct to Newchwang and back. A large number of mills are required for the manufacture of these cakes. The beans are placed in a cavity in a circular stone, on the top of which is a huge stone roller, with a stick passing through the centre, to which a mule is fastened. The beans are crushed by the roller being turned around, after which they are placed in a press and the oil extracted from them. Then they are ready for the market. They are used to a considerable extent as food for the horses and mules during the winter, and are regarded as very nutritious. The oil is used for many purposes—chiefly for cooking and for lamps. Previous to the war at home a large quantity of cotton was imported from the south, grain crops being regarded as the most profitable since then. Prices having advanced to such an extent, a larger tract of country was devoted to its culture. In point of appearance it is favorable, but not as to staple. It is shorter than the Shanghai cotton, and its quality is poor. In 1864 a large quantity was exported; but the war at home being over, prices have fallen, and for the nine months of 1865 but little has been exported. Probably in a year or two it will cease. Medicine is exported in considerable quantities annually, the province producing a great variety. A very fine quality of vermicelli is manufactured here. It is of a pure white, drawn out to a great length and fineness. Large quantities are exported to the southern ports.

The principal imports are cotton and woollen piece goods, metals, sugars, and seaweed. The importation of piece goods for the nine months of 1865 show a very large gain over 1864. The trade with the interior is developed slowly; but if the depressed state of trade throughout China is taken into consideration, I think it will be allowed to have developed more than is generally thought. There is a great desire among foreigners and many Chinese here that Tsinan, the capital of the province, situated on the Tatsing river, about 150 miles from its mouth, should be opened to trade. There is an abundance of water in the river, but at the mouth of which, during low water, on the bar, there is not more than five or six feet. A greater part of the trade of this port with the interior passes through that city; and as it is some distance from here, it seems desirable that foreigners might be able to go to Tsinan and introduce their goods.

The climate of Chefoo is equal, if not superior, to any other port in China. The harbor is very good—accessible at all seasons of the year, but is exposed to the northeast winds, which raise a sea in a short time. Lighterage, including coolie hire, two candereens per picul. No pilotage is required. Commissions in buying and selling, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Chefoo from March 31 to December 31, 1863, from January 1 to December 31, 1864, and from January 1 to September 30, 1865.

FROM MARCH 31 TO DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	100	33,875	38	10,533	138	44,408	100	34,248	31	8,325	131	42,573
American	14	5,810	6	2,754	20	8,564	17	7,598	2	511	19	8,109
Various	156	46,099	34	8,384	190	54,483	166	47,491	10	2,966	176	50,457
Total	270	85,784	78	21,671	348	107,455	283	89,337	43	11,802	326	101,319

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	11	4,324	8	2,335	19	6,659	17	6,448	3	666	20	7,114
British	122	40,204	44	15,593	166	55,797	138	48,186	26	7,475	164	55,661
French	4	1,598	4	1,252	8	2,841	6	1,894	1	493	7	2,387
Siamese	40	17,389	.....	.....	40	17,389	41	17,735	.....	.....	41	17,735
Hamburg	60	15,976	34	8,945	94	24,921	89	14,461	6	1,252	95	25,713
Danish	36	8,624	10	2,300	46	10,924	45	10,536	3	739	48	11,275
Various	44	11,233	31	9,120	75	20,353	74	19,843	3	837	77	20,680
Total	317	99,348	131	39,545	448	138,894	410	119,103	42	11,462	452	140,565



FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	11	4,853	...	...	11	4,853	11	4,853	...	...	11	4,853
British.....	137	47,351	37	14,006	174	61,457	167	59,920	3	966	170	60,186
Siamese.....	28	12,705	2	729	30	13,434	14	5,486	1	295	15	5,781
Hamburg.....	33	9,516	11	2,995	44	12,511	38	10,631	2	358	40	11,189
Danish.....	29	6,558	6	1,564	35	8,122	34	7,940	...	...	34	7,940
Bremen.....	9	2,185	2	605	11	2,790	11	2,790	...	...	11	2,790
Various.....	26	6,266	3	1,268	29	7,534	26	6,723	...	...	26	6,723
Total.....	273	89,434	61	21,267	334	110,701	301	97,643	6	1,819	307	99,462

RECAPITULATION.

	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Part of 1863.....	270	85,784	78	21,671	348	107,455	283	89,337	43	11,802	326	101,139
All of 1864.....	317	99,348	131	39,545	448	138,884	410	119,103	42	11,462	452	140,565
Part of 1865.....	273	89,434	61	21,267	334	110,701	301	97,643	6	1,819	307	99,462
Total.....	860	274,566	270	82,483	1,130	357,040	994	306,083	91	25,083	1,085	341,166

This table exhibits the shipping for two years and six months, which is all the time the custom-house has been in the hands of the foreigners.

Summary statement showing the duties paid at Chefoo from March 23 to December 31, 1863.

Nationality.	Coast-trade duty.	Import duty.	Export dues.	Tonnage dues.	Total.
British.....	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 7,921 5 2 7	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 18,877 9 5 2	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 23,168 7 6 5.	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 2,212 8 0 0	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 51,551 0 4 4
American.....	3,189 4 5 6	1,038 0 3 3	6,819 7 8 4	914 7 0 0	11,961 9 7 3
Various.....	13,568 1 7 2	24,362 1 2 0	48,567 7 2 3	6,121 8 0 0	92,639 8 1 5
Total.....	21,679 1 5 5	44,278 1 0 5	78,576 2 7 2	9,249 3 0 0	156,152 8 3 2

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Nationality.	Opium.	Import.	Export.	Coast trade.	Tonnage.	Total.
American.....	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 150 0 0 0	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 20 8 6 8	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 5,097 3 3 0	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 3,043 6 3 5	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 378 0 0 0	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i> 8,698 8 3 3
British.....	24,376 6 5 6	10,253 1 3 4	32,784 7 3 3	9,634 9 8 5	2,748 0 8 1	79,798 5 9 5
French.....	1,711 5 0 0	499 1 7 9	2,312 0 6 8	383 2 4 4	181 2 0 0	3,375 6 9 1
Siamese.....	1,629 0 0 0	16,352 7 3 3	16,898 3 2 0	1,165 3 6 9	4,257 2 0 0	40,385 1 2 3
Hamburg.....	1,381 5 0 0	5,817 8 0 1	24,283 7 2 5	9,632 5 2 4	2,008 2 0 0	43,371 2 5 0
Danish.....	639 0 0 0	3,668 6 0 0	10,168 6 0 4	3,608 5 0 2	1,138 4 0 0	19,965 6 0 6
Bremen.....	661 5 0 0	1,979 1 5 5	3,738 8 1 4	2,068 1 4 6	442 4 0 0	8,887 5 1 5
Various.....	661 5 0 0	2,503 7 4 3	16,109 9 5 5	3,661 2 6 0	1,512 8 0 0	24,470 0 5 8
Total.....	30,549 1 5 6	41,094 2 1 3	111,393 5 4 9	33,219 6 6 5	12,666 2 8 1	228,952 6 7 1

HAYTI.—JACMEL.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at Jacmel during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1855; also the nationalities, number, and tonnage of the vessels in which they were shipped.

Nationality.	DESCRIPTION.										
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Coffee.		Mahogany.			Orange peel.			
		No. of bags.	Pounds.	Logs.	Feet.	Crotches.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	No. of bags.	Pounds.
1st quarter ended December 31, 1854.											
Dutch.....	1	56	10	1,947	.....	.....	.....	150	1,459	627	37,640
French.....	8	1,549 33-100	18,883	2,067 177	434	60,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	7	719 60-100	712	87,893	.....	53	530	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haitian.....	2	153	3,625	415,783	.....	40	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
American.....	4	580 59-100	20	3,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22	3,056 92-100	23,256	2,574,860	434	60,689	890	150	1,459	627	37,610
2d quarter ended March 31, 1855.											
French.....	5	899	13,210	1,649,368	331	38,521	433	6,887	.....	27	2,271
American.....	5	623 46-100	1,893	234,876	.....	.....	1,092	6,596	.....	.....	.....
Haitian.....	1	1,900	173,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	11	1,111 60-100	677	86,850	.....	.....	335	3,477	.....	.....	.....
Oldenburg.....	1	300	3,400	411,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	1	110	2,180	275,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24	3,026 6-100	22,860	2,834,393	331	38,521	1,860	16,932	.....	27	2,271
3d quarter ended June 30, 1855.											
British.....	5	689 9-100	3,040	371,779	.....	.....	867	8,284	.....	66	3,654
American.....	2	264 44-100	593	75,201	.....	.....	49	150	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	250	4,000	493,039	334	32,843	200	1,600	.....	.....	.....
French.....	2	450 26-100	4,085	489,706	551	36,805	1,653	30,462	.....	46	3,115
Costa.....	.....	.....	63	6,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	1,633 79-100	11,851	1,436,592	888	69,618	2,806	31,096	.....	112	6,769
4th quarter ended September 30, 1855.											
British.....	8	1,123 22-100	2,529	311,309	100	14,294	277	2,454	.....	.....	.....
American.....	1	95 76-100	254	31,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	2	505 38-100	922	108,570	208	16,083	698	6,800	.....	620	47,853
Dutch.....	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	38,500
	12	1,765 36-100	3,705	451,441	308	32,085	945	9,254	.....	1,135	86,423
Totals for the year.....	64	9,481 73-100	61,672	7,297,286	1,961	200,074	5,704	58,107	150	1,439	133,103

MEXICO.

MEXICO—M. OTTERBOURG, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

In compliance with the consular instructions to make a yearly report about the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and commercial pursuits within this consular district, I have the honor to report that during the present period much eagerness has been shown to profit by the dormant wealth of Mexico. Projects founded upon the anticipated wants of a future population are daily brought forward by the activity of strangers, who, pressed by necessity, and in the midst of boundless novelty, would entice capital to undertake enterprises some of which are not yet authorized by the demands of the inhabitants at large.

Privileges without end are solicited of the government for the development of coal, petroleum, iron, copper, and other minerals and fossils scattered throughout the country. Yet distant from the centres of consumption, and difficult of access, there is little promise that these substances may yield profit either to the projectors or the community.

Of economical and labor-saving machinery numerous privileges have been granted for the exclusive introduction of inventions previously patented and in use in other countries. Of these the most important is the cradle and the scythe, introduced by an American citizen, and so far the only attempt to improve the processes of agriculture. There is, however, a decided disposition to encourage improvements. Decrees, liberal in their provisions, invite emigration and colonization; though hitherto, as the government cannot offer guarantees to life and the fruits of labor, on account of the guerilla warfare, they have not been responded to as numerous as was expected. About five hundred Americans, mostly southerners, have come to this city during the last twelve months. The whole number of emigrants to this city may be set down approximately at between five and six thousand; (reliable statistics cannot be obtained.) They are chiefly artisans, tradesmen, and other dwellers in cities. Such as desire to cultivate the soil prefer the "tierra templada" and "tierra caliente" as settlements, from the fertility of the soil, the neighborhood of the sea, and the advantage of railroad communication between Vera Cruz and the capital.

The importations, particularly of French goods, have been greatly increased. English and German houses complain of a decrease of their business. This is, however, due to the heavy introduction of goods, lodged at Vera Cruz during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862, which, from the interruption of the roads, did not find their way to the consumers, and still linger on the hands of the importers.

The steamers between the ports of the gulf and New York have been plying too short a time to justify any remark on the commerce of Mexico and the United States. From all the information I can gather, I learn, however, that if we facilitate regular and frequent communication with this country, we cannot fail to secure a large share of its trade. Great exertions are made to facilitate communication by railroads. The chief of these, the Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad, has been assumed by an English company, which engages to construct it within five years, at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Another concession has been given for a railroad to Guanajuate. Five miles are in running order of the Chalco road, which, traversing the city from east to west, follows the line pursued by the American army a distance of nearly forty miles. This enterprise, exclusively Mexican, is designed to strike the "Mescala," and open, by that river, the communication with Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. The iron, locomotives, and cars for this road, are imported from the United States.

Lines of telegraph extending to Vera Cruz, two hundred and eighty miles, to

Queretaro, about fifty-six miles, and to Toluca, forty-five miles, keep up communication with the capital, while connexion with the Rio Grande will, before many months, be opened by the line now erecting between Matamoras and San Louis.

The tariff on imports has not been changed under the new system here. In May, 1863, a decree was published allowing a reduction of fifty per cent. on importation duties proper, which are distinct from a great many other duties which are collected on import goods. No reduction was allowed on the latter. In November, 1864, the above-mentioned decree was revoked, and the old duties re-established.

The amount of silver sent out of the country to England is about eleven millions of pounds sterling during a period of twelve months. Whether this amount has been sent there in return for imports, or remitted for safe-keeping or in exchange for property realized here, is difficult to determine.

According to a statement rendered by the director of the "casa de moneda," (mint,) an American institution in the city of Mexico, the amount coined during the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1864, and ending on the 1st of July, 1865, is as follows:

Amount of silver coined.....	\$4, 790, 637 45
Amount of gold coined	167, 464 00
Total amount coined	<u>4, 958, 101 45</u>

This capital has greatly improved in appearance. The fruits of the laws nationalizing clergy property are now daily more visible. Fine stores, hotels, factories, and dwelling-houses are springing up where formerly convents and other remnants of past ages have been standing.

TAMPICO—FRANKLIN CHASE, Consul.

Statement showing the nationality, number, crews, and description and value of cargo of vessels arrived at and departed from Tampico during the year 1865; also the number remaining in port.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.				No. remaining in port.	Remarks.
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Value of cargo.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Value of cargo.		
	French ships-of-war.....	19	20	.....	.....			$743,215	1	Brought 50 bottles quicksilver.
British packets.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2,298,757	.....	.....
French packets.....	1	240	40	.....	1	240	40	.....	.....	.....
British steamers.....	17	.....	.....	\$1,363,200	16	.....	.....	144,121	.....	.....
Spanish steamers.....	12	.....	.....	99,270	12	.....	.....	96,391	.....	.....
Mexican sailing vessels.....	101	3,987	470	110,260	100	3,972	467	.....	5	One took Mexican colors.
Mexican steamers.....	4	350	59	49,000	4	350	59	.....	.....	.....
United States sailing vessels.....	5	333	31	31,440	5	330	31	.....	.....	.....
United States steamers.....	1	330	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confederate (so called) steamers.....	4	108	.....	61,000	7	268	37	.....	4	.....
Do. do. sailing vessels.....	1	367	32	90,200	1	367	32	.....	.....	.....
British sailing vessels.....	32	3,549	235	517,180	33	3,417	232	38,480	4	One lost.
French sailing vessels.....	12	2,777	125	589,967	15	3,251	159	.....	5	.....
Spanish sailing vessels.....	2	192	16	15,215	2	192	16	.....	.....	.....
Italian sailing vessels.....	1	246	10	41,590	1	246	10	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands sailing vessels.....	1	201	7	27,660	1	201	7	.....	.....	.....
Swedish sailing vessels.....	1	134	9	52,300	1	134	9	.....	.....	.....
German:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig-Holstein.....	1	221	9	346,800	1	221	9	.....	.....	.....
Hanoverian.....	1	112	7	94,670	1	112	7	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	1	161	8	28,000	2	235	15	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	229	13,308	1,074	3,517,752	235	13,596	1,130	3,320,994	21	.....

VERA CRUZ—M. D. L. LANE, *Consul.*

APRIL 23, 1865.

I have obtained from the books of the custom-house the following statement, showing the exports to the United States from this port for the year 1864 :

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$70,048 31
Silver.....		43,897 43
Cotton..... pounds..	624,796	78,707 00
Hides..... number..	20,196	18,448 50
Cochineal..... pounds..	164,352	208,901 08
Jalap.....	4,743	2,733 90
Tobacco..... pounds..	89,600	2,276 00
Vanilla beans.....		19,207 50
Coffee.....		14,447 50
Indigo.....		350 00
Goat-skins.....		21,827 00
Sour flour.....		1,123 00
Sundries.....		42,369 00
Total.....		524,336 22

The invoice of this consulate shows the following as the value of invoices shipped from this port to the United States for the same period :

First quarter of 1864.....	\$363,803 28
Second quarter of 1864.....	91,161 26
Third quarter of 1864.....	58,196 68
Fourth quarter of 1864.....	248,234 48

Total.....	761,395 70
Deduct statement from custom-house books.....	524,336 38
	237,059 32

Add items not in consular invoice book : Gold.....	\$70,048 31
Silver.....	43,897 43
Tobacco ..	2,276 00
	116,221 74

Total.....	353,281 06
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which discrepancies are accounted for by shipments by blockade-runners.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise shipped to France from the port of Vera Cruz for the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$94, 175 12
Silver.....		1, 736, 191 77
Silverware.....		714 00
Cotton..... pounds..	91, 500	43, 060 00
Hides..... number..	1, 373	1, 259 00
Cochineal.....	164, 100	229, 135 00
Jalap..... pounds..	1, 300	1, 026 00
Tobacco.....	33, 175	3, 550 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	1, 101, 550	45, 092 50
Coffee..... pounds..	7, 537	1, 309 00
Sundries.....		3, 750 62
Total.....		2, 161, 263 01

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from the port of Vera Cruz to Great Britain during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$1, 503, 276 12
Silver.....		5, 417, 943 75
wrought.....		1, 549 00
Cotton..... pounds..	701, 982	218, 797 00
Hides..... number..	6, 227	8, 756 00
Cochineal..... pounds..	355, 816	444, 761 15
Jalap..... pounds..	43, 293	26, 731 45
Tobacco..... pounds..	30, 209	5, 652 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	869, 132	64, 167 00
Coffee.....	1, 024	250 00
Sour flour.....	240, 000	4, 000 00
Sundries.....		9, 935 00
Total.....		7, 705, 824 47

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from the port of Vera Cruz to Spain during the year 1864.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$315, 348 50
Silver, wrought.....		493 00
Hides..... number..	1, 772	2, 500 00
Jalap..... pounds..	4, 444	2, 500 00
Tobacco..... pounds..	1, 375	165 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	18, 750	960 00
Cocœs.....	10, 200	2, 000 00
Sundries.....		4, 921 00
Total.....		322, 777 50

Shipments to Italy consist of \$1,650 in gold.

RECAPITULATION.

Exports to the United States	\$524, 336 22
Exports to France	2, 161, 263 01
Exports to Great Britain	7, 705, 824 47
Exports to Spain	328, 887 50
Exports to Italy	1, 650 00
Total	10, 721, 961 20

MARCH 31, 1865.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Vera Cruz to the United States, for the quarter ended March 31, 1865.

153 seroons grain	\$23, 188 71
6,231 hides	8, 753 22
6,000 vanilla beans	127 90
124 seroons cochineal	17, 640 47
38 bales cochineal	5, 684 77
20 bags cochineal	3, 249 85
970 bales goat-skins	48, 059 34
7 packages furniture	575 00
6 bales jalap	1, 036 77
274 hides and 4 bales deer-skins	635 00
4 bales deer-skins and 146 bales goat-skins	7, 661 09
175 bales goat-skins, 9 bales cotton, 18 hides	8, 628 46
Old brass and iron	289 00
44 bales rags and 1 box old copper	241 95
1 bale of damaged cotton, lead and iron	452 50
81 bales of goat-skins, and 1 bale deer-skins	4, 122 37
2 seroons of cochineal, 46 bales rags, and 55 hides	696 10
214 hides and 112 calfskins	2, 930 71
Total	135, 973 21

NICARAGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, (CORINTO)—H. W. BOSTWICK, *Vice-Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from San Juan del Sur to the United States; also the country where produced and whither sent during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, March 31, and June 30, 1865, (compiled from invoice returns.)

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Description.	Country where produced.	Whither sent.	Value including costs and charges.
Cotton	Nicaragua	New York	\$326 20
Deer-skins	do	do	542 74
Cotton	do	do	310 50
Cotton	do	do	491 37
Total			1,670 81

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Cotton	Nicaragua	New York	\$9,441 36
Deer-skins	do	do	942 35
Total			10,383 71

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Cotton	Nicaragua	New York	\$5,402 63
Cotton and deer-skins	do	do	801 00
Deer-skins	do	do	1,401 95
Lumber	do	San Francisco	5,527 87
Cotton	do	Liverpool	339 90
Total			13,466 35

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The harbor of Corinto is formed by the meeting of two estuaries; Realijo is at the head of one, two leagues distant. Embarketo is at the head of the other, two and a half leagues from Corinto. At each of these places the imports and exports are transferred from and to launches. The meeting of these estuaries at Corinto forms a very spacious harbor, with great depth of water, and large enough for hundreds of ships to ride at anchor at one time in safety. The entrance to the harbor is through a narrow passage in a reef of rocks that separates it from the ocean.

The productions of Nicaragua are cattle, horses, mules, cotton, coffee, indigo, cocoa, indian corn, sugar, hides and skins, Spanish cedar, mahogany, fustic and Lima wood.

The exportations are the articles above mentioned.

PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton 22 to 30 cents per pound ; coffee 14 to 15 cents ; indigo \$1 to \$1 25 ; sugar 6 to 16 cents ; hides 8 to 10 cents ; deer-skins 22 to 25 cents ; cocoa \$14 to \$24 per bushel ; indian corn \$1, per bushel.

PLANTING.

Coffee and sugar planting are increasing. Cotton will be likely to fall off in quantity the next year, owing to the destruction by the cotton-worm the past year ; many have abandoned its culture, though considerable has been planted this month.

EXPORTS.

The horses, mules and cattle exported are taken to Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica ; cotton and coffee to the United States, England and France ; indigo to South American states, England, France and the United States ; hides to Europe and the United States ; skins to the United States almost exclusively ; Spanish cedar to California and South America, and fustic and Lima wood to Europe.

PORT CHARGES.

Port charges 10 cents per ton, lighterage \$1 per ton ; these charges follow the goods. Pilotage \$1 50 per foot draught of water of the vessel, and charged both in and out.

TRANSPORTATION INTERIOR.

Freight carried on ox carts 10 cents per ton per mile ; on roads impassable for carts, on pack-mules, 60 cents per ton per mile. Mules are shipped at this port from parts of Honduras. Freights to the United States average \$40 per ton. In consequence of the import duty charged in American ports on cotton, it is now mostly shipped from this port to England and France.

The shipments to and from Europe take the same route as far as Aspinwall, and are made by the Panama Railroad Company's steamers.

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

Since May first, when incumbent commenced the consular duties, eight foreign vessels have arrived ; their aggregate tonnage about 1,650 tons. They came from France, Germany, Italy, Salvador and Peru. During the same period of time the American tonnage arriving at this port in the aggregate is 19,459 tons. There are no export duties. Bounties on cotton exported is four cents per pound ; on coffee 10 cents. These bounties are paid in certificates that are received in payment for duties on imports. There is no distinction in vessels carrying to and from this port. Guns, gunpowder and tobacco are contraband articles. Aguardiente, tobacco and gunpowder. There are no sanitary regulations for this port.

Nicaragua has no public works owned by the state. She has granted to an English company the right to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Nicaragua has but one national merchant vessel. That was built in the United States, and purchased here, and took the flag of Nicaragua June 13, 1865. She has no naval or armed vessels.

There is no mint for coining in this state. The money in circulation is English, Spanish, French and American gold and silver. The latter is brought here principally to purchase cotton, hides and skins. The value of the English, French and Spanish small silver coins are arbitrarily fixed by custom of trade, without reference to and above their actual value—about ten per cent. compared

with Mexican dollars—yet pass in large sums in payments and purchases. Nicaragua has no public mails for carrying letters and papers. All foreign letters are taken from the steamers by the government as they arrive, and private carriers thereafter take them to their destination, paying the government 25 cents for each single letter; 50 cents for double letters, and in proportion as they increase in size.

There is no machinery for manufacturing in this State; there is a little done in private houses by hand labor, spinning and weaving of cotton fabrics for family use. There are no iron works except for blacksmith shops. Horses and mules here go without shoes.

American manufactured articles are sold here (currency equal) at from 40 to 50 per cent. above their cost in the United States. Heavy American cottons, boots and shoes, are preferred in this market; so are agricultural implements and American machinery. Yankee notions find their way here, and displace like commodities from all other countries. English cotton and woollen goods, prints, hardware, &c., sell at 40 to 50 per cent. above home cost, and have a large share of the market. French productions, wines, brandy, shoes, boots and leather, hats, caps, cloths, fine muslin prints, and fancy goods—prices in detail are unknown, but range from 40 to 50 per cent. above their home cost.

German goods, cloths, hats, boots and shoes, wines, iron ware, iron furniture, toys and fancy goods, find market here; their cost prices not ascertained. They sell for 50 per cent. above their cost in Germany.

Guatemala goods are coarse cloths and heavy woollen blankets, and find a ready market for considerable quantities. The wool of which these fabrics are made is of a long, coarse, and harsh staple.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Central American Transit Company, commencing at San Juan del Norte, thence river and lake navigation by steam to Virgin bay; thence by land carriage about 14 miles to San Juan del Sur; California steamers supply passengers and traffic to the San Juan del Sur. New York steamers do the same to San Juan del Norte, forming a New York and California line; principal office in New York.

There is a considerable increase in lands and machinery for mining purposes by the Americans and English and the natives of the country. At the mines in Matagotha the Americans have \$27,000 invested; at Santa Rosa \$40,000; at Chantales \$20,000. These establishments are reported to be in a prosperous condition, and are increasing their machinery, which is brought from the United States.

There are two cotton-gins owned by Americans in Leon, one in Masago, and one in Pulvou. There are six cotton-gins and presses known to this consulate, four of which belong to Americans.

The United States have a fair share of citizens and capital engaged in the production of cotton and sugar. A steam saw-mill has been erected on the Plio Grande, or Gulf of Fouseca, by Americans, costing over \$12,000; connected therewith they have an iron steamer brought here in sections and put together; she is to carry lumber, tow logs, and convey the mails on the Plio Grande to La Union, in Salvador.

The absence of a proper treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is a serious detriment to American interests.

The trade and commerce of the Pacific coast will be very large from California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, which have already commenced ship-building and coasting, trading in lumber and other surplus products with the lower Pacific states of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Yucatan, &c. These lower countries or states require large amounts of the surplus of the upper states. The people of the latter will be the carriers.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA—W. B. LITTLE, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Panama to the United States for the quarter ended December 31, 1864; also the names of the countries where produced and whither sent; compiled from official invoices.

Countries where produced.	Description and quantity.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charges.
United States of Colombia.	65 bundles India-rubber	New York....	\$865 10
Costa Rica	4 sacks coffee, 500 lbs	do	80 00
United States of Colombia.	55 hides, 880 lbs	do	70 40
	51 ceroons drugs, 6,630 lbs	do	1,890 00
	31 bales deer-skins	do	2,006 63
	48 sacks shells	do	191 05
	2 cases books, 2 do. old copper	do	162 30
	20 ceroons ratania root, 2,600 lbs	do	780 00
Ecuador	56 sacks cocoa, 8,529 lbs	San Francisco	3,016 68
United States of Colombia.	3 bales deer-skins, 300	New York....	90 00
	2 doz. cases copper, 603 lbs	do	72 36
	33 bales India-rubber	do	1,100 00
	4 deer-skins	do	119 00
	29 ox-hides, 522 lbs	do	46 98
	3 bales deer-skins, 76 lbs	do	230 80
	59,211 lbs. pearl shells	do	1,335 71
	6 tons pearl shells	do	360 00
	1 package cigars	do	44 00
	171 sacks pearl shells	do	461 30
	73 packages India-rubber	do	1,095 00
	22,952 lbs. bark	do	2,763 60
	11,400 lbs. bark	do	1,410 00
	10,173 lbs. India-rubber	do	1,525 95
	17 bales India-rubber	do	426 70
	Merinoes	San Francisco	52 50
	Total		20,196 06

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Panama to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Jewelry	boxes.....	\$75 00
Pearl shells.....	sacks..... 163	530 70
Coffee.....	do..... 18	293 11
Coffee.....	bags..... 1	25 00
	do..... 84	1,652 10
India-rubber	sacks..... 1,436	6,306 85
	bales..... 40	896 70
	pkgs..... 14	340 00
Cocoa.....	sacks..... 75	1,949 83
Ivory nuts.....	bags..... 142	475 50
Bark.....	ceroons..... 1	18 75
Pearls.....	box.....	1,665 98
Opals, fine.....		1,020 98
Deer-skins.....	bales..... 9	708 00
Do.	2 bales and 22 bales rubber.....	1,020 40
Do.		37 50
Do. and hides.....		770 40
Straw hats.....	doz..... 30	1,060 75
Total.....		18,807 60

NEW GRANADA.

CARTAGENA—AUGUSTUS S. HANABERGH, *Consul.*

JANUARY 10, 1866.

The trade between this port and the United States has not improved since the close of the rebellion, owing undoubtedly to the high price of all kinds of merchandise in our country, as well as the superior facilities of trade with Europe as regards the means of communication. Besides the British West India royal mail steamers, which call here monthly and bring the United States mails from Aspinwall, there is a line of merchant steamers from Liverpool monthly, bringing freight from England and all parts of the continent, and carrying a considerable amount of produce on their return. These steamers touch at Kingston, Jamaica, from which port a steamer has been started lately to connect with the same line to New York monthly, which has increased the facilities of trade between that port and Cartagena.

Besides the steamers of the two lines mentioned, there have entered this port—

From New York.....	11 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,432 tons.
“ France.....	7 “ “ “ 1,474 “
“ Germany.....	4 “ “ “ 693 “
“ St. Thomas.....	2 “ “ “ 472 “
“ Curaçoa.....	5 “ “ “ 390 “
“ Nassau.....	3 “ “ “ 258 “
“ Aspinwall.....	15 “ “ “ 954 “
	47 “ “ “ 5,673 “

Besides a number of small vessels in the coasting trade. Of the vessels from New York, but two were under the American flag.

I have not the means of stating the value of the importations from foreign countries. But the duties collected at this port during the last year were as follows:

On importations by vessels from Great Britain	\$74,376 60
“ “ France	13,102 60
“ “ United States	21,337 72
“ “ Germany	2,657 88
“ “ West Indies.....	17,707 64
“ “ Aspinwall.....	8,050 39
Total	137,232 83

Considerable quantities of goods are imported *via* England from France; consequently the duties on the same appear in the above table in favor of the former country. It may also be said that the greater part of the importations from the free port of Aspinwall are goods from the United States.

During the last year some reformation has been made in the tariff, as also in the law regulating the collection of customs. Every importation must be accompanied by an invoice, sworn to before and certified by the Colombian consul at the port of shipment, specifying the port of destination, quantity marks and numbers, gross weight in kilograms, and the class of goods composing the same. Of each invoice certified the consuls are required to send a copy to the secretary of the national treasury at Bogota, and another to the collector of customs at the port at which the entry is to be made. The same course is required with regard to the manifests of the entire cargo of vessels, and the same must be in conformity with the several invoices composing the cargo of each vessel. Goods can only be introduced at the port declared on the invoice and manifest at the time of certification.

Duties are collected on the gross weight of each package of foreign goods, which are divided into the following classes:

First class, articles that pay 2½ per cent. per kilogram.

Second class, articles that pay 5 per cent. per kilogram.

Third class, articles that pay 10 per cent. per kilogram.

Fourth class, articles that pay 30* per cent. per kilogram.

First class.—Tar and pitch, pumps, hydraulic machinery, agricultural machinery, mining machinery, manufacturing machinery, empty bottles, rice, corn, flour, salt meats, matches, corks, empty boxes, fruits, vegetables, starch and sago, fish, lime and cement, marble and alabaster, iron unmanufactured, steel unmanufactured, empty demijohns, flints, slates and pencils, chalk, barrels, straw for hats, grindstones, dripstones, oakum and rope yarn, salt and saltpetre, common bags, mats and matting, and such lumber as is not declared free of duty.

Second class.—Kerosene, blacking, hides and leather, aniseseed, shoe brushes, Florida water, glass and glassware, brown soap, crockery, furniture, powder, paints and paint oils, varnish, tallow candles, coffee, tea and cocoa, wine and beer, hops, wax, matches and tapers, rope and cordage, wrapping paper, composition candles, looking-glasses less than 20 centimetres in length, iron and copper manufactured, as hardware and kitchen utensils; tin, lead, and zinc, unmanufactured; all kinds of alimentary substances or condiments for food, and all kinds of liquors not mentioned in any other class.

Third class.—Spectacles, telescopes, percussion caps, quicksilver, fireworks, pianos, rum, brandy, gin, alcoholic liquors, lead-pencils, organs, wax and sperm, drugs and medicines, blank books, canes, wool, musical instruments, tobacco, snuff, perfumery; articles made of pearls, bone, shell, India-rubber; straw hats without trimming; coarse linen goods; brushes not mentioned in any other class; letter paper, ink, wafers, sealing-wax, and other office articles not mentioned in any other class; iron, steel, lead, tin, zinc, copper, manufactured into fine ware.

* See fourth class.

Fourth class.—All articles not mentioned in either of the former classes or declared free are considered as belonging to the fourth class, which, according to the law, should pay 30 cents per kilogram; but by an executive decree 15 per cent. has been added to the duties on this class, making 34½ per cent. per kilogram.

The following articles are admitted free of duty, viz: Gold and silver manufactured or in lawful coin; passengers' baggage to the extent of 150 kilograms for each person; all articles brought by public ministers or diplomatic agents for their own use; vessels to navigate the waters of the country, or any pieces necessary to construct such vessels; machinery or apparatus necessary for public works or internal improvements; ice; guano; bricks; tiles; slate for roofing; mineral coal; seeds and plants for agriculture; live animals; materials and apparatus for binding and printing matter; timber and lumber for constructing vessels and houses, boxes, &c., for packing; the natural products of Venezuela and Equador; samples of manufactured textures in small pieces to the extent of 25 kilograms.

But a very small portion of the productions of this naturally rich and fertile country is exported through the port of Cartagena, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the Magdalena river, the great artery of the country. There are, however, two projects for overcoming the difficulty—one by constructing a railway from this city to some point on the river, which is contemplated by an English company. It is almost certain, however, that the present amount of trade would not render such an enterprise a profitable one. The national government, however, have agreed to guarantee seven per cent. on the capital invested. The other project, and the most feasible one, (requiring much less time and money in carrying it out,) is that of cleaning and navigating by steam the old canal connecting the bay of Cartagena with the Magdalena river at Calamai, which has never been navigable, even for large canoes, more than half of each year, although steamers have succeeded in getting through on several occasions in favorable seasons.

The realization of either of these projects would bring almost all of the trade of the interior to Cartagena, and make this the principal port of the country, for which it possesses peculiar advantages.

During the present year a steamer is to be put on the river Atrato in connexion with this port. This will also tend to increase the commerce of the place.

Statement showing the quantity, value, and country of destination of exports from Cartagena during the year 1865.

Description.	United States.		Great Britain.		Germany.		France.		Cuba.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton	Kilograms. 13, 839	\$7, 457 79	Kilograms. 38, 046	\$27, 303 00	Kilograms. 1, 787	\$1, 000 00	Kilograms. 14, 638	\$6, 540 00	.....	.....	Kilograms. 68, 310	\$42, 300 79
Tobacco	.....	.....	78, 445	31, 874 00	447, 456	190, 719 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	525, 901	222, 593 00
India-rubber	201, 245	99, 426 00	46, 675	24, 956 00	5, 850	2, 514 44	4, 114	2, 345 80	.....	.....	257, 884	120, 242 24
Balsama	.....	.....	5, 837	7, 065 10	480	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 317	7, 565 10
Fustic	175, 790	2, 139 77	60, 872	974 00	30, 588	390 00	9, 488	200 00	.....	.....	275, 738	3, 703 77
Divi-divi	60, 600	721 20	.....	.....	130, 313	4, 027 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 748 20
Cotton seed.	36, 832	241 73	.....	.....	10, 386	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	47, 218	4, 321 73
Hides	*2, 331	5, 085 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 331	5, 685 64
Ivory nuts	1105, 170	6, 287 82	58, 860	2, 523 12	80, 297	3, 166 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	253, 227	11, 177 10
Palm nuts	.....	.....	2, 955	226 00	41, 972	799 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	44, 927	1, 025 72
Coffee	.....	.....	5, 600	3, 300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 600	3, 300 00
Straw hats, (Panama)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw for making hats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipecacuanha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad ties	1, 076	2, 265 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old copper	2, 787	1, 248 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	196, 716 48	.....	96, 221 22	.....	203, 196 32	.....	13, 635 80	.....	18, 025 00	.....	459, 794 82

* Number. † Kilograms. ‡ Dorens.

VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA.—CHARLES H. LOEHR, *Consul*.

AUGUST 26, 1865.

* * * * *

A recent law gives the following formula for measuring a vessel of 90 feet in length, 21 feet in width, and 12 feet in depth: Length, 90 feet, and width 21, multiplied, gives 1,890; multiplied by depth, 12 feet = 22,680; divided by 94, result $241\frac{29}{94}$ tons; the Spanish foot being equal to 11 inches English, and the division being 94 instead of 95. The timber, generally, in repairing the lighters, is called cope, cuji, (cubi) and charo; it is very hard and durable, and is not sold by the foot, but by the piece, (being about 75 cents the cubic foot,) and will compare with the locust timber of the United States.

The decks are of pitch-pine. There are no ship-yards within the jurisdiction of this consulate. The lighters are generally copper-fastened, costing about $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot; duty per foot, three cents. Copper sheathing is generally ordered from the United States. Canvas brought from Germany costs from \$14 to \$16 apiece. Venezuelan-built vessels generally sail well, but are unequal to the New York pilot-boats in speed. They do not carry as much in proportion to their tonnage as vessels of the United States, and generally last from 20 to 25 years. There are no shipwrights here, only two boat-builders, who are employed in building and repairing lighters. One is an American and the other a Creole.

Shipwrights' wages are, for master carpenter three dollars, and for his workmen two dollars per day. The greater part of the workmen are from the island of Curaçoa, where vessels requiring repairs generally go. It is seldom American vessels can be sold here; they are generally ordered. Lighters built here only carry from 40 to 50 barrels, and are employed in loading and unloading the vessels in the port. For the construction of these little crafts they import their materials from the United States.

The whole of the inward cargoes of the United States vessels are rarely discharged at this port; the general practice being to land a portion and take the residue to Puerto Cabello, where the homeward cargoes are completed.

Trade is very dull, freights are scarce, and business inactive. * * *

General review of the trade of La Guayra during the year ended September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS.

The gross value of imports (in 207 vessels of 55,784 tons measurement) from foreign countries amounts to \$5,023,779 32, showing an increase of \$1,423,640 12 as compared with the importations of the year 1864, which is attributable to the termination of the civil war and encouraging legislation.

There is an increase of 518 tons in shipping, owing to the great capacity of the monthly Liverpool steamers and the semi-monthly St. Thomas packet. The amount of duty is \$2,193,612 84, being an increase of \$663,260 35 over that of the year 1864.

The value of imports from the United States, in forty vessels of 10,889 tons burden, amounts to \$1,535,139 67, showing an increase of \$233,241 63. This has arisen from the very high price of flour and other imports during the year, and greater demand.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS.

Flour, 53,385 barrels; kerosene and petroleum, 43,768 gallons; also wheat, barley, rye flour, corn meal, biscuits, hams, Manilla rope, oakum, varnish, ale,

beer, cider, sperm candles, cotton shirting, madapollams, checks, butter, lard, soap, tallow, beans, peas, cheese, codfish, oysters, patent medicines, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, black pepper, shoes and hats, brooms, furniture, hops, pickles, seeds, figs, sarsaparilla, soda, steam-engines, cutheiron, magnolia and Florida water, coal, lumber, cigarettes, stationery, paints and oils, carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, cotton gins, iron bars, fire-crackers, acid, cassia, matting, drills, tapes, thread and braces, hosiery, about 20,000 pieces twilled plain unbleached domestics; also coffee-bagging, canvas, bunting, carpeting, sewing-machines, hardware and iron machinery, such as pots, hoes, nails, mill works, sugar-boilers, stills, sheet lead, copper sheathing and nails, tin in sheets, tin-ware, revolvers, anchors, lamps, chandeliers, and bells. Of shipping there is a slight decrease of 972 tons.

From Great Britain there was imported in 22 vessels of 11,495 tons measurement merchandise to the value of \$1,415,859 35; showing an increase of \$198,271 64, and of shipping of 1,360 tons.

The principal imports were printed calicoes, muslins, handkerchiefs, madapollams, shirting, pladillas, britannias, long cloth, blankets, bed-quilts, table-cloths, damask, salumpores, laces, parasols, linen, ladies' broadcloth and casimeres, baize, cutlasses and white-handled long knives, scissors, crates, powder in kegs and flasks, fowling-pieces, pistols, blunderbusses, spars, fish-hooks, porter and ale, beaver hats, silk parasols, ribbons, thread and braces, ship-blocks, &c.

The value of imports from Hamburg (in 4 vessels of 390 tons burden) amounts to \$72,909 98, a decrease of \$143,490 13. As the shipping shows 126 tons less than in 1864, this trade is of little consequence and unpromising.

From France there arrived 19 vessels, of 4,804 tons, during the year, with perfumery, trinkets, wines, liquors, oil, paints, stationery, and fruit preserves. From her colonies 5 vessels, of 1,270 tons, with shipments of perfumery, shoes and boots, masks, hats, coarse earthenware, coins, liquors, &c., to the value of \$566,671 21, a total increase of \$73,216 55, and in shipping of 793 tons.

The value of imports from Spain and her colonies (in 17 vessels of 3,906 tons) amounted to \$187,013 62, consisting of wines, liquors, vinegar, preserved fruits, garlic, nuts, oil, leeches, fire-crackers, silks, paper, and Spanish playing cards, a decrease of \$210,467 11, and in shipping of 2,413 tons.

The direct trade with the island of Curaçoa is far more important than the traffic with Holland, which is very insignificant. The value of imports (made in 25 vessels of 2,586 tons) amounts to \$117,652 87, a decrease of \$25,388 20, and on the shipping of 489 tons.

The articles imported from Curaçoa consist of the productions of all countries, principally of Great Britain and Germany.

There have been no arrivals direct from Denmark, and the value of imports from St. Thomas (in 23 vessels of 5,983 tons) is \$155,176 25, an increase of \$47,360 52, and in the shipping of 1,117 tons. The articles of St. Thomas are principally British manufactures, osnaburgs, French wines, liquors, German linen goods, &c.

The trade with Italy in the year 1864 was not worthy of notice, for only two vessels were then engaged in it. This year the shipments (in 7 vessels of 1,411 tons) amount to \$161,665 50, an increase of \$95,470 18, and in the shipping of 871 tons.

These imports consist principally of wines, oil, maccaroni, perfumery, silk hats, almonds, figs, jewelry, shoes, masks, ladies' bonnets, adamantine candles, and fancy articles.

The imports from St. Domingo (in 4 vessels of 443 tons) amount in value to \$16,100 47, a decrease of \$2,715 86, and of 97 tons in the shipping.

The articles imported consist of the productions of various countries, but principally in wines, liquors, and rice.

The value of imports into Venezuela (in 15 national vessels of 3,933 tons) from foreign countries amounts to \$75,010 18, an increase of \$9,842 17, with a decrease of 109 tons in shipping.

The coasting trade of this republic amounts to \$1,472,690 14 in value, being an increase of \$270,040 75.

EXPORTS.

The gross value of exports (in 188 vessels of 51,587 tons) for the year amounts to \$5,078,356 78, an increase of \$876,432 20.

In shipping there is an increase of 6,403 tons, attributable to the fact that a great number of soldiers have returned to productive labor.

The duty on exports amounts to \$1,887,430 26.

The value of exports to the United States (in 39 vessels of 10,617 tons measurement) amounts to \$452,517 39, a decrease of \$289,361 89, and in shipping there is also a decrease of 1,699 tons. This decrease is attributable partly to a diminished crop, and partly to the products of this country finding in Europe a better market.

The exports were coffee to the amount of 585,361 lbs.; cotton, 164,914 lbs.; cocoa, 66,154 lbs.; indigo, 5,000 lbs.; 28,807 hides and skins; also palm oil, plants, seed, chocolate, raisins, and conserves.

There have been exported to the United States \$209,269 81 in American gold.

The value of exports to Great Britain (in 20 vessels of 10,370 tons measurement) amounts to \$1,056,805, an increase of \$167,430 35. There is also an increase of 1,853 tons. These exports consisted of coffee, cotton, deer-skins, lignumvitæ, divi-divi and dyewoods, cebadilla, chocolate, and conserves.

The value of exports to Hamburg (in 26 vessels of 5,896 tons measurement) amounts to \$1,196,309 10, a decrease of \$40,454 60, with the increase of 957 tons in shipping. When the tobacco crop is affected, the trade with Hamburg, Bremen, and Altona suffers. The exports were coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, hides, deer and tiger skins, fustic, horn, wool, and chocolate.

The exports to Bremen (in 3 vessels of 650 tons) amounted to \$195,448 87, a decrease of \$46,430 21, though the tonnage is nearly the same as last year. The exports are coffee, cotton, indigo, lignumvitæ, and divi-divi wood, chocolate and cocoanuts.

The exports to France and colonies (in 25 vessels of 7,553 tons measurement) amount to \$347,583 38, an increase of \$203,910 14, with 1,740 tons more of shipping. They consisted of coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, hides, deer and tiger skins, dye-woods, chocolate.

The value of exports to Amsterdam and Curaçoa (in 21 vessels of 2,306 tons) amounts to \$145,333 13, a decrease of \$87,266 12, but an increase of 437 tons in shipping. The exports were coffee, cocoa, raisins, starch, chocolate, hides, dye-woods, wool, and cocoanuts.

The value of exports to Altona and St. Thomas (in 18 vessels of 5,778 tons) amounts to \$308,817 01, a decrease of \$7,171 82; with an increase of 1,315 tons in the shipping. The exports consisted of coffee, cotton, coca, lignumvitæ, divi-divi and dye-woods, hides, skins, wool, chocolate, conserves, and cocoanuts.

The value of exports to Italy (in vessels of 1,645 tons) was \$190,519 69, exceeding the previous year by \$54,366 10. There is also an improvement in shipping of 386 tons. The exports consisted of coffee, cocoa, indigo, chocolate, cebadilla, divi-divi and dye-woods, raisins, and conserves.

The exports to the island of San Domingo (in 4 Venezuelan vessels of 443 tons) were in value \$10,216, and consisted of coffee, cocoa, indigo, wool, starch, and chocolate.

The gross value of exports (in 8 Venezuelan vessels of 2,388 tons) was

\$64,534 15, nearly the same as in 1864. The productions of this country were shipped in national vessels to various ports, and consisted of coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, hides, deer and tiger and goat skins, wool, starch, fustic, lignumvitæ, cebadilla and divi-divi wood, chocolate, cocoanuts, palm oil, and conserves.

The value of exports to Spain and her colonies (in 17 vessels of 3,906 tons) amounts to \$610,499 03, an increase of \$93,677 10; a decrease of 386 tons in shipping. The exports were coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, deer-skins, cebadilla, lignumvitæ, starch, and chocolate.

The statement of trade between the United States and this port exhibits an increase of imports arising, in my opinion, from the augmented demand and consumption of the principal American staples, flour, kerosene, refined petroleum, &c., and at the same time a decrease of exports compared with last year. This decrease may be attributable to the scarcity of the crops, but also, to a great extent, to the low prices of Venezuelan products in the United States market, most of its vessels having been despatched this year in ballast or with very small cargoes. In addition to this but little American gold was received to be invested in shipments to the United States, in consequence of the derangement of commerce between the two countries. There has, however, been exported to the United States the current year \$209,269 81 in American gold.

During this period 40 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 10,889 tons, have arrived from the United States. Total value of imports for year ended September 30, 1865, \$1,535,139 67. Total value of exports for year ended September 30, 1865, \$751,879 28.

Total number of arrivals during the year ended September 30, 1864, was 44, of an aggregate tonnage of 11,861 tons. Total value of imports \$1,401,897 99. Total value of exports \$751,879 28.

The act of Congress of June 29, 1863, removed the export duty on money, and raised the duties on other exports, as follows :

Cotton, per 100 pounds.....	\$0 50
Starch, per 100 pounds.....	1 20
Indigo, per 100 pounds.....	11½
Oil of copaiva, per 100 pounds.....	6
Cocanut oil, per cargo of 80 bottles.....	2 50
Oil of sassafras, per pound.....	6
Horns, per hundred.....	25
Asses, each.....	4 00
Cocoa, per 100 pounds.....	3 00
Coffee, per 100 pounds.....	1 25
Horses and mares, each.....	16 00
Cebadilla, per 100 pounds.....	1 00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	25
Hides, each.....	75
Deer-skins, each.....	25
Skins of other kinds, each.....	10
Divi-divi, per 100 pounds.....	15
Timber, <i>ad valorem</i>	15
Wheat, per 100 pounds.....	12
Mules, each.....	12 00
Lignumvitæ, per ton.....	1 80
Fustic, per ton.....	1 00
Dye-wood, per ton.....	1 50
Tiger-skins, each.....	1 50
Peruvian bark, per 100 pounds.....	2 00
Jipijapa (Panama straw) hats, per dozen.....	2 00
Sole-leather, per side.....	75

Leaf tobacco, per 100 pounds.....	\$3 00
Vanilla, per pound.....	50
Sarsaparilla, per 100 pounds.....	6 00
Gum, resin, and other medical substances, per 100 pounds.....	4 00

Articles not specified in the foregoing pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

These rates are not in addition to, but in substitution of, the former duties. (All export duties are payable in cash.)

Import duties have been raised from 50 to 100 per cent. The former extra import and export duties have been abolished.

The act of June 29, 1863, also provides that all articles of importation declared free by the executive decree of August 14, 1860, as precious metals, coined, in bars or dust, printing materials, printed books, and all machinery exempted from duty by the legislative decree of February 22, 1851, are subject to 15 per cent. duty *ad valorem*.

The executive decree of April 12, 1860, grants the following extension of terms for the payment of import duties :

Ordinary duties up to \$200, cash ; up to \$2,000, three months ; up to \$3,000, four months ; up to \$4,000, five months ; and for all sums above \$4,000, six months.

Subsidiary duties up to \$400, cash ; up to \$600, 30 days ; and sums exceeding \$600, 60 days.

The executive decree of June 29, 1863, continues to exempt from duty of every description rice, maize, Indian corn, beans, peas, potatoes, salt beef, and animals for the improvement of the breed.

The act of August 14, 1865, declares La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar the only ports of entry.

No further addition has been made to the articles prohibited from importation, viz., salt, cocoa, coffee, indigo, sugar, honey, sirup, molasses, rum and all its compounds, except in bottles.

The merchandise on hand may be valued at about \$7,000,000.

MARACAIBO—R. A. EDES, Consul.

Summary statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports at the port of Maracaibo to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, compiled from authenticated invoices.

Coffee, 2,231 bags and 279,750 pounds	\$52,344 67
Cocoa, 167 bags and 20,064 pounds	11,555 29
Hides, 3,375 pieces and 102,777 pounds	9,994 61
Fustic, 468 tons and 18 cwt	9,832* 43
Divi-divi, 609 boxes and 60,197 pounds	1,686 03
Deer-skins, 2 packages and 196 pieces.....	140 00
Total amount	85,553 03

PUERTO CABELLO—A. LACOMBE, *Vice-Consul.*

Statement showing the description, value, and countries of production of the imports at Puerto Cabello during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Where produced.	For the quarter ended March 31, 1865.	For the quarter ended June 30, 1865.	For the quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Total.
Provisions, flour, &c.....	United States.....	\$95,506 29	\$79,441 13	\$133,596 17	\$308,543 59
Provisions and miscellaneous.....	Netherlands, West Indies, and Guiana.....	5,014 25	8,446 25	2,816 56	16,277 06
Liquors and miscellaneous.....	Netherlands.....		10,445 00	32,830 50	43,275 50
Dry goods and provisions.....	Danish West Indies.....	9,997 43	14,207 59	24,608 32	48,813 34
Provisions, dried fruit, &c.....	Spain.....	38,590 23	35,952 85	18,573 00	93,116 08
Provisions, dry goods, &c.....	Germany.....	101,464 48	115,714 89	101,336 38	318,515 75
Hardware, dry goods, &c.....	Great Britain.....	156,594 03	246,826 59	114,871 45	518,292 07
Provisions, wine, oil, brandy, and silk.....	France.....	25,725 77	49,157 45	19,138 63	94,021 85
Total.....		432,892 48	560,191 75	447,771 01	1,440,855 24

NOTE.—It is to be observed that these values are taken from manifests presented at the custom-house, which are made out generally from 30 to 50 per cent. less than the true value of the goods.

Statement showing the description, value, and destination of exports from Puerto Cabello during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

Description.	Whither exported.	For the quarter ended March 31, 1865.	For the quarter ended June 30, 1865.	For the quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Total.
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.....	France.....	\$247,560 00	\$677,727 94	\$304,801 27	\$1,230,089 21
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.....	Germany.....	767,843 00	816,261 74	239,047 06	1,823,151 80
Coffee, cotton, indigo, hides, &c.....	United States.....	186,852 00	139,371 20	350,142 56	676,371 76
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.....	Spain.....	155,497 00	80,366 76	18,510 40	254,374 16
Coffee.....	Danish W. I.....	614 50	133 75	579 51	1,327 76
Coffee, cotton, &c.....	Great Britain.....	297,910 00	186,939 90	269,550 37	754,400 27
Coffee, cotton, &c.....	British possns—Gibraltar.....		52,134 72		52,134 72
Coffee, cotton, hides, &c.....	Italy.....	30,668 00	59,983 15		90,651 15
Gold coin.....	United States.....	135,006 72	62,440 16		197,446 88
Total.....		1,821,957 23	2,075,379 32	1,182,631 23	5,080,067 77

NOTE.—The value is computed in Venezuelan dollars, equal to \$2 74. 42 United States currency.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived from and departed to foreign ports from Puerto Cabello during the second and third quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		Remarks.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Venezuelan	4	549	2	454	To and from United States; 2 to and from Curaçoa.
Danish	3	549	6	1,084	To and from Liverpool, Hamburg, and New York.
British.....	16	5,577	10	4,226	To and from Liverpool and United States.
Netherlandish	10	686	6	1,329	To and from Curaçoa and Holland.
French	4	1,113	4	1,108	To and from France.
Spanish.....	1	146	5	891	To and from Spain.
German	2	484	5	996	To and from Hamburg, Bremen, &c.
Italian.....	.....	.....	1	156	To and from Italy.
Total	40	8,104	39	10,244	

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Venezuelan	2	239	1	224	To and from New York.
Danish	4	590	6	1,074	To and from Hamburg and England.
British.....	14	5,172	7	2,716	To and from United States and England.
Netherlandish	14	1,195	4	1,082	To and from England and Hamburg.
French	6	1,751	12	3,225	To and from France.
Spanish.....	1	153	3	846	To and from Spain and Italy.
German	5	401	6	1,695	To and from Hamburg.
Total.....	46	9,501	39	10,862	

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO—J. MONROE, *Consul.*

Tabular statement showing the exports of coffee from Rio Janeiro to Europe the United States, and elsewhere, for the year 1864.

EUROPE.

Antwerp	<i>Bags.</i> 7,514
Bordeaux.....	20,492
Channel for orders	317,699
Cadiz for orders	2,700
Hamburg	5,552
Lisbon for orders	42,145
Mediterranean.....	233,325
North of Europe.....	89,394
North of France	126,209
Portugal	11,203
Liverpool.....	10,934
Southampton.....	4,154

871,321

UNITED STATES.

	<i>Bags.</i>
Baltimore	93, 683
San Francisco.....	9, 725
Delaware breakwater.....	2, 842
New York.....	399, 605
Philadelphia	13, 503
Sandy Hook for orders	13, 799
	<hr/>
	533, 157
	<hr/> <hr/>

ELSEWHERE.

Cape of Good Hope	33, 218
Matamoras	6, 600
River Plata.....	13, 028
Smyrna	5, 000
St. Thomas.....	15, 600
Bermuda	3, 014
	<hr/>
	76, 460
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Europe	871, 321
United States	533, 157
Elsewhere	76, 460
	<hr/>
	1, 480, 938
	<hr/> <hr/>

Tabular statement showing the importations of flour into Rio Janeiro for the several months of the year 1864.

Months.	From the United States.	From other countries.	Total.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
January	21, 393	6, 257	27, 650
February	4, 814	2, 600	7, 414
March	36, 376	.....	36, 376
April.....	22, 093	4, 387	26, 480
May	33, 685	3, 415	37, 100
June	11, 953	12, 367	24, 320
July	26, 021	5, 768	31, 789
August.....	19, 706	8, 216	27, 922
September.....	19, 221	9, 175	28, 396
October	14, 982	9, 118	24, 100
November	26, 294	.....	26, 294
December	11, 579	6, 000	17, 579
Total	248, 117	67, 303	315, 620

MARANHAM—WM. H. EVANS, *Consul.*

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Maranham to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the country where produced, and the port whither shipped, compiled from official documents.

Description.	Where produced.	Whither shipped.	Value, including costs and charges.
Deer-skins.....	Brazil.....	New York.....	\$147 50
Hides.....	do.....	do.....	1,149 69
Rice.....	do.....	do.....	125 25
Total.....			1,422 74

URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO—C. W. PARSONS, Jr., *Vice-Consul.*

AUGUST 19, 1865.

Comparative statement showing the number of American vessels arrived at the port of Montevideo from 1854 to 1864, inclusive, together with the amount of annual imports into and annual exports from Montevideo to the United States in American bottoms during the same period.

Years.	From mouth of La Plata.	From Buenos Ayres and other up-river ports.	Totals.	Imports into Montevideo from the United States in American bottoms.	Value.	Exports from Montevideo to the United States in American bottoms.	Value.
1854...	35	2	37	.....	\$454,056	.....	\$465,705
1855...	37	6	43	.....	403,587	.....	241,150
1856...	32	5	44	.....	589,125	.....	522,000
1857...	38	4	42	No returns.....		No returns.....	
1858...	31	3	34	do.....		do.....	
1859...	100	15	115	From July 1 to Dec. 31...	267,277	From July 1 to Dec. 31...	665,284
1860...	76	11	87	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1,220,800	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	271,225
1861...	132	30	162	No returns.....		No returns.....	
1862...	72	24	96	From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	531,640	From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	87,774
1863...	62	17	79	.....	1,983,527	.....	211,227
1864...	25	9	34	.....	209,721	.....
Total	647	126	773	Gold.....	5,659,733	Gold.....	2,592,277

Statement of exports of gold from Montevideo to the United States in foreign vessels.

From September 11 to December 31, 1863.....	\$502,564
During the year 1864.....	1,131,579
Total.....	1,634,143

PERU.

CALLAO—JAMES H. MCCOLLEY, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to report to the department that I find it a difficult matter to arrive at any exact conclusion as to the trade of this country. This is owing principally to the want of precise records of imports and exports being kept, to the state of revolution which has just ended, and the foreign troubles with which the country has been and is menaced.

Business in general this year has been very dull, which is due to the internal commotions, as well as to the unsettled state of affairs with Spain. Since the new government came into power things look worse than formerly for the peace of this as well as of its sister republics on this coast.

A great desire is manifested by Peruvians to form a more close alliance than has hitherto existed with the United States; and were our merchants to turn their attention more to this country I have no doubt they would find it quite profitable. At present no foreigners stand higher in public opinion than citizens of the United States.

A new contract has been made to ship guano to the United States, and it is expected they will require large quantities, as it is now over three years since any was sent there. This will give profitable employment to our ships, and it is with pleasure that I perceive more of them coming here than formerly; for during our civil war almost all business was carried on under foreign flags, although no doubt many of these ships were owned by Americans.

Owing to the Spanish difficulties with these countries several Chilians, Peruvians, and others have sold their vessels to citizens of the United States, which, in conformity with articles 663-668 of consular instructions, have been put under protection of the flag of the United States, as property of citizens. Whenever I have granted such certificates I have been extremely careful to carry out the laws in toto, as expressed in said instructions, and, although they are of rather an ambiguous character, I have endeavored to interpret them in the sense in which they were given.

I take great pleasure in informing the department that the benevolent society of this place has opened a large and a very fine hospital at this port, of which this consulate will avail itself whenever necessity requires.

A new dock built of iron, and owned principally by the British "Pacific Steam Navigation Company," will be ready for use very soon. It is a great undertaking and does honor to its builders. Its length is 300 feet, breadth over all 100 feet, between the wings 76 feet. It has the capacity of receiving a vessel of 6,000 tons' weight. The company will be prepared to supply all description of stores, and execute every kind of work connected with iron or wooden ships. Terms, it is said, will be moderate.

A grant for a new railroad has also been conceded to run from Cerro Azul, a minor port south of this, to the valley of Cañete, where the largest sugar estates are situated. This grant has been made to an American engineer, and it will, no doubt, be of great importance, for that part of the country is very rich in agricultural products.

A decree has been published, to take effect on the 1st day of March, 1866, imposing an export duty of three per cent. *ad valorem* on the following articles, viz., coined and bar silver, cotton, wool, refined and crude sugar, rice, tobacco, and saltpetre. Also another, to take effect from the 1st of April, 1866, causing the decree of the 14th of February, 1863, in regard to the coin called "sol," of $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, to be strictly enforced, and that no Bolivian money will be admitted

after that date in payment by the treasury of the republic. The sol is calculated to be equal to one silver dollar.

The new government appears to be using great exertions to stop the abuses which have for so long a time held sway in this country, and I am of opinion that the present chief of the republic is endeavoring to do his utmost for the welfare of Peru.

It is with much pleasure that I have to communicate to the department that efforts are making to establish an American line of steamers upon this coast, and, from what I can learn, with a probability of success. It will be a joint stock company, and it is their intention to apply to the United States government for a mail subsidy. They offer advantages to our navy in the South Pacific, which, you are aware, is entirely dependent on the present British company for its correspondence; and in case of difficulty with Great Britain or France, our correspondence, as well as that of the navy, would be left on the Isthmus. The French government pay a large subsidy to the present company, and you can see at once how dangerous it would be to be dependent on an unfriendly nation for our despatches or any other information. I sincerely trust this project may meet with success, and that the government of the United States may give it the necessary aid.

Statement showing the imports from and exports to the United States from Callao during the year ended December 31, 1865.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description of merchandise.	Value.	Description of merchandise.	Value.
General assortment.....	\$517,000 00	Cigars.....	\$255,027 74
		Oil paintings.....	5,650 97
		Nitrate of soda.....	137,191 50
		Dry hides.....	9,667 37
		Cotton.....	1,562 10
		Cotton goods.....	275 00
		Whale oil.....	28,025 57
		Coal.....	10,000 00
		Assorted.....	37,000 00
		Calisaya bark.....	7,401 53
		Guano.....	884,000 00
Total.....	517,000 00	Total.....	1,375,801 78

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Callao and other Peruvian ports to the United States for the year 1865.

Names of ports.	Description.	Value.
Callao.....	Guano, silver, &c.....	\$22,055,300
Iquique.....	Saltpetre, &c.....	5,816,215
Arica.....	Wool, cascarilla, &c.....	1,823,200
Islay.....	Wool, silver, &c.....	1,412,114
Huaneryo.....	Orchilla, tobacco, &c.....	309,853
San José.....	Sugar, tobacco, &c.....	261,574
Paita.....	Cotton, hides, &c.....	1,143,261
Total.....		32,821,517

Statement showing the number of arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Callao, also their destination, during the year ended December 31, 1865.

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		
Several quarters.	No. of vessels.	Destination.	No. of vessels.	Cargo.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865...	23	England	5	Guano.
		France	2	do.
		Germany	11	do.
		Genoa	1	do.
		New York	1	Ballast.
		Spain	2	Guano.
		In port	1	
			23	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865....	33	England	9	Guano.
		Germany	15	do.
		Guayaquil	1	Assorted.
		Spain	4	Guano.
		San Francisco	1	Assorted.
		Havana	1	Guano.
		New York	1	do.
		Chili	1	Ballast.
	33			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865	25	England	8	Guano.
		Germany	6	do.
		Spain	1	do.
		United States	7	do.
		Do	2	Ballast.
		Do	1	Coal.
	25			
Quarter ended December 31, 1865	29	Coast	7	Ballast.
		France	1	Guano.
		Guayaquil	1	Ballast.
		Germany	6	Guano
		Portugal	1	do.
		Pacific ocean	2	Oil and stores.
		United States	11	Guano.
	29			
Total number of vessels...	110	Total	110	

Tonnage entered.

First quarter—Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, 1 brig. Cleared: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, and 1 brig in port.....	22,524
Second quarter—Entered: 29 ships, 4 barks. Cleared: 29 ships, 4 barks.....	33,799
Third quarter—Entered: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers. Cleared: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers.....	25,752
Fourth quarter—Entered: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers, 3 brigs, 1 schooner. Cleared: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers, 3 brigs, 1 schooner.....	21,875
Total tonnage	103,950

RECAPITULATION.

Guano.....	92	vessels.
Ballast.....	12	"
Assorted.....	3	"
Coal.....	1	"
Oil, &c.....	2	"
Total.....	110	"

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES—H. R. HELPER, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

* * * * *

I have prepared a tabular statement exhibiting the business of this port with the United States, and in connexion with my own statistics have obtained from our vice-consul at Montevideo a corresponding statement of the business of that port. Both statements are herewith enclosed; the one showing the business of Buenos Ayres, the other the business of Montevideo. * * * From the two exhibits examined in connexion and in contrast with each other, it will, I think, be an easy matter to arrive at a correct knowledge of the relative business and general importance of the two leading cities of the La Plata—Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—in their respective commercial intercourse with the United States. While examining these statistics, you can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that even allowing something more than the annual average of exports from Montevideo to the United States for the several years, respectively, of which there are no returns, yet the business of Buenos Ayres, in this particular, is about ten times greater than that of Montevideo. Making similar allowance in the matter of importations, it will appear that the imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States are about twice the quantity and value of the imports from the United States into Montevideo.

It will also be seen, by examination of the respective columns of the two exhibits which show the arrival of vessels from sea, or from the mouth of the La Plata, and which are the columns that give the true index to the actual number of arrivals at each city, that the number of vessels which enter the port of Buenos Ayres from the United States is about double the number of those which enter the port of Montevideo. It may further be observed, by referring to the columns which show the arrivals from up-river ports, that many American vessels, when once on the waters of the La Plata, enter the port of Montevideo twice before they proceed to sea again; the first time when on their way to Buenos Ayres, and the second time when (as in most cases of this kind) they go from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo for ballast, their presence on the La Plata, in such instances, constituting but one arrival in Buenos Ayres.

It may also be pertinent to remark in this connexion, that Buenos Ayres is a city which contains, at this time, as is generally believed, not less than 160,000 inhabitants—I have frequently heard the number estimated at 200,000—and is the capital of the Argentine Republic, which covers an area of about 780,000 square miles, occupied by an aggregate population of more than 1,200,000.

Montevideo, on the other hand, contains only about 50,000 inhabitants—it has been scarcely a week since I heard the number estimated as low as 30,000—and is the capital of the little republic of Uruguay, which covers an area of

rather less than 75,000 square miles, occupied by an aggregate population of not more than 350,000. * * * * It is true, nevertheless, that Montevideo is a city of bright prospects and growing importance; and I have conversed with more than one intelligent gentleman who did not hesitate to venture the prediction that Montevideo will some day become the great commercial emporium of the river Plata. * * * *

Comparative statement showing the number of American vessels arrived at the port of Buenos Ayres from 1854 to 1864, inclusive; together with the value of the imports into and the exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in American and foreign bottoms, respectively, during the said period, the value in all cases being exhibited in gold or silver dollars.

Years.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.		
	No. of vessels arrived from sea.	No. of vessels from up-river ports.	Total number of vessels arrived.	Value of imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States in American bottoms.	Value of imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States in foreign vessels.	Total value of imports from the United States.	Value of exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in American bottoms.	Value of exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in foreign bottoms.	Total value of exports to the United States.
1854..	77	.....	77	\$761,725	.....	761,725	2,144,971	.....	2,144,971
1855..	108	6	114	969,427	.....	969,427	2,545,087	.....	2,545,087
1856..	111	1	112	1,681,565	\$57,303	1,738,868	2,376,871	\$96,310	2,473,181
1857..	117	2	119	1,556,582	42,247	1,598,829	2,683,967	4,754	2,688,721
1858..	103	20	123	914,957	9,520	924,477	2,536,923	58,984	2,595,907
1859..	96	10	106	816,157	24,370	840,527	3,303,439	54,993	3,358,432
1860..	107	7	114	1,269,358	.....	1,269,358	3,211,804	.....	3,211,804
1861..	138	3	141	1,040,000	.....	1,040,000	1,281,717	132,892	1,414,609
1862..	106	5	111	663,776	2,439	666,215	2,506,465	629,430	3,135,895
1863..	68	2	70	1,107,673	226,015	1,333,688	2,306,667	2,290,726	4,597,393
1864..	34	2	36	369,264	299,783	669,047	699,002	4,644,165	5,343,167
	1,065	58	1,123	11,150,484	661,677	11,812,161	25,596,913	7,912,254	33,509,167

PART II.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

[MADE UP FROM CONSULAR RETURNS.]

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	Description.		Value.	Description.		Value.	Description.		Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS. LONDON—F. H. MORSE. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	23	In port.....	4 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	New York..... Sold..... Akyab..... Cardif..... Newport..... Shields..... Sunderland..... Newcastle..... Rangoon..... In port.....	4 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Before reported..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do.....	4 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Coal, iron, soda, coffee, &c..... Sold..... Cement and machinery..... Ballast..... In port.....	4 1 2 7 9			
	9	New York.....	3 1 1 1 1 1	New York..... Elbaso..... Cardif..... In port..... Cardif..... In port.....	9 1 1 1 1 1	Wheat, flour, oil-cake, tobacco, staves, lime-wood, cloaks, bones, oil, logwood, walnut-wood, &c.....	4 1 1 1 1 1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	4 1 1 1 1 1			
	7	Rangoon.....	6 1 1 1 1 1	In port..... New York..... Newport..... St. John's, N. B..... Cardif..... In port.....	7 1 1 2 2 2	Rice, rattans, catch, &c..... Railroad iron, glass, &c..... Rice and sundries..... Deals, deal ends, and palings..... Rice..... Coals.....	7 1 1 2 2 1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	7 1 1 2 2 1			
	1	Antwerp.....	1	Antwerp.....	1	Rice.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1			
	2	St. John's, N. B.....	2	St. John's, N. B.....	2	Rice.....	2	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	2			
	2	Basseln.....	2	Basseln.....	2	Rice.....	2	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	2			
	1	Shields.....	1	Shields.....	1	Coals.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1			
	1	Callao.....	1	Callao.....	1	Guano.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1			
	1	Manzan.....	1	Manzan.....	1	Teak timber.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1			
	1	Bahia.....	1	Bahia.....	1	Logwood, cocoa-nuts.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1			
1	Alexandria.....	1	Alexandria.....	1	Cotton seed.....	1	Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast..... In port..... Ballast.....	1				
50			50			50						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	27	In port.....	2 1 1 1 1 1	Rio de Janeiro..... Boston..... Newcastle..... New York..... Philadelphia..... Sold.....	2 1 1 4 1 3	Before reported..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do..... .do.....	2 1 1 4 1 3	Timber, stone, deals, cement, &c..... Iron, reigs, paint, plumbago..... Ballast..... Iron, coal, plumbago, &c..... Ballast.....	2 1 1 4 1 1			

Port of Origin	Quantity	Commodity	Value	Notes
4 Calcutta	10	In port		
6 New York	4	Flour, oil-cake, staves, hops, &c.		
1 Philadelphia	1	Petroleum oil		
2 St. John's, N. B.	1	Deals, deal-ends, and palings		
1 St. Michael's	1	Oranges		
6 Callao	6	Guano		
1 Port Angeles	1	Spice and sundries		
1 Madras	1	Teak timber		
1 Yencow	1	Marble, packing, oil-seed, &c.		
1 Yoyto	1	Sugar and hemp		
1 Bassein	1	Rice, cutch, staves, &c.		
52	52			
7 New York	3	Staves, oil-cake, pork, beef, tobacco, clocks, cheese, logwood.	£114, 600	
1 Boston	3	Oil-cake, staves, clocks	15, 000	
5 Puget Sound	1	Timber and spars	2, 000	
3 Callao	5	Guano	84, 000	
1 Valparaiso	3	In port		
1 Rangoon	1	Teak wood, cutch	14, 400	
1 St. John's	1	Deals, deal-ends, and battens	12, 000	
43	43		8, 000	
			£250, 000	
			\$1, 212, 500	or,
				£136, 725
				\$638, 866 25
3 Sold	3			
4 Ballast	4			
10 Coals	10			
10 In port	10			
1 Spirits, coals, wine, beer, &c.	1			
1 Ballast	1			
1 Wool iron, drugs, soda, &c.	1			
1 Ballast	1			
1 Iron, lead, soda, beer, &c.	1			
1 In port	1			
1 Ballast	1			
1 do	1			
1 In port	1			
1 Ballast	1			
1 In port	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
1 do	1			
52	52			
6 In port	6	Before reported		
2 Sold	2			
2 Swansea	2			
1 Sunderland	1			
3 Shields	3			
1 Baltimore	1			
3 New York	3			
4 Cardiff	4			
1 Point de Galle	1			
3 Boston	3			
3 New York	3			
1 Sold	1			
3 In port	3			
1 Sold	1			
1 Sunderland	1			
1 do	1			
1 Quebec	1			
3 In port	3			
1 Ballast	1			
1 do	1			
1 In port	1			
43	43			

* Entered: 19 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—27, and 23 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 4 barks—22, 1 sold and 27 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22, 630 19-85.
 † Entered: 21 ships, 3 barks, 1 schooner—25, and 27 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—23, 3 sold and 26 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 24, 362 80-95.
 ‡ Entered: 15 ships, 1 bark, 1 steamship—17, 26 in port. Cleared: 26 ships—26, 4 sold and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 17, 630 17-85.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865: 26

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	13	In port.....	5	New York.....	5	Before reported.....	.....	5	Coals, jute, china, clay, cur- rants, wine, lead, chalk, soda, beer, tea, sugar, gum, wool, passengers, &c.	\$394,470 00
				Cardiff	1	do	.....	1	do	.....
				Shields	1	do	.....	1	do	.....
				In port.	6	do	.....	6	In port.	.....
	8	New York.....	5	New York.....	5	Staves, wheat, sewing machines, oil, chax, tobacco, flour, beef, pork, clocks.	\$572,208 50	5	Iron, lead, tea, hemp, wool, rice, beer, soda, chalk, passengers, and sundries.	594,385 50
				In port.	3	Same as above, and brandy	496,740 00	3	In port.	.....
	4	Akyab.....	2	Cardiff.....	2	Rice	145,186 00	2	Ballast	.....
				In port.	2	Rice and sundries.....	102,270 00	2	In port.	.....
	2	Quebec.....	1	Sunderland.	1	Deals, deal ends, and staves.....	116,880 00	1	Ballast	.....
				In port.	1	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	3	Manimain.....	1	Ouega.....	1	Teak timber.....	89,220 00	1	Ballast	.....
				In port.	2	do	117,854 00	2	In port.	.....
	3	St. John's, N. B.....	2	New York.....	2	Deals, deal ends, lathwood.....	75,465 00	2	Coal, lead, iron, wool, chalk, seed, oil, and sundries.	545,440 00
				In port.	1	do	29,220 00	1	In port.	.....
	2	Callao.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	Guano.....	144,152 00	1	Ballast	.....
				In port.	1	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	1	Portland.....	1	Shields.....	1	Deals, deal ends, &c.....	19,480 00	1	Ballast	.....
				In port.	1	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	3	Rangoon.....	1	Sunderland.	1	Rice, teak timber, cutch, horns, &c.....	129,542 00	2	do	.....
				In port.	3	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	1	Matanzas.....	1	do	1	Sugar.....	121,750 00	1	In port.	.....
				In port.	1	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	1	Kustendj.....	1	do	1	Barley.....	4,383 00	1	In port.	.....
				In port.	1	do	87,790 00	1	In port.	.....
				do	1	do	.....	1	In port.	.....
	42		42		42		2,187,100 50	42		1,534,295 50
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	46	In port.....	2	Akyab.....	2	Before reported.....	.....	2	General cargoes.....	.....
				Cienfuegos	1	do	.....	1	Coal	.....
				Philadelphia	3	do	.....	3	General cargoes	.....
				Boston.....	2	do	.....	2	Salt, i. general cargo, i.	.....
				Baltimore.....	1	do	.....	1	General cargo	.....
				In port.	4	do	.....	4	In port.	.....

LIVERPOOL—T. H. Dudley.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†

10	New York	6	do	6	Sold
		2	do	2	Coal
		18	do	18	General cargo, 16; coal, 1; salt, 1
	New York	1	do	1	Coal
	Gulf of Spezzia	2	do	2	Ballast
	Newport	1	do	1	General cargo
	Portland	1	do	1	Ballast
	Cardiff	1	do	1	Coal
	Havana	1	do	1	Salt
	Calcutta	1	do	1	General cargoes
	New York	6	do	6	General cargoes
	Calcutta	1	do	1	Salt
	In port	3	do	3	In port
			224,686 bush wheat, 733 bales gunny sacks, 15,172 bags, 750 bbls, 13,710 sacks oil-cake, 3,110 pkgs, casks, 76 740 pieces oak plank, 5 casks, 76 bbls tobacco, 37 bales rags, 3,501 bbls, 40,076, 2 bales bark, 50 bales roves, 14,800 slaves, 1,900, 50 bales 9,432 lbs, logwood, 30,103 bush, corn, 37 bbls, and 12 bbls, tallow, 1,313 bbls gambier, 572 bbls, and 1,000 tons copper ore, 36 bales and 28 bags hair, 158 bales hay, 50 bags wauwau, 1,350 cases sewing ma- chines, 27 cases washing ma- chines, 253 bags linseed, 6,369 bush, peas, 500 boxes prepared corn, 650 dry-salted hides, 114,813 pieces deals and battens, 10,835 pieces scantling, 28,782 pieces deal ends, 31,998 pieces boards, 109,315 pieces palings, 53 boxes broom handles, 20,305 deals and battens, 3,518 deal ends, 6,160 spruce boards, 1,000 palings, 3,648 tons guano, 2,100 sacks guano, 73,814 pieces spruce deals, 7,157 pieces spruce deal ends, 42 pieces spruce timber, 37,560 pieces spruce palings, 179,500 spruce batts, 21,870 pieces palings, 16,660 pickets, 2,712 feet spruce boards, 479 pieces spruce ends, 92 pieces oak timber, 5,046 pieces pine deals, 18,163 pieces deal ends, 2,544 tree nails, 20,280 slaves, 12,776 pieces pine plank, 13,996 deals, 501 pieces scantling, 29,052 pieces deals and battens, 2,779 pieces deal ends.		
5	St. John's, N. B.	3	In port	3	In port
	New York	1	do	1	Ballast
	Montevideo	1	do	1	Salt and coal
1	Point Lepreaux	1	In port	1	In port
2	Callao	2	do	2	do
5	Bangor	1	Boston	1	General cargo
		1	Wicasset	1	Salt
		2	Newport	2	Ballast
		2	In port	2	In port
2	Quebec	1	Sold	1	Sold
		1	In port	1	In port
1	Shediac, N. B.	1	Valparaiso	1	Coal

* Entered: 27 ships, 2 barks—29, and 13 in port. Cleared: 21 ships, 1 bark—22, and 20 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,396,72.93.
 † Entered: 28 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—34, and 46 in port. Cleared: 44 ships, 1 brig, 6 barks—51, 8 sold, and 21 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 36,053.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Cleveland	1	Sold	1	2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 18,000 head and 3,000 barrel staves, 127 logs hard wood.		1	Sold		
	1	Demarara	1	Curacoa	1	3,130 bbls. flour, 311 bbls. quercitron bark, 2 boxes sewing machines, 25 cases penches, 7 casks steel, 5 boxes flaxine.		1	Coal		
	1	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia	1			1	General cargo		
	1	Rangoon	1	In port	1	31,100 bags rice, 176 tonk plank		1	In port		
	1	Baker's Island	1	do	1	1,750 tons guano		1	do		
	1	Matanzas	1	do	1	1,070 bbls., 108 tierces, and 102 bbls. clayed molasses.		1	do		
	1	Portland	1	do	1	2,138 pieces deal ends, 4,025 pieces boards, 191 pieces furring, 23,701 pieces deals, 253 planks.		1	do		
	1	Bordeaux	1	do	1			1	do		
	80		80		80			80			
	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	22	In port	6	In port	6	Before reported.		6	In port	
			3	Sold	3	do		3	Sold		
			3	New York	3	do		3	General cargo		
			1	Malta	1	do		1	Coal		
			1	Genoa	1	do		1	do		
			1	Boston	1	do		1	General cargo		
			2	Cardiff	2	do		2	Ballast		
			1	Baltimore	1	do		1	General cargo		
			1	Brazil	1	do		1	Salt		
			1	Quebec	1	do		1	Coal		
			1	Point de Galle	1	do		1	Coal		
			1	Newport	1	do		1	Ballast		
14		New York	4	New York	14	99,969 bushels wheat, 4,041 boxes bacon, 10,293 barrels flour, 6,096 hogheads tobacco, 471 logs and 75 log ends, mahogany, 3,092 salted hides, 1,000 bushels prepared corn, 1,941 cases sewing machines, 8,824 bags, 3,796 sacks, 536 barrels oil-cake, 344 bales hair, 4,287 barrels beer, 1,771 bundles hay, 100 barrels glue, 87 tierces, 310 pack-		4	General cargo		
			10	In port	10			10	In port		

1	Havre.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	Ballast.....	1	General cargo.....	1
1	St. John's, N. B.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1
1	Baker's Island.....	1	In port.....	1	1,500 tons guano.....	1	In port.....	1
1	Maxatlan <i>vis</i> Honolulu.....	1	do.....	1	376 slabs copper, 105 bags, 16,689 quintals Brazil wood.....	1	do.....	1
40		40		40		40		40
20	In port.....	16	New York.....	16	Before reported.....	16	General cargo.....	16
		2	Valparaiso.....	2	do.....	2	Coal.....	2
		1	In port.....	1	do.....	1	In port.....	1
		1	Cardiff.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	1
13	New York.....	13	New York.....	13	5,725 tierces beef, 641 barrels pork, 353 hogsheds, 19 barrels, 22 tks, and 176 casks tallow, 6,404 bushels and 2,885 bags wheat, 2,077 casks, 1,732 bags, and 665 barrels oil-cake, 114 hogsheds tobacco, 28 tierces, 37 barrels, and 142 kegs lard, 5,204 boxes and 1,080 tierces bacon, 10,733 tons logwood, 38,400 barrel and 21,450 hoghead staves, 3,369 barrels tar, 2,033 boxes	11	General cargo.....	11
		2	In port.....	2		2	In port.....	2

* Entered: 16 ships, 3 not given—18, and 22 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 2 bars—19, and 18 in port, 3 not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 23,821.
 † Entered: 22 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—24, and 20 in port. Cleared: 34 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—36, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,099.

Quarter ended June 30, 1867.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No. Where from.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	New Orleans	1	Halifax	1	985 bales and 1 bag cotton, 9 barrels flour.		1	Salt	
	1	Alicante	1	New York	1	25 pipes red wine, 12 quarter casks and 10 pipes wine, 328,620 kilograms Esparto grass.		1	General cargo	
	1	Paqueta	1	Calcutta	1	1,500 tons guano		1	Salt	
	1	Rio la Hachle	1	Cadiz	1	15 bales cotton, 10 tons fustic, 198 tons dividivi.		1	do	
	5	St. John's, N. B.	3	In port.	5	70,646 deals and battens, 13,342 pieces boards, 9,869 pieces scantling, 116,885 pieces palings, 52,519 pieces deals and ends, 4,547 pieces plank.		3	In port.	
	1	St. Nazaire	1	In port.	1	Ballast		1	General cargo	
	1	Galway	1	do	1	do		1	do	
	44		44		44			44		
	8	In port.	5	Aden.	1	Before reported.		1	Salt	
			1	New York	5	do.		5	General cargo	
		1	Boston	1	do.		1	do		
		1	Calcutta	1	do		1	do		
22	New York	13	New York	22	2,314 hogsheads, 845 boxes, and 2 cases tobacco, 845 boxes, bacon, 1,517 barrels beef, 300 hogsheads, 145 barrels, and 300 bags—engs.		13	do		
		8	In port.	8	4,903 bales and 37 bags cotton, 26 bags cotton pickings, 277,465 bushels and 20,147 bags wheat, 3,384 bags, 8,996 casks, and 602 barrels oil-cake, 5,146 barrels flour, 2,027 bags silver, 43 firkins, 340 tierces, and 100 cases lard, 35,768 bags and 348,516 bushels corn, 80 tons.		8	In port.		

Quarter ended September 30,
1865.*

18	St. John's	10	New York..... Havana..... Philadelphia..... Calcutta..... In port.....	18	218 logs, and 11 log-ends mahogany, 20 tons logwood, 4,800 boghead staves, 23 barrels penholders, 867 barrels peas, 2,632 barrels refined petroleum, 56 casks dyestuff, 1,940 bags ores, 1,000 casks, 30,878 bushels Indian corn, 323,084 pieces deals and battens, 43,664 pieces boards, 90,370 pieces scantling, 43,967 pieces ends, 275,275 pieces pallings, 105,207 pieces deals, 34,836 pieces deals and battens.	10	General cargo..... do..... do..... Salt..... In port.....
1	Carmarvon	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	1	do.....
1	Shediac, N. B.	1	Philadelphia.....	1	18,188 pieces deals and battens, 2,100 pieces deal ends.	1	General cargo.....
1	St. George's, N. B.	1	New Orleans.....	1	22,549 pieces deals, 3,948 pieces ends, 6,910 pieces boards, 9,000 pieces pallings, a quantity of guggano, and a quantity in bulk.	1	do.....
1	Callao	1	Calcutta.....	1	50 tons bones and 310½ tons bone ash.	1	do.....
1	Concepcion	1	St. Thomas.....	1	1,170 pieces pine, 29,080 pieces spruce deal, 983 pieces spruce deal ends, 4,458 pieces spruce planks.	1	do.....
1	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia.....	1	450 tons guano.....	1	do.....
1	Johannes Isle	1	Havana.....	1	4,744 pieces redwood sleepers.....	1	Salt.....
1	Danvic	1	Boston.....	1	258 spars, 100,000 feet pine deals, 1 cask pine deal, 13,977 pieces deals, 1,247 pieces deal ends, 10,000 pes. pine pallings.	1	In port.....
1	San Francisco	1	In port.....	1	17,017 pieces deal ends, 10,000 pes. pine pallings.	1	In port.....
1	Quebec	1	Philadelphia.....	1	71,200 bags rice, 7,050 bundles ratans.	1	General cargo.....
3	Akyab	2	In port.....	3	469 squares teak, 1,014 bags and 86 boxes cutch, 30 sqs. teak timber.	2	In port.....
1	Maumain	1	Cardiff.....	2	2,743 bales cotton.....	3	do.....
2	New Orleans	2	Boston.....	3	56,385 bags rice, 12 casks petroleum.	1	Salt.....
3	Rangoon	3	In port.....	2	1,360 pieces, 37,798 feet deal ends, 22,331 pieces deals, 71,800 pieces laths, 19,850 pieces pallings, 923,721 ft. spruce deals, 11,963 ft. board, 2,146 logsheds, 256 tierces, and 13 barrels molasses.	1	In port.....
2	Bangor	1	do.....	1	28,313 pieces deals, 3,163 pieces deal ends, 4,190 pieces pallings, 765 boxes preserved salmon, 1 wagon, 24,624 pes. deals, 216 pes. deal ends.	1	do.....
2	Matanzas	2	do.....	1		1	do.....
1	Dalhousie, N. B.	1	do.....	1		1	do.....
1	Portland	1	do.....	1		1	do.....
73		73		73		73	

* Entered: 55 ships, 7 barks, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—65, and 8 in port. Cleared: 39 ships, 5 barks, 2 brigs—46, and 27 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 78,255.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
BRISTOL—Z. Eastman. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	Before reported.	.....	1	In port.....	.....
			1	Akyab.....	1	.....do.....	.....	1	266 tons coal.....	\$1,064 00
			1	Cardiff.....	1	.....do.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
		New York.....	1	Newport.....	1	Sugar.....	\$30,000 00	1	.....do.....	.....
		Cronstadt.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	147 stand deals.....	3,860 00	1	.....do.....	.....
		Remedios.....	1	{	1	964 hbds. sugar.....	90,000 00	2	In port.....	.....
		Bangor.....	1	{	1	Deals.....	30,000 00	1	.....do.....	.....
		7		7		135,880 00	7		1,064 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	3	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	Before reported.	.....	1	In port.....	.....
			1	Newport.....	1	.....do.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
			1	Cardiff.....	1	.....do.....	.....	2	.....do.....	.....
		St. John's.....	1	.....do.....	1	250 stand deals.....	15,000 00	1	.....do.....	.....
		Callao.....	1	In port.....	1	Guanoo.....	70,000 00	1	In port.....	.....
		5		5		85,000 00	5		.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	2	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	Before reported.....	.....	1	In port.....	42,000 00
			1	New York.....	1	.....do.....	.....	1	1,300 tons iron.....	42,000 00
			2		2		.....	2		.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	1	In port.....	1	Callao.....	1	Before reported.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
	2	St. John's.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	300 stand deals.....	12,000 00	1	Ballast.....	.....
			1	In port.....	1	700 stand deals.....	28,000 00	1	.....do.....	.....
			1	Cardiff.....	1	Grain and oil-cake.....	90,000 00	1	Ballast.....	.....
	2	New York.....	1	In port.....	1	General cargo.....	90,000 00	1	In port.....	.....
			1	Quebec.....	1	Deals.....	28,890 00	1	Ballast.....	.....
			1	Lepranz.....	1	230 stand deals.....	16,550 00	1	In port.....	.....
		1	Sagunay.....	1	404 stand deals.....	16,180 00	1	.....do.....	.....
		8		8		275,530 00	8		.....
GLOUCESTER—Z. Eastman. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....						

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	4	In port.....	1	Barcelona.....	1	Before reported.....		4	Patent medicines, 1,650 pounds. { 3,665 tons coal.....	\$4,125 00 10,995 00	
	3	Liverpool.....	2	In port.....	2	do.....		1	1,690 tons coal.....	5,076 00	
	3	London.....	2	New York.....	2	do.....		2	In port.....	30,750 00	
	2	Bristol.....	2	Havana.....	2	do.....		2	250 tons coal, 1,005 tons iron.....	2,880 00	
	1	Genoa.....	2	Genoa.....	2	do.....		2	960 tons patent fuel.....	1,110 00	
	1	Oporto.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		2	370 tons coal.....	6,645 00	
	2	New Dieppe.....	1	Naples.....	1	do.....		2	2,215 do.....	2,850 00	
	1	Shields.....	1	Basilian.....	1	do.....		1	350 do.....	1,050 00	
	17		17	In port.....	1	do.....		1	1,600 do.....	4,800 00	
						do.....		1	In port.....		
						do.....		1	do.....		
						do.....		17	do.....	70,281 00	
	Quarter ended June 30, 1865†.	3	In port.....	1	Boston.....	1	Coal.....	\$4,200 00	3	Coal.....	22,474 00
		4	London.....	2	Rio de Janeiro.....	2	Before reported.....		3	3,089 tons iron.....	92,670 00
				2	New York.....	2	Ballast.....		1	1,912 tons coal.....	5,736 00
				1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	do.....		1	1,431 do.....	4,283 00
				1	Cape of Good Hope.....	1	do.....		2	1,490 tons iron.....	42,600 00
			2	Baltimore.....	2	Baltimore.....		1	196 tons coal.....	2,190 00	
			1	Bilbao.....	1	217 tons iron ore.....	668 00	1	730 do.....	5,010 00	
			1	Havana.....	1	Ballast.....		1	1,670 do.....	5,580 00	
			1	Valencia.....	1	do.....		1	1,860 do.....	4,860 00	
			1	Leghorn.....	1	Cape de Verde.....		1	do.....		
			1	Haskell.....	1	New York.....		1	do.....		
			1	Bilbao.....	1	In port.....		1	243 tons iron ore.....	962 00	
			1	London.....	1	do.....		3	In port.....		
			1	Cork.....	2	Ballast.....		3	do.....		
			17		17		6,030 00	17		186,001 00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865; ‡		3	In port.....	1	Alicante.....	1	Before reported.....		3	Coal, iron, and stone.....	92,691 00
				1	Baltimore.....	1	do.....				
			1	New York.....	1	do.....					

4	Alexandria	1	Callao	1	Ballast	3	4,840 tons coal.	14,520 00
		1	St. Paul de Lo- ando.	1	do	1	In port.	
		1	Cape de Verde.	1	do			
		1	In port.	1	do			
4	London	1	Shanghai	1	do	3	1,800 tons coal.	5,400 00
		3	In port.	3	do			
3	Hamburg	1	Montevideo	1	do	3	4,780 tons coal.	53,480 00
		1	Callao	1	do			
		1	New York	1	do	2	2,560 do	7,680 00
2	Bristol	1	Rio de Janeiro	1	do	2	1,778 tons iron	53,340 00
		2	do	2	do	1	600 tons coal.	2,400 00
2	Gloucester	1	Montevideo	1	do	2	In port.	
		2	In port.	2	do			
2	Santander	2	do	2	1,153 tons iron ore	3,485 00		4,110 00
1	Rotterdam	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	1,370 tons coal.	4,680 00
1	Millford	1	Singapore	1	do	1	1,680 do	3,480 00
1	Ipswich	1	New York	1	do	1	1,160 do	3,480 00
1	Genoa	1	do	1	do	1	1,000 tons iron.	30,000 00
1	Gibraltar	1	In port.	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Liverpool	1	do	1	do	1	do	
28		28		28		3,485 00		271,971 00
2	Gloucester	2	Buenos Ayres	2	Ballast	1	860 tons railway iron.	5,800 00
1	St. George	1	Rio Janeiro	1	do	1	1,310 tons coal.	3,275 00
2	Havre	1	Malta	1	251 standard deals	2,460 00	558 do	1,395 00
		1	New York	1	do	1	1,380 do	3,475 00
		1	St. Thomas	1	do	1	1,574 do	3,935 00
		2	do	2	do	1	1,600 do	4,000 00
3	Liverpool	2	New York	2	do	2	1,200 tons coal, 1,600 tons iron	7,000 00
		1	Malta	1	do	1	1,623 tons coal.	4,070 00
		1	In port.	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Antwerp	1	do	1	do	1	650 tons coal	1,625 00
1	Bordeaux	1	Jamaica	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Bristol	1	In port.	1	do	1	do	
1	Nantes	1	do	1	do	1	do	
13		13		13		2,460 00		34,375 00
4	In port.	4	Nantes	1	Before reported.	1	1,540 tons coal.	3,550 00
		1	Montevideo	1	do	1	1,051 do	2,625 00
		1	Genoa	1	do	1	1,146 do	2,856 00
		1	Jamaica	1	do	1	650 do	1,625 00

NEWPORT—J. N. Knapp.
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864. §

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865. ||

* Entered: 9 ships, 4 bark—13, and 4 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 bark—13, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,868.
 † Entered: 8 ships, 4 bark, 2 brig—14, and 1 in port. Cleared: 10 ships, 4 bark, 1 brig—15, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,784.
 ‡ Entered: 50 ships, 5 bark—25, and 3 in port. Cleared: 15 ships, 1 brig, 3 bark—19, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 21,696.
 § Entered: 9 ships, 3 bark, 1 schooner—13. Cleared: 7 ships, 2 bark, 1 schooner—10, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,833.
 || Entered: 8 vessels, 1st class, and 4 1/2 in port. Cleared: 10 vessels, 1st class, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,220.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	2	Bristol	2	Genoa	2	Ballast		2	3,108 tons coal	\$7,770 00
	1	Calcutta	1	Cardenas	1	do		1	508 do	1,270 00
	1	Gloucester	1	Havana	1	do		1	700 do	1,750 00
	3	London	1	Malta	3	do		2	1,694 do	4,235 00
	1	Liverpool	1	Matanzas	1	do		1	In port	
				1	Mauritius			1	do	
				12	Malta			12	do	25,681 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	In port	1	Mauritius	2	Before reported		2	3,478 tons coal	8,695 00
	1	Plymouth	1	Malta	2	Ballast		2	3,300 tons railroad iron	99,000 00
	1	Genoa	1	New York						
				1	New York					
	4		4					4		107,695 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Elba	1	Callao	1	1,160 tons iron ore				
	1	Dunkirk	1	Montevideo	1	Ballast	\$2,900 00			
	1	Malta	1	St. Thomas	1	do				
	1	Bristol	1	Cape de Verde	1	do				19,780 00
	1	Queensdown	1	King George's S't	1	do				
		5		5			5		19,780 00	
SWANSEA—H. Morice. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	Havre	2	Leghorn	3	Ballast		3	2,432 tons coal	10,710 00
	1	St. Nazaire	1	Cape de Verde						
	3		3					3		10,710 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	3	Liverpool	2	Not stated	1	Ballast		1	Patent fuel and coal	12,000 00
	1	London	2	Leghorn and Shanghai	2	do		2		
	1	San Francisco	2	Not stated	1	Copper and silver ore		1		
					1			1		
	5		5		5			5		12,000 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865	3	San Francisco	1	New York	1	Copper and silver, lead ore	150,000 00	3	Coals	7,000 00
			1	Coquimbo	2	Ballast				
			1	Barcelona						
	3		3		3		150,000 00	3		7,000 00
4th quarter		No arrivals		No departures						
MILFORD HAVEN— Jackson.										
1st quarter		No report								
2d quarter		No arrivals		No departures						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865	1	Maulmain	1	Cardiff	1	1,300 loads teak wood	1	1	Ballast	
4th quarter		No arrivals		No departures						
FALMOUTH—A. Foz.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Havre	1	Akyab	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	2	Bussell	1	Rotterdam	1	700 tons rice		1	Inward cargo	
			1	London	1	400...do		1	do	
	2	Rangoon	2	do	2	2,600...do		2	do	
	1	Baker's Island	1	Hamburg	1	1,200 tons guano		1	do	
	6		6		6			6		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	Baker's Island	1	Hamburg	1	1,200 tons guano		1	Inward cargo	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865		No arrivals		No departures						

* Entered: 2, class not given, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,688.
 † Entered: 5 ships. Cleared: 3 ships, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,162.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,671.
 § Entered and cleared: 5 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,057.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 3 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,784.
 ¶ Entered: 1, class not given. Cleared: Not given. Tonnage: Not given.
 ** Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,045 7-95.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 896 38-95.

Quarter ended	Callao	Hamburg	3,600 tons guano	180,000 00	Waiting orders
June 30, 1865.†	2	2	2	180,000 00	1
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	4 Callao New York	4 Hamburg Bremen	4 Guano General cargo	360,000 00	4 Waiting orders do.
SOUTHAMPTON— <i>J. Britton</i>	5	5	5	360,000 00	5
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals	No departures			
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	No arrivals	No departures			
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	No arrivals	No departures			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	No arrivals	No departures			
PLYMOUTH— <i>T. W. Fox</i>	1 Antwerp Portland	1 New York In port	1 Ballast 477 standard hhd. deals	17,184 00	1 Ballast In port
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.‡	2	2	2	17,184 00	2
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡‡	1 In port Callao Maulmain	1 Callao In port Hartlepool	1 Before reported 1,266 tons guano Teakwood	86,419 90	1 Ballast In port Teakwood
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§§	3	3	3	86,419 90	3
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1 Callao	1 Newport	1 1,266 tons guano	86,419 90	1 Ballast
WEYMOUTH— <i>W. Roberts</i>	No arrivals	No departures			
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals	No departures			

* Entered: 6 ships, 1 brig—7. Cleared: 5 ships, 1 brig—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,266 32.95. † Entered: 2, class not given. Cleared: Not stated. Tonnage: Not given.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 688. § Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,155. ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 517.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 2,017. ‡‡ Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 1 steamer—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,726.
 §§ Entered: 2 ships. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,597. ¶¶ Entered: 2 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,912. §§ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,350.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
					Value.		Value.	
24, 3d, and 4th quarters HULL—H. J. Atkinson. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Callao	1	Sold	1,900 tons guano	1	Sold	
	2	St. John	2	New Castle	Wood	1	Ballast	
	3	Callao	1	Callao	1,600 tons guano	1	Ballast	
	3	Callao	1	Shields	1,700 tons guano	1	do	
	3	Callao	1	In port	1,900 tons guano	1	In port	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	Callao	4	Shields	Guano	4	Ballast	
	2	Calcutta	2		Linnec	2		
	4		4			4		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Callao	1	Tyne	Guano	1		
	1	Buenos Ayres	1	Tyne	Bones and bone ash	2	Salt	
	1	Tricite	2	In port	Staves and wood	2	In port	
	4	Richbucto	4			4		
NEW CASTLE ON TYNE— J. H. McCloskey. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	3	London	1	New York	Ballast	6	Coals and chemicals	\$16,890 98
	2	Antwerp	1	Rio Janeiro				
	1	Hamburg	1	Alexandria				
	6		1	New Zealand				
			1	Boston				
			6	Genoa				
			6					16,890 98

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries.—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Cardiff.....	1	Rotterdam.....		375 tierces sugar.....	1	Waiting orders.....
	1	Cardiff.....	1	New York.....	\$75,500	900 tons coal.....	1	In port for repairs.....
	1	Philadelphia.....	1	Bremen.....	2,000	4,000 barrels petroleum.....	1	Waiting orders.....
	1	New York.....	1	Bristol.....	40,000	400 tierces sugar.....	1	do.....
	1	Bassett.....	1	London.....	80,000	350 tons teak timber.....	1	do.....
	15				35,000			
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	2	In port.....	1	Pavia.....		Before reported.....		Inward cargo.....
	17	Callao.....	1	New York.....		do.....	2	Waiting for orders.....
			1	Dundee.....	50,000	1,000 tons guano.....	1	do.....
			1	Bristol.....	70,000	1,400.....	1	do.....
			3	Leith.....	170,000	3,400.....	3	do.....
			2	In port.....	175,000	3,500.....	2	In port unloading.....
			8	London.....	635,000	13,100.....	8	Waiting for orders.....
			1	Belfast.....	45,000	1,400.....	1	do.....
			1	Aberdeen.....	51,000	1,000.....	1	do.....
			1	Wick.....	5,600	1,800.....	1	do.....
			1	New York.....	2,400	1,200 tons salt.....	1	do.....
			1	London.....	67,400	1,200.....	1	do.....
			1	Liverpool.....	50,000	500 spars.....	1	do.....
		1	Manila.....	20,000	700 tons logwood.....	1	do.....	
		1	do.....	100,000	900 tons hemp.....	1	do.....	
	24				1,399,000			
3d and 4th quarters.....		No reports.....						
BELFAST.—J. Young. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Portland.....	1	Sold.....		Not stated.....	1	Timber.....
	1	Callao.....	1	In port.....	55,875 00	910 tons guano.....	1	In port.....
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	1	In port.....	1	Belfast.....		Before reported.....	1	Ballast.....
		No report.....						
4th quarter.....								
								3,800 00

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
4th quarter		No report.								
GIBRALTAR— <i>H. J. Sprague.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	New York.	2	Malaga.	2	Flour, staves, tobacco, alcohol		2	Staves	
	1	Bangor.	1	Palermo.	1	Petroleum and shooks		1	Petroleum and shooks	
	1	Malaga.	1	New York.	1	Fruit.		1	Fruit.	
	1	Trieste.	1	Bordeaux.	1	Staves.		1	Staves.	
	5		5		5			5		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	3	Boston.	1	Tarragona.	1	Staves and tobacco		1	Staves, flour, logwood, &c.	
			1	Messina.	1	Flour and tobacco				
	4	Messina.	2	Genoa.	1	Logwood, pepper.		3		
			1	Boston.	4			4		
			1	New York.	1	Fruit and sumac.				
	3	Palermo.	1	Alicata.	1					
			1	Boston.	3			3		
	1	Leghorn.	1	New York.	1	Fruit, &c.		1	Fruit, &c.	
	2	Callao.	1	Palladelphia.	1	Marble		2	Marble	
			1	Boston.	2	Guano		2	Guano	
	13		13	Barcelona.	13			13		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1	New York.	1	Malta.	1	Tobacco		1	Tobacco	
	2	Callao.	2	Valencia.	2	Guano		2	Guano	
	1	Messina.	1	New York.	1	Fruit		1	Fruit.	
	1	Trapani.	1	Boston.	1	Salt and fruit.		1	Salt and fruit.	
	1	Cagliari.	1	Bath.	1	Salt		1	Salt	
	1	Fayal.	1	Malta.	1	Whale oil.		1	Whale oil.	
	1	Girgenti&Monaco.	1	Boston.	1	Sulphur and fruit.		1	Sulphur and fruit.	
	8		8		8			8		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	3	New York.	1	Malaga.	1	Tobacco, flour, &c.		1	Ballast	
			1	Callao.	1	Tobacco and staves.		1	Staves	
			1	Marseilles.	1	Petroleum		1	Petroleum	

Quarter ended	Place of origin	Quantity	Port of arrival	Value	Goods	Quantity	Port of arrival	Value	Goods
CALCUTTA—N. P. Jacobs. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	1 Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	1	do	1	do
	1 Iwiza	1	Boston	1	Salt	1	do	1	Salt
	1 Menton	1	New York	1	Fruit, &c	1	do	1	Fruit, &c
	1 Constantinople	1	Falmouth	1	Barley	1	do	1	Barley
	1 Valencia	1	Cardiff	1	Ballast	1	do	1	Ballast
	1 Alexandria	1	Penarth Road	1	do	1	do	1	do
	1 Mediterran' sea	1	New Foundland	1	Empty oil casks	1	do	1	Empty oil casks
	1 Malaga	1	New York	1	Fruit, &c	1	do	1	Fruit, &c
	11			11		11			
	5 In port		Bombay	1	Before reported				35,116 maunds rice
	1 Boston, U. S	3	Sold	3					Sold, took British flag
1 Hong Kong	1	In port	1	General merchandise	1			In port	
1 San Francisco	2	Boston	1	General merchandise	1			General merchandise	
1 Maulmain	1	Hull	2	Ballast	2			60,727 cwt. limeused	
9		In port	1	1,168 tons timber	1	\$21,491 20		In port	
2 In port		Maulmain	2	Before reported		21,491 20			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	1 Akyab	1	In port	1	Ballast	1		42 cwt. castor oil, 7 cwt. castor oil, 12 maunds dholl, 128 cwt. sugar, 114 cwt. coir rope, 370 maunds wheat, 225 packages piece goods, value 13,300 rupees, 15 cwt. soap, 14 cases wine, 25,000 gunny bags, 14 cwt. nails, 65 cwt. chillies, 1,466 cwt. tobacco leaf, 13 cases cutlery, 100 casks tar, 80 cwt. iron, 10 iron hoops, 222 cwt. onions, 15 cwt. garlic, 7 cwt. ginger, 30 cases rice, 57 cwt. lime and twigs, 4 bulles alum, 179 cwt. sundry seeds, 10 cwt. turpentine.	
	1 Bombay	1	do	1	do	1		In port	
	1 Boston, via Galie	1	do	1	do	1		do	
	5		General cargo	5		5		do	
	1 Akyab	1	In port	1	Ballast	1		do	
	1 Bombay	1	do	1	do	1		do	
	1 Boston, via Galie	1	do	1	General cargo	1		do	
	5			5		5			

* Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,711 54-95.
 † Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 9 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—13. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,383 6-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,295 43-55.
 § Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,125 76-95.
 ¶ Entered: 4 ships; 5 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 3 sold, 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,821 37-95.
 ¶¶ Entered: 1 ship; in port, 2. Cleared: 1 ship; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage, 2,863.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	4	In port.....	3	Boston.....	3	Before reported.....		3	General cargo.....	
	4	Rio Janeiro.....	2	In port.....	2	Ballast.....		2	In port.....	
	3	Bombay.....	2	In port.....	2	do.....		2	General cargo.....	
	2	Liverpool.....	1	In port.....	1	do.....		1	General cargo.....	
	2	Buenos Ayres.....	2	do.....	2	3,022 tons salt.....	\$14,000 00	2	In port.....	
	7	Akyab.....	1	New York.....	2	Ballast.....		2	General cargo.....	
	2	Galle.....	7	In port.....	7	3,000 railroad sleepers.....	1,575 00	7	In port.....	
	4	Singapore.....	2	do.....	2	Ballast.....		2	do.....	
	2	Boston.....	4	do.....	4	730 tons ice.....		4	do.....	
	1	Bahia.....	2	do.....	2	do.....		2	do.....	
	1	Batavia.....	1	do.....	1	Spruce, lumber, and general cargo.....		1	do.....	
	32		1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
			32		32		15,575 00	32		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	24	In port.....	7	New York.....	7	Before reported.....		7	General merchandise.....	
			2	Boston.....	2	do.....		2	do.....	
			2	London.....	2	Seeds, turmeric, jute, sugar.....		2	Seeds, turmeric, jute, sugar.....	
			1	Colombo.....	1	do.....		1	Gram, gunny bags, blankets, twine, sugar, rice.....	
			1	Tuticorin.....	24	do.....		1	Gram, peas, dholl, jute, rice, and wheat.....	
			1	Bombay.....	1	do.....		1	Gunny bags, dholl, sugar, rice.....	
			1	Madras.....	1	do.....		1	Gram, gunny bags, ginger, peas, twine, seeds, jute, rice.....	
	4	Boston.....	9	In port.....	1	Ice, and general cargo.....		9	In port.....	
			1	Boston.....	1	do.....		1	Saltpetre, linseed, buffalo hides, gunny bags and cloths, ginger, jadye, turmeric, catch, saffron, flower and castor oil.....	
	1	Point de Galle.....	3	In port.....	3	Lumber and merchandise.....		3	In port.....	
	1	Melbourne.....	1	do.....	1	Cocoanuts.....		1	do.....	
	30		1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
			30		30			30		

HONG KONG—*H. N. Conger.*
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.†

8	In port.....	4	Singapore	8	Before reported.	4	In port.....	4	Sundries and ballast.
		1	Bangkok			1		4	General cargo and passengers
		2	San Francisco			1		3	do.....do
		1	Foo-chow-foo			1		2	do.....do
10	San Francisco	4	Singapore	10	General cargoes, passengers, lumber	2	Ballast	1	do.....do
4	Shanghai	3	San Francisco	4	General cargoes and tea.	1	do.....do	1	do.....do
2	Put beck	2	Shanghai	2	General cargoes.	1	Rice	1	do.....do
1	Nagasaki	1	New York	1	do.....do	1	Tes. &c.	1	do.....do
1	Bangkok	2	Macao	2	Rice	1	Cotton	1	do.....do
1	Foo-chow	1	Wampoa	1	Ballast	1	Rice	1	do.....do
1	Whampoa	1	Swatow	1	Cotton	1	Ballast	1	do.....do
1	Tien Tsin	1	Akyab	1	General cargo	1	do.....do	1	do.....do
1	Amoy	1	Amherst	1	Cotton	1	General cargo	1	do.....do
		1	Kanagawa			1	Ballast	1	do.....do
		1	Salgon			1		1	do.....do
31		31		31		31		31	
4	In port.....	2	San Francisco	4	Before reported.	2	Ballast	13	Ballast.
1	Foo-chow	1	Manila	1		1		1	In port.
1	Nagasaki	1	Whampoa	5	General cargo, flour, &c	5	Ballast	6	General cargo and passengers
5	San Francisco	2	Foo-chow-foo	3	General cargo, passengers.	2	General cargo, passengers.	1	In port.
		2	Manila	2	Ballast	2	Passengers and ballast	2	In port.
3	Shanghai	1	Whampoa	2	General cargo	2	General cargo	1	In port.
2	Melbourne	2	Shanghai	2	Rice	2	do.....do	1	do.....do
2	Canton	2	In port	2	General cargo	2	Cotton	1	In port.
2	Sual	1	Shanghai	2	Rice	2	Rice	1	In port.
		1	do.....do	2	General cargo	2	do.....do	1	In port.
1	Ningpo	1	Manila	1	General cargo	1	do.....do	1	In port.
1	Salgon	1	In port	1	Rice	1	do.....do	1	In port.
1	New York	2	Manila	1	Rice	1	do.....do	2	In port.
5	Whampoa	2	Whampoa	1	General cargo	1	do.....do	28	
26		26		26		26		26	

* Entered: 26 ships, 2 barks—28; in port, 4. Cleared: 8 ships; in port, 24. Aggregate tonnage entered, 26,213 26-95.
 † Entered: 4 ships, 2 barks—6; in port, 24. Cleared: 2 barks, 14 ships—16; in port, 14. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,137 42-95.
 ‡ Entered: 3 steamers, 13 ships, 8 barks—21, and 8 in port. Cleared: 3 steamers, 13 ships, 11 barks—27, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 20,276.
 § Entered: 4 steamers, 12 ships, 6 barks, 2 schooners—24, and 4 in port. Cleared: 4 steamers, 9 ships, 5 barks, 1 schooner—19, and 9 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 18,788.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	9	In port.....	1	Japan.....	9	Before reported.....	7	General cargo and passengers.....
			2	San Francisco.....				
			2	Vancouver's Isld.....				
			2	Manila.....	4	Ballast and treasure.....	3	General cargo.....
	4	San Francisco...	1	In port.....				
			3	San Francisco.....				
			2	Sual.....	2	Rice.....	3	Ballast.....
			1	Amoy.....				
			1	Canton.....				
			2	Shanghai.....	2	General cargo.....	2	Rice.....
			1	Amoy.....				
			1	In port.....				
			2	Whampoa.....	1	General cargo and ballast.....	1	General cargo and passengers.....
			1	Rangoon.....				
			1	Amoy.....				
		1	Foo-chow.....	1	General cargo.....	1	General cargo.....	
		1	Canton.....					
		1	do.....					
		1	Boston.....	1	Ice, &c.....	1	In port.....	
		1	In port.....					
		1	do.....					
		1	New York.....	1	(General cargo.....	1	do.....	
		4	Amoy.....					
		1	Shanghai.....					
		1	Sold.....	4	Ballast.....	1	Sold; took English flag.....	
		1	Whampoa.....					
		1	Canton.....					
		29				29		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	7	In port.....	1	New York.....	7	Before reported.....	6	Not stated.....
			3	Whampoa.....				
			1	Calcutta.....				
			1	Macao.....	3	General cargo.....	2	General cargo.....
			2	In port.....				
			1	Shanghai.....				
			2	Shanghai.....	2	General cargo.....	1	In port.....
			1	In port.....				
			1	New York.....				
			2	Whampoa.....	2	General cargo.....	2	General cargo.....
			1	Shanghai.....				
			1	Whampoa.....				
			2	San Francisco...	2	Flour, wheat.....	1	In port.....
			1	Put back.....				
			1	Batavia.....				
		1	Whampoa.....	1	General cargo.....	1	Ballast.....	
		1	In port.....					
		1	Coal and flour.....					
		1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....	1	In port.....	
		1	Yokohama.....					
		1	Valparaiso.....					
		1				1		
		29				29		

E. J. Sage.

SINGAPORE—J. Stone.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864;

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†

1	Singapore	1	Shanghai	1	General cargo	1	General cargo
1	Melbourne	1	In port	1	Old iron, &c	1	In port
1	Swatow	1	do	1	Ballast	1	do
1	Nagasaki	1	Shanghai	1	General cargo	1	General cargo
22		22				22	
5	In port	3	Sold	3	Before reported	3	Sold
		1	Penang	1	do	1	General cargo
		1	In port	1	do	1	In port
1	Boston	1	Rangoon	1	62½ tons ice and general cargo	\$65,000 00	Ballast
8	Hong Kong	2	Calcutta	2	Ballast		do
		2	Rangoon	2	do		do
		3	In port	3	do		In port
1	Amoy	1	Sold	1	do		Sold; took the English flag
1	Shanghai	1	In port	1	do		do
1	Philadelphia	1	Rangoon	1	do		Ballast
1	Whampoa	1	do	1	600 tons coal	6,000 00	In port
1	San Francisco	1	Rangoon	1	Ballast		do
19		19				71,000 00	Ballast

6	In port	6	Not stated	6	Before reported	6	Not stated
2	Shanghai	1	Rangoon	2	Ballast	2	Ballast
		1	Akyab	1	do	1	do
1	Montevideo	1	do	1	do	1	do
2	Liverpool	1	do	1	1,600 tons coal	11,900 00	do
		1	Rangoon	1	do	10,500 00	do
1	Penang	1	do	1	Not stated		Not stated
1	Batavia	1	Batavia	1	do		In port
1	Batavia	1	In port	2	Ballast		In port
1	New York	1	do	2	Ballast		In port
14		14				21,700 00	

2	In port	2	Batavia	2	Before reported	2	Ballast
		1	New York	1	Ballast	1	do
1	Cape of Good Hope	1	Shanghai	1	do	1	do
1	Bangkok	1	In port	1	do	1	In port
1	Hong Kong	1	do	1	do	1	Ballast
1	Batavia	1	Penang	1	do	1	do

* Entered: 10 steamers, 4 ships, 6 barks—90; in port, 9. Cleared: 10 steamers, 4 ships, 6 barks, 1, class not given—21; 1 sold, 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 15,323.
 † Entered: 7 steamers, 7 ships, 1 bark—15; in port, 7. Cleared: 7 steamers, 6 ships, 2 barks—15; in port, 7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 16,673.
 ‡ Entered: 9 ships, 5 barges—14, and 3 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 sold, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,642.
 § Entered: 5 ships, 3 steamers, 1 bark—8, and 6 in port. Cleared: 5 ships, 1 steamer, 6 class not given—12, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,410 75-95.
 ¶ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 steamer, 3 brigs, 4 ships—9, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 schooner, 2 brigs, 2 ships, 2 class not given—7; 1 sold and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,480 81-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. Continued.	1	Montevideo.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....		1	In port.....	
	1	Rangoon.....	1	New York.....	1	1,500 tons rice		1	Ballast.....	
	1	Mauritius.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....		1	In port.....	
	1	Meibourne.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	
	1	Akyab.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....		1	Ballast.....	
	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....		11	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	3	In port.....	2	In port.....	2	Before reported.....		2	In port.....	
	1	Penang.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	do.....		1	8,000 tons rice	
	1	New York.....	1	Batavia.....	1	Ballast.....		1	General cargo	
	1	Sunderland.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	
	6	.....	6	In port.....	1	12,000 tons coal.....	\$5,000 00	1	In port.....	
	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	5,000 00	6	.....
BASSIN—J. Halliday, Jr. Quarter ended December 31, 1865.†	1	Rangoon.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	Not stated.....		1	Not stated.....	
2d and 3d quarters.....	.....	No reports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Rangoon.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	Ballast.....		1	1,020 tons rice.....	\$33,150 00
BOMBAY—G. A. Kirtledge. Quarter ended December 31, 1861.‡	1	Boston.....	1	Akyab.....	1	50 boxes loaf sugar, 133 boxes medicines, 942 tons rice, 13 packages toys, 100 barrels flour, 300 boxes tobacco, 20 boxes candles, 130 kils butter, 13,076 pieces lumber.		1	Ballast.....	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865§	1	Calcutta.....	1	Bombay.....	1	17,758 bags rice.....	31,300 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	Flour and lumber.....	49,000 00	1	In port.....	
	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	71,300 00	2	.....

Quarter ended	In port.	Bombay.	Before reported.	Ballast.	In port.	Ballast.	In port.
June 30, 1865†.	1	1	Bricks and lumber.	19,000 00	1		
	1	1			1		
	2	2		19,000 00	2		
Quarter ended September 31, 1865.**	1	1	Before reported.	40,000 00	1	100 bales skins and wool	5,000 00
	1	1	1,600 tons general cargo.	130,000 00	2	General cargo.	25,000 00
	2	2	2,600 tons timber	32,950 00	1	do	
	1	1	759 ...do	202,950 00	5	do	30,000 00
	5	5					
Quarter ended December 30, 1864.	No report.						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1863††.	3	2	Ballast.		2	7,457,400 pounds rice.	83,760 00
	3	1	do		1	Ballast	
	3	2	do		1	4,518,450 pounds rice.	47,138 00
	3	2	do		1	9,729,160 pounds rice.	
	3	1	do		1	in port.	
	3	2	do		1	3,213,000 pounds rice.	
	3	2	do		1	3,215,400 pounds rice.	
	3	1	do		1	3,321,000 pounds rice.	26,900 00
	3	1	do		1	Ballast	
	3	1	do		1	in port.	
	3	3	do		1	3,828,350 pounds rice.	42,315 00
	3	3	do		1	9,497,500 pounds rice.	
	5	1	do		1	Rice	
	5	1	do		1	Rice	
	5	1	do		1	Burned	
	5	1	do		1	in port.	
	5	1	do		1	Ballast	
	5	1	do		1	do	
	5	3	do		1	Rice	
	5	2	do		1	in port.	
	5	2	do		1	Ballast	
	5	2	do		1	do	
	5	2	do		1	do	
	5	1	do		1	do	
	5	1	do		1	do	
	5	1	do		1	do	

† Entered: 2 ships, 1 steamer—3, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 steamer, 1 class not given—3, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, —.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: class not given. Tonnage, 611 56-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage, 891.
 ¶ Entered: 1 ship, 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,575.
 ¶ Entered: 1 ship, 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 in port. Tonnage, 381.
 ¶ Entered: 23, class not given. Cleared: 24, class not given, 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 29,959.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No. Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No. Description. Value.			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.—Continued.	2	Liverpool	2	Rangoon	2	Ballast	2	Ballast		
	1	Lisbon	1	Calcutta	1	do	1	In port.		
	32		32		32		32			\$200,113 00
3d quarter.....		No report.								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	St. Paul	1	In port.	1	Ballast	1	In port.		
MAULMAIN—P. LEMMANN.										
From July 1 to December 31, 1864.†	1	Calcutta	1	Falmouth	1	General cargo	1	421 tons teak timber.		
	2	Aden	1	United Kingdom	1	Ballast	1	855½ do		
			1	Calcutta	1	do	1	1,167 do		
	1	Simon's Bay	1	Queenstown	1	do	1	1,203 do		
	1	King George's Sid.	1	United Kingdom	1	do	1	1,302 do		
	1	Cape Good Hope	1	In port.	1	do	1	In port.		
	6		6		6		6			
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865:‡	2	Singapore	1	United Kingdom	1	Ballast	1	886 tons teak timber.		
	2	Montevideo	2	Cork or Falmouth	2	do	2	447 do		
	1	Calcutta	1	In port.	1	do	1	In port.		
	1	Rio Janeiro	1	do	1	General cargo	1	do		
	6		6	do	6	Ballast	6	do		
3d quarter.....		No report.								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865:§	1	San Francisco	1	Bombay	1	1,291 tons teak timber.	1	1,291 tons teak timber.		
	1	London and Ran-	1	do	1	do	1	1,205 do		
	1	Cardiff and Rio-	1	United Kingdom	1	do	1	1,067 do		
	1	Cardiff and Capo	1	In port.	1	In port.	1	In port.		
	1	de Verde	1		1		1			

1	Akyab.....	1	Cork or Falmouth	13	Ballast	1	599 tons teak timber.		
1	Galle.....	1	Bombay.....			1	190.....do.		
1	Glasgow and Madras.....	1	do.....do			1	418.....do.		
2	Montevideo.....	1	In port.....			1	In port.....		
1	Australis.....	1	Port Blain.....			1	Government stores.....		
1	Melbourne.....	1	In port.....			1	In port.....		
1	Melbourne.....	1	do.....do			1	do.....do		
1	Rio Janeiro.....	2	do.....do			1	do.....do		
1	St. Helena.....	1	do.....do			1	do.....do		
14		14	Coals.....			14			
No report.									
1	Liverpool.....	1	Point de Galle.....	1	1,529 tons coal	\$21,817 60	Ballast.....		
1	Leith.....	1	do.....do	1	700.....do	5,113 50	do.....do		
2		2				26,831 10			
NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—G. Mitchell.									
5	Melbourne.....	2	San Francisco.....	2	Ballast.....		1,100 tons coal.		2,750 00
1	Melbourne.....	1	Melbourne.....	1	Ballast.....		Coal.....		2,125 00
2	Adelaide.....	2	do.....do				865 tons coal.		2,162 00
1	Auckland.....	1	do.....do				950 tons coal.		2,375 00
2	Dunedin.....	2	Otago.....	2	do.....do		Cattle and hay		12,800 00
1	Otago.....	2	do.....do				660 tons coal.		1,650 00
1	Sydney.....	1	Auckland.....	1	Ballast.....		Coal.....		2,190 00
2	Auckland.....	2	do.....do	2	do.....do		Cattle, &c.		3,750 00
11		11					do.....do		13,700 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865**									
2	Auckland.....	1	Auckland.....	1	Ballast		Cattle.....		6,380 00
1	Adelaide.....	1	In port.....	1	do		In port.....		1,540 00
3	Otago.....	1	Adelaide.....	1	do		Coal.....		1,046 00
		1	San Francisco.....	1	do		Coal.....		2,140 00
		1	Otago.....	1	do		Coal.....		

* Entered: 1, class not given. Cleared: 1 in port. Tonnage, 672.
 † Entered: 6, class not given. Cleared: 5, class not given, 1 in port.
 ‡ Entered: 6, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,576.
 § Entered: 14, class not given. Cleared: 7, class not given, 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,319.
 || Entered and cleared: 2, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,812.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,589 74 95.
 ** Entered: 1 ship, 8 barks—9. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,312 79 95.

CYLON—G. W. Prescott.
 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters

Quarter ended September
 30, 1865.††

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—G.
 Mitchell.

Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.††

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865—Continued.	2	Sydney	1	In port.	1	Ballast		1	In port.	
			1	Sold	1	do		1	Sold	
	1	Melbourne	1	In port.	1	do		1	In port.	
			1	do	1	do		1	do	
	9		9					9		\$11,106 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No report								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	3	Melbourne	2	San Francisco	2	Ballast		2	1,830 tons coal	4,117 00
			1	In port.	1	do		1	In port.	
	1	Sydney	1	San Francisco	1	do		1	Rice and coal	4,601 00
	2	Wellington	1	do	1	do		1	337 tons coal	848 00
			1	do	1	do		1	Coal and produce	2,365 00
	1	Adeialde	1	Otago	1	do		1	630 tons coal	1,386 00
	1	Lyttelton	1	Melbourne	1	do		1	In port.	
	1	Otago	1	In port.	1	do		1	Coal and produce	1,970 00
	9		9	Otago	1	Potatoes	\$1,900 00	1		
			9				1,900 00	9		15,287 00
MELBOURNE—W. Blanchard.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	4	In port.	1	China	4	Before reported.		4	Gold and ballast	100,445 00
			3	Newcastle, N. S. W.						
	2	Boston	1	China	2	General cargo	127,000 00	2	Ballast	
			1	Baker's Island.						
	2	New York	1	Hong Kong	1	Flour	31,000 00	1	do	
			1	Not stated	1	Lumber	13,000 00	1	In port.	
	1	Newcastle, N. S. W.	1	do	1	865 tons coal	6,490 00	1	do	
	9		9				177,490 00	9		100,445 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	2	In port.	1	In port.	1	Before reported.		1	In port.	
			1	Newcastle, N. S. W.	1	do		1	Ballast	
	1	San Francisco	1	do	1	430 tons gunno and salmon	10,000 00	1	do	

1	Soderham	1	Callao	1	309 standard deals	10,000 00	1	do	
1	Albain, V. C. I.	1	In port	1	11,236 pieces rough timber, 7 bales blanket ^g	25,000 00	1	In port	
2	Boston	1	do	2	General cargo	91,800 00	1	do	
		1	Singapore				1	Ballast	
7		7		7		136,800 00	7		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.									
3	In port	1	Sold	1	Before reported		1	Sold	
		1	Guam	1	do		2	Ballast	
		1	Valparaiso	1	do		2	Ballast	
3	Boston	1	Guam	2	General cargo	30,000 00	1	do	
		2	In port	2	do	96,550 00	2	In port	
1	New York	1	Cohasset	1	do	100,000 00	1	Ballast	
1	Valparaiso	1	Newcastle	1	990 tons flour, 18 bales and 2 boxes tobacco, 47 bags hemp-seed.	106,025 00	1	do	
8		8		8		332,575 00	8		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.									
2	In port	1	Hong Kong	1	Before reported				
		1	Calcutta	1	do				
1	Boston	1	Callao	1	General cargo	70,000 00	5	Ballast	
1	Valparaiso	2	Newcastle, N. S. W.	1	Wheat, bran, and flour.	10,000 00			
1	Newcastle, N. S. W.	5		5		80,000 00	5		
5		5		5					
PORT ADELAIDE.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.									
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.									
1	Warren	1	Sydney	1	600 tons lumber	19,440 00	1	400 tons grain	38,880 00
	Portland	1	In port	1	do	29,160 00	1	In port	
1	Searport	1	Callao	1	do	3,402 00	1	Ballast	
1	Newcastle	2	In port	2	700 tons coal	46,600 00	2	do	
2	Puget's Sound	1	do	1	2,200 tons lumber	14,580 00	1	do	
1	Boston	7	do	7	400 do	115,182 00	7	do	38,880 00
7		7		7					
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.									

* Entered: 1 ship, 7 barks, 1 brig—9. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, 1 brig—7, 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,831 88-95.
 † Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks—5, and 4 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig—7, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,069.
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 4 ships—5; in port, 2. Cleared: 2 barks, 2 ships—4, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,669.
 § Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark—5; in port, 3. Cleared: 4 ships, 1 bark—5; 1 sold, 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,460.
 ¶ Entered: 1 ship, 2 barks—3; in port, 2. Cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,382.
 ¶ Entered: 7, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,689.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Newcastle	1	Newcastle	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	Value.
PORT ELIZABETH— <i>H. Graham.</i>									
(<i>Capetown Consulate.</i>)									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	2	In port	1	London	1	Before reported.	2	Wool, skins, &c	\$34,576 41
	3	Boston	1	Capetown & N.Y.	1	Flour, doors, sash, &c.	1	Part inward cargo, wool, &c	40,567 69
			1	Turk's Island	1	1,284 barrels flour.	1	Ballast	
			1	In port	1	General cargo	1	In port	
	4	New York	3	London	1	do	3	Wool and skins.	
	1	Coasting	1	New York	1	do	1	In port	84,931 56
	1	London	1	Boston	1	General cargo	1	Wool	77,330 80
	11		11		11		11	Wool and skins.	237,456 46
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	4	In port	2	London	4	Before reported.	4	Not stated	
	2	London	2	Coasting	2	General cargo	2	Wool, skins, &c	47,630 17
	1	Boston	1	In port	1	do	1	In port	
	7		7		7		7		47,630 17
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	1	In port	1	Boston	1	Before reported.	1	Wool and skins.	88,853 53
	2	Coasting	2	New York	2	Ballast	2	do	70,305 22
	1	London	1	do	1	do	1	do	35,404 26
	1	Boston	1	In port	1	General cargo	1	In port	
	5		5		5		5		207,563 02
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.¶	1	In port	1	Boston	1	Before reported.	1	Wool, skins, &c	83,742 15
SIMON'S TOWN— <i>H. Graham.</i>									
(<i>Capetown Consulate.</i>)									
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.		No arrivals							

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ^a	2	Boston	1	Boston	1	General cargo	\$38,570 06	1	Wool and skins	\$46,863 29
	2	New York	1	Shanghai	1	Ballast		1	In for repairs	
			1	do.	1	do.		1	In for coals	
	1	Rio Janeiro	1	New York	1	Flour, lumber, &c.	34,270 63	1	Wool	73,130 65
	2	Whaling	1	do.	1	Coffee		1	Wool and skins	44,580 26
			1	New London	2	Oil and bone	69,300 00	1	Inward cargo	
			1	Mauritius	7			1	Ballast	
	7		7		7		142,140 69	7		164,574 30
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Desolation Island	1	New London	1	1,400 barrels whale oil	91,201 17	1	Inward cargo	91,201 17
	1	Coasting	1	New York	1			1	Part cargo, iron, &c.	3,267 15
	1	Rangoon	1	Boston	1	14,000 bags paddy rice	25,473 04	1	Part original cargo	15,628 01
	2	New York	1	Bombay	1	General cargo	23,473 41	1		
			1	Wrecked	1	do.	27,251 94	1	Wrecked	
	1	Boston	1	Mauritius	1	Ice and sundries	11,641 66	1	Ballast	
	1	Cardiff	1	In port	1	Coal	15,343 57	1	Part inward cargo	4,673 54
	7		7		7		194,418 79	7		114,793 87
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	In port	1	Bascelan	2	Before reported		1	Coal	4,000 00
	2	New York	1	New York	1	New York		1	Wool, skins, &c.	23,370 00
			1	Rio Janeiro	2	General cargo	46,680 00	2	Not stated	
			1	Mauritius	4			4		
	4		4		4		48,680 00	4		27,370 00
BARBADOES—F. Culpper.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ^b	15	New York	14	New York	14	685 boxes cheese, 150 kgs butter, 1,400 tins lard, 411 crows matches, 1,750 bags corn, 600 boxes candles, 151 kegs and 5 hds. tobacco, 13,340 bbls. flour, 75 doz. buckets, 50 bbls. onions, 1,540 bbls. potatoes, 2,445 bbls. crackers, 1,000 feet lumber, 1,329 bbls. pork, 212 bbls. and 735 half bbls. beef, 190 bbls. and 1,901 bags bread, 2,526 bags peas, 594 bbls. peas, 7,121	318,599 00	14	2,533 puncheons molasses, 343 hds. 1,093 skins, 112,371 lbs. old metal, 2,576 lbs. rags, 97 lbs. rope, 50 tins, 13 bbls. and 6 half bbls. arrow-root, 2 hds., 5 tierces, 1 half tierce, and 89 bbls. sugar.	79,296 00

7	Philadelphía.....	1	In port.....	6 carriages.....	1	In port.....	
		1	Linnociro.....	900 bbla. flour, 350 bbls. crackers, 100 half bbls. beef, 42 casks corn, 125 bags corn, 175 boxes candles, 1,500 shooks.	1	Ballast.....	13,000 00
		1	St. Martin's.....	54 bbla. pork, 39 bbls. beef, 90 bbla. fish, 2,100 boxes candles, 139 kegs lard, 45 bbls. oil, 76 kegs butter.	1	Ballast.....	9,400 00
		1	Nevis.....	1,440 bbla. flour, 500 bbls. meal, 50 bbls. bread, 100 bbls. crackers, 30 bbls. pork, 50 bbls. peas, 216 bags bread, 250 bags corn, 41 kegs but- ter, 186 tin lard, 2 tierces hams, 800 boxes candles, 5 bbls. tobacco, 20 kegs and 6 cases tobacco, 70 half bbls. beef, 25 punchbous meal, 200 shooks, 11 packages merchan- dise.	1	Not reported.....	23,000 00
		2	Trinidad.....	798 bbla. flour, 199 bbls. meal, 100 bbls. potatoes, 344 tins lard, 10 cases tobacco, 5 cases hams, 100 bbls. oil, 5 bbls. vinegar.	2	Not reported.....	12,000 00
		1	Demery.....	500 bbla. flour, 211 bbls. meal, 102 bbls. crackers, 174 tins lard, 300 boxes candles, 17 tierces hams, 2 bbls. hams, 10 packages matches, 51 bags bread.	1	Not reported.....	7,500 00
		1	Demerara.....	822 bbls. meal, 400 bbls. flour, 198 bbls. crackers, 200 bags bread, 200 bags corn, 20 bbls. oil, 100 bbls. potatoes, 50 boxes candles, 2,000 feet lumber.	1	Ballast.....	9,000 00
		1	St. Thomas.....	236,000 ft. white-pine lumber, 28,000 shingles.	1	Ballast.....	4,600 00
		1	In port.....	1,400 tons guano.....	1	In port.....	96,000 00
		2	Whaling.....	216 barrels oil.....	2	Ballast.....	12,000 00
		1	Boston.....	feed provisions and ice.....	1	In port.....	6,000 00
27		27			27		511,099 00
							79,286 00

* Entered and cleared: 1 steamer, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 4 barks—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,475.

† Entered: 2 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner—7. Cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks, 1 schooner—5, 1 wrecked and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,213.

‡ Entered: 2, class not given; in port, 2. Cleared: 4, class not given. Tonnage not given.

§ Entered: 13 barks, 2 schooners, 1 ship, 9 brigantines—27. Cleared: 14 barks, 2 schooners, 8 brigantines—24, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,506 60-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.															
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.													
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.										
Quarter ended March 31, 1863.*	3	In port.....	3	Not stated.....	Before reported. 450 boxes cheese, 1,000 pulis lard, 310 cases matches, 700 bags corn, 300 boxes candles, 7,884 bbls flour, 824 bbls crackers, 800 ft. lumber, 60 bbls butter, 629 bbls pork, 189 bbls lard, 305 half bbls beef, 7 tierces rum, 796 bags and 15 bbls bran, 611 bags and 260 bbls peas, 3,538 bbls meal, 9,423 shooks, 25 bbls oil, 175 pun. and 100 tierces oat- meal, 50 kegs tobacco, 287 barrels oil.	Not stated..... 448 puncheons molasses, 160 ox- skins, 87 calf-skins, 454 goat- skins, 19 bags cocoa, 5,220 lbs copper, 40 tons iron, 50 tons arrow-root, 13,045 lbs. metal.	\$185,184 00	3		\$16,452 00										
	9	New York.....	1	Porto Rico.....				3												
			1	Trinidad.....				3												
			1	In port.....				5												
	2	Whaling.....	2	Whaling.....				1	In port.....											
	14		14					2			8,550 00									
			3	Not stated.....				14			193,734 00	14		16,452 00						
	BARBADOES.—E. K. Sperry. From March 6 to April 1, 1863.†	3	In port.....	3				Not stated.....	Before reported.....				3		274 puncheons molasses..... 54 hds. and 84 bbls. sugar..... 230 tins arrow-root..... 12 barrels cocoa..... 2 crates skins..... 14,361 pounds metals..... Ballast.....	23,535 15 4,970 00 492 00 139 80 38 00 1,980 32				
		1	Philadelphia.....	1				Orchilla.....					1				13,500 00	1		
		1	New York.....	1				Trinidad.....					1				20,000 00	1		
		5		5									5				33,500 00	5		
		13	New York.....	3				Trinidad.....					3				63,500 00	3		31,131 79
				5									5				33,500 00	5		15,000 00
				3				Trinidad.....					3				63,500 00	3		
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		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500 00	3													
		5		5		33,500 00	5													
		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500 00	3													
		5		5		33,500 00	5													
		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500 00	3													
		5		5		33,500 00	5													
		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500 00	3													
		5		5		33,500 00	5													
		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500 00	3													
		5		5		33,500 00	5													
		3	Trinidad.....	3		63,500														

Port of Origin	Quantity	Description	Value	Notes
Porto Rico	5	and 282 bags crackers, 175 bbls. peas, 150 pun. oat-meal, 2,635 shooks, 5 carriages, 36 horses, bags butter, 500 pails and 400 tins lard, 3,044 bbls. meal, 150 cases matches, 1,500 bags corn, 17 trbs tobacco, 1,792 bbls flour, 381 bbls crackers, 95 bbls beef, 255 bags bread, 400 bbls peas, 254 pun. oat-meal, 75 cases oil, 1,981 shooks, 12 horses.	124,000 00	Ballast
New York	5	659 bbls pork, 300 boxes cheese, 675 kegs butter, 356 tins lard, 2,645 bbls meal, 150 cases matches, 1,400 bags corn, 6 bbls and 13 tubs tobacco, 3,082 bbls flour, 763 bbls crackers, 95 bbls beef, 400 bags bread, 210 bbls and 150 bags oat-meal, 115 pun. oat-meal, 1,150 bbls oil, 807 bundles shooks, 34 horses, 300 bags oil cake, 3 carriages, 15 water, 40 chandelies, 475 cases T. water, 40 mules, 30 bbls hay, 600 bags oats, Ice, feed provisions, 117 bbls. pork, 2,383 boxes candles, 170 kegs butter, 80 pails lard, stindifor.	16,000 00	Ballast
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1	675 barrels oil.	20,100 00	Ballast
	19	300 bundies shooks, 62,000 staves	2,780 00	248 punchons molasses
Philadelphia	2		350,880 00	
Trinidad	2	500 tins lard, 1,475 bbls. meal, 200 bags corn, 145 boxes candles, 25 cases tobacco, 3,347 bbls. flour, 25 bbls. pork, 30 cases, 25 bbls oil, 303 bbls. crackers, 125 bbls. beef, 173 bbls. oil cake, 127 bbls. bread.	38,000 00	Part inward cargo
Turk's Island	1	550 bbls. flour, 363 bbls. meal, 219 bbls. crackers, 641 bbls. bread, 15 pun. oat-meal, 25 cases tobacco, 4 boxes lamps, 1 pair scales.	12,000 00	Ballast
Demarara	1	949 bbls. meal, 100 bbls. flour, 237 bbls. crackers, 234 bags bread, 230 boxes candles, 234 bbls. bread.	10,000 00	Ballast
Baltimore	1	800 bbls. flour, 706 bbls. meal, 100 kegs butter, 100 bags peas, 1,379 bags corn.	19,000 00	Ballast
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			
Trinidad	1			
Boston	1			
Whaling	4			
Baltimore	1			
Philadelphia	2			
Trinidad	2			
Turk's Island	1			
Demarara	1			
Baltimore	1			

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No. Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	13	New York	13	New York	13	3,389 puncheons molasses, 170 hhd. and 97 bbl. sugar, 617 crates and 489 skins, 450 lbs. old metal, 119 bags cocoa.	\$103,500 00
	2	Bangor	2	Orchilla	2	285,000 ft. white pine, 140,000 shingles	6,000 00
	1	Boston	1	Porto Rico	1	95 bbl. pork, 352 bbl. mackerel, 510 bbl. herring, 30 bbl. pitch, 173 boxes codfish, 25 bbl. haddock, 150 tons lard, 130 kegs butter, 430 boxes candles, 1,007 boxes herring, 50 cases kerosene oil, 15,000 feet white pine.	12,000 00
	1	Beaufort	1	St. Martin	1	82,129 feet pitch pine, 18 bbl. resin, 35 bbl. tar, 5 bbl. asphaltum, turpentine.	4,000 00
	1	Charleston	1	Turk's Island	1	100,000 feet pitch pine.	4,000 00
	1	Demarara	1	New York	1	Ballast	do.
	24		24		24	380 pun. molasses, 200 bags cocoa.	11,600 00
	1	In port	1	Bay Island	1	Part of inward cargo	175,100 00
	1	Falkland Islands.	1	New York	1	150,000 oranges, 10 tons old iron	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Black River, Ja.	1	15 tons logwood	
1	Manilla	1	New York	1	180 tons logwood, 8 hhd. and 4 tierces cocor-nuts.		

KINGSTON, JA.—J. N. Camp.
 Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Quarter ended	Port of arrival	In port	Ballast	In port	In port
1865.†	Manzanilla	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	5			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
1865.‡	Turk's Island	1			
	Boston	2			
	Newport	1			
	Newport	6			
	New York	2			
	New York	1			
	New York	1			
	New York	1			
	New York	1			
	New York	1			
1865.§	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	5			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			
	Philadelphia	1			

Sold, (condemned)
50 tons wood, 40 bags pimento,
5 puncheons lime juice, 8 bags
wool, 7 barrels old metal, 7
pieces old metal.

British goods.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.

* Entered: 4 schooners, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4 schooners, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 471.
† Entered: 1 bark, 3 schooners, 2 brigs—6. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 brigs—5, and 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,338.
‡ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 brig—2. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 402.
§ Entered: 3 schooners, 1 brig—4, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 brigs—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 843 94 95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries.—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			Value.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.			V. lue.	No.	Description.
Quarter ending September 30, 1865.—Continued.	1	Baltimore	1	Falmouth	1	6,000 feet white pine lumber	1	Part inward cargo		
	2	Not given	2	Not given	1	Ballast	2	Not stated		
	5		5				5			
	2	Barbadoes	1	Hartford	1	Assorted cargo	\$211 44	1	5,596 bushels salt	\$698 18
	3	Porto Rico	2	New port	1	Ballast		1	9,083 bushels salt	1,320 98
TURK'S ISLAND.—J. E. New- port. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Bermuda	1	Portland	3	Ballast		3	17,478 bushels salt	2,700 07
	1	Azores	1	East Harbor	1	70 barrels assorted cargo	300 00	1	Ballast	1,377 25
	2	St. Domingo	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	1	Trinidad	1	East Harbor	2	Ballast		1	5,340 bushels salt	750 10
	1	New York	1	Boston	1	do		1	8,086 bushels salt	1,296 86
	1	New York	1	Salt Cay	1	800 barrels assorted cargo	600 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Paramaribo	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	7,085 bushels salt	1,066 90
	12		12				1,111 44	12		9,409 74
	4	St. Thomas	1	Holmes' Hole	1	Ballast		1	3,065 bushels salt	446 92
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	New London	1	Frankfort	1	do		1	2,399 bushels salt	314 37
1		Applawall	1	St. Domingo City	1	Assorted cargo		1	1,040 bushels salt	149 90
1		Porto Rico	1	New London	1	Ballast		1	Salt	600 00
2		Surinam	1	New York	1	do		1	10,045 bushels salt	1,509 26
1		New York	1	Boston	1	do		1	5,078 bushels salt	713 46
2		Boston	1	East Harbor	2	650 bales assorted cargo	2,965 70	1	8,600 bushels salt	1,006 80
1		Belfast, Me.	1	Trinidad	2	Assorted cargo	4,866 64	2	Part inward cargo	
1		Natal, Africa	1	Salt Cay	1	400 barrels assorted cargo	1,500 00	1	Ballast	
1		Alrosa Bay, Africa	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	11,886 do	
4		St. Domingo	2	New York	2	Corn and ice	100 00	1	8,682 bushels salt	1,127 46
18			18	St. Domingo	2	Tobacco	2,700 00	2	Assorted cargo	2,007 52
				In port	1	do	3,000 00	1	In port	3,500 00
							15,169 34	18		14,172 81

Quarter ended June 30, 1865;	In port.	New York.	Before reported.	Value.	Quantity.	Notes.	Total.
1	1	1	1	4,500 00	1	Tobacco, wood, hides, &c.	3,785 50
1	1	1	1	500 00	1	Merchandise and salt.	2,500 00
4	1	1	1	35,076 bushels salt.	1	Ballast	4,428 80
			4	9,684 50	3	216,000 feet lumber, hay, and assorted cargo.	5,937 00
7	7	7	7	14,194 50	7	Ballast	15,631 30
2	1	1	1	3,400 00	1	Part inward cargo	1,900 00
5	3	3	1	500 00	1	7,660 bushels salt.	711 30
			2	350 00	2	22,654 bushels salt.	2,267 90
			1	300 00	1	42,329 bushels salt.	4,727 30
			1	300 00	1	21,194 bushels salt.	2,353 84
			1	2,000 00	1	Ballast	521 30
			1	6,450 00	1	5,188 bushels salt.	491 15
			10	10,471 00	1	4,440 bushels salt.	1,500 00
			10	182,594 27	4	Part inward cargo	14,432 59
			4	10,471 00	1	50 drums and 2 barrels nails.	394 50
			1	2,000 00	4	1,043 casks, 11 hhdts, and 4 bbls. molasses.	24,371 68
			1	9,000 00	1	In port	
			1	7,194 00	1	In port	
			1	14,721 00	1	In port	
			9	156,910 27	1	do	24,766 18
			3	103,250 30	3	200 pun. 623 casks, 19 hhdts and 6 bbls. molasses, 221 hhdts. and 9 bbls. sugar.	4,532 42
			4	13,538 00	4	200 pun., 556 casks, 19 hhdts, 6 bbls. molasses, 182 hhdts. and 91 bbls. sugar.	30,884 88
			1	1,000 00	1	240 hhdts., 2 tons, and 153 bbls. sugar.	19,497 12
			9	117,778 30	1	Ballast	54,914 42

* Entered and cleared: 6 brigs, 6 schooners—12. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,518 93-95.
 † Entered: 2 brigs, 4 brigs, 12 schooners—18. Cleared: 2 brigs, 4 brigs, 11 schooners—17, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,825 43-95.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 bark, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 bark, 4 schooners—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,684.
 § Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 4 brigs, 3 brigs, 2 schooners—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,028.
 ¶ Entered: 2 brigs, 3 brigs, 4 brigantines—9. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 brig, 4 brigantines—6, and 3 in port.
 †† Entered: 1 bark, 1 brig, 4 brigantines—6, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 brigs, 4 brigantines—9.

DEMARARA—A. Deff.
 Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ||

Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ††



Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	1,310 bbls. flour, 576 bbls. potatoes, 125 bbls. peas, 450 bbls. pork, 2754 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. tar, 35 bbls. mackerel, 311 bbls. bread, 200 tins and 2000 pills lard, 20 bags bran, 500 reams paper, 500 doz. pills, 600 bbls. shooks, 60 kegs zinc paint, 7,300 ft. white pine lumber, 100 boxes cheese, 90 bags oats, 12 horses, 23 mules, 84 sheep.	\$43,592 10	198 hhds., 38 tcs, 146 bags, and 24 bbls. sugar, 4 cases brandy, 87 cases molasses, 8 puns, rum, 17 tons old iron, 3,000 lbs. old copper, 500 lbs. old brass, 2,000 lbs. lead.	\$ 7,183 03
			1	Porto Rico.....	1	158 bbls. flour, 159 bbls. bread, 50 bbls. pork, 153 bbls. potatoes, 50 bbls. corn meal, 50 bbls. split peas, 100 half bbls. beef, 109 tins lard, 50 boxes cheese, 130 boxes candles, 500 reams paper, 4 tierces hams, 20 kegs, 25 bags corn, 10 bags barley, 450 shooks, 100 cases matches, 20 bags black-eye peas, 287 tons ice, 384 tons codfish, 50 boxes oysters, 36 lbs. groats, 6 bbls. turnips, 6 bbls. carrots, 117 lbs. smoked salmon, 6 pairs ducks, 100 jars, 18 kegs, and 6 tubs butter, 4 kegs saucers, 40,335 feet white pine boards.	15,500 00	Ballast.....	
			1	Cienfuegos.....	1	287 tons ice, 384 tons codfish, 50 boxes oysters, 36 lbs. groats, 6 bbls. turnips, 6 bbls. carrots, 117 lbs. smoked salmon, 6 pairs ducks, 100 jars, 18 kegs, and 6 tubs butter, 4 kegs saucers, 40,335 feet white pine boards.	4,000 00	Ballast.....	
			1	Baltimore.....	1	40,104 white oak staves, 15,000 red oak staves, 227 bbls. shooks.	4,135 00	Ballast.....	
			5			5	66,927 10		17,183 03
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	8	New York.....	4	New York.....	8	841 barrels pork, 413 boxes cheese, 300 pills and 420 tins lard, 492 barrels meal, 20 cases matches, 3,187 bbls. flour, 100 doz. buckets, 240 bbls. potatoes, 66,283 ft. white pine lumber, 250 half bbls. beef, 1,200 bbls. bread, 215 bbls. split peas, 125 bags and 75 bbls. peas, 491 bbls. shooks, 2,300 rns. paper,	188,861 74	1 hhd., 149 casks, and 4 bbls. molasses, 314 hhds. and 66 bbls. sugar.	28,082 51
			1	Turk's Island.....	1			Ballast.....	
			3	In port.....	3			In port.....	

Quarter	Place	Quantity	Description	Value	Notes	Total Value		
BELIZE—C. A. Lees. Quarter ended December 31, 1864. †	2 Philadelphia	1	16 horses, 30 bbls. tar, 125 dozen brooms, 46 mules, 43 sheep, 1,386 bbls. flour, 500 bbls. meal, 200 bbls. pork, 100 half bbls. beef, 25 bales hay, 450 bags corn.	21,841 17	1	161 hhds., 182 bbls., 6 tes. sugar.	14,156 90	
	1 New Haven	1	109 bbls. flour, 500 bbls. meal, 2 bbls. crackers.	11,026 69	1	Ballast.	.....
		1	209 bbls. flour, 252 bbls. bread, 268 bbls. potatoes, 25 bbls. pork, 100 bbls. beef, 300 reams paper, 50 bbls. corn meal, 25 bbls. peas, 100 tins lard, 100 boxes cheese, 77 sheep, 10 oxen, 138 bbls. shooks.	11,333 97	1	151 puncheons molasses.	4,465 41	
	11		233,082 57	11			47,304 82	
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ‡	2 In port	2	Before reported.		{	400 tons logwood	5,200 00
		1 Havana	1	Turtle and sponge.	100 00	}	Inward cargo.	31,000 00
		1 Swan Island	1	Ballast.		1	Ballast.	4,360 00
		4			100 00	1	Logwood, cedar, mahogany, and rosewood.	40,460 00
		1 Bangor	1	134,528 feet lumber.	4,193 00	1	56,356 feet mahogany.	3,536 02
		1 Key West	1	Sundries	614 00	1	71 tons logwood.	741 00
		1 Boston	1	Ballast.		1	Ballast.	4,919 97
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	3		Ice and merchandise.	10,515 74	1	Rosewood and logwood.	.....
	1			15,322 74	3		9,196 99	
	1		Ice, lumber, and merchandise.	4,136 24	1	100 tons logwood, 2,360 ft. cedar, 42 tons rosewood, 1 bale deer skins, 4 logs sapodilla.	2,323 00	
A. N. Miller. Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ¶	1 Bangor	1	Lumber.	2,535 47	1	181 tons logwood, 14,615 ft. mahogany, rubber hides, sugar, coffee.	3,758 00	

* Entered and cleared: 4 brigantines, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 960 45-100.
 † Entered: 2 barks, 7 brigantines, 2 schooners—11. Cleared: 2 barks, 5 brigantines, 1 schooner—8. In port, 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214 69-95.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 schooner, 1 brig—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 292.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage, 560.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage entered, 183 51-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.													
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.											
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.										
ST. CHRISTOPHER—E. <i>Delisle.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	New York.....	1	Ragged Island.....	}	2,500 barrels breadstuffs.....	}	3	Ballast.....									
			1	New York.....														
			1	Dominica.....														
		3			3													
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Sombrero.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....			1	2,622 bushels salt.....	\$576 84						
		1	Antigua.....	1	Holme's Hole.....	1	34 tierces codfish.....	650 00		1	64 puncheons molasses.....	1,360 00						
		2	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	1,800 barrels breadstuffs.....	21,000 00		2	1,521 bushels salt.....	380 25						
		4		4		4		21,650 00		4		2,347 00						
	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	2	New York.....	2	Baracoa.....	2	2,000 barrels breadstuffs.....	20,000 00		2	Ballast.....							
		3	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	2,200 barrels breadstuffs.....	18,000 00		2	2,167 bushels salt.....	645 51						
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	1		1	St. Martin's.....	1	700 barrels breadstuffs.....	6,000 00		1	Ballast.....								
	3		3		3		24,000 00		3		645 51							
ST. HELENA—G. <i>Grerd.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	4	Calcutta.....	2	Boston.....	2	General cargo.....	450,000 00		2	Inward cargo; put in for supplies.....	450,000 00							
			1	Falmouth.....	1	Linseed.....	200,000 00		2	do.....do.....	200,000 00							
			1	In port.....	1	do.....do.....	40,000 00		2	Put in in distres.....								
	3	Whaling.....	2	Whaling.....	2	Whale and sperm oil.....	60,800 00		2	Inward cargo; put in for supplies.....	60,800 00							
			2	Abandoned, sold.....	2	Whale oil and bone.....	30,000 00		2	Abandoned and sold.....								
	2	Rangoon.....	2	Falmouth.....	2	Rice.....	115,000 00		2	Inward cargo; put in for supplies.....	115,000 00							
	1	New York.....	1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	Ballast.....	125,000 00		1	Put in for repairs.....								
	1	Manilla.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....	125,000 00		1	Inward cargo; put in for supplies.....	125,000 00							
	11		11		11		1,050,800 00		11		950,800 00							
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	1	In port.....	1	Sold.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Sold.....	903,000 00						
6		Whaling.....	6	Whaling.....	6	Sperm and whale oil and bone.....	302,000 00		7	Inward cargo.....	90,000 00							
			2	New Bedford.....	2	T-w and masting.....	200,000 00		1	Put in for repairs.....	30,000 00							
1		Canton.....	1	New York.....	1				1	Same as inward cargo.....	30,000 00							

Quarter ended	Port	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Part Inward	Part Outward	Value	Part Inward	Part Outward	Total Value		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865**	Manila	1	150,000	1	150,000	00	1	150,000	00		
	Rangoon	1	50,000	1	50,000	00	1	50,000	00		
	Hilo	1	900,000	1	900,000	00	1	900,000	00		
	Devolution Island	1	40,000	1	40,000	00	1	40,000	00		
	Corsica	1	Put in for supplies	1	Put in for supplies	00	1	Put in for supplies	00		
		15	943,000	15	943,000	00	15	943,000	00		
	Quarter ended September 30, 1865††	Whaling	6	224,000	8	224,000	00	8	224,000	00	
		New Bedford	1	2,375	1	2,375	00	1	2,375	00	
		Edgartown	1	whale oil, 8,000 lbs. bone.	1	whale oil, 8,000 lbs. bone.	00	1	whale oil, 8,000 lbs. bone.	00	
		In port	1	1,420	1	1,420	00	1	1,420	00	
		Rangoon	1	150,000	1	150,000	00	1	150,000	00	
		Akyab	1	150,000	1	150,000	00	1	150,000	00	
		Liverpool	1	140,000	1	140,000	00	1	140,000	00	
		Falmouth	1	Teak and cutch.	1	Teak and cutch.	00	1	Teak and cutch.	00	
			12	664,000	12	664,000	00	12	664,000	00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865†††		In port	1	Before reported.	1	280	00	1	280	00	
		Whaling	6	1,150	3	93,000	00	3	650	00	
		New Bedford	1	1,150	1	1,150	00	1	1,150	00	
		In port	3	whale oil.	3	whale oil.	00	3	whale oil.	00	
		Basel	3	Rice	3	955,000	00	3	955,000	00	
		Manila	3	Teak timber.	3	150,000	00	3	150,000	00	
	Singapore	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	00	1	Ballast	00		
	Boston	1	General cargo	1	150,000	00	1	150,000	00		
	Canton	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	00	1	Ballast	00		
		16	654,000	16	654,000	00	16	654,000	00		
	Quarter ended December 31, 1864**	Cruising	2	1,035	2	71,657	00	2	71,657	00	
		Boston	1	Ice and sundries.	1	43,624	88	1	43,624	88	
			3	115,281	3	115,281	88	3	115,281	88	
		Quarter ended March 31, 1865†††	In port	1	Before reported.	1	20,000	00	1	20,000	00
			Boston	1	Ice and sundries.	1	20,000	00	1	20,000	00
			2	20,000	2	20,000	00	2	20,000	00	

* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 348 56-95.
 † Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 331 24-95.
 ‡ Entered: 7 ships, 3 barks, 1 steamer—11. Cleared: 6 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig—9. 1 sold and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,490.
 § Entered: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—14, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—14, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,645.
 ¶ Entered: 3 ships, 8 barks, 1 brig—12. Cleared: 3 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,144.
 ** Entered: 2 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—12, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 barks—13, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,013.
 †† Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,084 12-95.
 ††† Entered: 1 ship and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 705 63-98.

PORT LOUIS, (Mauritius)—
H. R. G. Meilen.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	Cruising	3	Cruising	2	990 bbls. sperm & 200 bbls. whale oil.	2	1,190 bbls. oil.	\$78,500 00	\$78,500 00
	1	Vaiparaiso	1	Melbourne	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	45,000 00	45,000 00
	4		4		4	820 tons flour and grain	1	Part of inward cargo	123,500 00	120,600 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Cruising	1	Cruising	1	995 bb.s. sperm oil.	1	Inward cargo	56,275 00	56,275 00
	1	Rio de Janeiro	1	Hong Kong	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	45,000 00	45,000 00
	1	Amherst	1	Amherst	1	950 tons timber	1	Condemned	24,585 00	24,585 00
	1	Boston	1	In port	1	Ice and sundries	1	In port	16,120 00	16,120 00
	1	Newport	1	Manimain	1	1,612 tons coal	1	Ballast	95,000 00	95,000 00
	1	Rangoon	1	In port	1	Rice, grain, &c	1	In port	238,980 09	238,980 09
	1	Monte Video	1	do	1	Ballast	1	do	56,275 00	56,275 00
	7		7		7		7			
HAMILTON, (Bermuda)—J. L. Darrell.	1	Baugor	1	Philadelphia	1	Lumber	1	Ballast	5,373 00	5,373 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Whaling cruise	1	Whaling cruise	1	Oil	1	Whaling gear	800 00	800 00
	1	Boston	1	Boston	1	General cargo	1	Ballast	5,000 00	5,000 00
	3		3		3		3		11,173 00	11,173 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		No report								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	New York	3	New York	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	5,000 00	5,000 00
	2	Whaling	2	Whaling	2	120 tons general cargo	3	5,600 bushels potatoes, &c	4,800 00	4,800 00
	1	Boston	1	Mobile	2	230 bbls. oil	2	Ballast	3,000 00	3,000 00
	6		6		6	300 tons general cargo	6	In port	13,800 00	13,800 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port	1	Mobile	1	Before reported	1	Ballast	36,700 00	36,700 00
	6	Whaling	5	Whaling	5	737 bbls. oil	5	Ballast	3,060 00	3,060 00
	1	Baugor	1	Fairhaven	1	60 bbls. oil	1	60 bbls. oil	4,547 00	4,547 00
	1		1	Cape Breton	1	170,000 feet lumber	1	Ballast	44,307 00	44,307 00
	1		1		1		1		3,060 00	3,060 00

EAST HARBOR—*A. Morrison.*
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.†

1	Demerara	1	Boston	7	52,471 bushels salt	7,365 24
1	Grand Turk	1	do			
1	Antigua	1	Philadelphla			
1	St. Domingo	1	New York			
1	St. Croix	1	New Haven			
1	Porto Rico	1	Boston			
1	St. Thomas	1	Providence			
7		7				7,365 24
1	Antigua	1	Providence	2	9,195 bushels salt	1,243 38
1	Grand Turk	1	Jamaica			
2		2		2		1,243 38
1	Grand Turk	1	Bangor	1	6,030 bushels salt	666 05
1	Martinique	1	Bangor	{ 1	9,770 bushels salt	861 80
2	St. Thomas	1	Boston	{ 1	8,282 bushels salt	749 54
		1	New York	{ 1	9,300 bushels salt	876 50
3		3		3		2,547 84
2	Trinidad	2	Philadelphia			
1	Barbadoes	1	New York			
2	St. Croix	1	New Haven			
1	New York	1	New York			
1	New York	1	Kington			
1	Apinwall	1	Bridgetport			
1	Charoopa	1	Boston			
1	St. Kitts	1	St. Thomas			
9		9		9	61,565 bushels salt	9,065 20
						9,065 20

Quarter ended March 31,
 1865.**

Quarter ended June 30, 1865††

Quarter ended September 30,
 1865.††

SALT CAY (Turk's Island)—
A. W. Harriott.

Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.‡‡

† Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,575 7-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks, 1 steamer—7. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 steamer—3, and 1 condemned and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,191 13-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, —. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,396 16-95.
 ¶ Entered: 3 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 brig—6. Cleared: 3 steamers, 2 schooners—5, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 916 82-85.
 †† Entered: 3 brigs, 4 schooners—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4 brigs, 4 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,708 25-95. Aggr. tonnage entered, 288 91-95.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, tonnage 187 74-95. Aggr. tonnage entered, 668 21-95. Aggr. tonnage entered, 668 21-95.
 ‡‡ Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, tonnage 187 74-95. Aggr. tonnage entered, 2,106 38-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	St. Thomas	1	Portland	1	Ballast	7,108 bushels salt	\$997 87
	1	Grand Turk	1	Matanzas	1	General cargo	Inward cargo	
	2		2		2			997 87
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No report						
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	4	New York	4	New York	2	50 hales hay, 100 bags corn, 50 barrels flour, 20 barrels bread.	\$746 00	10,508 54
	2	St. Thomas	1	Bangor	2	Ballast		891 15
	1	Hilton Head	1	Norfolk	1	do		814 79
	1	Trinidad	1	New York	1	do		1,740 53
	2	Martinique	1	Philadelphia	1	do		1,574 83
	1	Barbadoes	1	New York	2	do		5,469
	2	Grand Turk	1	In port	1	In port		730 55
			1	Philadelphia	1	do		1,738 75
			1	do	1	do		432 13
			1	Belfast	1	30,000 feet lumber, 50 bags corn, 25 barrels flour, 40 bags oats, 6 barrels bread, 8 tins lard.	1,030 00	
	13		13		13		1,776 00	18,769 49
TRINIDAD—N. L. Humphrey.								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	In port	1	Turk's Island	1	Before reported		
	1	Barbadoes	1	do	1	Lumber	3,500 00	
	3	Baltimore	2	Name uncertain	1	do	4,000 00	
			2	Key Verd	2	General cargo	30,500 00	
	4	Philadelphia	2	Sombro	1	do	19,500 00	
			2	Orehill	2	do	16,500 00	
	1	Boston	1	St. Thomas	1	do	15,000 00	
			1	In port	1	Ice and provisions	6,000 00	
	10		10		10		95,000 00	

Quarter ended	In port	Bonniv.	Before reported.	Value	1	Old copper and ballast	Value
1865, §	1 Barbadoes	1	Ballast	31,000 00	1	Shooks	130 00
	2 Philadelphia	1	General cargo	31,000 00	2	Ballast	4,000 00
	4	Trinidad de Cuba	4		4		4,130 00
Quarter ended June 30,	1 Boston	1 Manzanillo	Ice and provisions	10,000 00	1	Ballast	
1865, ||	4 New York	2 New York	(Oil, meal, shooks, general cargo)	14,000 00	4	Sugar and molasses	39,624 22
	1 Whaling cruise	1 Philadelphia	Ballast	29,500 00	1	Ballast	10,080 00
	2 Philadelphia	2 Philadelphia	General cargo	53,500 00	1	Ballast	49,704 22
Quarter ended September 30,	8				8		
1865, ¶	1 Boston	1 Manzanillo	Ice and provisions	7,500 00	1	Ballast	
	1 Baltimore	1 Nevapu	General cargo	18,000 00	1	do	
	6 Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	do	8,000 00	1	do	
		1 St. Jago de Cuba	do	16,500 00	1	do	
		4 Orchilla	do	34,500 00	4	do	
	8			84,500 00	8		
ANTIGUA— <i>M. Galady.</i>	No report						
Quarter ended December 31,							
1864.							
Quarter ended March 31,	1 In port	1 Turk's Island	Before reported		1	Ballast	
1865, **							
Quarter ended June 30,	2 New York	1 Turk's Island	Provisions	12,500 00	2	Ballast	
1865, ¶¶	1 Belfast	1 Sombroero	Lumber and provisions	4,000 00	1	do	
	3	1 St. Thomas		16,500 00	3		
Quarter ended September 30,	1 Baltimore	1 Spanish Main	Provisions	7,750 00	1	Ballast	
1865, ¶¶							

* Entered and cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 333.
 † Entered: 7 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—13. Cleared: 7 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,236 20-95.
 ‡ Entered: 4 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,221.
 § Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 brig—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 736.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 6 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,902.
 ¶¶ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 4 brigs, 2 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,979 10-95. ** Entered: 1 in port. Cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, none.
 ¶¶¶ Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 270. †† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage entered, 78.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		Value.
BERMUDA—C. M. Allen.						
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No report					
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	2	Philadelphia.	2	Coal	\$1,900 00	\$1,900 00
	1	Liverpool	1	General cargo	14,000 00	14,000 00
	1	New York	1	Spars and lumber	8,000 00	8,000 00
	2	Boston	1	Lumber	4,500 00	4,500 00
			1	Condemned	28,000 00	
	1	Matamoras	1	General cargo	2,500 00	2,500 00
	1	New Castle.	1	Sugar	5,900 00	5,900 00
	8		8	Coals and chemicals	66,800 00	66,800 00
3d and 4th quarters	No reports.					
St. JOHN, N. B.—J. Q. Howard.						
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	6	In port.	2	Before reported.		1,040 01
			1	do.		1,037 43
			1	Philadelphia.		650 00
			1	London		8,200 00
			1	do.		2,401 55
			1	Westham		640 00
	23	Eastport	23	Passengers		710 00
	9	Boston	3	Ballast		1,584 00
			2	do.	1,959 00	8,040 00
			1	General cargo		1,982 50
			1	Bullast		5,800 00
			1	do.		11,560 00
			1	do.		12,360 00
			2	do.		
	3	Thomaston	2	415 tons coal.	3,250 00	1,150 00
	2	Philadelphia.	2	Bullast		667 77
	2	Portland	1	do.		9,630 00
			1	do.		

Quarter ended	March 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	7	18	68	3,254 00	131 tons timber	8,633 00	50	166,405 ft. boards and scantling.	946 68
					Ballast			500 spruce poles	150 00
								505 std. deals	10,100 00
								350 spruce spilling	350 00
								499 std. deals	9,980 00
									88,279 94
Quarter ended	March 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	6	Passengers	6	Passengers		
	1	1	1	1	Ballast	350 00	1	8,517 shooks	4,238 50
	1	1	1	1	20 bbls. and 300 bushels cornmeal		1	Ballast	
	8	8	8	8		350 00	8		4,238 50
Quarter ended	June 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	23	Before reported	1	Passengers		
	28	28	28	23	Ballast		23	Passengers	
				2	New York		3	{ Spruce boards, lumber, 350,000 }	1,270 70
				1	Burned		1	Burned	
				1	In port		1	In port	
				6	Liverpool		6	2,724 deals	56,600 00
				2	London		2	749 deals	14,980 00
				10	In port		10	In port	
				5	New York		5	1,700 spruce poles	1,944 00
				2	do		2	800 spruce poles	1,250 00
				2	Philadelphia		2	lumber	1,314 71
				3	Liverpool		3	1,514 deals	26,034 00
				1	Bristol Channel		1	327 deals	6,540 00
				1	Thomaston		1	222 deals	3,946 00
				1	Philadelphia		1	Lumber	460 00
				1	New Haven		1	do	1,271 91
				1	Bristol Channel		1	700 kears	1,560 00
				1	Boston		1	294 deals	4,704 00
				1	Bath		1	Lumber	
				1	do		1	In port	
				1	do		1	do	
				68			68		120,064 62
Quarter ended	September 30, 1865.	September 30, 1865.	September 30, 1865.	9	Before reported		9	4,549 std. deals	70,838 00
	13	13	13	2	do		2	1,008 std. deals	16,128 00
				1	Philadelphia		1	Passengers	
				1	Eastport		1	Lumber	830 00

Entered: 1 ship, 2 barks, 3 brigs, 2 schooners—8. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 schooners—7, and 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,591 5-95.
 Entered: 23 steamers, 6 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 13 schooners—44, and 6 in port. Cleared: 23 steamers, 7 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 17 schooners—50. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,872.
 Entered: 6 steamers, 1 brig—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 steamers, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,290.
 Entered: 25 steamers, 24 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 16 schooners—67, and 1 in port. Cleared: 24 steamers, 13 ships, 1 bark, 16 schooners—54, 1 burned and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 57,667.
 Entered: 27 steamers, 11 ships, 1 bark, 8 brigs, 26 schooners—73, and 13 in port. Cleared: 27 steamers, 18 ships, 1 bark, 9 brigs, 24 schooners—79, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 44,712.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	36	Eastport.....	26	Eastport.....	26	Passengers	.....	Passengers	.....
	4	Philadelphia.....	4	Philadelphia.....	4	Ballast	.....	577,000 ft. lumber, 1,353,000 laths	\$1,984 00
	5	New York.....	5	New York.....	5	do	.....	Lumber	4,475 00
	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	do	.....	In port	.....
	4	Boston.....	4	New York.....	4	Flour	\$800 00	1,100 spruce poles, lumber	2,297 00
	1	.....	1	Danvers.....	1	Ballast	.....	Lumber	2,177 00
	1	.....	1	London.....	1	do	.....	536 std. deals	8,576 00
	1	.....	1	Charleston.....	1	do	.....	Lumber	3,796 00
	1	.....	1	Havana.....	1	do	.....	do	2,253 00
	1	.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	do	.....	do	1,586 00
	3	.....	3	In port.....	3	do	.....	In port	.....
	7	Portland.....	2	Galveston.....	1	do	.....	Lumber	5,303 00
	1	.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	1,500 bbls. flour	6,600 00	do	663 00
	2	.....	2	Philadelphia.....	1	1,300 bbls. flour	7,800 00	do	455 00
	2	.....	2	Richmond.....	1	Ballast	.....	115,500 ft. pickets	.....
	1	Bath.....	1	New York.....	1	do	.....	Lumber	4,338 00
	5	New York.....	3	Liverpool.....	1	do	.....	450 spruce poles	220 00
	1	.....	1	do	1	do	.....	550 std. deals	8,800 00
	3	.....	3	do	3	do	.....	1,627 std. deals	26,152 00
	1	.....	1	Bristol Channel.....	1	do	.....	180 std. deals	2,880 00
	3	Rockland.....	1	In port.....	1	do	.....	In port	.....
	1	.....	1	Rockland.....	1	do	.....	600,000 laths	420 00
	1	.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do	.....	214,750 pickets	900 00
	3	Machias.....	1	Richmond.....	1	do	.....	Lumber	2,900 00
	1	.....	1	Boston.....	1	200 casks lime	400 00	do	361 00
	1	Newburyport.....	2	New York.....	2	Ballast	.....	550 spruce poles, 400 spruce piles	600 00
	1	Thomaston.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	do	.....	267 std. deals	5,872 00
	1	Unbec.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do	.....	Lumber	830 00
	1	Tremont.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	do	.....	do	356 00
	1	Ellsworth.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do	.....	do	1,223 00
	1	Salem.....	1	In port.....	1	do	.....	In port	.....
	86	.....	86	do	86	do	25,000 00	do	176,982 00
ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.—G. Boston.	1	Robinson, Me.	1	St. George, N. B.	1	Ballast	.....	Ballast	.....
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	5	Eastport.....	2	Boston.....	2	do	.....	251,255 feet boards and pickets	3,323 07

Quarter ended	Month	Year	Port	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Value	Goods	Passengers		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	New York	1	New York	1	do.	1,279	knees, 63 tons timber	3,133		
		1	Eastport	1	450 barrels flour	1,390	Ballast	7,700		
		1	Mystic	1	Ballast	689	knees, 45 spars, 9,663 boards, 5,328 pickets.	2,160		
		1	Boston	1	Grain and flour	450	75,000 feet boards.	1,500		
		7		7		8,150	00	10,137		
		7	No report.							
		Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	Calais	1	Providence	1	Ballast	146,000	shingles, 56,000 spoolwood	792
				1	New Haven	1	do.	1,920	railroad sleepers	768
				1	New York	1	do.	114,000	feet sawed lumber	1,710
				1	Hyannis	1	do.	1,400	railroad sleepers	560
5	Boston			5	do.	4,790	railroad sleepers, 29,000 pickets, 141,063 feet boards.	3,536		
2	New York			2	do.	65,000	lumber, 150 tons timber.	1,677		
1	Eastport			1	437 barrels flour.	3,472	00	931		
1	New Bedford			1	Ballast	80	cords bark, 102,750 shingles.	331		
2	Providence			2	do.		Ballast	930		
7	Boston			7	Newport	1	do.	2,900	railroad sleepers	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Eastport	1	Providence	1	do.	15,000	shingles, 100,000 ft. boards	1,846		
		1	New York	1	do.	62,000	feet sawed lumber	1,240		
		1	New York	1	30 barrels flour	240	00	2,380		
		1	Hawtucket	1	Ballast	400	knees, 40,000 feet boards.	1,080		
		1	Boston	1	do.	1,000	feet spoolwood	584		
		1	New Haven	1	do.	1,000	railroad sleepers	772		
		1	New Bedford	1	do.	32,000	feet boards, 398,500 shingles, 40 spars.	2,572		
		1	Hyannis	1	do.	1,500	railroad sleepers	600		
		1	Bangor	1	do.	506,000	shaved shingles	1,012		
		1	Mystic	1	do.	40	spars, 622 knees	1,584		
2	Hyannis	2	do.	2,500	railroad sleepers	1,160				
1	Bangor	1	do.	1,400	railroad sleepers	560				
28		28		3,712	00	25,965				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Eastport	5	New York	5	Ballast	323,028	feet deals, 50,250 pickets, 197,287 feet boards, 30,400 laths, 129 knees.	8,201		
		2	Boston	2	do.	150,000	boards, 2,500 clapboards, 124,000 feet sawed lumber	2,662		
		1	Elizabethport.	1	do.	43½	tons hackmatack timber,	1,612		
		1	St. George.	1	do.	1	spars, 8 tons birch.	461		
		1	Boston	1	do.	110,000	boards, 10,000 laths	1,677		
		1	Hyannis	1	do.	1,400	cedar sleepers	560		
		9		9						
		9	Eastport	9						
		9		9						
		9		9						

Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214.

† Entered and cleared, 28 schooners.

‡ Entered and cleared, 19 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,643.

* Entered and cleared, 855.

† Entered and cleared, 19 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,643.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURN.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			CARGOES.			Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.		Value.	
					No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.—Continued.	1	Hyannis.....	1	Ballast.....	1	19,000 ft. boards, 1,732 cedar posts.	1	19,000 ft. boards, 1,732 cedar posts.	\$508 48	
	1	Chalis.....	1	do.....	1	66,714 feet deals, 35 spars, 30,000 laths.	1	66,714 feet deals, 35 spars, 30,000 laths.	1,094 14	
	4	Boston.....	2	do.....	2	19,084 feet boards, 3 18-40 tons timber, 109,687 feet deals, 625 pickets.	2	19,084 feet boards, 3 18-40 tons timber, 109,687 feet deals, 625 pickets.	3,754 39	
	2	Bangor.....	1	New Bedford.....	1	104,609 feet sawed lumber.	1	104,609 feet sawed lumber.	1,504 52	
			1	Boston.....	1	1,410 sleepers.....	1	1,410 sleepers.....	280 00	
			2	Bangor.....	1	Flour and provisions.....	1	1,291,500 sawed cedar shingles.	3,674 50	
			19	Ballast.....	19	1,700 00	19	1,700 00	25,970 78	
ST. GEORGE, N. B.—A. Spring. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	25	Eastport.....	6	Providence.....	6	Ballast.....	6	502,000 feet boards, 470,000 laths, 1,100 barrels lime.	6,910 00	
			2	New York.....	2	do.....	2	910 tons best timber 87 years.	1,704 00	
			13	Boston.....	13	do.....	13	822,000 feet boards, 455,000 laths, 95,000 planks, 145,000 sen-ling, 224 spruce piles, 170	12,922 25	
			3	Portland.....	3	do.....	3	175,000 feet boards, 3,000 shooks.	5,900 00	
			1	Newark.....	1	do.....	1	930,000 staves, 5,000 headings.	560 00	
			2	Providence.....	2	do.....	2	170,000 feet boards and planks.	2,780 00	
			10	Boston.....	1	do.....	1	85,000 feet spruce timber.....	1,700 00	
					6	do.....	6	270,000 feet boards, 24,000 pil-lars, 200,000 laths, 740 barrels lime, 600 cedar posts.	2,259 50	
			1	Eastport.....	1	do.....	1	100,000 feet boards, 20,000 laths.	612 00	
			1	Liverpool.....	1	do.....	1	700,000 feet deals.....	4,900 00	
		1	Bristol.....	1	do.....	1	600,000 feet deals.....	4,200 00		
		1	Portland.....	1	do.....	1	2,300 pies, headings, 20,000 feet boards.	500 00		
		1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	85,000 feet boards.	850 00		
		1	Gouldsboro'.....	1	do.....	1	700 barrels lime.	350 00		
		1	Portland.....	1	do.....	1	32,000 box shooks.	1,600 00		
		41		41		41		47,567 75		

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Quarter ended	Place	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Value	Goods			
September 30, 1865.‡	Machiasport	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	400 spruce poles.	160 00
	Eastport	11	Providence	2	do	2	300,000 shingles, 62,000 planks, 15,000 laths, 20,000 spoolwood.	1,885 00
		8	Boston	8	do	8	553,000 boards, 70,000 planks, 50,000 scantling.	6,630 00
		1	Newark	1	do	1	350,000 staves, 3,000 barrel-heads	1,330 00
		1	Providence	1	do	1	60,000 planks, 15,000 laths.	615 00
		1	Boston	1	do	1	83,014 feet sawed lumber	1,775 31
		2	do	2	do	2	95,000 boards, 216,000 laths.	636 00
		1	do	1	do	1	250,000 laths.	350 00
		1	Providence	1	do	1	98,083 feet boards, 25,000 clap-boards.	1,680 83
		1	Boston	1	do	1	55,000 feet boards, 10,000 laths.	560 00
		5	Portland	1	do	1	80,000 feet boards, 3,000 laths.	803 00
	5	Boston	5	do	5	290,000 feet boards, 139,000 laths.	2,840 00	
	1	do	1	do	1	55,000 planks.	374 80	
	1	do	1	do	1	50,000 boards, 44,000 laths.	972 80	
	1	New Haven	1	do	1	2,432 railroad ties	20,561 94	
	27		27		27			
September 30, 1865.‡	Providence	2	Providence	2	Ballast	2	Sawed lumber	1,655 00
	Portland	2	Boston	2	do	2	do	1,750 00
	Boston	16	do	12	do	12	do	7,607 00
		1	Liverpool	1	do	1	do	6,000 00
		1	New York	1	do	1	Spruce piles.	6,190 00
		1	Providence	1	do	1	Sawed lumber	900 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	2,375 00
		2	Boston	2	do	2	do	1,100 00
		1	Myatic	1	do	1	do	1,550 00
		1	Liverpool	1	do	1	Hackmatack timber	500 00
		1	New York	1	do	1	Sawed lumber	4,750 00
	26		26		26		127 50	
	26		26		26		28,434 50	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865§	No reports							
	Port Huron	2	Port Huron	2	Ballast	2		
	Chicago	30	Chicago	30	do	30	4,114 tons merchandise.	

* Entered and cleared: 29 schooners, 1 bark, 1 ship—41. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,751,200-95.
 † Entered and cleared: 27 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,973,250-100. ‡ Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 24 schooners—26. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,454,18-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 3 crews, 42 propellers, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 steamer—51. Aggregate tonnage entered, 16,899,18-95.
 21 cords tan-bark
 103,658 barrels flour, 1,291 packages
 meat, 1,221 tierces lard, 71,406
 bushels corn, 6,934 hides, 26 bbls.
 whiskey, 72,390 bushels wheat,
 4,368 bbls. pork, 100 tierces hams,
 667 rolls leather, 24 bbls. tallow,
 221 sacks wool.

SARINIA—J. L. Near.

1st and 2d quarters.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	13	Milwaukee	13	Milwaukee	13	115,645 bbls. flour, 215 tierces lard, 1,615 bbls, 96,330 bushels wheat, 7,300 bbls. pork, 100 tierces hams, 310 rolls leather, 44 bales wool, 73 barrels leather.		13	1,389 tons merchandise	
	6	Cleveland	3	Milwaukee	3	1,621 barrels flour, 300 bushels corn, 100 tons coal.		3	60 tons merchandise	
			1	Cleveland	1	17,500 bushels flour.		3	Ballast	
			2	Chicago	2	5,188 barrels flour, 7 sacks wool, corn, 8 rolls leather, 7 sacks wool.		51		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	26	Chicago	26	Chicago	26	400 bushels rye, 45 barrels tallow, 7,220 hides, 133 tierces lard, 39 sacks wool, 73,024 bushels corn, 16,356 bushels wheat, 232 rolls leather, 330 bbls. meal, 767 bbls. pork, 82,985 barrels flour.		26	6,644 tons merchandise, old cop- per, 14 cattle.	\$435 00
	11	Milwaukee	11	Milwaukee	11	20 barrels flour, 19,252 bushels corn.		11	2,130 ¹ / ₂ ton merchandise	
	6	Detroit	6	Detroit	6	30 barrels flour, 19,252 bushels corn.		6	10 horses	1,138 00
	3	Cleveland	1	Saganaw	2	214 tons coal, 7 tons grindstones		2	do.	
KINGSTON, C. W.—S. B. HENCKES. From January 1 to September 30, 1865.	6	Port Huron	6	Port Huron	6	100 barrels flour		6	20 barrels flour, 17 head cattle, 18 horses, butter.	4,594 00
	1	Newport	1	Detroit	1	300 barrels salt		1	22,300 staves, 3 bales sheep-skins	
	1	Saganaw	1	do.	1	2,073 barrels salt		1	Ballast	
	1	Owego	1	Chicago	1			1	do.	
		55		55			55		6,167 00	
KINGSTON, C. W.—S. B. HENCKES. From January 1 to September 30, 1865.	21	Chicago	15	Chicago	15	230,957 bus. wheat	\$243,969 00	15	Ballast	
			2	Detroit	2	64,500 bus. wheat	24,500 00	2	do.	
			1	Buffalo	1	Ballast	12,000 00	1	do.	
			3	Saganaw	3	14,893 bus. corn, 31,883 bus. wheat	31,250 00	3	do.	
16	Owego	13	Owego	5	30,400 bus. wheat, 19,867 bus. corn, 14,008 bus. rye, 1,560 bus. potatoes	61,359 00	5	317,547 ft. lumber	3,175 47	

Quarter ended	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Passengers.	Ballast.	Value	Quantity
HALIFAX—M. M. Jackson.	No report.	1	Chicago	1	15,500 00	1	15,500 00	1
		1	Hamburg	1	12,654 00	1	12,654 00	1
		1	Milwaukee	1	16,159 00	1	16,159 00	1
		2	Chicago	1	17,830 00	1	17,830 00	1
		2	Milwaukee	1	14,822 00	1	14,822 00	1
		4	Oswego	3	..do.	3	100 bds. shingles, 175,000 ft. lumber	1,770 00
		1	Cape Vincent	1	..do.	1	33,000 ft. lumber	550 00
		1	Cleveland	1	12,982 bus. wheat	1	Iron ore	2,397 60
		2	Ogdensburg	1	Ballast	1	333 tons salt	2,730 00
		1	Chicago	1	302 sacks meal	1	350 bus. barley	1,000 00
		1	Oswego	1	Ballast	1	100,000 ft. lumber	1,000 00
		1	Sackett's Harbor	1	Chicago	1	Ballast	1,000 00
		1	Toledo	1	Chicago	1	Ballast	1,000 00
48	48	48	48	48	470,937 00	48	11,623 07	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	No report.	1	New York	1	6,632 bus. oats	1	6,632 bus. oats	1,200 00
		1	Princo Ed. Island	1	Potatoes	1	Potatoes	600 00
		1	New York	1	Produce	1	Produce, &c.	3,000 00
		1	Boston	1	Produce	1	Produce, &c.	7,000 00
		3	Boston	3	Produce	3	Produce, &c.	7,000 00
		3	Boston	3	Produce	3	Produce, &c.	7,000 00
		5	Boston	5	Produce	5	Produce, &c.	7,000 00
		5	Charlottetown	5	Produce	5	Produce, &c.	7,000 00
		1	Rockland, Me.	1	Lingan, C. B.	1	500 bbls. flour	16,000 00
		1	Plymouth	1	Fishing Banks	1	Flour, &c.	25,500 00
		1	Liverpool	1	In port	1	Ballast	2,000 00
		13	Liverpool	13	In port	13	Ballast	2,000 00
		Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	No report.	1	Liverpool	1	500 tons salt	1	500 tons salt	43,500 00
1	New York			1	Ballast	1	Ballast	43,500 00
7	Boston			7	Ballast	7	Ballast	43,500 00
7	Boston			7	Ballast	7	Ballast	43,500 00
7	Boston			7	Ballast	7	Ballast	43,500 00
7	Boston			7	Ballast	7	Ballast	43,500 00
7	Boston			7	Ballast	7	Ballast	43,500 00

* Entered and cleared: 35 propellers, 5 schooners, 15 steamers—35. Aggregate tonnage entered, 53,960.
 † Entered and cleared: 34 schooners, 6 sloops, 4 bark, 1 brig, 3 steamers—45. Aggregate tonnage entered, 12,374 2-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 2 schooners, 1 steamer—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,010.
 § Entered: 10 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 bark—13. Cleared: 9 steamers, 2 schooners—11, in port 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,286.
 || Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 sloop, 13 steamers, 1 brig, 5 schooners, 3 ships—23. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,457.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1863—Continued.	1	Rockland	1	Lingan	1	1,118 bbls. lime	\$700 00	1	Ballast	\$82,000 00	
	6	Charleston	6	Boston	5	8,200 bbls. fish and oil	30,000 00	6	{ 13,870 bbls. fish and oil. Assorted cargo.	12,000 00	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Quebec	1	Ballast		1	Ballast		
	1	Rockport	1	Rockport	1	107,000 brick	6,000 00	1	do		
	1	Bangor	1	110,000 brick	1	6,000 00		1	do		
	1	Portland	1	Cape Breton	1	80,000 brick, 14,000 ft. lumber	2,000 00	1	Fish and oil	5,000 00	
	1	Frankfort	1	New York	1	330 tons lath	10,000 00	1	Ballast	2,000 00	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Fishing Banks	1	Fishing stores	20,000 00	1	Fishing stores	124,000 00	
	23	Cape Ann	23		23		125,700 00	23			
	MONTREAL—J. F. Potter. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	4	Whitehall	1	Quebec	1			1	Ballast	
		1	Sandyhill	2	Troy	1			2	70,000 feet lumber	300 00
		1	Ticonderoga	1	New York	1			1	30,000 feet lumber	300 00
		1	Pittsboro	1	Troy	1			1	Ballast	
1		Killbuck	1	Three Rivers	12	1,686½ tons coal	10,024 00	1	30,000 feet lumber	300 00	
1		Fort Ann	1	do	1			1	do		
2		Port Henry	2	Albany	1			1	do		
1		Dresden	1	New York	1			2	170 tons coal	900 00	
1		Oswego	1	do	1			1	Coal and pig iron	2,530 00	
13			13	Quebec	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	4,320 00	
2d quarter.			No report					10,024 00	13		
		1	Toledo, Ohio	1	Boston	1	105,000 feet black walnut, 5,000 feet coffin stave, 2,000 feet white ash.	7,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo.	
		2	Sandusky, Ohio	1	Hamburg	1	Loops, staves, &c.	12,654 00	1		
3		1	Oswego	1	50,000 feet lumber	230 00	1				
			3			10,904 00	3				

4th quarter.....	No report.....												
WINDSOR, C. W.— <i>D. H. Hobart.</i>													
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports.....												
4th quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	Detroit.....	199	Detroit.....	242	Passengers and freight.....					199	Passengers and freight.....		
7	St. Clair.....	47	Malden.....										
2	Port Huron.....	2	St. Clair.....	9	289,903 feet lumber, 98,552 laths, 8,600 pickets.					5,830 86 52	Ballast.....		
251			Swan Creek.....										
			New York.....										
				251						5,830 86 251			
4th quarter.....	No report.....												
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.— <i>C. O. Leach.</i>													
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, §	New York.....	3	Glace Bay.....	3	30 tons coal, 7,703 barrels flour, 490 bbls. beef and pork, 300 bags corn.					41,500 00 3	Ballast.....		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	No arrivals.....		No departures.....										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865||	Boston.....	1	Lingau.....	1	1,859 barrels flour.....					11,500 00	Ballast.....		
	Prince Edward's Island.....	1	Boston.....	1	8,600 bushels oats.....					3,000 00	Old junk iron, cod oil and binder, seal skins, port wine.		3,768 00
	Newburyport.....	1	Labrador.....	1	Fishing outfit.....						Fishing outfit.....		
		3		3						14,500 00 3			3,768 00
4th quarter.....	No report.....												
NASSAU, N. P.— <i>T. Kirkpatrick.</i>													
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	In port.....	3	New York.....	1	Before reported.....						3,000 bushels salt.....		270 00
			Sold at Nassau.....	1	do.....						Sold.....		
	Camden.....	1	In port.....	1	General cargo.....					2,500 00	In port.....		
			Portland.....	1							1,000 bushels salt.....		800 00

* Entered and cleared: 12 canal-boats, 1 schooner—13. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,188. † Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 928 40-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 242 steamboats, 9 propellers—251. Aggregate tonnage entered, 38,435 54-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 876. ¶ Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 407.
 ¶ Entered: 11 schooners, 2 brigs, 1 bark, 1 ship—15, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 2 brigs, 4 schooners—7, 2 sold, and 9 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,779.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			VALUE.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	3	Bath	3	Holmes Hole	3	Ice, lumber, provisions.	\$22,645 04	37,000 bushels salt	\$2,700 00
	2	New York	1	New York	1	General cargo	4,500 . . . do	In port.	450 00
	1	Boston	1	Port Royal	1	do	4,024 32	1,524 bags salt	173 80
	1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	do	16,000 00	Sold at Nassau	
	7	Key West.	1	Sold	1	Ballast		In port.	
			6	Key West.	2	do	290 00	do	
	18		18	In port.	5	Turtle			
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.		No reports.			18		45,419 36		4,383 80
VICTORIA, V. I.—A. Francis.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	90	Port Anglos.	68	Port Anglos.	64	Lumber, produce, coal	108,334 00	Produce, merchandise, &c.	15,383 06
			1	Nassau	1	Product and passengers	1,500 00	Merchandise	372 34
			1	N. Westminster	21	Ballast and passengers		Ballast and passengers	
			10	San Francisco	10	Produce and merchandise	342,246 58	Produce and merchandise	13,884 43
	18	San Francisco	8	Port Anglos	8	do	140,910 00	Ballast and passengers	
	1	Whidby Islands	1	do	1	Produce	882 00	Merchandise	258 30
	3	Astoria.	2	do	1	Ballast		Coal and coal	650 00
			1	Nanaimo	1	Produce and merchandise	3,000 00	Merchandise	1,600 00
	1	N. Westminster.	1	Port Anglos	1	Produce and merchandise	6,600 00	Merchandise	1,108 19
	1	Port Townsend.	1	Astoria.	1	Ballast	800 00	Merchandise and passengers	4,323 32
	1	Nanaimo	1	Port Anglos	1	Produce	800 00	Ballast and passengers	
	115		1	In port.	1	Coal		Repairing	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.			115		115		605,012 56		36,608 64
	65	Port Anglos.	70	Port Anglos	65	Produce and cattle	80,337 88	Assorted merchandise	6,382 27
	5	San Francisco	8	San Francisco	15	Produce and merchandise	307,829 62	do	43,608 40
	1	Astoria.	8	Astoria	6	do	63,736 04	do	11,513 05
	1	Vulparaiso	8	Vulparaiso	8	do		do	
	46		86		86		451,893 54		61,563 72
3d and 4th quarters.		No reports.							

FRENCH DOMINIONS.
HAVRE—*J. O. P. Annam.*

Quarter ended December 31,
1864.

In port.	Akyab.	Before reported.	Wines, dry goods.
4	1 Akyab.	1	4
	1 Fayal.	1	
	1 New York.	1	
	1 Cardiff.	1	
	1 Philadelphia.	7	7
1	1 Baltimore.	1,146,000	
2	1 New York.	28,750	
3	1 New York.	11,465	
1	1 Metls, Canada.	19,000	
	1 Cardiff.	1,146,000	
		283 barrels tallow.	
		1,500 barrels flour.	
		547 barrels lard.	
		1,380 barrels chrome ore.	
		174 barrels potash.	
		28 barrels pearl ash.	
		127 barrels goldsmiths' dust.	
		152 barrels pigs' bristles.	
		629 bales palm leaves.	
		31,450 barrels goldsmiths' dust.	
		14,380 barrels salt beef.	
		66 logs of maple.	
		3,168 packages whale-bone.	
		1,376 packages staves for casks.	
		1,940 cases sewing machines.	
		1,175 cases preserved pine-apples.	
		820 5 cases cigars.	
		1,000 20 bales hops.	
		2,000 90,300 staves.	
		9,030 1,967 oars.	
		272 1,400 tons deals.	
11	11	1,322,912	11
1	1 Liverpool.	1,308,480	1
3	1 New York.	2,998	1
	2 In port.	6,975	2
		1,125	
		2,320	
		4,511 hides.	
		1,408 casks tallow.	
		8,250 55 barrels goldsmiths' dust.	
		1,120 25 barrels salt beef.	
		2,736 hogheads tobacco.	
		667 sacks and 27 hhdcs. quercitron bark.	
		155 barrels potash.	
		25 barrels pearl ash.	
		4,511 hides.	
		1,408 casks tallow.	
		8,250 55 barrels goldsmiths' dust.	
		1,120 25 barrels salt beef.	

* Entered: 3 barks, 4 brigs, 38 schooners, 30 sloops, 40 steamers—115. Cleared: 3 barks, 4 brigs, 37 schooners, 30 sloops, 38 steamers—112, 1 sunk, 2 repairing. Aggregate tonnage entered, 21,965.
 † Entered: 31 steamers, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 28 schooners, 18 sloops—62. Cleared: 31 steamers, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 17 sloops, 28 schooners—85, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 61,593 72-45.
 ‡ Entered: 5 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—7, and 4 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,465 22-95.
 § Entered: 4 ships. Cleared: 2 ships, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,362 75-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	4		4		150 barrels and 75 cases wine 80 packages staves for casks 72 logs various cabinet wood 319 logs black walnut 138 logs maple 869 logs cedar 187 planks and 3 logs oak 478 oars 140,720 staves	4	
	4		4		1,431,547	4	
	2	In port.	2	New York.	Before reported.	2	Wines, dry goods, &c.
	1	New Orleans	1	Nova Scotia.	924 bales cotton 384 packages hides 2 packages alligator skins 109 bales cotton, 271 casks tallow, 526 barrels potash, 15 barrels pearl ashes, 90 casks alcohol, 81 barrels goldsmiths' dust, 13 barrels sau- sage skins, 2 cases furs, 313 logs cedar, 144 logs maple, 71 logs wal- nut, 4 logs holly, 1,386 oars, 283 deck plank, 30,000 staves.	1	Wines, dry goods, &c.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.1	4		4		2,953,034	4	
	2	New York	2	New York	2,181 bales cotton	3	Wines, &c.
	2	New Orleans	1	New Orleans	1,067 hogheads tobacco	1	In port.
	1	Richmond	1	New York	801 hides, 569 packages hides 517 packages whalebone 2,861 packages tallow 51 barrels sausage skins 350 casks tallow 972 barrels potash 180 barrels pearl ash 148 barrels goldsmiths' dust 225 cases champagne 30 casks brandy	1	Ballast
					355,410		
					1,068,264		
					38,357		
					12,925		
					7,563		
					255		
					10,500		
					43,740		
					8,101		
					22,350		
					2,025		
					450		

Quarter ended	Origin	Quantity	Description	Value
MARSEILLES—G. W. Van Horné. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	5	5	404 logs and 576 planks black walnut.	22,480
			133,900 staves.....	27,180
			4,778 unwrought oars.....	3,582
			178 packages staves for casks.....	3,321
			40 bales sheepskins.....	2,500
			64 bales wool.....	3,456
			20 tercios rice.....	250
			2 casks hams.....	60
			13 logs rosewood.....	585
			60 planks oak wood.....	1,500
			150 logs cedar.....	5,220
			129 cases sewing machines.....	1,800
			1,578,074	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	5	5	Before reported.	5
			1,681 barrels petroleum, 890 barrels lard, 485 mks coffee, 40 cases machinery, 200 tons peanuts, and sundries.	92,140 00
			3,572 barrels petroleum	71,140 00
			1 Ballast	1
				163,280 00
			Before reported.	1
			30,000 staves, 310 barrels alcohol, 67 hnds. tobacco.	28,780 00
			60,000 staves, 313 hnds. tobacco, 580 tons logwood.	120,550 00
			7,338 barrels petroleum, 7 tons logwood.	179,855 00
				329,185 00
			Before reported.	1
			361 tons wheat.	14,445 00
		258 tons sulphur	8,230 00	
			22,675 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	5	5	Before reported.	5
			Cette.....	1
			Hvres.....	2
			Palermo.....	1
			Bonc.....	1
			In port.....	1
			Alicata.....	1
			Sold.....	1
				8
			Sold.....	1
			Licata.....	1
			In port.....	1
		Philadelphie.....	2	
		Bonc.....	1	
			6	
		Licata.....	1	
		In port.....	1	
		Ibraia.....	1	
		Stelly.....	1	
			3	

* Entered: 2 barks, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 2 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,004 52.95.
 † Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks—5. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 brig—4 and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,785 77.95.
 ‡ Entered: 2 ships, 1 schooner—3 and 5 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks, 2 schooners—7 and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,960.
 § Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig, 1 ship—5 and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks, 1 brig—5 and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,932.
 || Entered: 2 barks, 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 654.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions.

COUNTRY-CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.	1	Ibralla	1	Before reported.		1	In port.	
	2	New York	2	Cagliari	2	500 barrels alcohol, 80,000 staves logwood, &c.	\$25,116 00	2	Ballast	
	3	Philadelphia	1	Cagliari	3	7,823 barrels petroleum	68,230 00	1	do.	
	6		2	In port.	6		93,346 00	2	In port.	
BORDEAUX—C. Darison. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	New York	1	Cardiff	1	738 hhd. tobacco, 20,000 staves.	75,400 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Baltimore	1	do.	1	1,343 hhd. tobacco	134,300 00	1	do.	
	1	Trieste	1	Cadiz	1	93,400 staves.	4,670 00	1	223 tons railroad sleepers.	\$4,975 00
	3		3		3		214,370 00	3		4,975 00
	1	New Orleans	1	Cardiff	1	67,000 staves, 40,000 feet timber, 100 bales moss.	30,360 00	1	Ballast	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	New York	1	In port.	1	188,000 staves.	15,040 00	1	In port.	
	1	In port.	1	New Orleans	1	Before reported.		1	668 tons wines, brandy, oil, &c.	52,796 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	New Orleans	1	Malaga	2	53,000 staves.	4,240 00	1	Ballast	
	2	Richmond	2	In port.	2	265,000 staves.	21,280 00	2	In port.	
	1	New York	2	In port.	2	1,745 hhd. tobacco, 12,000 staves.	175,460 00	2	In port.	
	7		1	In port.	1	117,000 staves, 20 casks brandy, and 30 barrels beef and pork.	11,160 00	1	In port.	
	7		7		7		212,140 00	7		52,796 00
CETTE—L. S. Nahmna. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Marselles	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	1,300 tons salt.	2,600 00
	1	Bone	1	New York	1	650 tons salt.	1,300 00	1	1,100 tons salt.	2,200 00
	2		2		2		1,300 00	2		4,800 00

Quarter ended	1 New York	1 In port	1 90,600 staves	20,000 00	1 In port	906 00
Mar. 31, 1865**	1 New York	1 In port	1 90,600 staves	20,000 00	1 In port	906 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865††	1 In port	1 New York	1 Before reported	27,273 00	1 453 tons salt	10,675 00
	1 New York	1 do	87 packages wax, 19 hhds. tallow, 54,840 staves.	27,273 00	1 65 tons wine and madder	
	1 Marseilles	1 In port	1 Ballast		1 In port	11,581 00
	3	3	3	27,273 00	3	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865**	1 In port	1 New York	1 Before reported		1 198 tons wine, salt, and cream of tartar	15,779 00
	2 New York	1 In port	1 78,960 staves	9,960 00	1 In port	
	1	1 Lucania	1 69,480 staves	10,080 00	1 Ballast	
	3	3	3	19,450 00	3	15,779 00
L.A. ROCHELLE—T. Hyatt.						
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.	No arrivals &c					
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865§	1 Gloucester	1 In port	1 606 barrels fish eggs	3,600 00	1 In port	21,350 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865||	1 In port	1 Gloucester	1 Before reported		1 78,600 kilos white salt	
4th quarter	No report					
MARTINIQUE—W. F. Given.						
1st and 2d quarters	No reports					
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶¶	2 New York	1 Baracoa	Assorted provisions	21,000 00	2 Ballast	
	2	1 St. Bartholemew		21,000 00	2	

* Entered: 1 bark, 4 brigs—5, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 2 brigs—3, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,768.
 † Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,755 78-95.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 in port. Tonnage, 759 10-55.
 § Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig—2, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,769 52-95.
 || Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,028 10-95.
 ¶ Entered: 2 barks and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,028 10-95.
 ¶¶ Entered: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,028 10-95.
 §§ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 schooner in port. Tonnage, 73 28-95.
 ¶¶ Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 244 90-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
4th quarter.....		No report.....								
FORT DE FRANCE— <i>N. Pollet</i> .		No reports.....								
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters.....										
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Boston.....	1	St. Pierre.....	1	Ice.....	\$5,000 00	1	Part inward cargo.....	\$2,000 00
	1	Bangor.....	1	Bonair.....	1	183,000 feet white pine lumber, 150,000 shingles.	3,000 00	1	Ballast.....	2,000 00
	2		2		2		2,000 00	2		
St. PIERRE, (MARTINIQUE)— <i>W. F. Gitten</i> .										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Philadelphia.....	1	St. Martin.....	1	Assorted provisions.....	31,700 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	13,000 00	1	do.....	
	2	Bangor.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Lumber.....	2,000 00	1	Part of inward cargo.....	1,500 00
	1		1	In port.....	1	do.....	2,000 00	1	In port.....	
	4		4		4		45,700 00	4		1,500 00
2d and 3d quarters.....		No reports.....								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	3	New York.....	2	Turk's Island.....	3	Assorted provisions.....	29,500 00	2	Ballast.....	5,130 00
	1		1	New York.....	1			1	55 hhds. and 26 barrels sugar, 66 hhds. molasses, 4 barrels limes.	
	2	Bangor.....	1	Turk's Island.....	1	183,000 feet white pine lumber, 217,000 feet white pine lumber, and 61,000 shingles.	3,600 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1		1	Sombroero.....	1	do.....	4,000 00	1	do.....	
	1	Port de France.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Ice part of cargo.....	2,000 00	1	do.....	
	1	Liverpool, N. S.....	1	Navassa.....	1	140,000 feet white pine lumber.....	1,800 00	1	do.....	
	1	Cherryfield.....	1	Turk's Island.....	1	144,000.....do.....	2,307 00	1	do.....	
	8		8		8		43,207 00	8		5,130 00

QUADALOUPE— <i>H. Thionville</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864, §	2	New York	1	St. Barts	1	Provisions	1	Ballast	1	250 00
	1	Philadelphia	1	New York	1	do	35,000 00	90,540 oranges	1	
	3		3	St. Marth	1	do	18,000 00	Ballast	1	250 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865||	1	Boston	1	St. Thomas	1	Lumber and flour	8,000 00	Ballast	1	
	2	Bangor	2	do	1	Lumber and shingles	3,000 00	do	1	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865†	1	Philadelphia	1	St. Martin	1	Provisions	15,000 00	Part inward cargo		
	2	Bangor	2	St. Thomas	1	180,000 feet lumber	3,900 00	Ballast	1	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, **	1	Bangor	1	St. Thomas	1	117,000 feet lumber	2,200 00	Ballast	1	
	1	New York	1	Baracoa	1	Provisions	12,620 94	do	1	
	3	Fort Medway	3	Turk's Island	1	151,000 feet lumber	2,601 29	do	1	
<i>ST. MARTIN'S—C. Rey</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ††	1	Martinique	1	New York	1	Not stated		1,181 barrels salt	1	318 37
	2	New York	1	do	1	Flour, meat, provisions		670	1	183 40
	4	Not stated	4	Boca del Torre	1	Lumber, potatoes, apples		Sold	1	
	7		7	Columbia	1	Ballast	17,922 23	12,382 barrels salt	4	3,826 74
	3	New York	3	New York	1	General cargo	8,627 72		1	132 50
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, **	1	Barbadoes	1	St. Bartholomew	1	do	1,820 75	500 barrels salt	1	
	1	Guadaloupe	1	Boston	1	do	11,641 49		1	
	1	Trinidad	1	New York	1	do		3,516 barrels salt	1	1,076 56
	6		6	do	1			816 do	1	281 30
					1			3,218 do	1	1,003 91
					6		22,089 96		6	2,514 27

* Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 457 72-95.
 † Entered: 2 brigs, 2 schooners—4. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 725 84-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 5 brigs, 3 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,249 43-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 647 12-95.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 302 65-95.
 †† Entered: 4 brigs, 1 bark, 2 schooners—7. Cleared: 4 brigs, 1 bark, 1 schooner—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,653 78-95.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 3 schooners, 2 barks, 1 brig—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,196 56-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
3d quarter.....		No report.								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	3	Barbadoes.....	2 1	New York..... Yienna, Md.....	3	Ballast.....		3	7,755 bushels salt.....	\$948 48
ST. PIERRE, (Miquicon)— J. P. Frecker.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	2 1 3	Bangor..... Boston.....	2 1 3	Glouce Bay..... Sold.....	3 1 3	Lumber..... General merchandise.....	\$5,233 00 4,317 00 9,550 00	2 1	Ballast..... Sold.....	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		No report.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1 1 2	Bangor..... Fishing voyage..	1 1 2	Sydney..... Plymouth.....	1 1 2	Lumber..... Fish.....	2,334 00 2,334 00	1 1	Ballast..... Fish.....	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	2	Bangor.....	2	Lingau.....	2	10,000 bricks, 40,500 ft. lumber, 8,327 cwt., 110,000 shingles, 902 shooks and heading, spars, &c.	6,425 00	2	Ballast.....	
SPANISH DOMINIONS. CADIZ—A. J. Benson.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1 3	Fishing voyage..	1 3	Fishing voyage..	1 3			1	Put back leaking.....	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.¶	2	In port.....	2	Montevideo.....	3	Before reported.....		2	1,000 loads of salt.....	8,000 00

Quarter	Port	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Goods	Value	Remarks	Total	
J. A. Little. Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	New York	Bath.....	1	631,300 staves		186 lasts of salt	849 25	
		Mexima.....	1			Ballast.....		
		Palermo.....	1			In port.....		
		Gorree.....	1					
		In port.....	1					
		Alicante.....	1	1,177 hhds. tobacco, 8,400 staves				
		In port.....	1	765 hogheads tobacco				
		Mexima.....	1	84,000 staves				
		In port.....	1	Ballast				
			11		353,310 00			136,249 25
			3	In port.....		2991 lasts salt		1,564 40
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	Galway New York	Boston.....	2	Before reported		1,052 lasts salt, 4 gr. casks wine, Part inward cargo, 395 hhds. tobacco.	5,488 03	
		Baltimore.....	1	5,600 pipe staves, 885 hhds. tobacco			32,350 00	
			4		73,570 00			39,462 43
			1	Ballast				
			1	123,400 staves, 5,625 ft. lumber, 22 washing machines.	14,900 00		462 lasts salt	2,362 56
			4				816 quarter casks, 359 octaves sherry wine, 150 case licorice paste, 108 hales corks, 108 bales cutwood, 130 lasts salt, 10 cases gin, 1 bag garbanzos.	38,466 15
			3	222,744 staves	32,923 00			
			1	Staves				
			1	324 hogheads tobacco	48,500 00			
			1	350 hhds. tobacco, 540 staves	53,290 00			
			8		149,572 00			40,828 71
MALAGA—J. R. Geary. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†††	In port	Boston.....	1	Before reported		Fruit.....	32,076 00	
		Cadiz.....	1			Ballast.....		
		Baltimore.....	2					
		Boston.....	2	67,240 staves	13,086 00			38,532 00
		New York.....	1	70,020 staves	9,740 00			32,726 00
		San Francisco.....	1	48,176 staves	7,226 00			22,051 00
		Cadiz.....	2	101,400 staves	7,690 00			16,955 00
		New York.....	1	62,960 staves	10,500 00			30,851 00
			10		46,242 00			173,201 00

* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 338 18.95. Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 147.
 † Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 5 barks, 1 brig—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,310. Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 275.
 †† Entered: 1 bark; in port, 3. Cleared: 2 ships, 2 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 631 14.95. Entered and cleared: 7 barks, 1 brig—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,370.
 ††† Entered: 5 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig, 3, class not given—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,607.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				OUTWARD.		Value.
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		Value.		Description.	No.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	Santander	1	Messina	1	Ballast	84,700 00	1	Ballast	1	13,954 00
	2	New York	1	do	1	47,890 staves	5,600 00	1	do	1	63,857 00
	1	Boston	1	New York	1	5,600 staves	7,945 00	1	Fruit and lead	1	35,674 00
	4		4	Boston	1	17,969 staves, 2,866 sleepers	18,245 00	4	Fruit	1	124,801 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	New York	1	New York	1	136,040 staves	21,550 00	1	Reins	1	53,383 00
	2		2	Messina	1		21,550 00	1	Ballast	1	53,383 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	In port	1	Smyrna	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	1	13,954 00
	4	Boston	3	Boston	3	96,060 staves	14,476 00	3	Fruit	3	63,857 00
	6	New York	1	do	1	37,244 staves	5,601 00	1	In port	1	35,674 00
	2	Cádiz	1	Roson	1	62,880 staves	25,925 00	4	Fruit and lead	4	124,801 00
	1	Gibraltar	1	New York	1	227,830 staves	7,380 00	2	In port	2	
	1	Lisbon	1	do	1	46,600 staves		1	do	1	
	16		16	do	1	do		16	do	16	277,116 00
VALENCIA—G. Kent.	1	New York	1	Palermo	1	54,130 staves	7,500 00	1	Ballast	1	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Callao	1	In port	1	1,562 tons guano	102,830 00	1	In port	1	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	In port	1	Cádiz	1	Before reported	86,125 00	1	Ballast	1	
	1	Callao	1	Gibraltar	1	1,325 tons guano	24,450 00	1	do	1	
	3	Baltimore	3	do	3	393 hides, tobacco, 5,600 pipe staves	110,575 00	3	do	3	

Quarter ended	Callao	Cardiff	1,179 tons guano	76,635 00	Ballast
1865. **					
BARCELONA AND TARRAGONA— <i>J. d. Litzke.</i>					
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ††	3	Matanzas, Palermo, Wrecked.	226,000 pipe, 10,000 hhd., and 20,000 barrel staves.	33,982 00	250 tons brick, Ballast, Wrecked.
	3			33,982 00	1,500 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ††	1	Messina	81,000 staves.	80,000 00	Ballast
	1	In port.	1,560 tons patent fuel	15,600 00	In port.
	2	Barcelona	37,300 staves.	32,000 00	Inward cargo.
	1	Messina			Ballast
	4			137,600 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. †††	1	Messina	Before reported.		Ballast
	1	Hydre	1,630 tons guano	74,230 00	do
	1	Girgenti	211,000 staves	21,100 00	do
	1	In port.	518 tons patent fuel	5,180 00	In port.
	4			100,530 00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ††††	1	Matanzas	Before reported.		Ballast
SANTANDER— <i>R. C. Hansak.</i>					
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. †††††	1	Cardiff	Before reported.		Iron ore and esparto gras.
	1	Malaga	Lumber	3,650 00	Ballast
	2			3,650 00	1,150 00
2d and 3d quarters.	No reports				1,150 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ***	1	Cardiff	55,367 feet lumber, 8,947 railroad ties.	4,251 00	900 tons iron ore

† Entered and cleared; 4 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,416. † Entered and cleared, 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 666.
 †† Entered: 11 barks; 2 schooners; 1 brig—14; in port, 2. Cleared: 9 barks; 1 schooner—10; in port, 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,954.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 329 75-95. ††† Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 in port. Tonnage, 986 31-95.
 †††† Entered: 1 ship; 1 bark—2; in port, 2. Cleared: 2 ships; 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,469 64-95. ** Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 761 28-95.
 ††††† Entered: 1 brig; 1 bark; 1 ship. Cleared: 1 brig; 1 bark—2; in port, 1. Wrecked: 1 bark—2; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,489 65-95.
 ** Entered: 2 barks; 2 barks—4. Cleared: 2 barks; 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Cleared: 2 ships; 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,959 70-95.
 ††† Entered: 2 ships; 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage before reported.
 †††† Entered: 1 bark, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 546. *** Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 618.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		Value.	Description.	Value.	Description.		
	No.	Where from	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.		
GUAYMA, P. R.— <i>C. H. Verges</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Bangor.....	1	Humacao.....	1	Provisions, lumber, specie.....	\$17,000 00	1	Ballast.....		
	1	New Haven.....	1	In port.....	1	Provisions, machinery.....	11,000 00	1	In port.....		
	2		2		2		28,000 00	2			
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.†	1	In port.....	1	Mayaguez.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....		
	1	New Haven.....	1	New Haven.....	1	Lumber, provisions, specie.....	22,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses.....	\$14,244 00	
	1	Norwich.....	1	Norwich.....	1	Cooperage, provisions.....	12,000 00	1	Molasses.....	9,539 00	
	3	Machias.....	2	New York.....	3	Lumber.....	19,000 00	2	Sugar and molasses.....	23,901 00	
			1	In port.....					1	In port.....	
	5	New York.....	2	New Haven.....	3	Ballast.....	30,000 00	3	Sugar and molasses.....	25,938 00	
			3	New York.....	3	Provisions, cooperage, &c.....	10,000 00	3	Sugar, molasses, and cotton.....	35,031 00	
	1	Portland.....	1	Ponce.....	1	Part outward cargo.....		1	Sugar and molasses.....	9,989 00	
	12		12		12		93,000 00	12		118,663 00	
	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Molasses.....	9,317 00
3		Machias.....	1	do.....	1	Lumber.....	5,000 00	1	do.....	8,177 00	
			3	New Haven.....	2	Cooperage and provisions.....	7,000 00	2	Inward cargo.....	7,000 00	
1		Norwich.....	1	Norwich.....	2	Provisions, lumber, specie.....	35,000 00	2	Sugar and molasses.....	24,379 00	
1		Portland.....	1	New York.....	1	Cooperage.....	22,000 00	1	Sugar, molasses, &c.....	13,941 00	
2		Bangor.....	1	do.....	1	Lumber.....	8,500 00	1	Sugar.....	19,485 00	
1		Belfast.....	1	In port.....	1	Part outward cargo.....	4,000 00	1	Molasses.....	8,213 00	
1		New York.....	1	Sabucoa.....	1	Ballast.....	45,000 00	1	Molasses.....	5,347 00	
11			11		11	Lumber, provisions, specie.....	127,500 00	11	Ballast.....	95,859 00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§		1	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....		1	387 casks, 40 tierces molasses.....	13,947 00
	1	Norwich.....	1	Norwich.....	1	Lumber, provisions, specie.....	16,500 00	1	1 hid. sugar and molasses.....	6,505 00	
	1	New Haven.....	1	New Haven.....	1	Provisions.....	18,700 00	1	Molasses and cotton.....	13,507 00	
	1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Sugar and bay water.....	12,079 00	
	4		4		4		35,200 00	4		45,427 00	

BILBAO— <i>D. Evans</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ||	1	New York	1	In port	1	67,760 lbs. tobacco, 6,800 staves, 300 tons coal.	32,472 65	1	In port	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.		No report								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. ||	1	New York	1	Cardiff	1	196 tons coke	1,313 00	1	230 tons iron ore	460 00
4th quarter		No report								
Alicante— <i>W. L. Giro</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals							No departures	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1864.		No report								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. **	1	Torre del Mar	1	London	1	Ballast		1	260 tons esparto grass	3,640 00
	1	Cadiz	1	Liverpool	1	1,060 hhds. tobacco, 7,000 staves		1	530 tons esparto grass	7,260 00
	2		2		2			2		10,950 00
4th quarter		No report								
TENERIFFE— <i>W. H. Dobney</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ||	1	Azores	1	Whaling	1	Whaling gear		1	Whaling gear	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters		No reports								
BARACOA— <i>P. E. Alayo</i> . 1st quarter		No report								
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865. ||	1	New York	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	Fruit	
	1	St. Martin	1	do	1	400 — salt		1	do	

* Entered: 2 schooners. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 323 63-95.
 † Entered: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 4 schooners—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,363.
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 5 brigs, 4 schooners—10, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 4 brigs, 5 schooners—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,917 32-95.
 § Entered: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—4, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 467 10-95.
 || Entered: 1 bark, and yet in port. Tonnage, 506. ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 194.
 ** Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,677. †† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 147.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 459 15-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1863—Continued.	1	Yaguaja	1	New York	1	Provisions		1	Fruit	
	3		3		3			3		
	7	Yaguaja	1	New York	1	Provisions				
Quarter ended June 30, 1863.	1	New York	7	do						
	2	Aux Cayes								
	1	Martinique	5	New York	13	Ballast		13	Fruit	
	1	St. Kitts								
	13	St. Thomas	13		13					
Quarter ended September 30, 1863. †	4	New York	5	New York	5	Ballast		5	Fruit	
	1	Jamaica			5			5		
	5		5							
HAVANA— <i>T. Savage</i> . From October 1 to December 7, 1864. ‡	13	In port	2	New Orleans	2	Before reported		2	Sugar and general cargo	\$19,103 00
			3	Cardenas	3	do		3	Ballast	
			4	Portland	4	do		4	Machinery	2,500 00
			1	Sierra Morena	1	do		3	Ballast	
			1	Bristol	1	do		1	Molasses	432 00
			1	Boston	1	do		1	Ballast	
			1	New York	1	do		1	50 hhds. molasses	1,440 00
								1	Ballast	
	18	New York	11	do	11	Mails, passengers, salt	\$152,000 00	11	Sugar, cotton, tobacco	36,418 00
			3	New Orleans	3	Mails and passengers		3	1 ballast, 10 sugar and cotton	327,883 00
			4	In port	4	Lumber and provisions	14,000 00	4	General cargo, mails, &c.	327,629 00
	5	Newport	1	Bemidjoe	1	Produce	8,500 00	1	In port	
			3	Newport	3	do	22,000 00	1	Ballast	
		1	Portland	1	do		2	Molasses	1,138 00	
11	Portland	1	Portland	1	do	5,000 00	1	Ballast		
		1	Nuevitas	1	Lumber	5,000 00	1	do		
		1	Cardenas	1	do	6,000 00	1	do		
		3	Portland	3	Lumber nut coopers	13,000 00	3	do		

From December 7, 1864, to March 31, 1865.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.									
1	Bucksport.	2	Sagua.	2	do.	15,000 00	2	do.	2	do.
14	Key West.	5	In port.	5	Shooks and spurs.	29,550 00	5	In port.	5	Ballast
		1	Philadelphia.	1	Lumber.	6,000 00	1	Ballast	1	Sold.
		10	Key West.	10	1 ballast, 1 fish.	300 00	10	5 ballast, 5 sugar and fruit.	10	In distress.
		1	Sisal.	1	In distress.	2,350 00	1	In port.	1	Ballast
6	Boston.	2	In port.	2	General cargo and ice.	73,000 00	2	Ballast	2	do.
		1	Boston.	1	Lumber.	3,000 00	1	do.	1	do.
		1	Cardenas.	1	General cargo and ice.	5,000 00	1	do.	1	do.
		1	New York.	1	Ice and produce.	4,000 00	1	In port.	1	Ballast
1	Bath.	1	Sagua.	1	do.	5,000 00	1	do.	1	do.
5	New Orleans.	5	Portland.	5	Lumber.	4,250 00	5	General cargo	5	General cargo
1	Searaport.	1	New York.	1	General cargo.	3,800 00	1	Ballast	1	Ballast
1	Bristol.	1	Belfast.	1	Lumber.	3,800 00	1	do.	1	305,000 oranges.
1	Philadelphia.	1	New York.	1	Produce.	40,000 00	1	In port.	1	In port.
2	Belfast.	1	In port.	1	General cargo.	14,898 00	1	Ballast	1	Ballast
		1	Sagua.	1	do.	14,898 00	1	In port.	1	do.
		1	In port.	1	General cargo, lumber, and produce.	14,898 00	1	do.	1	do.
80		80		80		439,648 00	80		80	464,618 00
	No report.									
8	In port.	2	Key West.	2	Before reported.		2	Fruit and ballast.	2	70 00
		3	Sagua.	3	do.		3	Sugar, cigars, &c.	3	14,600 00
		1	Cienfuegos.	1	do.		1	Sugar, cigars, and ballast	1	23,408 00
		19	New York.	19	do.		2	Ballast	2	9,336 00
27	New York.	1	New Orleans.	1	General cargo, mails, and passengers.		19	438 boxes sugar.	19	1,064,577 00
		1	Vera Cruz.	1	do.		1	Sugar, tobacco, and cigars	1	13,433 00
		1	Remedios.	1	do.		1	do.	1	do.
		4	Sagua.	4	General cargo for Mexico		1	Inward cargo.	1	do.
		1	In port.	1	Paving stones.	35,000 00	1	Ballast	1	do.
		2	St. Maria Morena.	2	General cargo and hay.	6,500 00	1	do.	1	do.
		10	Sagua.	10	Box shooks	6,500 00	4	In port.	4	do.
		3	Cardenas.	3	Box shooks and general cargo	13,500 00	2	Ballast	2	do.
		1	Portland.	1	do.	6,000 00	10	1,815 boxes sugar & 40 M cigars.	10	36,013 00
		1	Philadelphia.	1	do.	64,200 00	3	(9) ballast; (1) 39 hbds. molasses	3	850 00
		1	Nuevitas.	1	do.	22,000 00	2	(2) ballast; (1) 36 hbds. molasses	2	1,296 00
		1	Boston.	1	do.	6,500 00	1	Ballast	1	do.
		2	In port.	2	do.	4,000 00	1	do.	1	do.
		2	General cargo.	2	Lumber.	6,500 00	1	do.	1	do.
		2	General cargo.	2	do.	8,000 00	1	do.	1	do.
		2	General cargo.	2	do.	8,000 00	2	do.	2	do.

* Entered and cleared: 13 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,629 51.95. † Entered and cleared: 4 schooners, 1 steamer—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 813 93.95.
 ‡ Entered, 20 steamers, 16 brigs, 10 bark, 1 ship, 12 schooners, 8 sloops—67, and 13 in port. Cleared: 16 steamers, 11 brigs, 6 bark, 1 ship, 10 schooners, 8 sloops, 13 class not given—57, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 36,081 79.83.
 § Entered: 25 steamers, 5 brigs, 10 bark, 1 ship, 14 sloops, 12 schooners—98, and 8 in port. Cleared: 25 steamers, 26 brigs barks, 15 sloops, 13 schooners—93, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 56,505 40.93.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	19	Key West.....	14	Key West.....	14	Fish.....	\$4,753 00	14	Sundries.....	\$531 00
				Port Royal.....		do.....	300 00	1	do.....	195 00
				New York.....		Coal.....	1,000 00	1	1,350 boxes sugar.	23,382 00
				Sisal.....		Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
				Campeche.....		Fish.....	500 00	1	do.....	
				In port.....		do.....	400 00	1	In port.....	
				New York.....		General cargo, mails, &c.....		5	Sugar, tobacco, &c.....	56,112 00
				New Orleans.....		Lumber.....	1,400 00	2	75 bbls. molasses.....	7,470 00
				Matanzas.....		Ballast.....		2	Ballast.....	
				Remedios.....		do.....		1	do.....	
	2	Baltimore.....	1	In port.....	1	do.....		1	In port.....	
				Sierra Morena.....		General cargo.....	9,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
				Matanzas.....		General cargo and lumber.....	7,000 00	1	do.....	
				Philadelphia.....		Coal, machinery, &c.....	40,000 00	1	1,400 boxes sugar & 102 M cigars.	32,006 00
				Cardenas.....		do.....	55,000 00	2	Cigars and ballast.....	2,90 00
				Boston.....		Ice and general cargo.....	2,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
				Sagua.....		do.....	12,850 00	3	In port.....	
				New Bedford.....		do.....	1,600 00	1	178 hhds. 36 tierces, and 10 bbls. molasses.....	4,512 00
				Matanzas.....		Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
				Cardiff.....		San Salvador.....		1	Sugar and cigars.....	55,303 00
	1	Belfast.....	1	New Orleans.....	1	do.....		1	Ballast.....	
				Falmouth.....		do.....		1	Ballast.....	
				In port.....		do.....		1	In port.....	
				Matanzas.....		Coal.....	1,400 00	1	46 boxes sugar.....	804 00
				Sagua.....		do.....	5,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
				Newport, Wales.....		Lumber.....	6,500 00	1	do.....	
				Stockton.....		Coal.....	4,000 00	1	do.....	
				Millbridge.....		Lumber.....	9,000 00	1	do.....	
				In port.....		General cargo.....	3,112 00	1	In port.....	
				106		Cargoes in steamers, \$1,250,000.....	346,515 00	106		1,410,694 00
HAVANA—W. T. Minor. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	13	In port.....	5	New York.....	5	Before reported.....		5	4431 M cigars, 737 bbls. honey, 714 bbls. & 7,325 boxes sugar.	260,669 12
				Boston.....		do.....		2	363 bbls. and 4,061 boxes sugar.	118,929 97
				Baltimore.....		do.....		1	70 M cigars.....	31,541 35
				New Orleans.....		do.....		1	1,539 boxes sugar & 50 M cigars.	66,646 75
				Key West.....		do.....		1	2,006 boxes sugar & 1 bag coffee. Fruit.....	50 09

6	Vera Cruz.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	238,786 04
1	Pensacola.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	
23	New York.....	6	In transit for New York.....	6	8,127 boxes sugar, 71 M cigars, 831 bbls. honey, and sundries. 222 bbls. and 300 boxes sugar. 10,822 $\frac{1}{2}$ M cigars, 6,993 bales tobacco, & 24,870 bxs. sugar.	64,245 62 1,074,956 53
14	Portland.....	7	In transit for Mexico.....	7	In transit.....	
		1	General cargo.....	4	Unknown.....	
		4	Lumber, shooks, &c.....	4	45 bbls. and 4,625 boxes sugar, and 373 M cigars.	123,447 25
		1	do.....do.....	1	1,710 boxes sugar and 85 M cigars.	44,805 90
		1	do.....do.....	1	1,800 boxes sugar and 106 3-10 M cigars.	45,510 00
		1	General Cargo.....	1	155 boxes sugar, 51 3-10 M cigars, and 378 bbls. molasses.	15,330 97
		2	Lumber.....	2	do.....	
		2	do.....	2	do.....	
		1	do.....	1	do.....	
		2	do.....	2	do.....	
		2	do.....	2	do.....	
24	Key West.....	21	Live fish and 38 head cattle.....	21	In port.....	1,133 32
		2	Ballast.....	2	2,837 boxes sugar and 263 6-10 M cigars.	66,771 42
1	Boston.....	1	Fish.....	1	Sold.....	
2	Philadelphia.....	1	Ice.....	1	Ballast.....	
		1	Machinery and cooperage.....	1	do.....	
		1	General cargo, malle, &c.....	1	do.....	
1	Mobile.....	1	Rosin and turpentine.....	1	In port.....	
1	New Orleans.....	1	Lumber.....	1	257 boxes sugar and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M cigars	8,494 30
3	Newport.....	1	Onions and potatoes.....	1	94 bbls. molasses.....	3,284 42
		1	General cargo.....	1	1,193 boxes sugar.....	27,220 73
		1	do.....	1	In port.....	
1	Bristol.....	1	do.....	1	2 boxes sugar and 86 bbls. molasses.....	2,544 57
1	Baltimore.....	1	do.....	1	In port.....	
91		91		91		2,193,863 65
2	In port.....	2	Before reported.....	2	741 bbls. and 45 tierces sugar, 85 bbls. molasses.	32,229 15
2	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....	1	302 bbls., 39 tier, and 2 bbls. sugar	23,796 04
		1	In port.....	1	In port.....	

SAGUA LA GRANDE, (CUBA).
J. H. Homer.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864 †

Entered: 29 steamers, 1 ship, 6 barka, 16 brig, 11 schooners, 15 sloops—78, and 13 in port. Cleared: 29 steamers, 2 ships, 20 barka, 10 brig, 16 schooners, 9 sloops—86, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 46,013 13-100.
† Entered: 3 barka, 10 brig, 2 schooners—15, and 2 in port. Cleared: 3 barka, 8 brig, 2 schooners—12, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,999 41-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY CONSULATE NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	5	Havana	3	New York	3	Ballast		3	722 hhds., 3 tes., 2 hhds., and 22 boxes sugar, 254 hhds., 26 tes., and 185 bbls. molasses.	\$64,364 80	
	1	Boston	2	In port	2	do	\$6,573 91	2	In port	13,785 32	
	1	Cardiff	1	do	1	General cargo	1,375 00	1	127 hhds. sugar, 207 hhds. molasses.		
	1	Baltimore	1	In port	1	Coals	12,067 00	1	55 hhds. and 91 tes. sugar	6,873 56	
	3	Portland	3	Portland	3	Coopage and lumber	12,800 80	3	In port	12,772 22	
	1	New York	1	New York	1	do	2,387 00	1	451 hhds., 22 tes., and 54 bbls. molasses.		
	1	In port	1	In port	1	Ballast		1	312 hhds., 38 tes. sugar, 30 hhds., 2 tes., 4 bbls. molasses.	20,022 24	
	17		17		17		42,503 71	17	In port	173,878 33	
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	5	In port	2	New York	2	Before reported		2	543 hhds. sugar, 238 hhds. and 2 bbls. molasses.	46,536 27
				2	Philadelphia	2	do		2	833 hhds., 2 tes., and 1 bbl. sugar, 134 hhds. and 2 bbls. molasses.	62,575 40
4		New York	1	Baltimore	1	do	6,219 00	1	244 hhds. and 20 tes. sugar	8,493 85	
			3	New York	3	Coopage	12,777 00	1	In port		
			2	Boston	2	do	8,550 00	3	1,254 hhds., 130 tes. sugar, 30 hhds. molasses, 308 gals. honey.	95,024 22	
3		Machias	2	Boston	2	do		2	449 hhds., 128 tes. sugar, 130 hhds. molasses.	34,622 54	
11		Havana	4	Matanzas	1	In transit		1	In transit		
			4	New York	4	Ballast		4	1,406 hhds., 63 tes. sugar, 365 hhds., 93 tes., 223 bbls. molasses.	106,833 31	
			1	Newport	1	do		1	192 hhds., 26 tes., 4 bbls. molasses	7,141 36	
			1	Boston	1	do		1	30 hhds. sugar, 170 hhds., 230 bbls. molasses.	9,629 52	
		2	Philadelphia	2	do		2	783 hhds., 58 tes., 22 bbls. molasses.	28,353 99		
		3	In port	3	do		3	624 hhds., 56 tes. sugar, 25 bbls. molasses.	43,029 40		
		2	Philadelphia	2	Coopage	10,980 00	2	Ballast			
		6	In port	6	do	36,059 00	6	In port			

Port of Origin	No. of Vessels	Port of Destination	Quantity	Value	Commodity	Total Value
Frankfort	1	Cardenas	1		In transitu	
Boston	1	Boston	1	5,000 00	Cooperage	9,115 87
Portland	3	New York	1	3,000 00	Lumber	32,237 62
		Portland	1	3,600 00	do	11,974 00
		Remedios	1		In transitu	
New Orleans	2	New Orleans	1	2,000 00	Barrels	15,203 05
Cardenas	4	In port	1		In port	
		Ballast	1		Ballast	49,963 12
		do	2		do	
		Boston	1		do	17,742 75
		do	1		do	
Key West	2	In port	1		In port	
		New York	2		do	56,022 07
Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	14,081 00	General cargo	11,501 42
Matanzas	2	In port	2		In port	
		do	47	101,606 00	do	636,007 76
		do	47		do	
In port	14	New York	7		Before reported	256,677 84
		New Orleans	2		do	
		Boston	1		do	102,539 82
		Philadelphia	4		do	
Havana	19	New York	8		Ballast	77,909 60
		do	8		do	
		Philadelphia	5		do	317,292 87
		Portland	2		do	192,033 41
		Baltimore	2		do	38,106 81
		In port	1		do	31,410 54
		New Orleans	1		do	
		New York	5		do	14,038 58
Matanzas	7	Newport	1		do	160,466 40
		Boston	1		do	6,466 25
		Philadelphia	1		do	23,639 57
		New York	1		do	55,862 03
		In port	4		do	35,103 37

Entered: 11 barks, 21 brigs, 10 schooners—42, and 5 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 18 brigs, 10 schooners—33, and 14 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,781 46-95.
 † Entered: 1 ship, 18 barks, 27 brigs, 5 schooners—51, and 14 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 23 barks, 28 brigs, 5 schooners—57, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 15,900 77-65.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	Portland	1	Boston	1	Lumber	\$1,000 00	344 hhds., 25 tes., 30 bbls. molasses.	\$10,973 49
	5	Philadelphia	5	Philadelphia	5	Cooprage	25,549 00	1,874 hhds., 187 tes. sugar, 108 hhds. molasses.	126,943 98
	3	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	Cooprage and provisions	3,322 00	180 hhds., 13 tes. sugar, 60 bbls. molasses.	13,110 47
	4	Boston	2	In port	2	Ballast	12,375 00	624 hhds., 66 tes. sugar, 640 hhds., 57 tes. molasses.	56,195 44
			3	Boston	3	Cooprage	3,300 00	329 hhds., 30 tes., 12 bbls. molasses.	10,382 00
	2	Bristol, R. I.	1	Bristol	1	do	3,200 00	280 hhds., 15 tes., 24 bbls. molasses.	8,332 06
	1	New Orleans	1	Boston	1	do	2,500 00	196 hhds., 18 tes., 2 bbls. molasses.	6,068 71
			1	New York	1	Ballast	496 hhds., 37 tes., 1 bbl. sugar	34,838 47	
			1	Portland	1	do	440 hhds., 46 tes. sugar	26,329 18	
			1	Bangor	1	Lumber	4,000 00	In port	32,943 64
1			New York	1	Cooprage	3,955 00	446 hhds., 44 tes. sugar	1,659,725 13	
65		65		65		62,301 00			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	8	In port	5	Philadelphia	5	Before reported		1,865 hhds., 108 tes., 2 bbls., 220 boxes sugar, 622 hhds., 40 tes., 10 bbls. molasses.	152,606 85
	2	New York	3	New York	3	do		552 hhds., 56 tes., 3 bbls. sugar, 848 hhds., 67 tes., 25 bbls. molasses.	65,016 30
			1	do	1	Cooprage	3,621 28	226 hhds., 32 tes., 1 bbl. sugar, 87 hhds. molasses.	24,881 02
	3	Philadelphia	2	Philadelphia	2	Cooprage and ballast	7,500 00	290 hhds., 29 tes. sugar, 80 hhds. molasses.	24,262 39
			1	In port	1	Cooprage	4,226 00	749 hhds., 59 tes. sugar	50,949 82
	4	Cardenas	3	Philadelphia	3	Ballast		In port	107,459 46
			1	do	1	do		1,435 hhds., 74 tes., 2 bbls., 50 boxes sugar, 322 hhds., 20 tes. molasses.	
	4	Havana	1	New York	1	do		270 hhds., 24 tes. molasses	9,550 76
			3	do	3	do		389 hhds., 47 tes., 1 bbl. sugar, 743 hhds., 16 tes., 49 bbls. molasses.	51,855 50

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*

MATANZAS—H. C. Hall.
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.

2	Boston	1	In port	1	do	6,947 12	1	In port	1	153 hhds., 32 tes. sugar, 819 hhds., 20 tes., 55 bbls. molasses, 325 bbls., 18 tes. sugar	31,490 26
1	Portland	1	do	2	Cooperage and lumber	2,500 00	2	do	2	do	23,964 06
24		24		1	Lumber	24,994 40	24		24		542,136 34
11	In port	4	New York	1	Before reported		1	439 hhds., 30 tes. molasses	1	175 hhds., 445 boxes sugar, 733 bbls., 54 tes. molasses	10,962 88
		4	Philadelphia	4	do		4	147 hhds. molasses, 120,000 cigars	4	497 hhds., 54 tes. molasses	41,456 53
		4	Portland	4	do		4	Ballast	4	534 hhds., 249 bbls. molasses	6,684 63
		1	Boston	1	do		1	Ballast	1	1,395 hhds., 132 tes., and 15 bbls. molasses	10,388 94
		1	Salt Key	1	do		1	Ballast	1	283 hhds., 35 bbls. molasses	15,815 60
13	Portland	5	Boston	5	Box shooks, lumber, cooperage	31,940 00	5	In port	5	99 hhds., 258 boxes sugar, 526 bbls., 51 tes. molasses	34,800 56
		5		5	do	32,921 00	5		5		8,673 71
		1	Philadelphia	1	Box shooks	5,500 00	1	In port	1	Ballast	
		3	In port	3	Box shooks, cooperage hoops	20,662 00	3	In port	3	do	
1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	Cooperage	4,400 00	1	Ballast	1	do	
2	Bristol, R. I.	1	Bristol, R. I.	1	General cargo	4,328 03	1	do	1	do	
		1	In port	1	Cooperage	4,831 00	1	In port	1	do	
1	Pensacola, Fla.	1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	Ballast	1	437 hhds., 40 tes. molasses	13,265 81
1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	Machinery and cooperage	12,488 00	1	Ballast	1	99 hhds., 258 boxes sugar, 526 bbls., 51 tes. molasses	24,910 70
2	Boston	2	New York	2	General cargo	35,800 00	2	In port	2	do	
1	Belfast, Me.	1	In port	1	Box shooks and lumber	5,200 00	1	In port	1	do	
32		32		32		158,070 00	32		32		166,949 36
5	In port	1	Philadelphia	1	Before reported		1	377 hhds., 55 tes. molasses	1	100 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	17,374 35
		1	New York	1	do		1	100 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	1	100 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	7,281 45
		1	Portland	1	do		1	100 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	1	100 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	12,277 55
		1	Belfast, Me.	1	do		1	40 boxes sugar, 334 bbls., 32 tes. molasses	1	40 boxes sugar, 334 bbls., 32 tes. molasses	10,966 00
		1	Bristol, R. I.	1	do		1	282 hhds., 9 tes. molasses	1	282 hhds., 9 tes. molasses	8,967 86
		7	Portland	7	Box shooks, cooperage, lumber	41,870 00	7	5 boxes 110 lbs. sugar, 2,577 bbls., 282 tes., 48 bbls. molasses	7	5 boxes 110 lbs. sugar, 2,577 bbls., 282 tes., 48 bbls. molasses	79,755 17
21	Portland	7	Philadelphia	7	do	32,700 00	7	50 hhds. sugar, 2,520 bbls., 282 tes., 5 bbls. molasses	7	50 hhds. sugar, 2,520 bbls., 282 tes., 5 bbls. molasses	76,713 57
		5	New York	5	do	29,920 00	5	463 bbls., 280 boxes sugar, 1,613 bbls., 175 tes., 493 bbls. molasses	5	463 bbls., 280 boxes sugar, 1,613 bbls., 175 tes., 493 bbls. molasses	77,843 91
		2	Baltimore	2	do	12,100 00	2	1 box, 2 bbls. sugar, 712 bbls., 83 tes., 28 bbls. molasses, 5,000 cigars, 26 bales tobacco	2	1 box, 2 bbls. sugar, 712 bbls., 83 tes., 28 bbls. molasses, 5,000 cigars, 26 bales tobacco	23,265 41

Quarter ended March 31,
 1865.

* Entered: 14 brigs, 2 barks—16, and 8 in port. Cleared: 17 brigs, 5 barks—22, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,219 34-100.
 † Entered: 1 ship, 5 barks, 14 brigs, 1 schooner—21, and 11 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 7 barks, 17 brigs, 2 schooners—27, and 5 in port.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 19 barks, 37 brigs, 17 schooners—74, and 5 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 15 barks, 36 brigs, 16 schooners—68, and 11 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 20,053 17-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	10	Portland	7	Boston	7	Box shooks, cooperage, lumber	\$44,115 00	7	137 hhds., 197 boxes sugar, 3,001 hhds., 315 tes., 4 bbls. molasses.	\$29,311 37
			1	British Provinces via Portland.	1	do	4,500 00	1	125 hhds. sugar, 172 hhds., 28 tes. molasses.	12,965 44
			1	Nuevoitas	1	do	8,450 00	1	Ballast	9,346 00
			1	Bangor, Me	1	do	4,650 00	1	28 hhds., 28 boxes sugar, 289 hhds., 32 tes., 11 bbls. molasses.	18,083 47
			1	Philadelphia	1	Box shooks	8,000 00	2	628 hhds., 60 tes. molasses	12,049 37
			2	In port	2	do	14,800 00	1	In port	21,868 22
			1	New York	1	Lumber	4,200 00	3	6 boxes sugar, 717 hhds., 61 tes., 30 bbls. molasses.	9,052 29
			7	Havana	3	Ballast		1	In port	11,193 25
			1	Portland	1	do		1	In port	13,491 50
			1	In port	1	do		1	418 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	14,076 48
			1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	350 hhds., 66 tes. molasses	44,800 86
			1	British Provinces	1	do		1	In port	17,532 21
			1	British Provinces via Portland.	1	do		1	476 hhds., 47 tes. molasses	10,741 44
			1	New York	1	Bricks, earthenware	3,490 00	1	91 hhds., 462 boxes sugar, 896 hhds., 255 tes., 9 bbls. molasses, 34,000 cigars.	5,089 62
			5	Barcelona	3	General cargo	25,350 00	3	50 bbls., 50 boxes sugar, 306 hhds., 7 tes. molasses.	15,922 81
			3	Boston	1	New York	7,450 00	1	In port	42,439 29
					1	In port	7,768 00	2	351 hhds., 23 tes., 23 bbls. molasses.	12,515 31
					2	Provisions and cooperage	6,300 00	1	29 boxes sugar, 150 hhds., 16 tes., 4 bbls. molasses.	10,743 88
					1	do	4,200 00	1	In port	7,661 66
					1	Fall River	4,900 00	1	629 hhds., 84 tes. molasses	
				1	New York	6,300 00	1	400 hhds., 130 boxes sugar, 283 bbls. molasses.		
				2	New Orleans	25,650 00	2	In port		
				1	In port	1,500 00	1	230 hhds., 65 tes. molasses		
				1	Portland		1	312 hhds., 41 tes. molasses, 34 bbls. melito.		
				1	Boston		1	Ballast		
				2	Sagua la Grande		2	do		
				1	Havana		1	do		
				1	Baltimore	3,800 00	1	Lumber and potatoes		

1	Turk's Island.	1	Belfast	1	Salt	2,500 00	1	98 hhds., 2 tes., 30 bbls. molasses.	2,942 92
2	New York	1	In port.	1	Cooperage and empty casks.	2,700 00	1	In port.	
1	Belfast, Me.	1	New York	1	do.	4,000 00	1	752 hhds., 162 boxes sugar.	43,857 88
1	Newport	1	Newport	1	Lumber, box shooks	4,600 00	1	61 boxes sugar, 301 hhds., 33 tes., 16 bbls. molasses.	9,688 31
1	Sacra la Grande	1	Philadelphia	1	General cargo	3,900 00	1	257 hhds., 53 tes., 17 bbls. molasses.	8,032 76
3	Philadelphia	2	do	1	Lumber, (in transit)	6,250 00	1	529 hhds., 50 tes. molasses.	12,639 27
1	London	1	In port.	1	Shooks and lumber	12,000 00	2	522 hhds., 59 boxes sugar, 133 hhds., 74 tes. molasses.	36,330 14
1	Nassau	1	do	1	2 locomotives and general cargo	42,000 00	1	In port.	
1	Manmoros	1	do	1	Cool	3,000 00	1	do	
1	Trinidad	1	do	1	Ballast	1	do	do	
1		1	do	1	do	1	do	do	
79		79		79		376,373 00	79		818,141 02
11	In port.	1	New Orleans	1	Before reported.		1	61 hhds. sugar, 1,449 bbls. molasses.	14,988 62
		1	Portland	1	do		1	2 bbls. sugar, 632 hhds., 62 tes., 2 bbls. molasses, 10 doz. pine-apples, 500 cigars.	15,450 18
		3	New York	3	do		3	990 hhds., 133 boxes sugar, 979 bbls., 135 tes., 2 bbls. molasses, 3,000 cigars.	80,475 21
		5	Philadelphia	5	do		5	539 hhds., 21 boxes sugar, 1,335 hhds., 189 tes., 1 bbl. molasses.	65,854 78
26	New York	1	Baltimore	1	do		1	252 hhds., 81 tes. molasses.	6,702 44
		10	New York	10	Cooperage, empty casks, bricks, &c.	21,775 00	10	1,568 hhds., 349 boxes, 2 bbls. sugar, 865 hhds., 101 tes., 1 bbl. sugar, 25,818 doz. pine-apples, 25,000 cigars.	128,662 98
		10	Other ports of Cuba.	10	Machinery, cooperage.	42,000 00	10	Ballast	
		2	Philadelphia	2	Cooperage, casks, oil, bricks	13,450 00	2	98 hhds. sugar, 733 hhds., 82 tes. molasses.	22,837 16
		1	Boston	1	Cooperage, &c	6,000 00	1	100 hhds., 1,158 boxes sugar, 15 hhds. molasses.	33,070 43
		1	Falmouth	1	General cargo	16,700 00	1	2,813 boxes sugar	56,900 00
		2	In port.	2	Empty casks, bricks, &c	4,800 00	2	In port.	
22	Portland	7	Portland	7	Cooperage, lumber, box shooks.	44,650 00	7	50 hhds., 800 boxes sugar, 3,176 hhds., 388 tes., 13 bbls. molasses.	84,652 07
		6	Philadelphia	6	Cooperage, lumber, and box shooks	26,120 00	6	407 hhds., 110 boxes, 96 bbls. sugar, 1,566 hhds., 165 tes., 73 bbls. molasses.	68,155 28
		4	New York	4	do	23,300 00	4	715 hhds. and 450 boxes sugar, 385 hhds. and 39 tes. molasses.	58,277 07

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

* Entered: 1 ship, 34 barks, 40 brigs, 14 schooners—89, and 11 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 30 barks, 43 brigs, 14 schooners—87, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 27,694 67.95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	2	Newport, R. I.	2	Boston	2	550 hhds. and 1,875 boxes sugar, 85 hhds. molasses.	\$67,296 94
	2	Maclinas	1	Cardenas	1	Ballast	899 31
	4	Boston	2	New York	2	In port	40,064 00
	1	Bristol, R. I.	1	Boston	1	In port	11,983 98
	7	Newport, Eng'd.	2	Philadelphia	2	401 bxs. sugar, 104 hhds. molasses	16,134 13
		Key West	1	New York	1	712 hhds. and 58 tes. molasses.	29,036 57
		New Orleans	3	Cardenas	3	481 hhds. and 78 boxes sugar.	4,626 00
			2	Philadelphia	2	10 bxs. sugar, 173 hhds. molasses	35,008 50
			3	New York	3	Ballast	22,752 44
			3	Sagua la Grande	3	1,063 hhds. and 110 tes. molasses	65,842 64
			1	New Orleans	1	Ballast	
			1	Philadelphia	1	535 hhds. and 242 boxes sugar;	
			4	Other ports Cuba.	4	470 hhds., 58 tes., and 200 bbls. molasses; 3,000 cigars.	
		2	Fernandina	2	740 hhds. and 340 boxes sugar.	47,843 31	
		1	Sierra Morena	1	Ballast		
		4	Fall River	4	do.		
		1	Havana	1	do.		
		1	Pensacola	1	(1) fish; (1) ballast.		
		1	Bangor	1	4 hhds., 6 boxes, 4 bbls. sugar;	1,642 09	
		1	Cardenas	1	90 bbls. molasses, 683 dozen pinea, 26,000 cigars.		
		1	Philadelphia	1	Inward cargo.		
		1	Baltimore	1	Ballast		
		100		100	1,400 boxes sugar	28,277 44	
		13	In port	3	In port	11,318 09	
				1	126 doz. pinea, 3,000 cigars.		
				1	In port		
				1	do.		
				1	Ballast		
				1	In port		
				100	303,410 00	1,008,281 72	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.				3	2,600 boxes sugar; 2,146 hhds., 286 tes., and 10 bbls. molasses.	98,174 56	

2	New Orleans	2	do.	2	784 hhds. and 1,628 boxes sugar, 130 bbls. molasses.	83,151 25
1	Machias	1	do.	1	10 hhds. and 9 boxes sugar, 40 bbls. molasses.	1,878 68
5	New York	5	do.	5	1,786 hhds., 2,184 boxes, and 2 bbls. sugar; 577 hhds., 70 tes., and 1 bbl. molasses; 42,000 cigars, 40 bales tobacco.	169,927 04
1	Baltimore	1	do.	1	180 hhds., 2 boxes, and 30 bbls. sugar; 59 hhds., 1 bbl. molasses.	13,480 05
1	Portland	1	do.	1	1 box sugar, 1 bbl. molasses.	33 56
1	New York	1	Ballast	1	718 hhds. and 404 boxes sugar.	52,446 69
1	Boston	1	do.	1	349 hhds. and 45 tes. molasses, 1,000 cigars.	7,516 69
1	Philadelphia	1	do.	1	22 hhds. melado, 323 hhds. and 21 tes. molasses, 15 tes. honey.	8,404 58
2	New Orleans	2	do.	2	636 hhds. and 3,717 boxes sugar.	115,386 92
2	Baugor	1	Lumber	1	1,112 bxs. sugar, 34 bbls. molasses.	21,221 46
1	Cardenas	1	do.	1	Ballast	21,221 46
2	Philadelphia	2	(1) lumber; (1) ballast	2	52 hhds. and 2,450 boxes sugar, 34,500 cigars.	56,631 54
1	Portland	1	Lumber and hoops	1	463 hhds. and 48 tes. molasses.	9,741 69
3	Boston	3	Lumber and cooperage	3	363 boxes sugar, 982 hhds. and 97 tes. molasses.	28,732 26
1	New York	1	do.	1	269 hhds., 514 boxes, and 3 bbls. sugar; 102 hhds. and 65 bbls. molasses, 90 bales tobacco.	35,301 12
1	In port	1	do.	1	In port	25,300 29
1	New York	1	General cargo	1	172 hhds. and 31 boxes sugar, 570 hhds., 13 tes., and 43 bbls. molasses.	9,323 83
1	Portland	1	Ice and lumber	1	46 hhds. sugar, 230 hhds., 37 tes., and 10 bbls. molasses.	1,548 02
1	Fernandina	1	Pitch-pine lumber	1	40 bbls. sugar, 27 tes. molasses.	29,708 87
3	Baltimore	2	100 bbls. flour and cooperage	2	181 hhds. and 646 boxes sugar, 181 hhds. and 29 tes. molasses.	6,069 37
3	Bristol	1	Lumber and cooperage	1	In port	775,006 17
1	Newport	1	Cargo in transit	1	Cargo in transit	38,792 73
1	Boston	1	do.	1	Ballast	11,381 25
1	Baltimore	1	do.	1	In port	6,451 65
1	New York	1	do.	1	289 hhds. and 15 tes. molasses.	
1	In port	1	Assorted cargo	1	In port	
38		38		38	100,650 38	
2	In port	1	Before reported	2	Sugar and molasses	38,792 73
3	Boston	1	do.	1	Molasses	11,381 25
1	New York	1	Cooperage	1	do.	6,451 65
1	In port	1	Assorted cargo	1	In port	

CARDENAS.—N. Cross.
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.

* Entered: 12 brigs, 7 barks, 6 schooners—25; in port 13. Cleared: 12 brigs 16 barks, 6 schooners—39; in port 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 569,039.
 † Entered: 7 barks, 19 brigs, 5 schooners—31; in port 2. Cleared: 7 barks, 16 brigs, 5 schooners—28; in port 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,308 57-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	Description.		Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Philadelphia.	1	New York	1	Assorted cargo.	\$4,500 00	Molasses.	\$10,663 24
	6	Havana.	5	Bongor	4	Ballast		do	1,326 96
			3	New York	1	Provisions	3,000 00	Molasses and sugar.	101,044 99
	2	Sierra Morena.	2	Boston	1	Molasses in transit		do	10,062 25
	12	Portland	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast	3,500 00	Molasses	1,315 89
			2	Portland	1	Cooperage and box shooks	20,500 00	(3) molasses; (1) ballast	27,683 24
			3	Boston	2	Cooperage	6,500 00	Molasses	13,933 31
			3	In port	1	(2) cooperage; (1) ballast	6,500 00	In port	
	1	New Orleans	1	Boston	1	Ballast		do	
	1	Pensacola	1	Portland	1	Cooperage	3,500 00	Molasses	5,842 25
	1	Baltimore	1	New York	1	Provisions	2,500 00	do	1,036 27
	1	Bristol.	1	Boston	1	Cooperage	3,000 00	Ballast	
	1	Frankfort	1	Frankfort	1	Cooperage		Molasses	6,776 45
	1	Matanzas	1	Boston	1	Ballast		In port	
	1	New York	1	In port	1	Assorted merchandise	15,000 00		
			33			33		84,500 00		271,350 52
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865*.	5	In port.	2	New York	5	Before reported.		38,308 hhd. molasses.	81,106 54
			1	Philadelphia					
			1	Portland					
	8	New York	6	New York	8	Box shooks and cooperage.	33,500 00	Molasses and sugar	131,439 86
			1	In port				In port.	
	4	Philadelphia.	2	Philadelphia	3	Assorted cargo, box shooks, and cooperage.	17,500 00	Molasses and sugar	33,969 44
			1	In port				In port.	
			1	Wrecked	1	Wrecked		Wrecked	
	7	Havana.	1	Newport	1	Ballast		Molasses	7,090 34
			1	Havana	1	do		do	12,514 86
			2	New York	2	do		Molasses and sugar	50,386 53
			2	Portland	2	do		Molasses	8,183 51
			2	In port	2	do		In port.	
	24	Portland	13	Box shooks, cooperage, and lumber	13	Box shooks, cooperage, and lumber	53,000 00	Molasses and sugar	161,983 69
			2	Box shooks	2	Box shooks	8,000 00	do	24,213 72
			2	Cooperage	2	Cooperage	7,000 00	do	24,406 27
		1	Philadelphia	1	Box shooks	4,500 00	Ballast		
		1	Remedios	1	Cooperage		Molasses and sugar	42,436 73	
		2	New York	2	Cooperage	8,000 00			

1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	2,500 00	1	Molasses	16,830 30
2	In port	3	Box shooks	10,000 00	2	In port	
1	Boston	1	Box shooks	4,500 00	1	Molasses	6,759 79
1	New York	1	do	5,000 00	1	Sugar	14,507 71
1	Bangor	1	Lumber	500 00	1	Molasses	3,066 63
4	Portland	4	Hoops, assorted cargo, and provisions	35,000 00	4	Molasses and sugar	44,564 54
1	New York	2	Ballast	18,000 00	2	do	21,379 49
2	Sagua	1	Box shooks and general cargo	5,000 00	1	Ballast	11,960 75
1	Boston	4	Hogshead shooks		4	do	61,389 80
4	Portland	1	do		1	do	16,734 48
2	New York	2	do		2	do	21,807 30
2	Philadelphia	2	do		2	In port	
4	New Orleans	4	Empty casks	5,500 00	4	Molasses	38,481 70
2	Frankfort	1	Lumber	2,000 00	1	do	5,750 45
1	do	1	do	2,500 00	1	do	11,630 84
1	Bristol	1	Provisions	6,000 00	1	Molasses and sugar	8,768 50
2	Belfast	2	Lumber and box shooks	200 00	2	Ballast	
1	Nassau	1	Salt	3,000 00	1	In port	
1	Baltimore	1	Hogshead shooks		1	do	
1	Matamoros	1	Ballast	1,000 00	1	do	
1	Troon	1	Coal	1,500 00	1	do	
1	Cardiff	1	Coal		1	do	
82		82		235,700 00	82		901,998 25

Quarter ended June 30, 1863.

13	In port	13	Before reported		13	21,767 hogsheads, 4,318 boxes sugar	108,130 36
8	Key West	1	Ballast		1	Molasses	10,558 03
		4	do		4	Molasses and sugar	75,063 73
		1	do		1	Molasses	17,795 03
		2	do		2	Molasses and sugar	17,897 44
23	Portland	5	Box shooks and cooperage	17,000 00	5	Molasses	59,016 62
		3	Lumber, box shooks, and cooperage	10,000 00	3	Molasses and sugar	43,634 71
		6	Box shooks and cooperage	22,500 00	6	do	135,834 87
		5	Lumber, box shooks, cooperage, and empty hogsheads	13,300 00	5	do	49,568 67
		1	Empty hogsheads	800 00	1	Ballast	
		1	do	1,000 00	1	Ballast	
		2	Box shooks and lumber	8,000 00	2	In port	
10	New York	2	Box shooks and hoops	5,000 00	4	Sugar and molasses	114,771 61
		2	Ballast		1	Molasses	10,327 82
		1	do	2,000 00	1	Ballast	
		1	Empty casks		1	In port	

* Entered: 24 barks, 29 brigs, 14 schooners—77, and 5 in port. Cleared: 22 barks, 37 brigs, 8 schooners—67, and 15 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 21,066 41 85.
 † Entered: 24 barks, 37 brigs, 15 schooners—76, and 13 in port. Cleared: 24 barks, 40 brigs, 17 schooners—81, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 20,808 13 85.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.—Continued.	7	Matanzas	2	Portland	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	Value.
			1	In port	2	Empty casks and hoops	2	Sugar	\$62,809 93
			1	Philadelphia	1	Assorted cargo	1	In port	13,177 03
			1	New York	1	Ballast	1	Sugar and molasses	38,970 68
			1	Portland	1	do	1	Sugar	10,729 72
			3	Boston	1	do	3	Molasses	25,654 67
			1	In port	1	do	1	In port	23,485 48
	4	Sierra Morena	2	Portland	2	Molasses in transitu	2	Molasses	7,742 03
			2	Boston	2	do	1	do	103,943 50
	5	Boston	3	New York	3	Empty hogheads	3	Sugar	12,484 90
			1	Boston	1	Assorted cargo	1	Molasses	13,381 17
	3	New Orleans	1	Sagua	1	Empty hogheads	1	Ballast	8,388 43
			1	New Orleans	1	Ballast	1	Molasses and sugar	14,623 57
			1	Sagua	1	do	1	Molasses	21,028 20
	7	Havana	1	Boston	1	Molasses in transitu	1	Molasses and sugar	19,850 22
			3	Portland	3	do	2	Molasses	10,362 91
			2	Philadelphia	2	do	2	do	27,955 38
	1	Newport	1	Boston	1	do	1	do	8,589 96
	2	Frankfort	1	New York	1	Coal	1	Sugar	11,014 35
			1	Boston	1	Lumber	1	Molasses	39,470 40
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	117,500 00	
		1	Sagua	1	Box shooks	1	Ballast	2,200 00	
1	Searsport	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	Sugar	2,500 00	
1	Baltimore	1	In port	1	Lumber	1	In port	5,500 00	
1	Matthias	3	do	3	Coal, cooperage, empty hogheads	3	do	117,500 00	
3	Philadelphia	3	do	3	do	3	do	89	
89									
8	In port	5	New York	8	Before reported	8	Sugar	214,221 04	
3	Boston	1	Philadelphia	1	Coopersage	1	Ballast	11,941 95	
		1	Sagua	1	Empty hogheads	1	Molasses	32,461 28	
		1	Holmes Hole	1	General cargo	1	Sugar	74,098 61	
3	New York	1	Sagua	1	Empty hogheads	1	Ballast		
		2	New York	2	(1) general cargo, (1) ballast	2	Sugar		
2	Baltimore	1	Sagua	1	Ballast	1	Ballast		
		1	Mobile	1	do	1	Ballast		

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.

2	Philadelphia.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	General cargo.....	5,500 00	1	Sugar.....	12,876 03
	Baltimore.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	17,721 50
	Sierra Morena.....	1	Portland.....	1	Molasses in transit.....		1	Molasses.....	7,821 27
	Havans.....	2	Philadelphia.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Sugar.....	38,069 61
	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	38,965 35
	Mechlas.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	Lumber.....	4,000 00	1	do.....	50,116 24
	Matanzas.....	1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Molasses.....	7,564 13
	Portland.....	1	In port.....	1	Cooperage.....	8,500 00	1	In port.....	
21		24		24		45,030 00	24		465,896 91

POINCE, P. R.—J. C. Gallaker.
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864.

1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....				1	Sugar and molasses.....	8,874 38
3	New Haven.....	2	Provisions and cooperage.....	18,700 00	2	do.....	14,176 32		
	Baltimore.....	1	do.....	10,000 00	1	Sugar.....	4,157 30		
2	New York.....	2	do.....	7,000 00	1	Ballast.....			
7		7		35,700 00	7	In port.....	27,938 00		

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.

2	In port.....	1	Before reported.....				1	Sugar and molasses.....	9,418 40
5	New Haven.....	4	Provisions and cooperage.....	32,500 00	1	Ballast.....	44,204 56		
3	Baltimore.....	3	do.....	17,800 00	1	Sugar.....	54,530 00		
1	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....	22,000 00	3	In port.....	14,960 16		
1	Buckport.....	1	do.....	6,000 00	1	do.....	17,367 92		
1	Barbadoes.....	1	do.....	5,000 00	1	do.....	9,317 42		
2	New York.....	2	Ballast.....		1	do.....	6,096 57		
1	St. Thomas.....	1	Provisions and cooperage.....	16,500 00	1	In port.....	6,035 59		
1	Arroyo.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Sugar and molasses.....			
17		17	do.....	89,800 00	17	In port.....	162,351 24		

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

3	In port.....	3	Before reported.....				3	Sugar and molasses.....	31,995 93
4	New York.....	4	Provisions and cooperage.....	31,500 00	4	do.....	54,681 66		
1	St. Thomas.....	1	do.....	2,000 00	1	do.....	4,411 21		
1	Demerara.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	5,061 14		
6	New Haven.....	4	Provisions and cooperage.....	46,300 00	2	In port.....	45,697 22		

* Entered: 6 barks, 9 brigs, 1 schooner—16, and 8 in port. Cleared: 8 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—23, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,916 3-95.
 † Entered: 3 brigs, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 schooners—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,187 68-95.
 ‡ Entered: 7 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 bark—15, and 2 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 bark—14, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,763 19-95.
 § Entered: 9 brigs, 6 schooners, 2 barks—17, and 3 in port. Cleared: 11 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—18, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,759 30-55.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	2	Machias.....	1	New York.....	1	Provisions and coopers.	\$7,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses.....	\$15,129 69
	1	Baltimore.....	1	In port.....	1	.....	.....	1	In port.....	15,917 60
	1	Mayaguez.....	1	New York.....	1	.....	.....	1	do.....	11,523 60
	1	Barbadoes.....	1	In port.....	1	.....	.....	1	In port.....	183,711 05
	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	86,800 00	20	.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	4	In port.....	1	New Haven.....	4	Before reported.....	.....	4	Sugar and molasses.....	19,949 90
	1	St. Thomas.....	2	New York.....	1	.....	.....	1	do.....	29,294 55
	4	New Haven.....	1	Back's Island.....	3	Provisions and coopers.....	28,500 00	3	In port.....	40,115 34
	1	Philadelphia.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	do.....	.....
	2	East Mathias.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	In port.....	.....
	1	Millbridge.....	1	Mayaguez.....	2	Lumber.....	13,000 00	2	do.....	.....
	1	Barbadoes.....	1	Arroyo.....	1	Provisions.....	6,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses.....	17,318 77
	1	San Juan.....	1	New York.....	1	Provisions and coopers.....	3,000 00	1	do.....	19,515 87
	15	.....	1	New Haven.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	do.....	24,326 23
	15	.....	15	do.....	15	.....	92,500 00	15	.....	146,530 06
MANZANILLO, (CUBA)— M. R. Ecopy.	2	In port.....	2	New York.....	2	Before reported.....	.....	2	Sugar, melado, molasses, honey, mahogany, &c.	26,805 40
Two quarters from July 1 to December 31, 1864.†	1	Demerara.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	Cedar wood.....	11,367 92
	5	New York.....	5	New York.....	5	Coopers, provisions, and ma- chinery.....	.....	5	Palm-leaf, honey, cedar wood, mahogany, melado, molasses, cocoa wood.	32,327 74
	1	St. Jago de Cuba.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	In port.....	.....
	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Two quarters from January 1 to June 30, 1865.‡	1	Boston.....	1	In port.....	1	Tea.....	.....	1	In port.....	19,004 57
	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	Molasses, tobacco, cocoa wood.	14,708 69
	1	St. Jago de Cuba.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....	1	Molasses, old copper, and brass.	.....

Quarter	Place	Provisions and cooperage	Value	Molasses and cocus wood	Value	
4th quarter MAYAGUEZ.—J. C. Corz. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	1 Philadelphia	1 Provisions and cooperage		1 Molasses and cocus wood	17,750 99	
	1 New York	1 Ballast		1 Sugar, mahogany, and cedar	8,999 25	
	1 Boston	1 Cooperage		1 Molasses and cedar	15,730 37	
	1 Fort Spain	1 Ballast		1 Molasses	16,958 32	
	1 Portland	1 Lumber		1 Mahogany, lance wood, &c.	7,504 37	
	1 Port au Prince	1 Ballast		1 Molasses	12,170 36	
	9	9			114,907 54	
	No report					
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	3 New Haven	2 Provisions, cooperage, and lumber	35,807 00	2 Molasses	680 00
		2 Newburyport	1 do	16,168 00	1 In port	
		2 Baltimore	3 do	49,250 00	3 Molasses and oranges	1,480 00
		1 In port	2 Provisions, cooperage, and lumber	46,590 00	1 In port	
		1 Cherryfield	1 206 feet lumber	5,100 00	1 Ballast	
		1 Searport	1 295 feet lumber	3,925 00	1 do	
1 Portland		1 Lumber, cooperage, and potatoes	6,000 00	1 In port		
11		11	162,840 00		2,160 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶		3 In port	1 Before reported		1 Sugar and molasses	13,759 00
		3 Newburyport	1 do		1 Sugar	28,067 00
		1 St. John P. R.	1 do		1 Ballast	
		1 Arroyo	3 Provisions, lumber, &c.	37,581 00	3 Sugar and molasses	26,001 00
		3 New Haven	30 packages merchandise		1 Sugar	8,111 00
		1 Barbadoes	1 Ballast		1 Sugar and molasses	9,953 00
	1 Trinidad	3 Provisions, lumber, and specie	51,692 00	3 Sugar and molasses	31,604 00	
	1 Baltimore	1 2,070 damaged American shooks	1,919 00	1 Molasses	2,966 00	
	14	14	20,150 00	1 do	6,677 00	
			111,342 00	1 Sugar	15,306 00	
	4 Newburyport	4 Provisions, lumber, &c.	47,950 00	4 Sugar, molasses, and cotton	39,102 00	
	6 New Haven	3 Provisions, sundries, and specie	68,397 00	1 do	61,162 00	
	3 Barbadoes	3 Ballast		3 Molasses	33,346 00	
	2 Cherryfield	2 Lumber	5,800 00	1 do	7,502 00	
14	14		1 In port			

* Entered: 7 brigs, 4 schooners—11, and 4 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 13 brigs, 9 schooners—29, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,930 19-95.
 † Entered: 6 brigs, 1 bark—7, and 2 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 1 bark in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,731.
 ‡ Entered: 4 brigs, 4 barks, 1 schooner—9. Cleared: 4 brigs, 3 barks, 1 schooner—8, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,146.
 § Entered: 4 brigs, 7 schooners—11. Cleared: 3 brigs, 5 schooners—8, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 5 brigs, 8 schooners—14. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,779.
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark, 4 brigs, 6 schooners—11, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 13 brigs, 9 schooners—29, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,511.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.								
	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	St. John's, P. R.	1	New York	1	Lumber and provisions	\$4,980 00	1	Sugar and molasses	\$12,302 00		
	3	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	Provisions, lumber, and cooperage	32,978 00	3	do	49,808 00		
	6	New York	1	New York	5	In port	77,372 00	5	In port	22,767 00		
	2	Portland	1	New York	2	Cooperage, lumber, fire-engines, &c.	13,580 00	1	Sugar and molasses	90,324 00		
	1	Machias	1	In port	1	Lumber, cooperage, &c.	3,259 00	1	In port	960 00		
	1	Bangor	1	Ponce and N. Y.	1	Lumber and shingles	3,000 00	1	Ballast	24,632 00		
	1	St. Thomas	1	New York	1	Ballast	256,636 00	1	Molasses and ballast	271,965 00		
	30		30									
	Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	7	In port	6	New York	7	Before reported	42,826 00	7	Sugar, cotton, and molasses	73,065 00	
		3	Baltimore	1	Philadelphia	3	Provisions and cooperage	5,352 00	3	Sugar and molasses	65,767 00	
2		Machias	3	Baltimore	2	Provisions and lumber	35,069 00	2	do	32,703 00		
4		Newburyport	1	New York	4	Provisions, lumber, &c.	3,772 00	4	Sugar, molasses, cotton, &c.	25,526 00		
2		Ponce	4	Newburyport	1	Cooperage, specie, &c.	24,650 00	1	Sugar and molasses	4,479 00		
3		New Haven	1	Philadelphia	3	Provisions and cooperage	7,169 00	3	do	48,429 00		
1		New York	1	New Haven	1	do	4,067 00	1	do	7,373 00		
1		St. John's and New York	1	Baracoa	1	Provisions, drugs, and sundries	121,525 00	1	Ballast	273,185 00		
23			23									
GUANTANAMO, (CUBA.)— F. Badell. Jet quarter		No report										
	1	Philadelphia	1	Cuba	1	Machinery	16,000 00	1	Machinery	15,976 22		
	3	Cuba	1	Philadelphia	1	Sugar	1	Sugar	15,941 59			
			1	Baltimore	1	do	1	do	7,998 28			
4		4	Not stated	4		16,000 00	4		30,316 02			

3d and 4th quarters	No reports											
SAN JUAN DE LOS RENE- DIOS.—J. Stone.												
1st quarter	No report											
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†												
1 Haugor	1	Cardenas	1	Lumber	2,995 00	1	47 hogheads molasses	1,607 00				
9 Havana	3	Boston	3	Ballast	1,667 00	3	2,313 hhds, 69 tes. sugar	141,667 00				
	2	Portland	2	do		2	280 hhds, 80 tes. sugar, 42 hhds. molasses	43,775 00				
	3	Philadelphia	3	do		3	350 hhds, 118 tes. sugar, 331 hhds, 35 tes. molasses	78,678 00				
	1	New York	1	do		1	369 hhds, 21 tes. sugar, 13 hhds., 60 tes. molasses	28,256 00				
2 Boston	2	Boston	2	Assorted cargo and coepage	12,676 00	2	149 hhds. sugar, 429 hhds, 33 tes, 12 bbls. molasses	21,003 00				
3 Portland	1	Boston	1	Lumber	3,080 00	1	211 hhds, 135 bbls. molasses, 24 tes. honey, 91,000 honey	8,736 00				
	1	New York	1	Shooks	8,427 00	1	401 hhds, 10 tes. sugar, 53 tes. honey	22,907 00				
	1	Portland	1	Lumber	3,900 00	1	278 hhds, 1 tierce, 3 bbls. mo- lasses	6,752 00				
2 Philadelphia	1	New York	1	Coepage	14,360 00	1	70 hhds. sugar, 350 hhds, 43 tes. molasses	13,990 00				
	1	Boston	1	do	10,232 00	1	470 hhds, 45 tes. sugar	30,412 00				
1 Fall River	1	Fall River	1	do	1,240 00	1	10 hhds, 2 bbls. sugar, 127 hhds., 14 tes, 8 bbls. molasses	4,578 00				
1 New York	1	San Francisco	1	Ballast		1	715 hhds, 50 tes. sugar	54,912 00				
19	19				56,910 00	19		459,274 00				
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡												
9 Philadelphia	1	New York	1	Shooks, &c	10,739 00	1	229 hhds, 10 tes. sugar, 302 hhds, 25 tes. molasses	21,905 00				
	3	In port	3	Coepage	30,295 00	3	In port					
	1	Boston	1	Shooks	7,810 00	1	226 hhds, 30 tes. sugar, 60 hhds. molasses	20,858 00				
	1	do	1	do	10,339 00	1	381 hhds, 15 tes, 39 bbls. sugar, 70 bbls. molasses	27,241 00				
	1	Philadelphia	1	do	8,776 00	1	368 hhds, 36 tes, 4 bbls. sugar, 62 hhds. molasses	25,027 00				
	2	In port	2	Coepage	19,604 00	2	In port					
2 New York	2	New York	2	Assorted	12,389 00	2	403 hhds, 28 tes, 12 bbls. sugar, 44 hhds. molasses	26,665 00				
	1		1	Ballast		1	331 hhds, 31 tes. sugar, 26 hhds. molasses	18,963 00				

* Entered: 8 brigs, 8 schooners—16, and 7 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 11 brigs, 11 schooners—23. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,678 17-95.
 † Entered and cleared: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 947.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 7 brigs, 7 brigs, 5 schooners—19. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,643.
 § Entered: 6 brigs, 14 brigs, 6 schooners—26. Cleared: 9 brigs, 5 barks, 4 schooners—18, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,066.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				Value.	
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	1	Newport	1	Boston	1	Ballast	1	279 hhds, 25 tes. molasses	\$7,004 00	
	5	Havana	1	New Orleans	1	do	1	780 hhds, 61 tes. sugar	49,150 00	
			3	New York	1	do	1	1,705 hhds, 84 tes, 73 bbls. sugar.	99,726 00	
			1	In port	1	do	1	In port		
			1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	1	231 hhds, 23 tes, 22 bbls. sugar, 70 bbls, 27 tes. molasses.	17,120 00	
			2	Matanzas	1	New York	1	510 hhds, 51 tes. sugar	29,698 00	
			2	Boston	1	Newport	1	259 hhds, 20 tes, 23 bbls. molasses	8,239 00	
					1	Portland	1	248 hhds, 4 tes, 81 bbls. molasses and sugar.	8,003 00	
			1	Fall River	1	In port	1	In port		
			1	Port Royal	1	Boston	1	140 hhds, 14 tes, 16 bbls. molasses, &c.	4,596 00	
			1	Portland	1	In port	1	287 hhds, 4 tes, 2 bbls. molasses.	7,532 00	
			1	Charleston	1	Boston	1	In port		
			26		26	Ballast	1	288 hhds, 8 tes, 3 bbls. molasses.	7,798 00	
	Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	8	In port	6	New York	1	Before reported	6	2,200 hhds., 200 tes, 79 bbls. sugar.	144,213 00
			2	Boston	7	do	2	480 hhds, 46 tes, 14 bbls. molasses, 229 hhds, 63 tes. sugar.	30,131 00	
			1	Fall River	1	Portland	1	Ballast		
			1	New York	1	Sagua	1	Lumber		
			2	Havana	1	Boston	1	Ballast		
			1	Key West	1	Portland	1	do		
			1	Newport	1	Philadelphia	1	do		
			14		14	Newport	1	352 hhds, 46 tes. molasses and honey.	12,806 00	
								371 hhds, 60 tes. sugar	37,362 00	
								415 hhds. sugar	33,327 00	
								306 hhds., 39 tes., 10 bbls. molasses.	7,430 00	
									273,326 00	
MANTLA.—J. Russell. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		3	In port	2	New York	2	Before reported	2	Sugar, hemp, and span-wood	144,977 00
				1	San Francisco	1	do	1	Sugar, hemp, and cigars.	63,859 00
			1	New York	1	Ballast	1	Sugar and hemp	91,710 00	
			1	San Francisco	1	Timber	1			
			1	Vancouver's Island	1		1			

2d and 3d quarters.....	1 Howland Is'd In distress..... Shanghai.....	1 New York..... Ningpo..... New York.....	1 Ballast..... Rice..... Ballast.....	1 In distress..... Sugar, hemp, and coffee.....	94,430 00 93,060 00 490,036 00
	No reports.....				
<i>J. B. Benson.</i> Quarter ended September 30, 1865;†	9 Hong Kong.....	1 Yloylo..... New York..... Boston..... New York..... Boston..... New York.....	1 Ballast..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	1 Ballast..... Sugar, hemp, and cigars..... do..... Hide cuttings and hemp..... Hides, sugar, hemp, and coffee..... Hemp and sapan-wood.....	637,292 00 178,800 00 86,293 00 337,240 00 159,136 00 1,398,661 00
<i>LAS PALMAS—F. W. Menzly.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864;‡	7 Fayal..... New York..... Sea.....	1 To sea..... Coast of Africa..... Sea.....	1 40 barrels sperm oil..... Not stated.....	1 40 barrels sperm oil..... Not stated.....	1,500 00 1,500 00
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.....				
<i>NUEVITAS—R. Gibbs.</i> 1st quarter.....	No report.....				
Quarter ended March 31, 1865;||	2 In port..... 6 New York.....	2 New York..... 5 New York.....	2 Before reported..... 5 Assorted cargoes.....	2 156 lbsds., 40 bbls. sugar, 133' lbsds., 16 tea, molasses, 36 tea, honey, 27 lbsds. melado, 675 logs cedar, 3½ tons fustic, 328 logs mahogany, 182 logs cedar, 13 tons fustic, 732 lbsds. sugar, 1,162 lbsds., 7 tea, molasses, 96 tea, honey, 4 cerrous cattle hair, 1 bale cotton.	25,680 33 92,798 54

* Entered: 2 schooners, 3 brigs, 1 bark—6, and 8 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 4 schooners, 2 barks—14. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,452.
 † Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark—5, and 2 in port. Cleared: 6 ships, 1 bark—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,534.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 13 ships—15. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,912.
 § Entered and cleared: 6 schooners, 2 barks, 1 brig—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,227 50-1/2.
 || Entered: 2 schooners, 8 brigs, 1 bark—11; in port, 2. Cleared: 3 schooners, 5 brigs—8; in port, 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,893 31-9/10.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Boston	1	Boston	1	Assorted cargo	\$7,000 00	187 hbds. and 49 tes. molasses	\$7,537 68
	1	Matanzas	1	In port	1	Lumber	3,500 00	In port	
	1	Havana	1	do	1	Ballast		do	
	1	Bangor	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	do	
	13		13			Lumber		do	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	5	In port	4	New York	4	Assorted cargo	123,500 00	40 logs cedar, 40 tons fustic, 1,376 hbds. sugar, 387 hbds. molasses, 104 tes. and 2 bbls. honey, 4 cases old copper.	105,222 93
	11	New York	7	Bangor	7	Assorted cargo	78,900 00	9 hbds. sugar, 3,985 hbds. and 40 tes. molasses, 1,275 hbds. molasses, 21 hbds. melado, 25,000 cigars.	11,064 09
	3	Boston	4	In port	4	3 assorted cargo, 1 ballast	20,000 00	In port	21,850 84
	2	Havana	2	Boston	2	Assorted cargo	7,000 00	9 tons fustic, 263 hbds. sugar, 176 hbds. 21 tes., 11 bbls. sugar.	10,026 08
	2	Gardiner	1	New York	1	do	8,000 00	139 hbds. sugar, 34 hbds. molasses, 36 logs of cedar.	23,573 32
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	22		22		22	Ballast	2,900 00	In port	312,352 91
	6	In port	5	New York	5	Before reported	116,800 00	1,433 hbds. sugar, 776.5 casks, &c., 17 tierces sugar, 453 hbds. 43 tes., 32 bbls. molasses, 530 hogheads sugar.	112,942 62
	1	Key West	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast		294 hbds. sugar, 122 hbds. molasses, 463 hbds. 20 tes., 19 bbls. molasses, 2 tes. honey, 47 hbds., 5 tes. sugar, 30 logs cedar.	15,497 39
	1	Culbarien	1	New York	1	Cargo in transit		380 hbds. sugar, 38 hbds. molasses, 81 logs mahogany, 583 logs cedar, 18 tons fustic, 9 tes. and 5 bbls. honey.	34,631 50
	2	Boston	2	Boston	2	130 tons ice and assorted cargo	5,400 00		21,373 78
4	New York	3	New York	3	Assorted cargo	34,000 00		19,766 22	

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Quarter ended	In port	In port	Assorted cargo	In port	Assorted cargo	In port	In port
1864.†	1 Baltimore	1 Baltimore	1 do	14,000 00	1	450 hogsheads sugar	96,563 10
1864.†	15	15		10,000 00	1		300,825 92
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3 St. John's	1 Baltimore	3 Ballast	17,429 49	3	Molasses	24,107 97
1865.‡	1 Baltimore	1	Provisions and lumber	17,429 49	1		
1865.‡	4	4		17,429 49	4		24,107 97
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	1 In port	1 Baltimore	Before reported		1	Sugar	19,592 54
1865.‡	1 St. John	1 do	Ballast		1	do	4,412 13
1865.‡	2	2			2		24,004 67
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	2 St. Thomas	2 Baltimore	Ballast		2	Sugars	42,331 76
1865.‡	2 Mayaguez	1 New York	Sugars		1	Sugar	14,047 97
1865.‡	1 St. Croix	1 New Haven	Molasses		1	Molasses	2,921 82
1865.‡	3	3	do		1	do	6,758 86
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1 St. John's, P. R.	1 New York	General cargo	5,000 00	1	Oranges	11 00
1865.‡	No arrivals	No departures					
2d quarter	No report	No report					
3d quarter	1 Philadelphia	1 Aspinwall	Coal		1	Coal	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	13 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 bark—17; in port 5. Cleared: 11 brigs, 2 barks, 3 schooners—16; in port 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,222 67.95.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.	13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.

ARECIBO, (Porto Rico)—C. F. Storer.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡

AQUADILLA, (Porto Rico)—C. Rieckhoff.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.**

2d quarter

3d quarter

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††

* Entered: 13 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 bark—17; in port 5. Cleared: 11 brigs, 2 barks, 3 schooners—16; in port 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,222 67.95.

† Entered: 8 brigs, 1 schooner—9; in port 6. Cleared: 13 brigs, 1 schooner—4; in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,233 4.80.

‡ Entered: 1 bark, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3; 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 506.

§ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Tonnage, 236 10.95. † Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 531 25.95.

¶ Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 477 89.93. ** Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 158. †† Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 144.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				Value.	
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.		Description.
NAGUABO, HONOLULU, F.A.— JARDO—W. Haddock, Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Arroyo	1	Norwich, Conn.	1	Ballast	1	23,600 gallons molasses	\$6,454 73
	1	Mayaguez	1	Baltimore	1	do	1	4,128 galls. molasses, 85,788 lbs. sugar.	23,743 39
	1	St. John's	1	do	1	do	1	2,526 galls. molasses, 375,794 lbs. sugar.	18,520 68
	3		3		3		3		48,718 80
2d quarter.....		No report.							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1	New York	1	New York	1	Provisions and lumber	1	331,992 lbs. sugar, 38,488 galls. molasses.	13,484 46
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Arroyo, P. R.	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	57,310 gallons molasses	13,250 98
	2	Mayaguez	2	do	2	do	2	52,391 gallons molasses, 472,896 lbs. sugar.	98,310 20
	3		3		3		3		41,561 18
SAN JUAN, (Porto Rico)— J. J. Hydz.	3	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	3	General cargo	3	Sugar and oranges	25,216 39
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	4	New York	2	New York	2	New York	2	Molasses and oranges	3,517 36
			1	Aguadilla	4	General cargo, potatoes, &c.	1	Part of inward cargo	
			1	Arecibo	1	Lumber	1	Ballast	
	1	Portland, Me	1	do	1		1	do	
	8		8		8		8		98,733 75
Quarter ended March 31, 1866.¶	4	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	4	General cargo	4	Molasses and sugar	37,342 47
			1	Ponce	1	do	1	do	742 59
	1	Philadelphia	1	Mayaguez	1	Shooks and lumber	1	Ballast	
	6		6		6		6		38,084 90

Quarter ended	4	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	4	General cargo	63,992 84	2	Sugar and molasses	19,891 74
1865.†	1	New York	2	In port	2	In port	10,131 14	2	In port	10,269 82
	1	Cherryfield	1	New York	1	do		1	Sugar and molasses	
	1	St. Thomas	1	Mayaguez	1	Lumber		1	Lumber	5,631 67
	7		7	New York	1	Ballast		1	Sugar and molasses	35,793 23
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	2	In port	2	Baltimore	2	Before reported		2	377 hhds. and 81 barrels sugar, 14 hhds. molasses.	24,026 90
	3	Baltimore	3	do	3	General cargo	37,227 80	3	707 hhds., 36 tierces, and 206 bbls. sugar, 40 hhds. molasses.	47,876 72
	2	Ponce, P. R.	2	New York	2	Ballast		2	558 hhds., 2 tierces, and 38 bbls. sugar, 62 hhds. molasses.	37,067 45
	2	New York	1	Ponce, P. R.	2	General cargo, ice, potatoes	16,667 19	2	Part inward cargo, provisions.	1,146 18
	9		1	Mayaguez	9					110,117 25
SANTIAGO DE CUBA—E. F. Wallace.	1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber		1	364 hhds., 1 tierce, and 107 bbls. sugar.	24,975 24
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1	Charlotte Prince	1	Boston	1	Fish	6,000 0	1	185 hhds. and 100 barrels sugar, 29 bales rags.	15,126 93
	2	Boston	1	Inagua	1	Ice	12,000 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Manzanillo	1	Cooperage	12,000 00	1	do	
	5		5	Guantanamo	1	Machinery	20,000 00	1	76 hhds. of sugar	480 82
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	3	Boston	2	Boston	2	General cargo	75,000 00	5		40,583 01
	1	New York	1	Manzanillo	1	do	9,000 00	1	Sugar, melado, and rags.	15,680 19
	3	Baltimore	1	Cienfuegos	1	do	10,000 00	2	Ballast, sugar.	37,540 76
	1	Portland	1	do	1	do	20,000 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Baltimore	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
	1		1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
	1	Cardiff	1	Baltimore	1	do	20,000 00	1	Sugar	11,176 35
	9		1	Guantanamo	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	1,123 36
			9	Trinidad	1	do	10,000 00	1	Ballast	65,524 86

* Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 687.
 † Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 bark, 3 brigs, 2 schooners—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 693 28 93.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 3 brigs, 2 schooners—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,189.
 ‡ Entered: 4 schooners, 3 brigs—7. Cleared: 2 schooners, 2 brigs—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 859.
 ‡‡ Entered: 2 brigs, 5 schooners—7, and 2 in port. Cleared: 3 brigs, 6 schooners—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,162.
 ‡‡‡ Entered and cleared: 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 1 bark—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,177.
 ‡‡‡‡ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 5 brigs, 2 schooners—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,029.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portuguese Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.			Where for.			Description.			Description.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	Boston	1	Cienfuegos.	1	Lumber	\$5,000 00	1	Ballast	\$12,692 33		
			1	Boston	1	General cargo.	10,000 00	1	Sugar	7,840 96		
			2	Guantanamo.	1	Ice	3,000 00	1	..do	96,183 24		
	3	Baltimore	2	Baltimore.	1	General cargo and lumber.	32,000 00	2	Rags and sugar.	30,955 41		
			1	In port.	1	Lumber	3,000 00	1	In port.	30,955 41		
	2	New York	1	New York	1	General cargo	10,000 00	1	Sugar	36,479 66		
			2	In port.	1	Lumber	3,500 00	1	In port.	36,479 66		
	1	Philadelphia	2	..do	2	General cargo and machinery.	18,000 00	2	..do	104,181 63		
	1	Havre	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast	84,500 00	1	Sugar	59,588 49		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	4	In port.	1	Baltimore	1	Before reported.		3	Sugar	17,810 20		
			1	New York	1	..do		1	Ballast	46,921 82		
			1	Manzanillo	1	..do		1	Sugar, cigars, and honey	4,372 53		
			1	New York, via Guantanamo.	1	..do		1	In port.	4,372 53		
	2	Boston	1	Boston	1	General cargo	7,000 00	1	Sugar	190,694 04		
			2	Manzanillo	1	..do	6,300 00	1	Ballast			
	2	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	2	..do	31,000 00	2	Sugar			
			2	New York	1	..do	3,500 00	1	Sugar			
			1	In port.	1	..do	25,000 00	1	In port.			
	1	Trinidad	1	Guantanamo.	1	Ballast	73,800 00	1	Ballast			
PORT MAHON—H. Wallis.	11		11					11				
1st and 2d quarters		No report										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Valencia	1	Boston	1	Before reported.		1	953 modina salt	2,367 09		
4th quarter		No report										
PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.												
LISBON—C. A. Munnac.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	In port.	1	Kennebunk	1	Before reported		1	1,350 moys salt.	2,860 00		
	3	New York	1	Boston	1	76,300 stivers	12,000 00	1	568 3-5 moys salt	1,100 00		

Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ||	1	New York	1	360 tons general cargo.	19,600 00	1	452 moys salt.	600 00
	1	Montevideo	1	1,070 tons general cargo.	90,000 00	1	1,500 moys salt.	2,600 00
	4		4		121,600 00	4		7,360 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ||	1	Messina	1	1,000 barrels petroleum oil.	30,000 00	1	Ballast.	
				24,000 staves.	2,200 00			
				14 cases clocks.	200 00			
3d quarter	1	No report	1		32,400 00	1		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ¶	1	Philadelphia	1	1,300 barrels petroleum.	6,000 00	1	Ballast.	
				100 cases dry goods.	500 00			
				11 cases machinery.	1,000 00			
FAYAL.—C. W. Dubouey.	1		1		7,500 00	1		
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. **	23	Whaling	17	Sperm, whale oil, and bone.	7,608 00	3	Inward cargoes, for orders.	5,250 00
	1	Havre	6	Whaling implements.		20	Whaling implements.	
	1	Antwerp	1	Ballast.		1	600 tons rice.	34,000 00
	1	Portland	1	Lumber.	4,500 00	1	Part of inward cargo.	3,250 00
	1	New York	1	do.		1	Ballast.	
	1	Palermo	1	In port.	6,300 00	1	In port, repairing.	
	1	Liverpool	1	do.		1	do.	
	28		28	General cargo.	68,008 00	28		32,500 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ††	2	In port.	2	Before reported.		2	Inward cargo and fruit, in for repairs.	8,385 80
	1	St. John's, N. B.	1	Deals.	16,800 00	1	Inward cargo, in for repairs.	16,800 00
	1	Cronstadt	1	Junk.		1	Inward cargo, in for supplies.	14,000 00
	1	New York	1	Staves, tallow, and wax.	14,000 00	1	Inward cargo, in for repairs.	39,185 80
	5		5		30,800 00	5		

* Entered: 4 barks, 3 brigs, 4 schooners—11. Cleared: 3 barks, 2 brigs, 2 schooners—7, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,652.

† Entered: 1 schooner, 4 brigs, 2 barks—7, and 4 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 5 brigs, 2 barks—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,902.

‡ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 837 50-93.

§ Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 215 54-95.

¶ Entered: 6 ships, 16 barks, 4 brigs, 2 schooners—28. Cleared: 5 ships, 16 barks, 4 brigs, 1 schooner—36, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,733.

** Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 brig—3, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—5.

†† Entered: 1 schooner, 4 brigs, 2 barks—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,902.

‡‡ Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 2 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,645 54 95.

§§ Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage entered, 275 29 95.

¶¶ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 brig—3, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,359.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portuguese Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			CARGOES.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.			WHERE FOR.			Description.			Description.			Description.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	11	Whaling.....	10	Whaling.....	10	38,539 gallons sperm and whale oil.	1	Whaling implements.....	1	Whaling implements.....	3	Inward cargo.....	3	Inward cargo.....	\$80,198 00
			1	In port.....	1	Whaling implements.....					1	Part inward cargo.....	1	Part inward cargo.....	3,692 00
	2	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	Matches.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	
			1	St. George.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	
	13		13		13										29,890 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	In port.....	1	Whaling.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Whaling implements.....	1	Whaling implements.....	1	Whaling implements.....	1	Whaling implements.....	10,025 00
	2	Boston.....	2	St. Michael.....	2	Lumber, flour, &c.....	2	Lumber, flour, &c.....	2	Lumber, flour, &c.....	2	Part of inward cargo.....	2	Part of inward cargo.....	97,535 00
	48	Whaling.....	45	Whaling.....	28	79,915 gallons sperm and whale oil.	28	2,405 barrels sperm and whale oil.	37	Whaling implements.....	37	Whaling implements.....	37	Whaling implements.....	
	1	St. Michael.....	3	In port.....	20	Whaling implements.....	1	Ballast.....	3	Ballast.....	3	Ballast.....	3	Ballast.....	
			1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Rice.....	1	Rice, put in for supplies.....	1	Rice, put in for supplies.....	1	Rice, put in for supplies.....	
	53	Bassett.....	53	Falmouth.....	53										107,900 00
OPORTO—H. W. Diman.															
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	New York.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	2,400 bbla. flour.....	1	538 bags wheat.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	
						100 bbla. rosin.....		13,500 staves.....							
						White pine.....		25 boxes prepared flour.....							
	1		1		1										
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....		No reports													
ST. MICHAEL—T. Hickling.															
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.§	3	Buagor.....	1	In port.....	1	138,000 feet lumber.....	1	187,000 feet lumber, 769 gallons petroleum.	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	
			1	St. Thomas.....	1	Lumber.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	2,520 00
			1	London.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	1	Whaling gear.....	
	2	Fuyui.....	1	New York.....	1										

	1	Portland	1	Madeira	1	Lumber	1		1
d. 3d. and 4th quarters	6	No reports	6				9,964 22	6	2,530 00
MACAO— <i>H. P. Jones.</i>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ||	1	Hong Kong	1	Sun Shan	2	Excursion party		2	Excursion party
	1	Sun Shan	1	Hong Kong	1	Passengers and general merchandise	160,000 00	1	Passengers and general mds.
	1	Canton	1	Canton	3		160,000 00	3	145,000 00
	3		3						145,000 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ¶	1	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong	1	Passengers	112,950 00	1	Passengers
	1	Canton	1	Canton	2	General merchandise	112,950 00	2	General merchandise
	2		2						36,314 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. *	1	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong	2	Passengers and general cargo	131,895 00	2	Passengers and general cargo
	2	Canton	2	Canton	1	do	131,895 00	1	do
	1	Japan	1	San Francisco	1	War steamer		1	War steamer
	4		4						56,238 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. †	2	do	1	Sold	1	Ballast	116,064 00	1	Sold
	1	Canton	1	Hong Kong	1	Passengers and general cargo	133,360 00	1	Passengers and general cargo
	3		3						46,292 00
ST. PAUL DE LOANDO— <i>A. Sira.</i>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ‡	1	In port	1	Not stated	1	Before reported		1	Oil, gum, coffee
	1	Not stated	1	Boston	1			1	Oil, gum, pecanuta
	2		2					2	
3d and 3d quarters		No reports							
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. §	1	Boston	1	Not stated	1	Assorted cargo	13,500 00	1	Part inward cargo
									8,000 00

* Entered: 2 ships, 9 barks, 2 schooners—13. Cleared: 2 ships, 9 barks, 1 schooner—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,991.
 † Entered: 11 ships, 31 barks, 4 frigates, 6 schooners—52, and 1 in port. Cleared: 11 ships, 30 barks, 4 frigates, 5 schooners—50, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 13,231.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage 238.
 § Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 bark, 4 brig—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,068.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 3 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 535.
 ** Entered and cleared: 4 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,155 51 95. †† Entered: 3 steamers. Cleared: 2 steamers, 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 753 61 95.
 ††† Entered: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Tonnage not given. †††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 174.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
FUNCHAL—E. Bayman.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	Boston	1	Teneriffe	2	205,000 feet lumber, 75 spars, 20 bbls. flour, 18 bbls. bread.	\$9,000 00	2	Ballast	
	1	Waldoboro'	1	Azores	1	107,000 feet lumber, 17 chests and 60 boxes herring.	8,000 00	1	do	
	3		3	Coast of Africa	3		17,000 00	3		
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters		No reports								
BEIGIUM.										
ANTWERP—A. W. Crawford.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	27	In port	5	East Indies	5	Before reported		5	Ballast	\$77,000 00
			2	New York	2	do		2	(1) 4,400 tons general cargo,	
			2	Chinchas	2	do		2	Ballast	
			4	Cardiff	4	do		4	do	
			2	Cadiz	2	do		2	2,616 tons railroad iron	261,600 00
			1	Lisbon, Montevideo, & Akyab.	1	do		1	1,200 tons railroad iron	120,000 00
			2	Shields	2	do		2	Ballast	
			1	Newport, Eng.	1	do		1	do	
			5	Sold	5	do		5	Sold	
			3	In port	3	do		3	In port	
	3	Chinchas	2	do	2	4,567 tons guano	296,850 00	2	Ships in port	
	1	Akyab	1	Shields	1	585 tons rice	23,400 00	1	Ballast	
	31		31	In port	31		320,255 00	31	In port	456,600 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865;										
	6	In port	3	Shields	3	Before reported		3	Ballast	114,000 00
			2	Alexandria	2	do		2	2,850 tons railroad iron	
			1	Sold	1	do		1	Sold	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Gonos	1	2,923 bbls petroleum	46,740 00	1	610 tons railroad iron	24,400 00
	1	Rangoon	1	In port	1	1,525 tons rice	61,000 00	1	In port	
	1	Chinchas	1	do	1	1,400 tons guano	91,000 00	1	do	
	9		9		9		198,740 00	9		138,400 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	2	In port.	1	Before reported.	1	600 tons rails and general cargo.	15,000 00
	1	Callao.	1	do.	1	Sold.	
	3		3	1,566 tons guano.	101,790 00	In port.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ¶	1	In port.	1	Before reported.	101,790 00	600 tons iron rails and general cargo.	15,000 00
	1	Bassac.	1	1,600 tons rice	64,000 00	In port.	
	5	Akyab.	1	1,550 tons rice	62,000 00	Sold.	
	1	Mobile	1	1,400 tons rice	56,000 00	Ballast.	
	1	Boston	1	1,150 tons rice	46,000 00	400 tons general cargo, window-glass.	30,000 00
	1	Callao.	2	2,700 tons rice	110,000 00	In port.	
	1	do.	1	1,960 tons guano.	127,400 00	do.	
	8		8		465,400 00		66,000 00
NETHERLANDS.							
AMSTERDAM—J. E. Marz.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶	3	Bassac.	3	51,680 bags rice.		In port.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. **	3	In port.	2	Before reported.		Ballast.	
	2	Cardiff.	1	do.		do.	
	1	Newcastle	3				
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	No arrivals.	3				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	No arrivals.	3				
ROTTERDAM—G. E. Wiza.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶¶	2	In port.	1	Before reported.		Sold; took Dutch flag.	
	2	Bussac.	1	do.		Ballast.	
	1		1	750 tons rice		do.	
	4		4	1,000 tons rice		In port.	

* Entered and cleared: 3 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 592.
 † Entered: 3 ships, 1 bark—4, and 27 in port. Cleared: 23 ships, 2 barks—25, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,880 49.95.
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 2 ships—3, and 6 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6, 1 sold, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,308.
 § Entered: 1 ship, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 sold, 1 in port. Tonnage, 1,034 51.95.
 ¶ Entered: 7 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,862 47.95.
 ¶¶ Entered: 3 ships, 3 ships in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,883 78.95.
 ¶¶¶ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, 1 sold, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,458 21.95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Netherlands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		Value.	Description.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	In port.	1	Cardiff.	1	Before reported.	1	Ballast.		
	1	Callao.	1	In port.	1	Guano.	1	In port.	\$800 00	
	2		2		2		2		800 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	2	Callao.	2	Cardiff.	2	2,000 tons guano.	1	Ballast.		
	1	Baltimore.	1	do.	1	917 hhds. tobacco, 200 bbbls. chrome ore, 150 cases peaches, and 13,350 staves.	1	In port.		
	3		3		3		3	Ballast.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	In port.	1	Cardiff.	1	Before reported.	1	Ballast.		
	1	Philadelphia.	1	In port.	1	2,800 bbbls. petroleum.	1	In port.		
	1	Callao.	1	do.	1	820 tons guano.	1	do.		
	1	AKYab.	1	England.	1	650 tons rice.	1	Ballast.		
CURACOA—J. Fazon. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	4		4		4		4			
	2	Bangor.	1	Turk's Island.	1	Lumber.	1	Ballast.		
	1	New York.	1	Portland.	1	171,000 feet lumber.	1	Salt.	5,130 00	
	1	Searport.	1	New York.	1	General cargo.	1	Salt, skins, &c.		
	1	Cardiff.	1	In port.	1	143,000 feet pine and spruce.	1	In port.	2,574 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	5		5	do.	5	Coal.	5	do.	7,704 00	
	2	In port.	1	Havana.	2	Before reported.	1	Salt.		
	1	Liverpool.	1	Bangor.	1		1	4,000 bushels salt.		\$1,715 90
	1	Portland.	1	Rio Hacha.	1	2,000 feet lumber.	2	Ballast.		
4		4	Cuba.	4		4			1,715 90	

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	Windward Islands New York	2	Whaling In port	2	Oil Ballast	1	Oil In port	2
	1		1		1				
	3		3		3				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port	1	Sold	1	Before reported	1	Sold	1
	2	Bangor	1	152,000 feet lumber	1	3,458 00	1	Salt	1
	1	Turk's Island	1	166,000 feet lumber	1	2,447 00	1	Ballast	1
	1	New York	1	Provisions	1	6,270 00	1	Skins, hats, &c.	1
	1	Puerto Cabello	1	Key Verde	1	4,000 00	1	Ballast	1
	1	Newbern	1	New York	1	16,175 00	1	Fustic, &c.	1
	6		6		6		6		6
PARAMARIBO—H. Sawyer.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	3	In port	1	Holland	3	Before reported	1	In port	1
	9	Boston	2	Boston	3	Provisions	2	do.	2
	2	Paramaribo	1	Turk's Island	1	63,025 00	3	Sugar and molasses	3
	1	Baltimore	1	do.	1	14,127 45	1	do.	1
	1	Brazil	1	S. Martin's	1	6,735 06	1	do.	1
	1	Cherryfield	1	New York	1	28,511 76	1	do.	1
	1	New York	1	In port	3	35,592 96	3	In port	3
	1	Millbridge	1	Boston	1		1	Sugar and molasses	1
	19		19	Baltimore	1		1	Sugar, &c.	1
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	5	In port	1	Holland	5	Before reported	2	In port	2
	3	Boston	4	Boston	3	Provisions	3	do.	3
	1	Machias	2	In port	3	51,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses	1
	9		9	do.	9	3,600 00	1	In port	1
						54,600 00	9	do.	9

* Entered: 1 bark, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Tonnage, 517 54-95.
 † Entered: 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,951 22-95.
 ‡ Entered: 3 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,673 50-95.
 § Entered: 3 schooners, 1 brig, 1 bark—3. Cleared: 3 schooners, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,226 29-95.
 ¶ Entered: 2 brigs, and 3 in port. Cleared: 4 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 536.
 ** Entered: 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 yacht—1. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 269.
 †† Entered: 2 brigs, 3 schooners—5, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 yacht—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 886.
 ††† Entered: 3 barks, 7 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 steamer—16, and 3 in port. Cleared: 4 barks, 6 brigs, 4 schooners—14, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,509 87-95.
 †††† Entered: 1 brig, 1 bark, 2 schooners—4, and 5 in port. Cleared: 1 schooner, 1 brig, 4 not stated—6, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 752 22-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Netherlands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.			Where for.			Description.			Description.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	3	In port.....	3	Boston.....	3	Before reported.....			3	Sugar and molasses.....	\$20,198 96	
	1	Brazil.....	1	Brazil.....	1	Cattle.....		\$3,000 00	1	Ballast.....		
	3	Boston.....	3	Boston.....	3	Provisions.....		39,570 00	2	Sugar and molasses.....	14,213 24	
	7		7		7			42,570 00	1	In port.....		
									7		31,412 20	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	In port.....	1	Boston.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Sugar and molasses.....	8,210 10	
	2	Boston.....	1	do.....	2	Provisions.....		30,200 00	1	do.....	10,365 42	
	1	Machias.....	1	do.....	1	Lumber.....		2,700 00	1	In port.....		
	4		4		4			32,900 00	1	do.....	12,575 52	
BATAVIA—L. W. Tappan, jr.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	In port.....	1	Rangoon.....	1	973 tons ice, 150 barrels flour, 300 cases tobacco.		30,000 00	1	Part of inward cargo and 300 piculs rattan.	5,472 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	1	Adelaide.....	1	Boston via Padang.....	1	Ballast.....			1	3,406 piculs sugar.....	20,684 00	
	1	Mauritius.....	1	In port.....	1	843 barrels flour.....		5,000 00	1	In port.....		
	2		2		2	Staudies.....		5,000 00	1			
								10,000 00	2		20,684 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	1	In port.....	1	Singapore.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Flour and sundries.....	8,000 00	
	1	Rio Janeiro.....	1	Calcutta.....	1	877 tons ice, 100 barrels apples.....		2,000 00	1	Ballast.....		
	1	Boston.....	1	Manila.....	1	2,574 barrels flour.....		15,000 00	1	Ballast.....		
						Ice, petroleum, pitch, tar, lamps, furniture, &c.....		10,000 00	1			
	1	New York.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	2,980 barrels flour.....		18,000 00	1	In port.....		
						1,082 tons coal.....		5,000 00				
	4		4		4	Oil and sundries.....		5,500 00				
								55,500 00	4		8,000 00	

Quarter ended	In port.	Hong Kong.	Before reported.	Part of inward cargo.	
1863.†	1	1	1	1	11,000 00
† Singapore	1	New York	Ballast	2,945 piculs sugar	18,650 00
				1,322 piculs coffee	56,950 00
				954 piculs rattans	5,675 00
				200 piculs tin	5,200 00
				30 piculs gum damar	300 00
				12.75 piculs India-rubber	1,000 00
	2	2	2		68,175 00
PADANG—S. Higginson, jr.					
1st and 2 quarters	No arrivals	No departures	No arrivals		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865**	1	New York	1	1,132 piculs casia	10,000 00
4th quarter	No arrivals	No departures			
BREMERHAVEN—F. H. Specht,					
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1	In port	1	In port	
	3	Akyab	1	Ballast	
		In port	2	In port	
	4		4		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡‡	3	In port	1	In port	
		Shields	1	Ballast	
		Sold	1	Sold	
	2	New York	1	Ballast	
		Shields	1	In port	
	5		5		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§§	2	In port	2	In port	
	1	Newcastle	1	Ballast	
	3	do.	3	do.	

* Entered: 2 barks, 2 schooners—4, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 729 30-95.
 † Entered: 1 bark, 2 brigs—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 537 34-96.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 749 83-95.
 § Entered: 2 ships. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,233 74-95.
 ¶ Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,500.
 || Entered: 1 brig, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig—2. Tonnage entered, 442. ** Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 783.
 †† Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,206.
 ‡‡ Entered: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2; 1 sold and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,627.
 §§ Entered: 1 bark, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,680 83-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hanse Towns, Denmark.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended September 30, 1861.*	1	In port.....	1	Sold.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Sold; took Norwegian flag.....
	2	Kungöon.....	1	Shields.....	1	1,118 bags rice, 532 bales cutch.....	1	Ballast.....
	1	Alyab.....	2	In port.....	2	40,750 bags rice.....	2	In port.....
	1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....	1	General cargo.....
	1	Baswein.....	1	In port.....	1	9,800 bags rice.....	1	In port.....
	6		6		6		6	
HAMBURG—J. H. Anderson. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	In port.....	1	Montevideo.....	1	Before reported.....	1	General cargo.....
			1	Cardiff.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....
	3	Callao.....	1	Shields.....	1	do.....	1	do.....
	1	New York.....	2	In port.....	2	1,400 tons guano.....	2	In port.....
	1	Cluckatdt.....	1	Not stated.....	1	2,525 tons guano.....	1	Ballast.....
	1	Baker's Island.....	1	do.....	1	2,800 bbls refined petroleum.....	1	General cargo and 50 sheep.....
	9		1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	1	In port.....
			9		9	1,200 tons guano.....	9	
			1	Shields.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Ballast.....
			1	Sold.....	1	do.....	1	Sold.....
Quarter ended March 31, 1865;‡	1	Baker's Island.....	1	In port.....	1	1,250 tons guano.....	1	In port.....
	3		3		3		3	
			9		9	270,850 00.....	9	
			1	Shields.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Ballast.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865;§	2	In port.....	1	Sold.....	1	2,400 tons guano.....	1	General cargo.....
	10	Callao.....	2	Sunderland.....	2	do.....	2	Ballast.....
	1	Baker's Island.....	8	In port.....	8	16,370 tons guano.....	8	General cargo.....
	13		1	New York.....	1	1,200 tons guano.....	1	do.....
			13		13	42,200 00.....	9	In port.....
			9		9	1,107,118 00.....	13	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865;||	9	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Passengers.....
			3	Cardiff.....	3	do.....	3	Ballast.....
			3	Shields.....	3	do.....	3	do.....

10	Cuthao.	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sunderland do Africa Lelay Shields Boston Cuthao New York In port Sold	1 do 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	do do 4,400 tons guano 1,500 tons guano 1,700 tons guano 1,500 tons guano 6,564 tons guano Black-walnut logs	225,900 00 87,000 00 98,600 00 87,000 00 357,712 00 17,000 00	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1	Coals Ballast do do General cargo and passengers In port Sold	20,000 00	
20	Sandusky City.	20		20		905,512 00	20		20,000 00	
	No report.									
	No arrivals		No departures							
	No reports.									
	1	Cardenas	Gluckstadt	1	450,000 lbs. sugar		1	Ballast		
	No reports.									
	1	Soderham	Australia	1	} Unknown		3	{ Stopped to discharge pilot and procure provisions.		
	2	Cronstadt	Boston	1						
	3		Bristol	1						
	No report.									
	2	Boston	Cronstadt	2	2,273 lbs. manufactured tobacco, 8½ bbls. flour, 128 lbs. wine crackers, 11 lbs. soda crackers, 600 pipe staves, 1,300 hoghead staves.	1,262 50	1	Came in for pilot.		
	2			2		1,262 50	2	Unknown.		

ALTONA—*W. Marsh.*
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.
3d and 4th quarters.

GLUCKSTADT—*J. S. Schenck.*
Quarter ended December 31, 1861, ¶

2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.
ELSNORE—*G. F. Hansen.*
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, **

Quarter ended March 30, 1865.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865. ¶

* Entered: 3 ships, 1 steamer, 1 bark—5, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship—2, 1 sold and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,707.
† Entered: 4 ships, 2 barks—6, and 3 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,678 72-95.
‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Tonnage entered, 908 6-95.
§ Entered: 10 ships, 1 bark—11; in port 2. Cleared: 4 ships; in port 9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,248 98-95.
¶ Entered: 9 ships, 2 barks—11; in port 9. Cleared: 13 ships, 2 barks—15; sold 1, in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,920 13-95.
** Entered: 1 bark. Tonnage entered, 379 10-95.
†† Entered and cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 982.



Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Danish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Cronstadt	1	Boston	1	In transitu	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Cronstadt	1	do.	
	1	New Orleans	1	do.	1	do.	
	3		3		3		
ST. THOMAS—J. T. Edgar. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		In port		Demerara	1	Before reported	
		New York	1	Sombrero	1	General cargo	\$15,000 00
			1	Cral's Island	1	do.	2,500 00
			1	Rio Janeiro	1	do.	20,000 00
			1	do.	1	Ballast	
			1	Bocas del Yaro	1	General cargo	2,500 00
			1	New York	1	do.	5,000 00
			2	Orechilla	2	Ballast	6,500 00
			1	New York	1	do.	
			1	Sombrero	1	do.	
			1	In port	1	Coal	
			1	Frankfort	1	Lumber	10,000 00
			1	Portland	1	Coffee	3,000 00
			1	Rio Janeiro	1	Coffee	5,000 00
			1	Boston	1	Ice	2,500 00
			1	Barbadoes	1	General cargo	2,000 00
			2	New York	2	do.	8,000 00
			1	New York	1	Lumber	1,500 00
			1	St. Lucia	1	Ballast	
			1	St. Croix	1	do.	
		1	Fortunate Island	1	do.		
		1	St. Croix	1	Turk's Island		
		1	New London	1	General cargo	1,000 00	
	24		24			84,500 00	24
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	4	In port	1	Rockland	1	Before reported	
			1	Baltimore	1	do.	
			1	Turk's Island	1	do.	
			1	St. Croix	1	do.	
			1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast	
1	Trinidad	1	do.	1	do.		
1	Martinique	1	do.	1	do.		
							35,000 00

DANISH DOMINIIONS.

2	St. Kitt's	1	Holmes's Hole	1	Molasses	5,000 00	1	Molasses	5,000 00
1	Cardiff	1	New York	1	Salt	1,000 00	1	Salt	1,000 00
1	St. Croix	1	do	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	Coal	10,000 00
3	Boston	2	Turk's Island	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
		1	Miragoane	2	Ice	6,500 00	2	do	2,500 00
1	Newport	1	Baltimore	1	General cargo		1	General cargo	
1	Philadelphia	1	In port	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	In port	
1	Cape Town	1	Turk's Island	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
1	New Haven	1	New Haven	1	Tobacco	5,000 00	1	Tobacco	5,000 00
2	Portland	1	Cardenas	1	Lumber	5,000 00	1	Lumber	5,000 00
		1	Centra	1	do		1	do	
1	St. Barts	1	Turk's Island	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
1	Montevideo	1	Cintra	1	do		1	do	
1	Cette	1	In port	1	Salt	10,000 00	1	In port	
1	Rockland	1	do	1	Lime	1,000 00	1	do	
1	Cape de Verde	1	Cienfuegos	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
1	Halifax	1	In port	1	Deals	10,000 00	1	In port	
1	Dover	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
2	Guadeloupe	2	Porto Rico	2	do		2	do	
28		28		28		81,000 00	28		33,500 00
4	In port.	1	Port Royal	1	Before reported.		2	Not stated.	
5	Roston	2	Metamoros	1	Condenned, sold.		2	Condenned and sold.	
3	Frankfort	1	New Haven	2	Tobacco	35,000 00	1	Tobacco	35,000 00
2	Previncetown	1	Baltimore	2	Lumber	13,000 00	1	General cargo	35,000 00
1	New York	4	Porto Rico	1	General cargo	92,000 00	1	General cargo	
1	New Haven	1	Porto Rico	1	Island provisions	25,000 00	16	Ballast	
2	St. Domingo	2	Metamoros	13	Ballast				
1	St. Vincent	2	Honduras						
1	Antigua	2	St. Domingo						
1	Rio Janeiro	1	Crad Island						
1	Bahia	1	St. Croix						
		4	Cuba						
		4	Whaling cruise						
22		22		22		165,000 00	22		70,000 00
	No report								

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

4th quarter.

* Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered 1,025.
 † Entered: 2 steamers, 2 ships, 2 barks, 8 brigs, 9 schooners—23; in port 1. Cleared: 3 steamers, 2 barks, 8 brigs, 7 schooners—20; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,879.
 ‡ Entered: 4 ships, 3 barks, 8 brigs, 9 schooners—24; in port 4. Cleared: 4 ships, 3 barks, 7 brigs, 10 schooners—24; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,493.
 § Entered: 2 barks, 3 brigs, 13 schooners—18, and 4 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 4 brigs, 14 schooners—30, and 2 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,532.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Denmark—Sweden and Norway.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
FREDERICKSTED, (ST. CROIX)— <i>W. F. Moore</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Christiansted	1	New York	6	377, 127 feet lumber, 1,430 (822 shingles, 256 pine, 1000, 314 barrels flour, 42,000 red oak staves, 400 shooks, dry goods and hardware, 500 molasses hoghead shooks, 1,500 hoghead shooks, 50 barrels pork, 18 boxes dry goods, 10 barrels potatoes.	\$45,641 80	2	171 puns, rum, 2 casks, 36 hogheads molasses, 36 hides, 50 sheep skins.	\$7,431 77
	3	Bangor	1	do						
			1	Sombrero						
			1	Baltimore						
			1	Sombrero						
			1	Minatitan						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	6		6				45,641 80	6		7,431 77
	1	Crab Island	1	St. Thomas	1	40 barrels potatoes, 17 barrels oats, and 750 pounds bread.	200 00	1	Ballast	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	Christiansted	2	New Haven	1	General cargo		2	Rum and molasses	14,576 09
	2	Wilmington	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	Molasses, rum, wool, &c.	8,853 40
			1	Christiansted	2	provisions, hoops, and carriages	24,149 31	1	Part inward cargo	
	4		4		4		24,149 31	4		22,409 49
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	New York	2	St. Thomas	1	Provisions, 1 carriage	4,246 25	4	Ballast	
	1	Belfast, Me.	2	Turk's Island	3	Lumber	9,780 49	1	28 puns, rum, 92 casks molasses	3,381 72
	2	Bangor, Me.	1	New Haven	1	Part of cargo for Christiansted				
	1	Christiansted	5		5		14,028 74	5		3,381 72
	5									
CHRISTIANSTED, (ST. CROIX)— <i>E. H. Perkins</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port	1	Fredericksted	1	Before reported		1	Rum, molasses, hides, and skins	4,278 90
	1	New Haven	1	Turk's Island	1	Meal, flour, &c	8,300 25	1	Ballast	
	2	Bangor	2	do	2	Lumber	10,368 25	1	Rum and wool	930 86
	4		4		4		19,338 70	4	Ballast	5,309 70

Quarter ended	New York	Porto Rico	Ment, flour, provisions and lumber	56,039 90	Rum, molasses, hides, skins, and ox hides	998 62
Mar. 31, 1865	2 New York 2 New Haven	2 Porto Rico 1 New Haven 1 In port		56,039 90	3 In port	998 62
June 30, 1865	1 In port 1 New York 1 New Haven 1 Bangor 1 Fredericksstadt	1 New Haven 1 New York 1 New Haven 1 Fredericksstadt 1 do	Before reported. Flour, provisions, &c do Lumber Molasses	16,428 00 7,200 00 3,000 00	1 Not stated 2 Molasses, sugar, and rum 1 do 1 Ballast	23,614 96 6,389 53
	5	5		26,628 00	5	30,004 49
September 30, 1865	2 New Haven 1 New York	2 Porto Rico 1 Fredericksstadt	Provisions	36,651 96	2 Ballast 1 Part of inward cargo	
	3	3		36,651 96	3	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865	1 Gaudeloupe	1 New York via St. Martin's	Breadstuffs	4,046 01	1 Cotton and molasses	1,596 17
	1 St. Martin	1 New York via St. Martin's	General cargo	1,503 36	1 Cotton, skins, &c	1,419 60
June 30, 1865	1 Gaudeloupe 1 Martinique	1 Philadelphia 1 New York	Breadstuffs and provisions	2,550 54	1 Cotton, skins, and metals 1 Fruit and vegetables	2,725 40 1,037 35
4th quarter	No report	2		2,550 54	2	3,762 75

* Entered and cleared: 3 brigantines, 3 schooners—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,184 40-95. † Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 91 40-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 2 brigantines, 2 schooners—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 542 90-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 brig, 3 brigantines—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 774 65-100.
 ¶ Entered: 2 brig, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 brig, 1 bark—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 614 21-95.
 ** Entered: 3 brig, 1 bark—4. Cleared: 2 brig, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 712 41-95.
 †† Entered: 1 bark, 2 brigantines, 1 schooner—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 bark, 2 brigantines, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 709 76-95.
 ‡‡ Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 2 brig—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 493 80-100. §§ Entered and cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 301.
 ¶¶ Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 47.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
 ST. BARTHOLOMEW—R. B.
Dirig.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Sweden and Norway—Russia.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		Cleared.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		Value.		
<p>GOTHENBURG—<i>W. W. Thomas, Jr.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*</p>	1	Matanzas.....	1	Calais.....	888,683 pounds brown sugar.....	\$44,434 00	1	140 standard deals.....	\$4,800 00
<p>Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.†</p>	1	Hyerac.....	1	In port.....	700 tons salt.....	4,002 00	1	In port.....	
<p>3d quarter.....</p>		No report.....							
<p>Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡</p>	1	In port.....	1	Boston.....	Before reported.....		1	630 tons bar iron.....	43,323 56
<p>RUSSIA.</p>									
<p>CKONSTADT—<i>A. Wilkins.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§</p>	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	90 tons logwood, 580 bales sarsaparilla, 1 reaper and apparatus.....		1	5,205 pds. sheet iron, 5,792 pds. flax tow, 216 pds. red leather, 141 pds. flaxseed, 334 pieces sailcloth, 200 pieces maven's duck, 880 pieces mats, 22,322 pds. junk, 5,403 pds. rug, 367 pieces sailcloth, 350 pieces raven's duck, 100 pieces mats, 1,466 dozen standard deals, 21,631 pds. junk, 9 pieces sailcloth, 190 pieces cotton robes.	
	3	New York.....	1	New York.....	190 tons logwood, 367 packages lump goods, and glassware.....		1		
	1	Pennarb Roads.....	1	Pennarb Roads.....	2,779 barrels petroleum.....		1		
	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	860 barrels petroleum, and 408 cases sewing machines.....		1		
	4		4				4		
<p>Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.</p>		No report.....							
<p>Quarter ended June 30, 1854.¶</p>	2	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	534 bales sarsaparilla, 170 tons logwood, 12,367 pounds logwood, 15 tons quercitron bark, 170 boxes sugar, 25 cases vegetables.....		1	4,732 pds. sheet iron, 3,156 pds. clean hemp, 4,148 pds. cordage, 12,818 pds. junk, 600 pds. oakum, 32 pds. red leather, 120 st. armitious erash, 1,094 ditto papers, 2,106 pieces mats.	

1	New York	1	In port	1	217,000 lbs. logwood, 91 boxes sugar, 67 cases sewing machines, 33 pack- ets of merchandise.	1	In port	1	2,519 pds. clean hemp, 2,386 pds. cordage, 2,168 pds. cordage, 2,168 pds. 649 pds. bristles, 1,330 pieces sailcloth, 710 pieces ravens duck, 1,000 mats, 893,000 ar- shines crash, 11,100 ditto di- per.	21,354 23 11,599 00
3		3		3		3		3		
1	In port	1	Boston	1	Before reported.	1		1	12,624 pds. clean hemp, 1,474 pds. cordage, 3,150 pds. rags, 500 pcs. sail-cloth, 1,000 pieces mats.	
2	Philadelphia	2	In port	2	4,584 barrels petroleum, 14 boxes brass burners and collars.	4	In port	4		
1	New York	1	do	1	1,947 barrels petroleum, 29 boxes weighing machines.	5		5		
1	Boston	1	do	1	3,244 bbls. and 328 half bbls. petro- leum, 2 boxes machinery.					
5		5		5						
	No reports									
1	Boston	1	Petropaulski	1	400 tons assorted merchandise	1	49,648 49	1	Assorted merchandise	21,354 23
1	San Francisco & Ochotok sea.	1	do	1	65 tons assorted merchandise	1	12,000 00	1	do	11,599 00
2		2		2		2	61,648 49	2		32,953 92
	No arrivals								No departures	
	No report									

Quarter ended September 30,
1865. †

AMOUR RIVER—H. G. O.
Chase.

1st, 2d, and 3d quarters

Quarter ended September 30,
1865. **

PRUSSIA.

STETTIN—C. J. Sundell.

Quarter ended December 31,
1864.

2d quarter

* Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 404 81-95.
 † Entered and cleared: 4 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,868.
 ‡ Entered: 4 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,692 8-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 461 18-95.
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark, and 1 in port. Tonnage, 631.
 †† Entered: 3 barks. Cleared: 2 barks* and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,353.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Russia—Italy

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.			CLEARED.			Description.			Description.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Boston	1	Dantric	1	500 tons dyewood.		Ballast	1	Ballast		
4th quarter.		No arrivals						No departures		No departures		
AUSTRIA.												
TRIESTE—R. Hildreth.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port.	1	Smyna	1	Assorted cargo.		Ballast	1	417 bbls. currants, 14 casks argols, 400 bbls. mustard seed.		\$10,920 00
	1	Alexandria	1	Algiers	1	Ballast.			1	14,000 boards.		4,180 00
	2		2		2				2			15,100 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		No arrivals.		No departures.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Alexandria	1	In port.	1	Ballast.			1	In port.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.	1	Hull	1	Before reported.			1	363,400 oak staves.		18,259 52
ITALY.												
GENOA—D. H. Wheeler.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port.	1	Messina	1	Before reported.			1	Ballast.		
	2	Calao	2	In port.	2	2,350 tons guano.			2	In port.		
	1	Liverpool	1	do	1	800 tons coal.			1	do		
	1	Androsin	1	Leghorn	1	700 tons coal.			1	Ballast.		
	1	Troon	1	In port.	1	850 tons coal.			1	In port.		
	6		6		6				6			159,800 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	4	In port.	1	Messina	1	Before reported.			1	Marbles.		8,000 00
			1	Liverpool	4	Before reported.			1	General cargo.		12,000 00
			1	Gibraltar					1	Ballast.		
			1	Sold					1	Sold.		
	2	Callio	2	Tripoli	2	2,699 tons guano.			1			156,000 00

2	Newport	2	do	2	2,746 tons coal	21,968 00	2	In port
1	Boston	2	Messina	1	3,045 bags pepper, 110 tons logwood, 94 bags cocoa	22,500 00	1	Ballast
1	New York	1	In port	1	1,251 hhds. tobacco, 150 tons logwood	301,800 00	1	In port
1	Cardiff	1	do	1	1,015 tons coal	8,120 00	1	do
1	Antwerp	1	do	1	50 tons zinc	3,000 00	1	do
1	Shields	1	do	1	550 tons iron	33,000 00	1	do
1	Trapani	1	do	1	516 tons coal	4,128 00	1	do
14		14	do	14	Ballast	550,516 00	14	do
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.								
7	In port	2	Philadelphia	7	Before reported		2	Marble, &c.
		1	Trapani	1			5	Ballast
		1	Leghorn	1				
		1	Gibraltar	1				
2	Cardiff	1	Messina	2	2,050 tons coal	91,500 00	2	Ballast
1	Liverpool	1	England	1	1,720 tons coal	17,200 00	1	do
1	Newport	1	Elba	1	1,500 tons coal	15,000 00	1	do
1	Shields	1	Leghorn	1	1,500 tons coal	15,000 00	1	In port
1	Callao	1	In port	1	1,200 tons guano	75,400 00	1	do
1	Sunderland	1	do	1	1,500 tons coal	15,000 00	1	do
14		14	do	14		159,100 00	14	do
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.								
3	In port	1	Leghorn	3	Before reported		1	Ballast
		1	Boston	1			1	Marble, &c.
		1	Sold	1			1	Sold
1	New York	1	Messina	1	336 hhds. tobacco	67,200 00	1	Ballast
					500 boxes logwood	200 00		
					5,000 staves	400 00		
4		4		4		67,800 00	4	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.								
2	In port	2	New York	2	Before reported		2	1,248 casks brimstone, 50 casks olive oil, 652 bales rags, almonds, hemp and canary seed, 5,004 boxes lemon.

* Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 410 52-95. † Entered: 1 bark. 1 in port. Tonnage, 674.
 ‡ Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks—5, and 1 in port; 2 barks and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,294.
 § Entered: 5 ships, 5 barks—10, and 4 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks—5, 1 sold, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,775.
 ¶ Entered: 6 ships, 1 bark—7, and 7 in port. Cleared: 9 ships, 2 barks—11, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,040.
 ** Entered: 1 brig, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 brig—3, and 1 sold. Tonnage, 513.
 †† Entered: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,168.

MESSINA—F. W. B&A.
 Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	2	Bangor.....	1	Boston.....	1	46,000 box shooks, 679 pine boards..	1	384 cantars brimstone, 500 boxes lemons.	\$7,175 00
	1	Genoa.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	51,450 box shooks, 580 pine boards, 5,000 feet spruce boards.	1	384 cantars brimstone, 700 boxes lemons, 4,100 boxes oranges.	6,900 00
	1	Liecia.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....	1	450 cantars brimstone, 22 casks oil, 122 barrels rags, 723 boxes lemons, 4,100 boxes oranges.	10,020 00
	1	Malta.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	1	1,728 cantars brimstone, 17 casks hemp and canary seed, 409 bags almonds and filberts, 509 boxes lemons, 3,980 boxes oranges.	22,000 00
	1	Malaga.....	1	In port.....	1	4,513 feet spruce boards, 3 tons log wood.	1	In port.....	.....
	8	In port.....	8	do.....	8	Ballast.....	1	do.....	81,730 00
	2	In port.....	2	Boston.....	2	Before reported.....	2	500 cantars brimstone, 1,050 boxes lemons, 9,101 boxes oranges.	16,380 00
	1	Naples.....	1	New York.....	1	400 kegs nails, 478 logs mahogany..	1	200 cantars brimstone, 1,000 boxes lemons, 3,760 boxes oranges.	6,490 00
	1	Palermo.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	1	200 bags filberts, oil, essences, 300 boxes lemons, 4,240 boxes oranges.	11,520 00
	1	Libon.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	1	650 boxes oranges, 4,001 boxes lemons.	7,385 00
1	Gibraltar.....	1	Boston.....	1	400 barrels flour.....	1	448 cantars brimstone, filberts, 1,000 boxes lemons, 2,960 boxes oranges.	8,020 00	
1	Tarragona.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	1	448 cantars brimstone, 1,000 boxes lemons, 3,966 boxes oranges.	9,125 00	
1	Barcelona.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	512 cantars brimstone, filberts, hempseed, almonds, 500 boxes lemons, 4,400 boxes oranges.	11,830 00	
1	Cadiz.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.....	2	2,163 boxes lemons, 2,010 boxes oranges.	18,180 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*									

2	Licuta	1	do	1	do	1	5140 cantars brimstone, 540 boxes lemon, 4,500 boxes oranges.	13,705 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	2,000 cantars brimstone, sumac, canary and hemp seed, 500 boxes lemon, 4,500 boxes oranges.	16,655 00
2	Genoa	2	Boston	2	do	2	640 cantars brimstone, 700 bags sumac, 200 bags filberts, 150 bags canary seed, 150 bags almonds, 131 boxes macaroni, 1,900 boxes lemon, 8,922 boxes oranges.	27,520 00
1	Cardiff	1	New York	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, filberts, almonds, essence, nuts, 1,200 boxes lemon, 3,720 boxes oranges.	15,040 00
1	Leghorn	1	Boston	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, 300 bags sumac, macaroni, filberts, argols, 500 boxes lemon, 4,130 boxes oranges.	13,995 00
		16		16				175,845 00
		1	Boston	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, 50 bags filberts, 100 boxes almonds, 25 boxes macaroni, 5 cases essence, 1,500 boxes lemon, 3,880 boxes oranges.	12,135 00
1	Genoa	1	New York	1	do	1	2,000 cantars brimstone, 20 cases pulice stout, 25 cases licorice paste, 150 bags filberts, 80 cases essence, 2,425 boxes lemon, 2,140 boxes oranges.	32,390 00
1	Palermo	1	In port	1	do	1	In port.	9,555 00
3	Naples	1	Baltimore	1	do	1	640 cantars brimstone, 50 bags filberts, 925 boxes lemon.	12,670 00
		1	New York	1	do	1	739 cantars brimstone, 18 cantars corkwood, 150 bags filberts, 24 bags walnuts, 44 bags canary seed, 39 barrels canary seed, 68 bags almonds, 966 boxes lemon, 2,996 boxes oranges.	11,890 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	1,000 cantars brimstone, 100 bags filberts, 2,000 boxes lemon, 2,063 boxes oranges.	

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

* Entered: 1 ship, 7 barks, 6 brigs—14, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 9 barks, 6 brigs—16. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,962.
 † Entered: 5 barks, 3 brigs—8. Cleared: 4 barks, 3 brigs—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,657.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	1	Girgenti	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	38 cantars corkwood, 600 boxes almonds, 850 bags filberts, 25 jars essences, 704 boxes lemon, 165 boxes oranges.	\$14,395 00
	1	England	1	Boston	1	do.	1	2,300 cantars brimstone, 225 bags filberts, 12 cases licorice paste, 1 case essences, 65 bags rags, 9 caaks argols, 528 bags sumac.	13,060 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	8		8				8		106,005 00
	1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported	1	1,280 cantars brimstone, 90 cantars corkwood, 170 cases licorice paste, 800 bags filberts, 227 bxs. and 100 bags almonds, 83 bags canary seed, 56 cases essences, 5 pipes lemon juice, 362 boxes oranges.	26,470 00
	1	Marralla	1	do.	1	Ballast	1	384 cantars brimstone, 12 cantars corkwood, 200 bags and 300 boxes almonds, 80 barrels canary seed, 435 bags filberts, 12 bags licorice paste, 3 barrels macassar, 3 barrels and 2 boxes cheese, 30 cases essences, 3,566 boxes lemons.	18,320 00
	1	Patras	1	Boston	1	do.	1	500 lbs. sumac, 300 bxs almonds, 20 cantars corkwood, 13 cases essences, 1,655 boxes lemons.	7,700 00
	1	Genoa	1	In port	1	do.	1	In port	
								<i>Indirect exports.</i>	
								550 boxes essences, 22 cases macas, 1,500 bags filberts, 100 bags canary seed, 10 bags hempseed, 62 boxes macaroni, 3 cask olive oil, 2 caaks tobacco, 6 caaks wine.	62,070 00
	4		4		4		4		114,560 00

LEGHORN— <i>A. J. Stevens.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1 Swansas	1 Boston	1 700 tons coal.	1	1	1 Marble and rags.	17,663 08
	1 Genoa	1 In port.	1 Ballast	1	1	In port.	
	1 Spezia	1 ..do	1 ..do	1	1	..do	
	3	3					17,663 08
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	2 In port.	1 Boston	2 Before reported.	2	2	2 Marble and rags.	43,333 37
	1 Boston	1 New York	1 760 bags pepper, 139 bags cocoa, 224	1	1	1 Ballast	
	1 Swansas	1 Messina	1 tons log-wood.	1	1	In port.	
	4	4	1,750 tons coal.	4	4		43,333 37
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	1 In port.	1 Cardiff	1 Before reported.	1	1	1 Ballast	
	1 New York	1 New York	1 1,400 hhd. tobacco	1	1	1 Marble, rags, &c.	
	2 Genoa	2 ..do	2 Ballast	2	2	..do	
	4	4					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.¶	1 Genoa	1 Boston	1 Ballast	1	1	1 Marble, rags, and alabaster.	
	1 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1 In port.	1,500 tons coal.	1	1	In port.	
	2	2		2	2		
	2						
CAGLIARI— <i>E. Perria.</i> 1st and 2d quarters	No reports.						
	2 Genoa	1 Bath	2 Ballast	2	1	1 1,148 tons salt.	1,636 33
		1 Cartagena		2	1	900 tons lead ore.	8,370 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶¶	2	2		2	2		10,196 33
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	2 Marseilles	2 Licata	2 Ballast	2	2	2 Ballast	

* Entered: 2 brigs, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,055.
 † Entered: 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Cleared: 1 bark, and 2 in port—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,128.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 brig—2, and 2 in port—4. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,396.
 § Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port—4. Cleared: 4 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,117.
 ¶ Entered: 2 ships. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,348.
 ¶¶ Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,156.
 ** Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 772.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy—Turkey.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
NAPLES— <i>J. T. Hysard.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Bangor.....	1	Naples.....	1	160,000 feet lumber.....		1	In port.....	
2d and 3d quarters.....		No reports.....								
<i>F. S. Sclater.</i> Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	New York.....	1	Naples.....	1	Tobacco.....		1	Not stated.....	
PALERMO— <i>L. Monti.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	Marselles.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Sicilian produce.....	\$4,652 33
	1	Cadiz.....	3	In port.....	3	do.....		3	In port.....	
	1	Barcelona.....								
	4	Valencia.....	4		4			4		4,652 33
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	3	In port.....	1	Boston.....	3	Ballast.....		3	Sicilian produce.....	46,384 51
	1	Malaga.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	16,989 50
	2	Bangor.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....		2	do.....	12,628 41
	2	Liewin.....	2	Boston.....	2	Shooks and boards.....	\$8,500 00	2	do.....	35,577 64
	1	Cadiz.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	17,853 97
	1	Cardiff.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	16,822 18
	10		10	New York.....	10		8,500 00	10		146,257 51
Quarter ended June 30, 1865||	1	Malta.....	1	Boston.....	5	Ballast.....		5	Sicilian produce.....	43,504 46
	1	Cette.....	1	New York.....						
	1	Malaga.....	1	do.....						
	1	Saraina.....	1	Monaco.....						
	1	Smyrna.....	1	Messina.....						
	5		5		5			5		43,504 46

Quarter ended	Trieste.	Boston.	Ballast.	Sicilian produce.	Value
September 30, 1865. †	1 Messina	1 New York	2 Ballast	2	47,390 00
	2	2	2	2	47,390 00
SPZIA—W. T. Rice.					
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. **	1 Liverpool	1 Leghorn	1 1,600 tons of coal	1 Ballast	11,360 00
24, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.				
TURKEY.					
ALEXANDRIA—C. Hale.					
Quarter end-d December 31, 1864. ††	1 Trieste	1 Constantinople	1 Beams	1 Ballast	5,000 00
	1 Cardiff	1 do.	1 254 tons coal	1 do.	2,540 00
	2	2	2	2	7,540 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865. ††	2 Antwerp	2 In port.	2 3,140 tons railroad materials.	2 In port.	150,070 00
	1 Shields	1 Constantinople	1 120 tons coal, 358 tons coke.	1 Ballast	7,353 00
	1 Purchased here.	1 Malta and Chialo.	1 1,640 tons railroad materials.	1 do.	7,744 00
	4	4	4	4	165,167 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. †††	2 Shields	3 Cardiff	5 Coals	5 Ballast	70,715 00
	1 Newcastle	1 Trieste			
	1 Sunderland	1 England			
	5	5	5	5	70,715 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ††††	1 Sunderland	1 England	1 738 tons coal.	1 Ballast	1,820 00
	1 New York	1 Constantinople	1 739 tons coke	1 do.	1,773 00
	2	2	1 400 tons coal.	2	1,000 00
			1 650 tons coke		1,560 00
			2		6,153 00

* Entered: 1 brig. Cleared: 1 brig in port. Tonnage, 917.
 † Entered: 1 schooner, and 3 in port—1. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 3 in port—1. Tonnage, 1,368.
 ‡ Entered: 5 barks, 1 brig—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 9 barks, 1 brig—10. Tonnage, 1,067.
 § Entered and cleared: 5 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,760. †† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 539.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 1,067.
 ** Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—3. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,499 87-95. ††† Classification and tonnage not given.
 †††† Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,904.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Turkey—Liberia.

COUNTRY CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
SMYRNA—J. Griffith. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	In port.....	2	Boston.....	2	Before reported.....		2	Raisins, figs, linseed, wine, wool, gum, emery, sponges, carpets.	\$51,300 00
	1	Trieste.....	1	do.....	1	Part of homeward cargo.....		1	Wool, figs, gum, yellow berries.	8,000 00
	2	Boston.....	1	do.....	1	Rum, gunny cloth, petroleum, gum.	\$25,500 00	1	Wool, cotton, emery, figs, gum, sponges, licorice.	61,300 00
			1	Sicily.....	1	Rum, alcohol, brandy, ginger, gunny bags.	35,300 00	1	Ballast.....	
	5		5				50,400 00	5		120,600 00
2d quarter.....		No arrivals.....		No departures.....						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Boston.....	1	Sicily.....	1	Rum, petroleum, furniture, cotton gum, missionary goods.	75,000 00	1	Wool, emery stone.....	11,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Malgas.....	1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Figs.....	36,000 00
	2	Boston.....	1	do.....	1	Oil, rum, brandy, and alcohol.	32,000 00	1	Figs.....	22,000 00
			1	In port.....	1	Oil, rum, brandy, alcohol, and furniture.	24,000 00	1	In port.....	
3		3				56,000 00	3		58,000 00	
CONSTANTINOPLE—A. Thompson.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	Odesa.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	4,800 quarters Indian corn.		1	Same as inward cargo.....	
	1	Alexandria.....	1	Galatz.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
	3	Ibrail.....	1	In port.....	3	2,100 quarters wheat.....		1	In port.....	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.¶	1	In port.....	1	Malta.....	1	Before reported.....		1	2,100 quarters wheat.....	

Quarter ended June 30, 1865, ¶	1	Alexandria, Kustendje	1	Kustendje, Falmouth	1	Ballast, 27,520 kilow. barley	1	Ballast, Same as inward cargo	11,965 00	11,965 00
	1		1		1		1			
	2		2		2		2		11,965 00	11,965 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, *	1	Alexandria	1	Kustendje	1	Ballast	1	Ballast		
BEIRUT—J. A. Johnson.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, †	1	Cyprus	1	Boston	1	12,633½ okes unwashed wool, 211 tons terra lumber.	1	Inward cargo, 36,940 okes washed Syrian wool, 29,039½ okes unwashed Syrian wool.	4,672 16	4,672 16
	1		1		1		1			32,867 20
2d and 3d quarters		No reports							4,672 16	37,539 36
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, ‡	1	Boston	1	Boston, via Cyprus and Alexandria	1	7,000 pieces lumber, 100 boxes furniture and staves, 150 packages Manila rope	1	940 bales wool, 41,110 okes terra lumber.	7,000 00	39,639 40
	1		1		1		1		6,000 00	
	1		1		1		1		13,000 00	39,639 40
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, §	2	New York, via Sierra Leone	2	Grand Bassa	2	Provisions, merchandise, and tobacco	2	Part of inward cargo	29,000 00	18,000 00
	2		2		2		2	Inward cargo	29,000 00	9,000 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, ||	1	New York	1	Grand Bassa	1	Provisions and tobacco	1	Part inward cargo	17,000 00	27,000 00
3d and 4th quarters		No reports								15,000 00

* Entered: 3 barks, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,078.
 † Entered: 3 barks. Cleared: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 885.
 ‡ Entered: 1 ship, 2 barks—3. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 1,430.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 844.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 479 79-95
 || Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 470 33-95.

† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 410.
 || Cleared: 1 bark.
 ** Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 903 6-95.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 434 84-95.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 265 30-95.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA—A. Hansen.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Muscat—Siam.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.				
MUSCAT.												
ZANZIBAR— <i>W. E. Hins.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Salem	1	Salem	1	75 doz. chairs, 75 bales cotton goods.	1	8,273 dry hides, 16 tons ebony, 240 lbs. shell, 12½ tons sugar, 1,806 frs. gum copal, 1,794 frs. peppers, 210 frs. clove stems, 69.4-20 carges goat skins, 3,077 lbs. Scivellos ivory, 179 frs. coir jama, 360 lbs. aloes.	1	8,273 dry hides, 16 tons ebony, 240 lbs. shell, 12½ tons sugar, 1,806 frs. gum copal, 1,794 frs. peppers, 210 frs. clove stems, 69.4-20 carges goat skins, 3,077 lbs. Scivellos ivory, 179 frs. coir jama, 360 lbs. aloes.	\$14,750 00	\$30,321 63
	2	Providence	2	Muscat	2	100 dozen chairs, 775 tins biscuit, and sundries.	2	Specie	2	Ballast	5,603 00	
	3		3		3		3		3		28,050 00	
	3		3		3		3		3		46,403 00	30,321 63
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Muscat	1	Providence	1	6,019 fragilis dates	1	Inward cargo.	1	1 piece prime ivory, 61 pec. billiard ivory, 121 bbls. and 72 bags washed copal, 96 bags rough copal, 399 bales cloves, 7,800 hides, 445 bags peppers, 1,464 pec. ebony, 933 bbls. coir jama, 1,082 bags sim-sim, 4 boxes turtle shell, 5 bags mocha coffee, 1,193 packages spice stems.	21,707 00	21,707 00
	1		1		1		1		1		21,707 00	33,406 47
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1	Salem	1	Aden	1	164 bales cottons, 187 bbls. fleur, 133 kegs tobacco, 13 bbls. lamps, 62 dozen chairs, 15,000 cigars, specie, (\$25,000.) 400 box shooks, sundries	1	30 6-7 tons ebony, 5,837 hides, 7,160 goat skins, 4,151 lbs. aloes, 1,080 lbs. gum myrrh, 2,000 rafters, specie, (20,000.)	1		53,900 00	28,513 08
4th quarter		No report									53,900 00	28,513 08

SIAM.

BANGKOK—G. W. *Virgin*.
Quarter ended December 31,
1864. §

3	In port.....	1	Hong Kong.....	3	Before reported.....	2	15,620 piculs rice.....	32,850 00
		1	Saigon.....	3			309 piculs sapan wood.....	450 00
		1	Niagpo.....	1	Mat bags.....	1	Towing vessels.....	
		1	Hong Kong.....	1			Ballast.....	
4		4		4				33,300 00

Quarter ended March 31,
1865. ||

1	Shanghai.....	1	Port.....	1	2 iron steamers.....	1	In port.....	
1	Put back.....	1	In distress.....	1		1	In distress.....	
2		2		2		2		

Quarter ended June 30,
1865. ¶

1	Shanghai.....	1	San Francisco.....	1	2 small steamers.....	1	59 tons teak logs, T.....	1,457 60
							90 kees.....	281 25
							100 barrels pitch.....	500 00
							Buffalo hides, 331 81 pounds.....	2,654 48
1		1		1		1		4,893 33

4th quarter.....

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA—G. S. *Fisher*.
Quarter ended December 31,
1864. **

3	Shanghai.....	1	Sold.....	1	British troops and stores.....	1	Sold; took Japanese flag.....	12,874 50
		1	San Francisco.....	1	Passengers, &c.....	1	50,284 pounds tea.....	
		1	In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	121,623 pounds tea.....	33,862 86
		1	San Francisco.....	1	General cargo.....	1	In port.....	
		1	Nagasaki.....	1	Not stated.....	1		
5		5		5		5		46,737 36

Quarter ended March 31,
1865. ††

2	In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	Before reported.....	1	In port.....	
		1	Nagasaki.....	2	500 tons general cargo.....	1	Ballast.....	
		1	New York.....	1	190 tons sea weed.....	1	800 tons tea, rags, fire crackers.....	100,000 00
		1	Hakodadi.....	1	75 tons general cargo.....	1	130 tons sea weed.....	
		1	Nagasaki.....	1		1	Ballast.....	
		1	Tientsin.....	2	500 tons tin, iron, and lead.....	1	do.....	30,000 00
		1	San Francisco.....	1	100 tons general merchandise.....	1	In port.....	
8		8		8		8		130,000 00

* Entered and cleared; 3, class not given. Tonnage not reported.
 † Entered and cleared; 1 bark. Tonnage, 492 40-95.
 ‡ Entered; 1 steamer, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 ship—5. Cleared; 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 ship—6, and 2 in port. Tonnage, 305 25-95.
 § Entered; 1 steamer, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 ship—5. Cleared; 1 bark, 1 brig—2; 1 sold and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,500 92-95.
 ¶ Entered; 3 barks, 1 schooner, 1 steamer, 1 brig—6, and 2 in port. Cleared; 3 barks, 1 schooner, 1 ship—6; in port, 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,676 66-95.
 †† Entered and cleared; 1 bark. Tonnage not reported.
 ‡‡ Entered; 1 bark; in port, 3. Cleared; 3 barks; 1 engaged in towing. Aggregate tonnage entered, 386 49-85.
 §§ Entered and cleared; 1 schooner. Tonnage, 305 25-95.
 ¶¶ Entered; 1 bark, 1 brig—2; 1 sold and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,500 92-95.
 ††† Entered; 3 barks, 1 schooner, 1 steamer, 1 ship—6; in port, 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,676 66-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Japan.

COUNTRY CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	In port.....	1	San Francisco	2	Before reported		1	In port.....		
	1	Sandwich Is'ls	1	Arcle ocean	2	Ballast and stores		1	123,464 pounds tea	\$43,000 00	
	2	Bonin Islands	2	do	2	do		1	Ballast		
	2	Shanghai	2	In port	2	460 tons general cargo		1	do		
	1	Tientsin	1	San Francisco	1	250 tons tea		1	150 tons tea, &c.		
	1	Nagasaki	1	Shanghai	1	700 tons machinery		1	Ballast		
	1	San Francisco	1	In port	1	300 tons general merchandise		1	In port		
	10		10	do	10			10	do	45,000 00	
	Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	4	In port.....	2	Uncertain	4	Before reported		2	In port	
		1		1	Said	1			1	Sold	
1			1	Shanghai	1			1	500 tons general cargo		
3		Shanghai	2	San Francisco	2	1,000 tons coals and general cargo		1	Ballast		
1		Ningpo	1	New York	1	800 tons tea and fire crackers		1	13,840 pounds Japan tea		
1		Nicolaitky	1	Shanghai	1	320 tons general cargo		1	45,819 lbs. Japan and China tea		
1		Bonin Islands	1	San Francisco	1	Ballast		1	Ballast		
1		San Francisco	1	Shanghai	1	Fruit, fish, live hogs		1	76,480 pounds tea		
1		Hong Kong	1	In port	1	70 tons general cargo		1	In port		
12			12	do	12	160 tons general cargo		2	In port		
NAGASAKI—J. G. Walsh. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	In port.....	1	Kanagawa	2	Before reported		2	Treasure, merchandise, &c.	127,299 00	
	1	Amoy	1	Hong Kong	1	Merchandise and treasure		1	Merchandise and treasure	436 00	
	1	Ochoak tea	1	Kanagawa	1	Sundries		1	do	58,891 00	
	1	Put back	1	Hong Kong	1	Merchandise	\$874 00	1	General cargo	514 00	
	1	Tientsin	1	Shanghai	1	Medicine, &c.	634 00	1	Charcoal and firewood	100 00	
	1	Shanghai	1	In port	1	General cargo	8,724 00	1	In port		
	7		7	do	7		10,768 00	7		187,840 00	

Quarter ended	In port	Shanghai	Before reported	Tea, wax, &c.	Merchandise and treasure	Total
1865, §	1	1	1	1,087 00	9,701 00	10,788 00
	4	1	1	9,455 00	38,039 00	47,494 00
	1	1	2	8,119 00	6,470 00	14,589 00
	6	1	1	18,661 00	54,210 00	72,871 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865, ¶	3	1	1	606 00	4,225 00	4,831 00
	4	2	2	606 00	6,639 00	7,245 00
	1	1	1			
	8	1	1	606 00	10,884 00	11,490 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, ¶	1	1	1		1,472 00	1,472 00
	9	2	1			
	1	1	2			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	12	12	12			
	1	1	1			
	1	1	1			
	12	12	12			
HAKODADI—E. E. Rice.						
Six months from July 1 to December 31, 1864, **	2	2	2			
	1	1	1			
	2	2	2			
	5	5	5			
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters						

* Entered: 7 barks, 1 ship—8; 2 in port. Cleared: 1 brig, 5 barks—6; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,236 24-95.
 † Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 2 schooners—8; in port, 4. Cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks, 2 schooners—7; sold, 1; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,068 25-95.
 ‡ Entered: 2 steamers, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 lugger—5; in port, 2. Cleared: 2 ships, 2 steamers, 1 schooner, 1 lugger—6; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 744.
 § Entered: 1 steamer, 1 ship, 1 bark, 2 brigs—5; in port, 4. Cleared: 1 steamer, 2 brigs—3; in port, 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,311 53-95.
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark, 3 brigs, 1 schooner—5; in port, 3. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 brigs—5; 1 sold; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,306 15-95.
 ** Entered: 1 steamer, 6 barks, 1 brig, 3 schooners—11; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 steamer, 2 barks, 1 brig, 2 schooners—6; 1 sold; in port, 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,033 83-95.
 †† Entered and cleared: 3 schooners, 2 barks—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 826.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Burmah—China.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
BURMAH. RANGOON—G. Bullock. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Batavia	1	Boston	1	Ballast		In port	
	1	Basseln	1	Basseln	1	do		Ballast	\$20,000 00
	1	San Francisco	1	Boston	1	do		42,425 baskets paddy	32,000 00
	1	Bombay	1	Europe.	1	do		800 tons timber	52,000 00
	4		4						
Quarter ended March 31, 31, 1865.†	1	In port	1	Liverpool	1	Before reported		Cutch, petroleum, timber.	
	1	Hong Kong	1	Falmouth	1	Ballast		Rice, (wrecked coming id.)	
	3	Singapore	1	Singapore	1	do		Rice.	
			1	Hong Kong	1	do		do	
			1	Falmouth	1	do		do	
	1	Rio de Janeiro.	1	do	1	do		Rice and cutch.	
	1	Akyab	1	Cork	1	do		Rice	
	1	Brasol	1	Falmouth	1	do		do	
	2	Montevideo	1	Queensdown	1	Coal		do	
			1	Falmouth	1	Ballast		do	
	2	Antwerp	1	Falmouth	1	do		do	
	1	Melbourne	1	Cork	1	do		do	
	1	Liverpool	1	Singapore	1	do		do	
	1	Liverpool	1	Roson	1	do		do	
14		1	Falmouth	1	Coal		do		
	14		14						
3d quarter	No report								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	2	Akyab	2	Mauritius	1	Ballast		Rice	
	1	Montevideo	1	Marseilles	1	do		In port	
	3		3		1	do		Castor oil	
	3		3						

CHINA.

SHANGHAI—G. F. Spear, L.
 Quarter ended December 31,
 1864. §

26	Ningpo.....	1	Amoy.....	26	Not reported.....	26	Not reported.....
		24	Ningpo.....				
		1	In port.....				
37	Hankow.....	36	Sold.....	37	do.....	37	do.....
		9	Hankow.....				
		3	Hong Kong.....				
		1	Hankow.....				
13	Foochowfoo.....	7	In port.....			3	do.....
		2	Foochowfoo.....				
		1	Amoy.....				
		1	Ningpo.....			13	do.....
		1	Hongkong.....				
		1	Takce.....				
2	Amoy.....	1	In port.....			2	do.....
		1	Sunderland.....				
2	Amoy.....	1	In port.....			2	do.....
		1	Sunderland.....				
3	Tientsin.....	1	In port.....			2	do.....
		1	Foochowfoo.....				
		1	Ningpo.....			3	do.....
		1	Nagsasaki.....				
1	New York.....	1	Singapore.....			1	do.....
1	Put back.....	1	Hong Kong.....			1	do.....
1	San Francisco.....	1	Manila.....			1	do.....
2	Nagsasaki.....	1	Nagsasaki.....			2	do.....
		1	Foochowfoo.....			2	do.....
1	Bought.....	1	Hakodadi.....			1	do.....
2	Hakodadi.....	1	Saddle Islands.....			2	do.....
		1	In port.....				
94		94				94	
<hr/>							
25	Hankow.....	25	Hankow.....	25	Not reported.....	2	Not reported.....
		4	Hong Kong.....				
6	Hong Kong.....	1	Hankow.....			5	do.....
		1	In port.....			1	In port.....
		1	Bangkok.....				
5	Foochow.....	1	Swatow.....				
		1	Nagsasaki.....			3	Not reported.....
		2	In port.....			2	In port.....
		2	Nagsasaki.....				
4	Nagsasaki.....	1	Tientsin.....			3	Not reported.....
		1	In port.....			1	In port.....
94		94				94	
<hr/>							
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ||							
25	Hankow.....	25	Hankow.....	25	Not reported.....	2	Not reported.....
		6	Hong Kong.....			5	do.....
		1	In port.....			1	In port.....
		1	Bangkok.....				
5	Foochow.....	1	Swatow.....				
		1	Nagsasaki.....			3	Not reported.....
		2	In port.....			2	In port.....
		2	Nagsasaki.....				
4	Nagsasaki.....	1	Tientsin.....			3	Not reported.....
		1	In port.....			1	In port.....
94		94				94	
<hr/>							

* Entered: 4, class not given. Cleared: 3, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,309.
 † Entered: 13, class not given; in port, 1. Cleared: 14, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,464.
 ‡ Entered: 3, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,632.
 § Entered: 58 steam, 12 ships, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 7 schooners, 8 torchas—51. Cleared: 36 steamers, 9 ships, 4 barks, 3 brigs, 6 schooners, 7 torchas—87; 1 sold; in port, 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 77,537. Cleared: 40 steamers, 5 ships, 13 barks, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, 7 boats—74. Cleared: 40 steamers, 5 boats—63; in port, 11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 51,177.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—China.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.					CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	13	Ningpo	10	Ningpo	13	do . . . . .	..	{ 10 Not reported.	..	..	..
		In port	3	In port				{ 3 In port			
		Amoy	1	Swatow	1	do		2 Not reported . . .			
		Swatow	2	Chefoo	2	do		2 do			
		Kinkiang	1	Kinkiang	1	do		{ 1 do			
		Kanagawa	3	Amoy	2	do		{ 1 do			
		In port	1	In port				{ 1 In port			
		San Francisco . . .	1	Foochow	1	do		1 Not reported . . .			
		Chekiang	1	Ningpo	1	do		1 do			
		Singapore	1	In port	1	do		1 do			
		In port	12	Singapore	1	do		1 In port			
				Hongkong	2	do					
				Kanagawa	2	do					
				Ningpo	1	do					
				Chekiang	1	do					
				Hankow	1	do					
				Swatow	1	do					
				Foochow	1	do					
				In port	2	do					
					74			74			
3d and 4th quarters		No report									
				Hankow	1	Before reported . .					
				Shanghai	1	do					
				Sold	2	do					
				In port	3	do					
				Hankow	1						
				In port	2						
				Foochow	2	General cargo . . .	9, 875 00	1	Ballast	1	900 00
				Amoy	1	Lumber and general cargo	12, 268 00	1	General cargo . . .	2	3, 661 00
				Shanghai	1	Sugar and general cargo	12, 020 00	2	In port	1	2, 302 00
				In port	60	Opium, sugar, treasure .	553, 935 00	60	Ballast	1	1, 420, 705 00
				Hong Kong	1	Ballast		1	Tea, silk, cotton, treasure .	1	18, 000 00
				In port	2	General cargo	7, 896 00	2	In port	2	
					75		595, 994 00	75			1, 445, 669 00
NINGPO— <i>E. A. Lord</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	7	In port	1	Hankow	1	Before reported . .					
				Shanghai	1	do					
				Sold	2	do					
				In port	3	do					
				Hankow	1						
				In port	2	General cargo	9, 875 00	1	General cargo . . .	1	3, 661 00
				Foochow	2	Lumber and general cargo	12, 268 00	2	In port	1	2, 302 00
				Amoy	1	Sugar and general cargo	12, 020 00	1	Ballast	1	1, 420, 705 00
				Shanghai	63	Opium, sugar, treasure .	553, 935 00	60	Tea, silk, cotton, treasure .	1	18, 000 00
				In port	1	Ballast		1	Cotton	1	
					75	General cargo	7, 896 00	2	In port	2	
							595, 994 00	75			1, 445, 669 00

Quarter ended	In port	Shanghai	Before reported	General cargo	2,500 00
1863.†	6	1 Hankow	6	1 General cargo	
		1 Sold		1 Ballast	
		3 In port		3 In port	
	1 Foochow	1 In port	1	1 In port	
	1 Hankow	1 Foochow	1	1 Ballast	
	1 Bankok	1 In port	1	1 In port	
	77	1 Shanghai	1	1 Ballast	
		1 Hong Kong	1	1 In port	
		76 Shanghai	76	9 1/2 piculs cotton	55,140 00
				Tea, treasure, cotton, general cargo.	1,536,067 00
3d quarter	86	86	86	727,577 00	1,615,727 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1863.‡	No report				
	5	1 Chusan	5	5	Not reported.
		1 Sold		1	Not reported.
		3 In port		3	Not reported.
	2	1 Chusan	2	2	In port
		1 In port		1	In port
	70	1 Yokohama	70	69	Not reported.
		68 Shanghai		1	In port
		1 In port			
	77	77	77	77	
FOOCHOW—A. H. Clark.	1 Amoy	1 Shanghai	1	1	Poles.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	12	8 Shanghai	12	8	17,030 00
		4 In port		4	In port
	1	1 Hong Kong	1	1	Poles.
		1 Ningpo		1	4,519 00
	15	15	15	15	Sundries
					24,549 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	4	3 Shanghai	4	4	Poles, paper, and sundries
		1 Ningpo		1	Paper, &c
	2	2 Shanghai	2	2	19,248 00
		1 Hong Kong	1	1	Paper, &c
	7	7	7	7	16,303 00
					43,055 00

* Entered: 58 steamers, 1 ship, 1 bark, 10 luggers—68 and 7 in port. Cleared: 56 steamers, 1 ship, 1 bark, 9 luggers—67 9 sold, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage, 29,727.

† Entered: 79 steamers, 1 ship, 1 bark, 6 luggers—86 Cleared: 73 steamers, 6 boats, 1 bark, 1 ship—80 1 sold, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 37,025.

‡ Entered: 64 steamers, 1 bark, 7 boats—72, and 5 in port. Cleared: 64 steamers, 1 bark, 6 boats—71, 1 sold, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 33,883.

§ Entered: 6 barks, 3 schooners, 4 ships, 2 boats—15. Cleared: 3 barks, 3 schooners, 4 ships, 1 boat—11, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,196.

|| Entered: 2 barks, 1 ship—3, and 4 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 1 ship, 1 boat—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,156.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—China.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	5	Shanghai.....	4	Shanghai.....	2	Ballast.....	.....	15,556 piculs, 189,877 lbs. tea, and sundries.	.....	\$64,430 00
	1	Chefoo.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800 00
	1	Tientsin.....	1	Chefoo.....	1	Sundries.....	.....	.....	.....	23,744 00
	1	Taiwanfoo.....	1	Tientsin.....	4	Peas and oil.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	8	.....	8	Takee.....	8	Ballast.....	.....	.....	.....	99,974 00
	1	In port.....	1	Newchwang.....	1	Sundries.....	.....	.....	.....	4,240 00
	1	Chefoo.....	1	In port.....	2	7,416 piculs bean cake, 3,900 piculs peas.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	Newchwang.....	2	.....do.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMOY— <i>F. Irwin</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,240 00
	4	In port.....	2	Shanghai.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	.....	1	Singapore.....	1	Before reported.....	.....	.....	.....	35,750 00
	1	.....	1	Nagasaki.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,000 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§ Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	2	Shanghai.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	Put in for repairs.....	.....	.....	.....	44,252 00
	6	.....	1	Not stated.....	1	Cotton, shoes, and silks.....	.....	.....	.....	159,092 00
	1	Shanghai.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Takao.....	1	Formosa.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	4	.....	4	Takao.....	4	(3) 2,280 piculs ground-nuts; (1) ballast.	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00
	4	Shanghai.....	2	Hong Kong.....	2	Ballast and troops.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	.....	1	Taiwan.....	1	60 bales cotton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	Hong Kong.....	1	Foochow.....	1	General cargo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	1	.....	1	Foochow.....	1	7,710 piculs rice.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000 00
	1	.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	Rice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	11	.....	11	8,610 piculs rice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,900 00

4th quarter.....	No report.....								
HANKOW— <i>G. H. C. Salter</i> .									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	33	Shanghai.....	34	Shanghai and river ports.....	33	Steamers under Shanghai river steamer pass.....	34	Steamers under Shanghai river steamer pass.....	
	4	Shanghai and Ningpo.....	5	Shanghai and Ningpo.....	4	3 luggers and 1 steamer pass.....	5	4 luggers and 1 steamer.....	
			16	Kinkiang, Chinkiang, and Shanghai.....		Junks under special junk pass.....	16	Junks under special junk pass.....	
			1	Chinkiang.....			1	Raft under special junk pass.....	
	37		56		37		56		
2d quarter.....	No report.....								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.**	44	Shanghai.....	43	Shanghai.....	46	Not reported.....	43	Not reported.....	
	2	Not stated.....	2	In port.....			3	In port.....	
	46		40	do.....	46		46		
4th quarter.....	No report.....								
CANTON— <i>O. H. Perry</i> .									
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports.....								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	5	Hong Kong.....	5	Hong Kong.....	3	General cargo.....	4	General cargo.....	
	1	Mucno.....	1	Macao.....	2	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	
	6		6		6	General cargo.....	6	General cargo.....	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†††	9	Hong Kong.....	2	New York.....	2	Ballast.....	2	General cargo.....	225,359 16
			4	Hong Kong.....	2	Running on the river.....	2	Running on the river.....	
			2	In port.....	2	do.....	2	In port.....	

* Entered and cleared: 2 schooners, 4 barks, 1 ship—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,778.
 † Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,067.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 6, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 968.
 § Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage not given.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 5 schooners, 2 barks, 4 steamers—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,120.
 ** Entered and cleared: 35 steamers, 4 luggers, 16 junks, 1 raft—56. Aggregate tonnage entered, 34,127.
 †† Entered: 46, class not given. Cleared: 43, class not given, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 45,004.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 6 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,220.
 :: Entered: 3 ships, 1 bark, 6 steamers—10. Cleared: 2 ships, 5 steamers—7, and 1 burned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,722.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—China.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	1	Macao	1	Burned.	1			1	Burned.	
	1		1	Macao	1			1	Running on the river.	
	10		10		10			10		\$225,359 16
SWATOW—J. C. A. Wingatz.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	In port.	1	In port.	2	Before reported.		1	In port.	
	4	Newchwang	1	Chefoo	1	6,615 piculs peas, 150 packages sundries.		1	17,000 packages paper.	
			1	Shanghai	1			1	5,175 bags sugar, 275 packages tobacco, 6 packages opium, 256 packages sundries.	
			1	Amoy	1	2,000 bean cakes, 3,210 piculs peas, 250 bales cotton, 5 pigs, sundries.		1	Ballast	
			1	Sold	1	14,007 bean cakes, 1,710 piculs peas, 117 packages sundries.		1	Sold, took Siamese flag	
	1	Sea	1	In port.	1	24,000 bean cakes		1	In port.	
	1	Hong Kong	1	Shanghai	1	In distress.		1	In distress.	
	8		1	In port.	1	9,500 piculs rice.		1	In port.	
	8		8		8			8		
Quarter ended March 31, 1863.	3	In port.	1	In port.	1	Before reported.		1	In port.	
			1	Chefoo	1	do		1	598 poles, 32 boxes opium, 74 packages sundries.	
			1	Shanghai	1	do		1	4,550 piculs brown sugar, 266 piculs white sugar, 764 pkgs. tobacco.	
	4	Chefoo	1	Chefoo	1	14,000 bean cakes, 1,069 piculs peas, 65 bales cotton, 506 packages sundries.		1	1,183 bags sugar, 115 packages crockery, 3 chests opium.	
			3	In port.	3	62 bales cotton, 42 packages sundries.		3	In port.	
	3	Shanghai	3	Shanghai	3	400 bags rice, 22 boxes treasure, 700 baskets manure, 1,326 bales cotton, 519 packages hemp, 3,500 piculs and 482 packages sundries.		3	2,745 packages grass-cloth, 213 packages sundries, 9,563 bags brown sugar, 1,175 bags white sugar.	
	10		10		10			10		

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	4	In port	2	Tientsin	2	Before reported	2	10,704 bags sugar, 1,510 packages sundries.
		1	Chefoo	1	do		1	3,925 bags sugar, 6,807 packages paper, 205 packages sundries.
		1	Hong Kong	1	do		1	Ballast
		1	Chefoo	1	16,000 bean cakes, 300 bales cotton, 60 bales vermicelli.		1	923 bags sugar, 4,152 packages paper, 321 packages sundries.
		2	Newchwang	2	30,700 bean cakes, 2,105 bags beans, 1,980 piculs beans, 29 packages sundries.		2	In port
		7		7			7	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	In port	1	Shanghai	1	Before reported	1	5,840 piculs sugar, 253 packages tobacco, 112 packages sundries.
		1	Hong Kong	1	do		1	Ballast
		1	Amoy	1	16,000 bean cakes, 41 bales cotton, 273 piculs peas, 421 packages sundries		1	do
		3	Newchwang	1	In port		1	In port
		1	Shanghai	1	5,305 piculs peas, 46 bales cotton, 65 packages medicine, 23 packages sundries.		1	6,489 bags sugar, 611 bales tobacco, 300 bales hemp, 143 packages sundries.
		1	Hong Kong	1	7,258 bean cakes, 1,522 bags wheat, 169 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.		1	Ballast
		2	Shanghai	1	do		1	do
		1	Foochow	1	1,102 bales cotton, 1,164 bags wheat, 169 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.		1	do
		8		8			8	do
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.								
HONOLULU—A. Caldwell.								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	3	In port	1	Boston	1	Before reported	1	3,458 galls. sperm and 105,996 galls. whale oil, 180,686 lbs. bone and Hawaiian produce.
			1	San Francisco	1	do	1	
			1	New Bedford	1	do	1	

* Entered: 5 barks, 1 barkentine—6, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4 barks—4, 1 sold, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,648.
 † Entered: 6 barks, 1 barkentine—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 6 barks, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,898.
 ‡ Entered: 3 barks, in port, 4. Cleared: 1 barkentine—5, in port, 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,387.
 § Entered: 1 ship, 4 barks, 1 barkentine—6; in port, 2. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, 1 barkentine—7, in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,308.
 || Entered: 31 ships—28 barks, 3 schooners, 1 brig—73, and 3 in port. Cleared: 29 ships, 34 barks, 2 schooners—65, 1 sold, 10 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,873.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hawaiian Islands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				Value.
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	19	San Francisco	7	San Francisco	General merchandise	\$193,159 47	7	Hawaiian produce	\$142,080 26
			2	Baker's Island	Ballast		3	Ballast	
			5	Hong Kong	Cargoes for China		5	Inward cargoes	
			1	Navigator's Isld	Cargo for Navigator's Island		1	Inward cargo	
			1	New Bedford	Ballast		1	10,841 galls sperm and 378,568 galls whale oil, 59,983 lbs whalebone.	
			3	In port	Gen'l merchandise and whaling gear	77,031 04	3	In port	
			1	New Zealand	4,410 galls sperm and 37,800 galls whale oil, 6,000 lbs whalebone	22,120 80	1	Inward cargo	
			1	Coast of Chili	6,300 galls whale oil, 3,000 lbs whalebone	4,647 00	1	Whaling gear	
			9	Cruise south	4,982 galls sperm and 139,344 galls whale oil, 49,000 lbs whalebone	89,601 92	9	do	
			6	Cruise and home	8,516 galls sperm and 134,435 galls whale oil, 46,560 lbs whalebone	92,438 53	6	129,734 galls sperm and 135,542 galls whale oil, whaling gear.	
	38	Arctic sea	20	Coast of California	10,241 galls sperm and 321,774 galls whale oil, 1,357,000 lbs whalebone	231,516 74	20	Whaling gear	115,423 10
			1	In port	13,750 galls whale oil, 8,000 lbs whalebone	11,382 50	1	In port	
			1	Sold; took Hawaiian flag	Whalebone		1	Sold	
			1	New Bedford	General merchandise	64,145 45	1	In port	
			1	Albani	Cargo for Australia		1	do	
			1	New London	General merchandise	31,096 00	1	Whaling gear	
			1	Anao	Ballast		1	Ballast	
			5	Port Angelo	Lumber	4,386 59	1	Hawaiian produce	
			3	In port	General merchandise, lumber	12,937 00	3	Ballast	
			3	Cruise and home	Whaling gear, &c., 4,725 galls sperm and 214,278 galls whale oil, 73,500 lbs bone	138,823 42	3	In port	
		1	Coast of California			1	Whale oil, bone, and whaling gear		
		1	In port			1	Whaling gear		
		76			974,896 16	76	In port	29,484 00	
		76							
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	10	In port	2	Cruise south	Before reported		2	Whaling craft	3,213 00
			1	In port	do		1	In port	
			1	Cruise and home	do		1	4,725 gallons sperm oil and whaling craft.	

2	San Francisco	2	San Francisco	104,808 78	1	Inward cargo	65,577 55
1	Astoria	1	do		4	Hawaiian produce	3,700 00
1	Adelphi	1	do		5	Hawaiian produce	159,190 86
1	Port Angeles	1	do		2	Ballast	
1	do	1	do		2	Whaling craft	
1	Tahiti	1	do		2	In port	
5	San Francisco	5	General cargo and lumber	59,396 27	1	Whaling craft	
2	Baker's Island	2	Ballast	2,686 35	1	do	
1	Arcic ocean	1	Whaling gear	11,539 83	1	In port	
2	In port	2	General merchandise	438 00	1	do	
1	Arcic ocean	1	Whaling stores	2,341 44	2	Hawaiian produce	1,604 64
2	In port	2	2,835 galls. sperm and 945 galls. whale oil	1,784 00	2	Whaling craft	18,539 74
1	Teekalet	1	15,435 galls. sperm and 3,677 galls. whale oil	1,800 00	3	In port	
2	Port Angeles	2	Lumber	5,958 03	1	Whaling craft	
1	Humboldt Bay	1	do	5,528 25	1	do	
7	Coast of California	7	15,977 galls. whale oil	8,865 20	1	Whaling craft	
1	Sea	1	14,175 galls. whale oil	3,683 56	1	In port	
2	Cruise	2	22,680 galls. whale oil		1	Whaling craft	
1	Sea	1	Whaling craft		1	do	
37		37	5,417 galls. sperm oil	218,875 60	37		271,825 79
1	In port	1	Whaling craft		1	35,451 galls. sperm and 157,591 galls. whale oil, 725 lbs. whale bone	101,890 72
6	New Bedford	6	Before reported		1	Hawaiian produce	33,088 45
1	San Francisco	1	do		1	do	25,762 51
2	Astoria	2	do		8	Whaling craft	
3	Arcic ocean	3	do		2	do	
5	New Bedford	5	12,000 galls. sperm and 1,850 galls. whale oil	9,365 10	3	do	
1	Edgerton	1	Ballast	963 90	1	do	
12	Coast of California	12	1,417½ galls. sperm oil	2,570 40	4	do	
2	Coast of Chili	2	3,780 galls. sperm oil	32,383 89	7	Whaling craft	12,989 02½
1	Sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75
1	Tahiti	1	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25	1	Whaling craft	
3	Port Angeles	3	Ballast	4,757 69	1	Whaling craft	
			Cargo for San Francisco		1	Inward cargo	
			Lumber		2	Ballast	
					1	Hawaiian produce	1,261 32

* Entered: 16 barks, 10 ships, 1 brig—27, and 10 in port. Cleared: 9 barks, 7 ships, 1 brig, 10, class not given—27, and 10 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,500.
 † Entered: 10 ships, 23 barks, 2 brig—37, and 11 in port. Cleared: 14 ships, 31 barks, 2 brig—47, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,025.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hawaiian Islands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				Value.	
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	2	Astoria.....	1	Astoria.....	1	Produce and lumber.....	\$3,345 00	1	Hawaiian produce.....	\$31,979 24
	9	San Francisco...	7	In port.....	7	General merchandise and lumber.....	4,949 90	1	In port.....	965,948 24
			1	Baker's Island.....	1	Ballast.....	137,267 32	7	Hawaiian produce.....	
			1	Arctic ocean.....	1	Whaling craft.....		1	Ballast.....	
	48			48			592,815 20	48	Whaling craft.....	474,042 24
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.....	6	Astoria.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Hawaiian produce.....	98,018 45
	15	San Francisco...	6	San Francisco...	2	General merchandise.....	118,948 82	6	do.....	173,481 95
			2	McKean's Island.....	2	Ballast.....		2	Ballast.....	
			2	Hong Kong.....	2	Cargoes for China.....		2	Inward cargoes.....	
			1	Baker's Island.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
			4	In port.....	4	Gen'l merchandise and whaling gear.....	73,942 05	4	In port.....	
			1	do.....	1	General merchandise.....	57,862 90	1	do.....	
			1	Baker's Island.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
			3	Port Angelon.....	3	Lumber.....	9,279 25	3	Hawaiian produce.....	
			1	Astoria.....	1	do.....	5,000 00	1	In port.....	
			3	Arctic sea.....	2	Coast of Chili.....	20,348 00	2	Whaling gear.....	1,536 44
			1	In port.....	3	{ 14,185 galls. whale oil, 9,000 lbs. whalebone. }		1	In port.....	
		25			25		383,381 02	33		202,036 86
LAHAINA—E. Perkins. Quarter ended December 31, 1865.	4	Arctic ocean....	4	Honolulu and Pacific ocean....	4	{ 1,720 barrels whale oil } { 27,000 lbs. whalebone. }	21,121 00	{ 4 }	Same as inward cargo.....	46,456 00
			4		4		19,335 00	{ 4 }		46,456 00
			4		4		46,456 00	4		275 00
			7	Coast L. Califor. nla.	1	Arctic ocean.....	275 00	1	25 barrels whale oil.....	17,717 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	Equator.....	4	do.....	2	Ballast.....	17,717 00	3	Same as inward cargo.....	1,535 00
	1	United States....	1	do.....	4	1,350 bbls. w. oil, 40 bbls. sperm oil.	1,535 00	1	In port.....	1,200 00
			1	do.....	1	70 barrels sperm oil.....	756 00	1	Same as inward cargo, and 40 bbls. whale oil.	30,817 00
	9			9	40 barrels sperm oil.....	20,348 00	9		30,817 00	

Quarter ended	Origin	Quantity	Value	Description	Quantity	Value	Description
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	Coast of California	1	3,305 00	300 barrels whale oil.	1	3,305 00	300 bbks. whale oil.
	South Pacific	1	2,570 00	130 barrels sperm oil.	1	2,570 00	130 bbks. sperm oil.
	Hilo.	1	1,683 00	Ballast.	1	1,683 00	Ballast.
	South Atlantic.	1	7,559 00	80 barrels sperm oil.	1	7,559 00	80 bbks. sperm oil.
4th quarter.	No report.						
HILO—J. Worth.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	Arctic ocean.	9	75,076 00	305 bbks. sperm and 3,500 bbks. whale oil, 39,100 lbs. whalebone.	9	75,076 00	Same as inward cargo.
	San Francisco.	2	15,500 00	Lumber and general cargo.	2	15,500 00	In port.
		11	90,576 00		11	90,576 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	In port.	2	7,500 00	General merchandise.	1	7,500 00	Hawaiian produce.
	San Francisco.	3	1,400 00	Stores.	1	1,400 00	Stores.
	Coast California.	9	19,734 00	Lumber, shooks, &c.	2	1,400 00	Molasses, sugar, &c.
	Port Angeles.	1	2,330 71	Stores.	1	2,330 71	In port.
		15	30,934 71	Sperm and whale oil.	9	19,734 00	do.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.**	In port.	11	5,543 62	Before reported.	1	12,063 pounds sugar, 41,474 lbs. pulv., 27,895 gallons molasses.	12,063 pounds sugar, 41,474 lbs. pulv., 27,895 gallons molasses.
	At sea.	4	4,603 80	do.	9	315 bbks. sperm, 1,315 bbks. w. oil.	315 bbks. sperm, 1,315 bbks. w. oil.
	Chili.	1	870 00	45 bbks. sperm oil, 330 bbks. w. oil.	1	26,000 shingles, 50,000 ft. lumber.	26,000 shingles, 50,000 ft. lumber.
		1	300 00	40,000 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles.	4	4,603 80	Same as inward cargo.
		17	5,773 80	50 barrels flour.	1	80,142 pounds pulv., 24,984 galls. molasses, 13,724 lbs. beef.	80,142 pounds pulv., 24,984 galls. molasses, 13,724 lbs. beef.
4th quarter.	No report.						
* Entered: 8 ships, 15 barks, 1 brig—24, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 10 barks, 1 brig—18, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 12,836. † Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 2 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,442 91-93. ‡ Entered: 5 barks, 4 ships—9. Cleared: 5 barks, 3 ships—8, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,537. † Entered and cleared: 4 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,290. § Entered: 5 ships, 5 barks, 1 brig—11. Cleared: 5 ships, 4 barks—9, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,936 64-95. ¶ Entered: 2 brigs, 7 barks, 4 ships—13, and 9 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 2 barks—4, and 11 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,184. ** Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig—6, and 11 in port. Cleared: 6 ships, 9 barks, 2 brigs—17. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,853 81-95.							

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Dominican Republic—Hayti.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			Value.	
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		Description.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.				Value.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.								
ST. DOMINGO CITY—W. A. Read.								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	New York...	1	Turk's Island...	1	Ballast...		
	1	Boston...	1	Cuba...	1	do		
	3		1	Bonaire...	1	do		
			3		3			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Boston...	1	Inagua...	1	Ballast...		
	2	New York...	1	Cuba...	1	do		
			2		2			
3d and 4th quarters.....		No reports.						
HAYTI.								
GONAIVES—A. Hilschenback.								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	4	Boston...	2	Boston...	2	Provisions...	38,253 00	
	3	New York...	1	New York...	1	Lumber and provisions...	5,558 00	
	1	Port au Prince...	3	Port de Paix...	1	Provisions...	22,868 00	
			1	New York...	3	do	31,011 00	
	8		1	Miragoane...	1	Lumber...	2,356 00	
			8		8		102,056 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	1	In port...	1	New York...	1	Before reported...		
	2	Machin...	1	Acquia...	1	Lumber...	1,402 30	
	2	Boston...	1	Port de Paix...	1	Provisions...	12,013 84	
	2	New York...	1	Boston...	1	do	8,862 50	
			1	New York...	1	do	12,884 35	
	6		1	In port...	1	In port...	8,010 37	
			6		6		43,013 36	
							Haytian currency.	
							181,062 35	

Quarter	Port	Imports	Exports	Value	Quantity	Notes
3d and 4th quarters CAPE HAYTIEN— <i>A. Folsom</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	No reports.					
	2 Philadelphia	1 Navaza	1 660 tons coal		1 Ballast	
	4 Boston	1 Inagua	1 531 tons coal	96,041 00	3 do	
		4 Boston	4 Provisions, 616 tons coal		3 406 tons logwood	11,162 24
	6 Boston	6 Boston	6 Provisions	96,041 00	6	11,162 24
	9 Philadelphia	9 Boston	9 Provisions	270,523 13	9	859 tons logwood and coffee
	2 Philadelphia	1 Navaza	1 Coal		1 Ballast	144,986 64
	11 Philadelphia	11 Philadelphia	American currency	270,523 13	11	Haytien currency
	6 Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	1 550 tons coal		1 100 tons logwood	13,485 65
	3 Navaza	2 Cuba	2 1,128 tons coal		2 Ballast	
	7 Boston	3 Navaza	2 849 tons coal	25,200 00	2	
	13 Boston	6 Boston	6 Provisions	144,489 85	6	438 tons logwood and coffee
		1 Cuba	1 628 tons coal		1	547,688 03
4th quarter.	No report	13	169,689 85	13	561,383 68	
PORT AU PRINCE— <i>H. Conard</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	3 In port	2 Inagua	2 Before reported		2 Ballast	
10 New York	1 Boston	1 do	1 do	448,255 78	10	1 358,000 pounds cotton 106 bales cotton, 3,154 bags coffee, 1,589,250 pounds logwood.
1 St. Domingo	1 do	1 do	1 Ballast	193,082 67	1	50,000 pounds logwood
10 Boston	10 Boston	10 Provisions, flour, and pork		6	4	511,150 pounds logwood
2 Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	2 Assorted cargo		1	1	610 bags coffee, 80,000 lbs. log-wood.
9 Bangor	6 New York	9 Lumber, shingles, &c	54,136 00	6	1	Ballast
35	1 Boston	1 Inagua	31,557 33	1	1	275,000 pounds logwood
	1 In port	1 In port		1	1	100,000 pounds logwood
	35	35	727,031 35	35	35	Haytien currency

* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 370.
 * Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner, 5 barks—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,320.
 * Entered: 5 brigs, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 brigs, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 684 9.95.
 * Entered and cleared: 3 barks, 3 brigs—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,076.
 * Entered: 4 schooners, 5 brigs, 2 barks—11. Cleared: 4 schooners, 5 brigs, 1 bark—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 901.
 * Entered: 5 barks, 5 brigs, 3 schooners—13. Cleared: 4 barks, 4 brigs, 3 schooners—11, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,045.
 * Entered: 3 steamers, 17 brigs, 5 barks, 7 schooners—32, and 3 in port. Cleared: 3 steamers, 18 brigs, 5 barks, 8 schooners—34, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, —.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hayti.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 30, 1865.*	1	In port.....	1	Inagua.....	1	Before reported.....	1	80,000 pounds logwood.....	\$5,636 25
	1	Cherryfield.....	1	Miragoune.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	6,292 77
	10	Boston.....	6	Boston.....	6	Lumber.....	6	474,500 pounds logwood, 300 bags coffee, 38 bales cotton, 50 bbls. honey.	42,310 18
			1	Inagua.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	1,443 53
			1	Miragoune.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....
			1	Matanzas.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....
			1	St. Marc.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....
			7	New York.....	7	Provisions and assorted merchandise.....	7	577,400 pounds logwood, 10,387 bags coffee, 1,273 bales cotton, 381 bbls. honey	3,949,450 86
			1	Miragoune.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	4,231 94
			1	St. Marc.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
2	Philadelphia.....	1	Cienfuegos.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	60,000 pounds logwood.....	4,540 34
		1	St. Marc.....	1	Provisions and shingles.....	1	do.....	60,000 pounds logwood.....	4,540 34
		1	St. Marc.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	289 bags coffee, 40 bales cotton.....	131,082 12
		1	Miragoune.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	do.....	131,082 12
		25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	Haytien currency.....	4,144,877 99
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	In port.....	1	Miragoune.....	1	Before reported.....	1	40 bales cotton, 289 bags coffee.....	131,082 00
	12	New York.....	6	New York.....	6	Provisions and assorted merchandise.....	6	749,650 lbs. logwood, 670 bales cotton, 5,472 bags coffee, 162 bbls. honey.	2,303,221 57
			3	Miragoune.....	3	do.....	3	90,000 lbs. logwood, 66 bales cotton, 400 bags coffee.	300,171 80
			1	Cuba.....	1	Lumber.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
			1	Inagua.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	.....
			1	In port.....	1	do.....	1	In port.....	.....
			5	Boston.....	5	Provisions and lumber.....	5	851,100 lbs. logwood, 31 bales cotton, 115 bags coffee.	153,265 13
			3	Cuba.....	3	Lumber.....	3	do.....	.....
			1	Josias.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....
			1	Zarza.....	1	Provisions and lumber.....	1	do.....	.....
2	Philadelphia.....	1	Montecristo.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	14,655 00	
		1	Philadelphia.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	11,056 00	
		1	Philadelphia.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	6,244 00	
		1	Philadelphia.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	2,638 00	
		1	Philadelphia.....	1	Provisions.....	1	do.....	21,493 00	
		1	In port.....	1	do.....	1	In port.....	26,867 00	

4	Bangor.....	1	Swau's Island.....	1	Lumber.....	16,969 00	1	Ballast.....	.....
1	Inagua.....	1	Inagua.....	1	do.....	4,398 00	1	do.....	.....
2	In port.....	2	In port.....	2	do.....	7,008 00	2	In port.....	.....
31		31		31		471,792 00	31	Haytian currency..	2,860,639 40
2	In port.....	2	New York.....	2	B-refore reported.....	.....	2	62 bales cotton, 300 bags coffee,	176,137 37
13	New York.....	4	New York.....	4	Assorted provisions.....	97,231 50	4	524,000 lbs. logwood.....	1,263,543 22
3	Cuba.....	3	Cuba.....	3	do.....	54,337 00	3	coffee, 519,760 lbs. logwood.....	.....
4	Miragoane.....	4	Miragoane.....	4	do.....	166,472 00	4	Ballast.....	939,148 56
1	Sold.....	1	Sold.....	1	do.....	96,622 00	1	107 bales cotton, 2,574 bags	.....
4	Mobile.....	4	Mobile.....	4	do.....	33,936 00	4	coffee, 353,750 lbs. logwood.....	.....
6	Boston.....	4	Boston.....	4	Provisions and lumber.....	68,131 37	4	Sold, took Haytian flag.....	185,064 38
1	Bangor.....	1	Miragoane.....	1	do.....	24,521 00	1	Ballast.....	5,129 34
22		1	In port.....	1	Lumber.....	3,400 00	1	1,038,480 lbs. logwood.....	7,729 12
		1	Miragoane.....	1	do.....	2,953 12	1	In port.....	.....
		22		22		483,664 00	22	110,000 lbs. logwood.....	2,576,781 99
4	Boston.....	4	Boston.....	4	Provisions.....	27,714 50	4	Haytian currency..	51,183 77
4		4		4		27,714 50	4	505,650 lbs. logwood, 2,450 lbs.	.....
4		4		4		.....	4	brasilletto wood, 97,360 lbs.	.....
4		4		4		.....	4	logwood crotches, 3,380 lbs.	.....
4		4		4		.....	4	coffee.....	.....
4	Boston.....	3	Boston.....	4	Provisions.....	31,569 33	4	263,000 lbs. logwood, 173,039 lbs.	375,315 68
1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	Provisions.....	11,906 83	1	coffee, 6,000 lbs. brasilletto.	189,156 30
5		5		5		43,476 18	5	61,837 lbs. coffee, 40,000 lbs. log-	564,472 04
		5		5		.....	5	wood, 1,000 lbs. fusics, 5,040	.....
		5		5		.....	5	lbs. cotton, 6,599 feet lumber.	.....

JACMEL—C. Morasia.
Quarter ended December 31,
1865.†

Quarter ended March 30,
1865.‡

† Entered: 3 steamers, 6 barks, 4 brigs, 10 schooners—22, and 2 in port. Cleared: 3 steamers, 6 barks, 6 brigs, 10 schooners—25. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,457 6-95.
 ‡ Entered: 1 steamer, 9 barks, 13 brigs, 7 schooners—30, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 8 barks, 12 brigs, 6 schooners—27, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,648 17-95.
 § Entered: 2 steamers, 3 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—20, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 4 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—20, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,589 57-95.
 ¶ Entered and Cleared: 4 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 384 64-95. ¶ Entered and Cleared: 5 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 625 61-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hayti—Mexico.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	1	New York.....	1	Cuba.....	1	Provisions.....	\$17,045 64	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....	6,543 58	1	75,301 lbs. coffee, 37,000 lbs. log-wood, 150 feet lumber.	\$157,785 63
	2		2		2		23,589 22	2		157,785 63
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	Provisions.....	6,356 54	1	75,300 lbs. coffee, 80,000 lbs. log-wood, 10 doz. goat skins.	75,099 38
	1	New York.....	1	Inagua.....	1	do.....	7,335 38	1	Ballast.....	
	2		2		2		13,691 96	2		75,099 38
MEXICO.										
ACAPULCO—G. M. Cole.	10	Panama.....	10	San Francisco.....	10	Rebel prisoners and passengers.....		10	Not reported.....	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	8	San Francisco.....	7	Panama.....	7	Passengers.....		7	140 bales cochineal.....	17,850 00
	18		18	Down the coast.....	8			18	Not reported.....	17,850 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.		No report.....								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	7	San Francisco.....	7	Panama.....	7	89 tons merchandise.....		7	1,251 bales cotton.....	46,043 85
	7	Panama.....	3	San Francisco.....	7	167 packages merchandise.....		7	928 dry hides.....	1,426 50
	1	New York.....	1		1	196 packages merchandise.....		1	69,000 limes.....	153 71
	15		15		15			15		47,622 06
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.¶	7	Panama.....	7	San Francisco.....	3	1,718 packages merchandise.....		4	80,000 limes and other fruit.....	418 06
	8	San Francisco.....	6	Panama.....	3	United States cavalry.....		3	Ballast.....	
	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	3	Ballast.....		3	689 bales cotton, &c.....	43,132 63
	1	Acapulco.....	1	Acapulco.....	5	1,342 packages, 55 tons merchandise, and 1,043 packages flour.....	7,700 00	4	Ballast.....	
	15		15		15		7,700 00	1	In port.....	
								15		43,550 89

Quarter ended	Port of origin	No. of vessels	Goods	Value	Specie and passengers	Total
GUAYMAS— <i>F. Alden</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864. †	San Francisco	2	Mining machines and general merchandise.	140,000 00	2	135,000 00
	Rio Colorado	1	100 tons United States army stores.	10,000 00	1	10,000 00
		3		150,000 00	3	135,000 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865. †	San Francisco	5	Machinery, lumber, and wine	198,000 00	3	50,000 00
	Whaling	1	Oil	300 00	3	50,000 00
		6		198,300 00	6	50,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. †	La Paz	1	Cattle	800 00	7	70,000 00
	San Francisco	5	Machinery, wine, lumber and provisions	87,000 00		
	Colorado river.	1	Copper ore	8,000 00		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. †	San Francisco	7	100 tons lumber, wine, machinery, produce, 370 tons coal, 300 tons flour, 70 tons assorted merchandise, 80 tons lime, lumber, &c., 500 tons provisions, &c., 125 tons produce, &c.	95,800 00	7	70,000 00
		7		109,000 00	7	150,000 00
		7		109,000 00	7	150,000 00
LA PAZ— <i>F. B. Eimer</i> , Quarter ended December 31, 1864. †	San Francisco	4	Lumber and provisions.	5,119 50	1	
		1	Mining machinery	6,300 00	1	
		2	Lumber, flour, fruits, blankets, 300 cases wine.	14,650 00	2	
	San Francisco	2	General merchandise.	9,900 00	2	60 tons silver ore and passengers.
	Mazatlan and Guaymas	1	94 tons general merchandise.	12,000 00		
	San Blas	1	Fruits and fancy crockery ware	3,000 00	1	
	Mazatlan	2	General cargo.	7,500 00	1	In port.
		1	Ballast			
		9		58,469 50	9	

† Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 264 19-95. Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 161 59-95.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 16 steamers, 1 war vessel, 1 bark—18. Aggregate tonnage entered, 17,348. Entered and cleared: 15 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 47,062.
 § Entered: 14 steamers, 1 schooner—15. Cleared: 13 steamers, 1 schooner—14, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 39,689.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 2 steamers, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,485.
 †† Entered and cleared: 2 steamers, 1 bark—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,368.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 3 steamers, 1 bark, 1 brig, 3 class not given—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,759.
 †††† Entered and cleared: 3 steamers, 2 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,009.
 ††††† Entered: 2 steamers, 1 bark, 6 schooners—9. Cleared: 2 steamers, 1 bark, 5 schooners—8, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,002 29-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Mexico.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.*	4	San Francisco	2	Mexican ports	1	60 tons mining machinery	1	40 tons silver ore, bullion	\$4,700 00	
				Guaymas	1	75 tons general merchandise		80	5,000 00	
				Gulf ports	1	70		1	Ballast	11,000 00
				San Francisco	1	125		1	80 tons silver ore, bullion	8,000 00
	5		5			140 tons lumber	1	Ballast	17,700 00	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1	Guaymas	1	Guaymas	2	Supplies	1	49 Beeves	15,000 00	
	2	San Francisco	2	Mazatlan	1	305 tons merchandise	2	260 tons silver ore, bullion	15,000 00	
	3		3				3		15,000 00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Guaymas	1	San Francisco	1	190 tons and 80 M feet lumber, and 186 tons groceries	1	110 tons silver ore, bullion	16,500 00	
	4	San Francisco	3	do	3	25 tons general cargo	3			
	1	Mazatlan and Guaymas	1	In port	1		1			
	1	Victoria and San Francisco	1	San Francisco & Victoria	1	133,500 feet lumber	1	In port		
	7		7				7		16,500 00	
MAZATLAN—B. R. CARMAN.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	1	Manzanillo	1	In port	1	Soap, &c	1	In port	1,000 00	
	6	La Paz	1	Port	1	50,000 feet lumber	1	50,000 feet lumber	1,000 00	
				La Paz and Mazatlan	1	70—drugs and medicines	1	Stone	8,000 00	
				San Francisco	1	150—specie, &c	1	Specie	45,000 00	
				La Paz	1	Not stated	1	Ballast	80,000 00	
	3	San Francisco	2	In port	2	General merchandise	2	In port		
				Guaymas, &c	2	170 tons general cargo	1	In port		
				U. S. man-of-war	1	40 tons machinery	1	Not stated		
	1	San Francisco via La Paz	1	Not stated	1		1	Ballast	7,000 00	
	1	San Blas	1	Frescos Marinas via San Blas	1	Not stated	1	Not stated		

	1	Not stated.....	1do	1do	1do	1do	1do
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865..	13	13	3	2,070 tons general merchandise.....	71,000 00	13	3	General merchandise.....	196,000 00			
	8	San Francisco.....	1	Acapulco.....	170,000 00		1	Ballast.....				
			2	San Francisco.....	40,000 00		1	do.....				
			1	Ballast.....	25,000 00		1	General merchandise.....				
			1	La Paz.....	50,000 00		1	Specie.....	125,000 00			
			1	San Blas.....	80,000 00		1					
			2	San Francisco.....	50,000 00		1					
	10	10	10	Specie.....	385,000 00	10	10		125,000 00			
3d quarter.....		No report.....										
Quarter ended September 30, 1865..	5	San Francisco.....	4	Guaymas.....	70,000 00	4	4	Ballast.....				
	2	Guaymas.....	1	In port.....		1	1	In port.....				
	7		2	San Francisco.....		2	2	Ballast.....				
			7		70,000 00	7	7					
MIXATITLAN—R. C. M. Hegl.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864..	1	Boston.....	1	New Orleans.....	8,000 00	1	1	50 tons fusite.....	304 70			
	2	Vera Cruz.....	1	New York.....		1	1	292 tons mahogany.....	4,086 00			
			2			2	2		4,370 70			
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865..	1	St. Croix.....	1	Ballast.....		1	1	223 tons mahogany.....	4,500 65			
	2	New York.....	2	150 tons assorted merchandise.....	13,600 00	1	1	81.....do.....	588 97			
			3		13,600 00	3	3	In port.....	5,089 62			

* Entered and cleared: 3 steamers, 2 schooners—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,180 9.95.
 † Entered and cleared: 2 steamers, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,067 91.95.
 ‡ Entered: 3 steamers, 2 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7. Cleared: 2 steamers, 2 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,721 19.95.
 § Entered: 5 schooners, 2 barks, 4 steamers, 1 brig, 1 man-of-war—13. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 barks, 1 steamer, 4 not fitted—10, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,405 54.95.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 2 steamers, 1 brig, 9 schooners—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 13,723 37.95.
 * Entered: 5 steamers, 1 bark, 1 ship—7. Cleared: 5 steamers, 1 bark—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,231 77.95.
 † Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 429 40.95.
 ‡ Entered: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 531 64.95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Mexico—Honduras—Nicaragua.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	In port.	1	New York	1	Before reported.	1	283 tons mahogany	\$5,144 70
4th quarter.		No report.							
TAMICO— <i>F. Chase.</i>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No report.							
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	5	New York	5	New York	5	Abandoned cargo; value not ascertained.	5	Goat skins, fustic, &c.	113 688 00
	1	New Orleans	1	New Orleans	1	Assorted cargo.	1	Fruit.	233 00
	6		6		6		6		113,921 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	4	New York	4	New York	4	Not stated.	4	Goat skins, hides, fustic, &c.	35,460 00
	2	New Orleans	2	New Orleans	1	Flour, &c.	1	Fruit.	97 00
	6		6		1	General cargo	1	Ballast.	33,557 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	New York	2	New York	2	Assorted cargo, value not given.	2	Goat skins, hides, marsaparilla, &c.	18,116 00
	1	New Orleans	1	New Orleans	1	Not stated.	1	Fruit	86 00
	3		3		3		3		18,202 00
VERA CRUZ— <i>M. D. L. Lane.</i>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	New York	1	Minutian.	1	Lumber	1	Ballast.	
	1	Portland	1	In port.	1	157,000 feet lumber	1	In port.	
	2		2		2		2		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	1	Key West	1	Key West	1	Ballast	1	In port for repairs.	
	1	New York	1	Minutian.	1	Assorted cargo	1	Ballast.	
	2		2		2		2		

3d and 4th quarters.....	No reports.....											
HONDURAS.												
ONOA—C. R. <i>Follin</i> .												
Quarter ended December 31, 1881.**	1	Boston.....	1	Lumber, provisions.....	1,242	19	1	72	bales sarsaparilla, 5 tons fustic.			2,680
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.††	1	Boston.....	1	Lumber, provisions, &c.....	1,562	80	1	Hides, sarsaparilla, deer skins, cocconut oil, Lima wood.				13,011
3d quarter.....	No report.....											
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1	Boston.....	1	Provisions, lumber, &c.....	1,370	38	1	Hides, sarsaparilla, deer skins, cocconut oil, fustic, hide cuttings, and turtle shell.				5,244
NICARAGUA.												
SAN JUAN DEL SUR—M. <i>Monteagr, jr.</i>												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡‡	7	Panama.....	7									
	7	San José.....	7	Unknown.....			14	Cotton, hides, deer skins.				
	14		14									
3d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.....											
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE—B. S. <i>Courell</i>.												
Quarter ended December 31, 1865.‖‖‖	1	In port.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Description not given.....				2,915
	4	Steamships.....	4	Passengers.....			4	Passengers.....				82
	5		5				5					2,915

* Entered: 1 brig in port. Cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage before reported.
 † Entered and cleared: 1 sloop, 5 schooners—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, not stated.
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 6 schooners. Tonnage not stated.
 § Entered: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Cleared: 1 bark and 1 port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 486 33-98.
 ¶ Entered: 1 brig; 1 schooner—2. Cleared: 1 bark and 1 port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 336 17-85.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 145 49-95. Cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 185 51-95.
 ‡‡ Entered and cleared: 14 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,840. Cleared: 4 steamers, and 1 brig in port. Tonnage, 145 49-95.
 ‖‖‖ Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 145 49-95. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,840. Cleared: 1 brig, 4 steamers—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,070 82-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Nicaragua—New Granada.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	2	New York	2	New York	2	Passengers, &c.	2	Passengers, &c.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	New York	2	New York	1	Passengers	1	Passengers
			1	In port	1	General merchandise	1	Hides, deer skins, India rubber
			3		1	Ballast	1	In port
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port	1	New York	3		3	
	4	New York	3	do.	1	Before reported	1	
			1	In port	4	Passengers, &c.	3	Passengers, &c.
	5		5		1		1	In port
					5		5	
CORINTO—H. W. Bostwick.								
1st and 2d quarters		No reports						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	4	Jan José	4	Panama	4	General cargo	4	Unknown
	4	Panama	3	San José	4		4	
			1	La Union	4	General cargo	4	Unknown
	1	New York	1	Sold	1	Sold	1	Sold
	1	Saunina	1	San José	1	General cargo	1	Unknown
	10		10		10		10	
3d quarter		No report						
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	5	Panama	5	San José	5	Cotton, merchandise, &c.	5	Same as inward cargo
	6	San José	6	Panama	6	Flour, coffee, hides, &c.	6	do.
	11		11		11		11	
NEW GRANADA.								
SAYANILLA—W. A. Chapman.								
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters		No reports						

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	New York.....	New York.....	Not dated.....	General merchandise.....	531 bides.....
2	2	2	2	2	1,140 61
					70 tons ivory nuts.....
					1,291 50
					375 tons fustic.....
					2,430 00
					99 bales bark.....
					1,980 00
					102 bags coffee.....
					2,101 67
					244 sheets zinc.....
					80 60
					24 tons dividivi.....
					1,250 00
					10,274 38
PANAMA—A. R. McKee.					
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.**	In port.....	Central America.....	Central America.....	Before reported.....	In port.....
3	3	6	7	2	494,400 00
7	6	6	7	1	18,899 pkgs. general merchandise.....
				6	2,633,200 00
					89,250 00
					6,168 cerroons cochinal.....
					955,000 00
					14,176 00
					138,900 00
					9,630 00
					12,537 00
					8,435 00
					8,430 00
					5,300 00
					77,678 50
					2,540 00
					740 00
					4,470 00
					410 00
					478 00
					3,000 00
					630 00
					1,400 00
					3,918 46
					35,181 85
					30,062 94
					267,463 44
					17,000 00
					52,363 93
					11,615 76
					123,955 00
					901,592 75
					9,913,652 19
					41 boxes tea.....
					296 50
					76 boxes silk-worms eggs.....
					14,743 00
					1
					8
					35,794 pkgs. general merchandise.....
					3,579,400 00

* Entered and cleared: 2, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,860 57-95.
 † Entered: 3, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,977 20-95.
 ‡ Entered: 4, class not given, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4, class not given, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,680 86-100.
 § Entered: 9 steamers, 1 ship—10. Cleared: 9 steamers, and 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,119. Aggregate tonnage cleared, 2 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered: 215 70-95.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 11 steamers. Agr. tonnage entered, 10,280. † Entered and cleared: 2 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered: 34,535 57-95.
 ** Entered: 16 steamers, 1 ship, 1 brig, 2 schooners—20, and 3 in port. Cleared: 15 steamers, 2 schooners—17, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 34,535 57-95.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—New Granada—Venezuela.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.		
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Guayaquil.	1	In port.	5	boxes drugs.	\$623 93	In port.	
	1	Pacific.	1	Pacific.	35	cases walrus teeth.	1,942 20	Ballast	
	1	New York.	1	In port.	1	case hardware.	1,500 00	Ballast	
	1	Buenaventura.	1	Buenaventura.	127	bags ore.	2,500 00	do.	
					1	case gold sulphates.	1,000 00	do.	
					1	120 bales merchandise.	26,387 98	do.	
					1	Ballast.	8,000 00	Not stated.	
					1	11,821 gallons oil, 4,900 lbs. bone.	2,621 85		
					1	1,571½ tons coal.			
					23	Ballast.	12,028 895 60 23		\$6,637,000 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	6	In port.	6		6	Before reported.		In port.	
	8	New York.	3	Chincha Islands.	3	Coal.	98 000 40	Ballast	904,340 00
			3	California.	3	General merchandise, specie, &c.	3,572,410 29	Merchandise.	2,262,000 00
			2	Central America.	2	Ballast.	27,200 00	Ballast.	12,000 00
			1	Mexico.	1	Rice, cotton, coffee.	168 020 00	do.	252,900 00
			1	Buenaventura.	1	Ballast.	9,160 00	do.	2,000 00
			6	Central America.	4	Quina and cacao.	1,719 193 00	200 tons merchandise	868,580 00
			5	California.	5	Indigo, coffee, cotton, &c.	5,438 000 35	(General merchandise)	3,433,000 00
			1	Guayaquil.	1	Merchandise, treasure, &c.	9,300 00	In port.	1,280 00
			1	Pearl Island.	1	Bark and rubber.	720 00	110.....do.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	29		29		29	Before reported.	10,733 253 94 29	In port.	7,756,100 00
	5	In port.	3	Not stated.	5	Before reported.		1,652 packages general mer-	885,860 00
	2	Guayaquil.	2	Guayaquil.	2	Rubber, bark, cocoa.	39,540 00	chandise.	
	9	California.	9	California.	9	Rubber, treasure, cotton, merchandise.	6,878,766 36	100 packages general merchan-	1,900 00
	8	Central America.	6	Central America.	8	Cotton, indigo, coffee, hides.	3,029,394 49	dise.	5,683,800 00
	1	Baltimore.	2	Chitclun Islands.	1	Coal.	29,140 00	Passengers	2,577,612 00
			1		1			In port.	
								Ballast.	

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		Quarter ended March 31, 1865.					
1	Wilmington	1	Central America	1	Cotton, coffee, indigo	319,950 00	1	General merchandises	560,000 00
2	New York	1	Chincha Islands	1	Coals	54,150 00	1	Ballast	
28		1	California	1	Ballast		1	do	
5	In port	28		28		10,950,241 07 28	2	Ballast	9,719,172 00
2	New York	3	Callao	3	Before reported		2	Ballast	
1	Pacific Island	1	Pearl Island	1	do		2	7,020 tons merchandise	1,306,800 00
1	California	1	New York	1	Treasure, merchandise, passengers	1,574,126 00	1	5,976 tons merchandise	587,600 00
1	Cocos Island	1	New York	1	Coal	89,600 00	1	Ballast	
1	Buenaventura	1	Central America	1	Shells	1,060 00	1	100 tons merchandise	1,000 00
6	Central America	4	In port	2	Coffee, indigo, cotton, cochineal	1,103,048 00	4	2,535 tons merchandise	1,810,600 00
5	California	5	California	5	Lumber, coffee, cotton	281,860 00	2	In port	
30		20		20	Merchandise and passengers	6,509,004 00	5	43,300 tons merchandise	4,350,000 00
5	Philadelphia	5	Philadelphia	5	1,993 bags wheat, 866 bbls. tallow, 5,040 bbls. flour, 800 kegs butter, 2,600 kegs lard, 101 bbls. coal oil.	221,440 00	4	American gold, \$90,210 79, 19 bales cotton, coffee, rope, sundries, wheat bags, and sieves.	64,274 82
7	New York	6	New York	6	3,508 barrels flour, 519 bags wheat, 400 kegs butter, 4,899 kegs lard, 2,125 bags corn.	166,733 45	5	do	
1	In port	1	In port	1	1,230 bbls. flour, 100 boxes tallow, 150 kegs lard, 50 bbls. petroleum.	30,126 15	1	Coffee, hides, deer-skins, empty bags.	10,116 90
12		12		12	Before reported	418,299 60	12	In port	
1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported		1	247 sacks cocon, 270 bales cotton, 14 bales deer-skins.	74,391 72
6	New York	6	New York	6	3,650 bbls. flour, 10 boxes furniture, 100 doz. brooms, 2 pkgs. samples, 11 screens, 14 boxes stationery, 25 boxes machinery, 1 carriage, 10 bxs. salmon, 329 coils manilla rope, 200 boxes haying, 175 boxes beans, 22 bbls. beef, 676 kegs lard, 740 boxes candles, 98 mats, 90 cases Florida water, 49 boxes codfish, 99	165,570 16	5	Ballast	
1	In port	1	In port	1	Cleared: 1 bark, 4 ships, 10 steamers, 1 brig—23, and 6 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 1 brig—23, and 6 in port. Cleared: 1 schooner, 19 steamers, 2 ships, 1 brig—23, and 5 in port. Cleared: 10 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 ship, 5, class not given, 18, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 35,472.		1	595 hides, 1,461 deer-skins, 701 bags coffee, 1 box plants.	18,108 65

* Entered: 3 ships, 16 steamers, 3 schooners, 1 brig—23, and 6 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 1 brig—23, and 6 in port. Cleared: 1 schooner, 19 steamers, 2 ships, 1 brig—23, and 5 in port. Cleared: 10 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 ship, 5, class not given, 18, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 35,472.
 † Entered: 11 steamers, 3 schooners, 1 ship—15, and 5 in port. Cleared: 10 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 ship, 5, class not given, 18, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 35,472.
 ‡ Entered: 5 barks, 4 brigs, 3 brigantines—12. Cleared: 5 barks, 4 brigs, 2 brigantines—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,454.
 § Entered: 5 barks, 5 brigs, 1 brigantine—11, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 6 brigs, 1 brigantine—12. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,348.

VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA—C. H. Lochr.
 Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Venezuela.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.					
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		Value.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.		
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.							
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	5	Philadelphia.....	5	Philadelphia.....	5	8,450 bbls. flour, 150 bbls. petroleum, 555 sacks grain, 616 boxes candles, 475 coils manilla rope, 460 bundles staves, 4,214 feet lumber, 400 doz. brooms, 10 saccons, 50 bbls. brandy, 166 bbls. provisions, 104 boxes champagne wine, 4 boxes oysters, 4 bxs. pickles, 25 tins paint, 359 bbls. oil, 600 kegs lard, 10 tierces tobacco, 460 kegs crackers, 134 cases liquor, 146 boxes soap, 210 boxes fish, 50 cases preserved, 60 cases mull, 540 boxes dry goods, 930 boxes miscellaneous dry goods, 613 bbls. 1,582 casks, 500 half bbls., 1,532 kegs, coils, types, &c.	5	bbls. potatoes, 50 barrels onions, 3 cotton gins, 3 boxes leaches, 16 bxs. hardware, 35 boxes tobacco, 1,630 bbls. butter, 10 bales tobacco, 1,630 bbls. grain, 1,295 kegs tallow, 8 packages patent medicines, 166 barrels oil, 2 boxes shoes, 98 mats casita, 25 bxs. sarsaparilla, 50 rolls white mouting, 60 cases petroleum, 400 boxes fire-crackers, 50 boxes cheese, 120 bbls. pork, 310 bars iron, 688 bbls. sundry merchandise, 800 cases, 98 boxes, 42 tierces, 195 bales, coils, &c.	\$366,943 30	Ballast..... 607 bales cotton, 27 bales deer-skins, \$10,837 15 American gold, 930 empty wheat bags, tobacco-seed wrappers, return goods, tobacco samples, 1 box.	3	\$46,919 52
	3	New York.....	3	New York.....	3	3,930 barrels flour, kerosene oil, beef, tobacco, cheese, corn, rye flour, butter, lard, sperm and soft candles, lumber, tallow, codfish, mackerel, salmou, wine, oysters, soap, peas, pork, beans, figs, sugar, pepper, hams, brooms, cordage, hominy, Florida water, patent medicines, Maullia rope, bro-crackers, furniture, dry goods.	3	1,455 bags coffee, 1 box models of steel bars, 1 box printed papers, 2,375 pounds caustic barley, 698 poor-kiln, 75 sacks cocoa, 508 bales cotton, 1,920 empty bags, (return goods.) \$47,841 10 in American and English gold.	1	90,015 25		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	12		12		432,513 46	109,805 65	2		108,484 05			

2	Philadelphia.....	2	Philadelphia.....	2	3,200 barrels flour, refined coal-oil, beer, corn, lumber, hoops, staves, cheese, lard, butter, tallow, codfish, beef, pork, wheat, brooms, sperm and tallow candles, patent medicines, ale, varnish, oil, paints, corks, tobacco, cheese, herring, hams, pepper, beans, potatoes, cotton-gins, iron ware, furniture, apples, preserves, stationery, nails, dry goods.	115,945 35	2	419 bags coffee, 24 lbs. chocolate, 101 sacks cocoa, 2,574 deer-skins, 12 boxes bitters, 978 lbs. old copper, 2,512 beer barrels, 1 box family pictures, 1,000 bags, 4 boxes, and 5 casks lamps, (return goods.) \$57,775 in American gold.	78,555 79
1	St. Thomas.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Commission.....				
6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	225,751 00		187,039 84	
5	New York.....	5	New York.....	5	7,075 barrels flour, 10,644 gallons kerosene and refined petroleum, sarsaparilla, Singapore pepper, lard, hams, figs, powder, sheet-iron, iron bars, butter, cheese, grains, cornmeal, brooms, boards, printing paper, stationery, paper, cigars, candles, Manila rope, matting, sewing machines, machinery, crackers, straw paper, vinegar, beer, drillings, copper sheets, oysters, bitters, magnolia water, kathiaron, anise-seed, cummin-seed, drugs, tallow, fire-crackers, soap, onions, codfish, potatoes, raisins, figs, nails, tobacco.	157,454 07	4	5,000 pounds indigo, 25,900 lbs. cocoon, 51,000 pounds coffee, 2,986 deer-skins, 1 box pictures, (return goods.) 18 iron anchors, 291 whole, 412 half, and 97 quarter boxes raisins, 2 empty trunks, 3,040 empty wheat bags, 29 boxes medicines, (return goods.) \$12,500 specie, in American gold.	43,471 48
5	Philadelphia.....	4	Philadelphia.....	4	.....	232,397 93	3	48,430 pounds coffee, 8,680 lbs. cocoa, 3,800 deer-skins, 6 boxes cotton-gins, (return goods.) \$30,000 specie, in American gold.	41,101 27
					.....		1	Ballast.....	

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.

Entered and cleared: 1 ship-of-war, 2 barks, 1 brig, 2 brigantines—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,141.
 Entered and cleared: 4 barks, 2 brigs, 4 brigantines—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,746.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Venezuela—Brazil.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.								
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.						
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.	Value.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	10		10		1	2,100 barrels flour, butter, lard, fish, leeches, lumber, furniture, nails, iron columns, machinery, tallow, tobacco, paper, cigars, acids, cassia, fire-crackers, dry goods, provisions.	1	Ballast	\$51,665 62			
	10		10						441,517 62	\$84,572 75		
PUERTO CABELLO—C. H. Lochr.	7	New York	6	New York	6	1,700 tierces hams, 400 barrels pork, 3 basket castor oil, 5,300 barrels flour, 45 boxes machinery, 10 boxes glassware, 10 reams paper, 2 boxes sugar, 40 bags salt, 1 cartilage, 2,000 feet lumber, 20 dozen brooms, 110 tierces lard, 10 bbls. beans, 650 boxes candles, 100 cases tobacco, 300 boxes soap, 37 kegs nails, 100 barrels provisions, 45 cases salmon, 10 dozen pale, 37 coils Manila rope, 50 boxes Florida water, 460 barrels potatoes, 65 kegs butter, 1,500 sacks meal, 160 tons coal, 1,646 pieces bar iron, 38 boxes cheese, 2,500 sacks maize, 500 bags wheat, 40 boxes hardware, 500 boards, 30 pads paint, 100 bushels onions, 100 cases crackers, 100 cases petroleum, 500 boxes tallow, 43 boxes chairs, 85 cases matches, 10,000 bricks, 2 barometers.	1	In port	19,905 20	1	In port	6,360 21
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*												

		6	6	6	6	6	127, 915 30	1	1,400 lbs. cotton	749 53
		Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....		5	Ballast.....	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....		13	13	13	13	13	254, 302 75	13		7, 109 74
	No reports.....									
BRAZIL.										
RIO JANEIRO—J. Monro.										
Quarter ended December 31,										
1864.†										
6	Baltimore.....	4	Baltimore.....	4	Baltimore.....	4	15,395 bbls. flour.....	3	11,000 bags coffee.....	194,700 00
2	Bangor.....	1	California.....	1	California.....	1	Cargo not landed.....	1	Inward cargo.....	
1	Sunderland.....	1	In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	River Platte.....	1	Inward cargo.....	
1	Boothby.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	198,971 ft. lumber.....	1	7,930 00.....	1	Ballast.....	
1	Newport.....	1	India.....	1	1,486 tons coal.....	1	14,860 00.....	1	do.....	
4	Cardiff.....	1	do.....	1	1,228 tons coal.....	1	12,280 00.....	1	do.....	
		1	do.....	1	1,060 tons coal.....	1	10,600 00.....	1	do.....	
		1	Callao.....	1	1,824 tons coal.....	1	18,240 00.....	1	do.....	
		2	India.....	1	921 tons coal.....	1	9,210 00.....	1	do.....	
		1	In port.....	1	1,165 tons coal.....	1	11,650 00.....	1	In port.....	
		1	California.....	1	Cargo not landed.....	1	Cargo not landed.....	1	Inward cargo.....	
5	Boston.....	2	do.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	
		2	India.....	1	Ice, lumber, kerosene oil.....	2	22,000 00.....	1	Ballast.....	
		1	In port.....	2	Ice, apples, lumber, &c.....	2	34,000 00.....	1	In port.....	
		1	India.....	1	1,208 tons coal.....	1	12,080 00.....	1	Ballast.....	
* Entered: 4 barks, 6 brigs, 2 brigantines, 1 schooner—13. Cleared: 4 barks, 6 brigs, 2 brigantines—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,185 49-95.										
† Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 3 steamers, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—27. Cleared: 10 ships, 5 barks, 2 steamers, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—20; in port 7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 19,151.										

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Brazil.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				Value.	
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Baker's Island	1	Liverpool	1	Cargo not landed.	1	Inward cargo.		
	3	New York	1	Panama	1	do.	1	do.		
			1	Guayaquil.	1	do.	1	do.		
			1	In port	1	Not stated.	1	In port		
	1	Malaga	1	do.	1	Cargo not landed.	1	do.		
	27		27						\$194,700 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	3	New York	1	Sold	1	Coals	1	Sold; took Brazilian flag.		
			2	In port	1	13,477 ft. lumber and 132 spars	1	In port		
	4	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	Ballast	3	do.		
			1	Panama	1	9,210 bbls. flour.	1	9,600 bags coffee		
	2	Boston	2	Batavia	2	Lumber, &c.	1	Lumber, &c.	201,430 00	
			1	do.	1	Tea, apples, lumber, 100 boxes tobacco	1	Inward cargo.		
	3	Cardiff	1	Rangoon	1	1,297 tons coal	1	Condemned and sold		
			1	Callao	1	1,665 tons coal	1	Ballast		
			1	In port	1	1,873 tons coal	1	do.		
	1	Sunderland.	1	Callao	1	466 tons coal	1	In port		
	1	Callao	1	Callao	1	Guanó	1	Ballast		
	1	Newcastle	1	In port	1	771 tons coal	1	Guanó		
	1	London	1	do.	1	Timber and sundries	1	In port		
	16		16							201,430 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	4	Cardiff	4	In port	4	7,782 tons coals	4	In port		
	6	Baltimore	6	Baltimore	6	21,165 bbls. flour	4	16,979 bags coffee	335,500 00	
			1	California	1	Ballast	2	Ballast		
	3	New York	1	Valparaiso	1	do.	1	do.		
			1	Hong Kong	1	do.	1	do.		
			1	New York	1	do.	1	do.		
	14		14							335,500 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	3	New York	1	Acapulco	1	Ballast	1	2,016 bags coffee	49,800 00	
			1	In port	1	978 sheep	1	In port		

H. E. Milford.

Quarter ended	Place	No. of Vessels	Description	Tonnage	Value	Remarks		
FERNAMBUCO— <i>T. Adanson, Jr.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	5	Baltimore	1 River Platte	1	19,050 00	Ballast		
			1 Baltimore	1		5,895 bbls. flour and 100 kegs grease.		
			1 California	1		Ballast		
			2 In port	2	50,000 00	Coals		
			1 Bath	1		4,523 bbls. flour and sundries		
			1 Boston	1		Machinery		
			1 Cape Verde	1		700 tons ice and lumber		
				1		900 bushels salt		
			11	11	69,050 00			
						147,112 00		
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	2	In port	1 Sag Harbor	1		Before reported	
			1 Bonair	1		do		
2		Boston	1 Condemned	1	8,300 00	Lumber		
			1 Shanghai	1		Ballast		
			4	4	8,300 00			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡		2	Whaling cruise	1 New Bedford	1		500 barrels sperm oil	
				1 Nantucket	1		do	
		1	New York	1 New York	1	20,120 00	1,525 barrels flour, &c.	
		1	Newport, Eng'd	1 In port	1		Coals	
				4	4	20,120 00		
		Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1	In port	1 Simon's bay	1		Before reported
	1		New York	1 New York	1	26,240 00	2,030 barrels flour and sundries	
				2	2	26,240 00		
	Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†		1	New York	1 Rio Janeiro	1		Ballast

† Entered: 10 ships, 4 barka, 1 steamer, 1 brig—16. Cleared: 5 ships, 3 barka, 1 brig—9; 1 sold, 2 condemned, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 12,309.
 ‡ Entered: 5 ships, 5 barka, 4 steamers—14. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barka, 4 steamers—10; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,707.
 § Entered: 2 ships, 5 barka, 3 steamers, 1 brig—11. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 2 steamers, 1 brig—5; in port 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,660.
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark, 1 schooner—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—3, and 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 422 31-95.
 ¶ Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,253 18-95.
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark, in port, 1. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 383 4-95.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 steamer. Tonnage, 730 84-100.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Brazil—Bolivia—Peru.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE— <i>A. Young.</i>										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	Flour, lard, lumber, &c.	\$61,686 21	2	134 mules.	\$4,020 00
	1	New York	1	New York	1	Flour, lumber	36,514 00	1	In port.	
	4		4		4		98,200 21	1	do.	4,020 00
Quarter ended March 30, 1865.†	2	In port.	1	Trinidad	2	Before reported.		2	60 mules, hides, &c.	348,000 00
	2		1	New York	2			2		348,000 00
3d quarter.		No reports.								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	New York	1	New York	1	Flour and lumber	25,970 00	1	Hides	56,000 00
	1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	do.	15,868 00	1	Bone-ash and hides	9,942 98
	2		2		2		41,838 00	2		65,942 98
MARANHAM— <i>W. H. Esom.</i>										
1st and 2d quarters.		No reports.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	1	Cayenne	1	Parahiba	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	1	Rio de Janeiro	1	New York	1	do.		1	In port.	
	2		2		2			2		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.||	1	Rio de Janeiro	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	1	New York	1	Rio de Plata	1	do.		1	do.	
	2		2		2			2		

PARA—J. B. Bond.											
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters.....	No reports.....	1	New York.....	1	Flour.....	1	India rubber, &c.....	1			\$44,372 16
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	New York.....	1								
ST. CATHARINE'S ISLAND—B. Lindsey.											
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports.....										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865**	9	New Bedford.....	1	New Bedford.....	1	600 barrels flour, 6,000 feet lumber, 1,455 barrels sperm oil, 820 barrels whale oil.		5	Furniture.....		1,266 00
	3	Sag Harbor.....	3	Sag Harbor.....	3	610 barrels sperm oil, 110 barrels whale oil.		3	reis whale oil.		
	12		12		12			12			1,266 00
4th quarter.....	No report.....										
BOLIVIA.											
COBUJA—E. Barras.											
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports.....										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	1	Valparaiso.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	Ballast.....		1	2,000 tons guano.....		30,000 00
4th quarter.....	No arrivals.....								No departures.....		
PERU.											
TUMBEZ—D. Card.											
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	2	Cruise.....	2	Cruise.....	2	350 barrels sperm oil, 100 barrels whale oil.		1	Same as inward cargo.....		
	1	Tumbez.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....		
	3		3		3			3			

* Entered: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 741.
 † Entered: 2 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs. Tonnage before reported.
 ‡ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 steamer—2. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,125 23-95.
 § Entered and cleared: 2 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,669 82-95.
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 147 53-95.
 ** Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 ship, 10 barks—12. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,403.
 †† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 2 schooners—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 363.
 ††† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,546.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Peru.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	Paita	1	San Francisco	1	Ballast		1	1,371 barrels potatoes	\$3,153 00
	1	Talcahuana	1	Cruise	1	30 barrels sperm oil	\$945 00	1	Inward cargo	945 00
	1	Panama	1	do	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	3		3		3		945 00	3		4,098 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1	Westport	1	Cruise	1	100 barrels sperm oil, 25 barrels whale oil.	3,150 00	1	100 barrels sperm oil	3,150 00
	1	Paita	1	Paita	1	Ballast		1	Wood	1,000 00
	2		2		2		3,150 00	2		4,150 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Paita	1	Homeward	1	700 barrels sperm oil	42,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo	
	1	Talcahuana	1	Cruising	1	800 barrels sperm oil	48,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo	
	2		2		2		90,000 00	2		
PAITA—H. S. Fremont.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	3	Cruise	1	Cruise	1	900 barrels sperm oil		1	Inward cargo	
			1	do	1	Whale oil		1	Inward cargo	
			1	Condemned and sold.	1	300 barrels sperm oil		1	Condemned and sold	
	1	Tumbes	1	Cruise	1	350 barrels sperm oil		1	Inward cargo	
	4		4		4			4		
2d and 3d quarters..... No reports										
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.¶	1	Cork	1	Callao	1	1,747 tons coal		1	Ballast	
	1	Talcahuana	1	Cruise	1	500 barrels sperm oil		1	500 barrels sperm oil	

CALLAO—W. S. Coffin.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864. †

1	Cruise	1	Talchuana	1	660 barrels sperm oil	1	660 barrels sperm oil
1	Tumbes	1	Cruise	1	250 barrels sperm oil	1	250 barrels sperm oil
4		4		4		4	
6	Rio Jaesiro	3	Germany	3	Ballast		
1		2	France	2	do		
1		1	England	1	do		
10	Montevideo	1	France	1	do		
1	San Francisco	4	England	4	do		
1		4	Germany	4	do		
1		1	Spain	1	do		
1	Bahia	1	France	1	do		
2	New Zealand	1	England	1	do		
1		1	do	1	do		
1	Coquimbo	1	Germany	1	do		
1	Puget Sound	1	Liverpool	1	do		
1	Adelaida	1	England	1	660,000 feet lumber	20,000 00	
1	New York	1	do	1	Ballast		
1	Antwerp	1	Germany	1	do		
2	Buenos Ayres	2	Antwerp	2	do		
1	Boston	1	England	1	1,200 tons general merchandise	50,000 00	
1	Vancouver	1	Antwerp	1	600,000 feet lumber	18,000 00	
29		29	England	1		88,000 00	1,096,500 00
2	Montevideo	1	Germany	1	200 tons coal	2,500 00	
2	Buenos Ayres	1	England	1	Ballast		
3	Boston	1	do	1	do		
1	San Juan	3	France	3	General and assorted cargoes	165,000 00	
9	San Francisco	1	do	1	Ballast		
1		1	do	1	do		
1		4	Germany	3	do		
1		2	England	1	840,000 feet lumber	42,000 00	
1		1	Spain	2	Ballast		
1	Valparaiso	1	do	1	do		
1	Rio Janeiro	1	Lumber	1	Lumber	2,418 00	
1	New York	1	Genoa	1	Ballast		
1	Antwerp	1	Germany	1	do		
1		1	New York	1	do		
1		1	Germany	1	General cargo	30,000 00	
1		1	Germany	1	Ballast		
21		21		21	28,400 tons guano	852,000 00	
1		1		1	In port		
1		1		1	Ballast		

* Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 756.

† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 466.

‡ Entered: 4 barks. Cleared: 3 barks; 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 970.

§ Entered and cleared: 24 ships, 5 barks—29. Aggregate tonnage entered, 26,956.

¶ Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, 1 brig—22. Cleared: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer—22; 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22,534.

‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 398.

§ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,535.

¶ Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer—22; 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22,534.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Peru—Chili.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.			Where for.			Description.			Description.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	1	Cork	1	England	1	.do						
	1	Panama	1	Spain	1	.do						
	23		23		23			\$241,918 00	23			\$632,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	1	Cardiff	1	England	1	1,500 tons coal				1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
	3	St. Vincent	1	Germany	1	Ballast		16,000 00		1	900 tons guano	34,000 00
	1	Panama	1	.do	1	.do				1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
	1		1	Spain	1	.do				1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
	1		1	England	1	.do				1	1,700 tons guano	51,000 00
	13	Arica	4	Guayaquil	4	Assorted cargo		60,000 00		4	Assorted cargo	60,000 00
		San Francisco	7	England	7	Ballast				7	6,800 tons guano	204,000 00
			1	Germany	1	.do				1	1,100 tons guano	33,000 00
			1	Spain	1	.do				1	1,100 tons guano	33,000 00
			2	New York	2	.do				2	2,300 tons guano	66,000 00
		Australia	1	Germany	1	.do				1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
		England	1	England	1	.do				2	2,200 tons guano	65,000 00
		San José	1	San Francisco	1	.do				1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
	Rio Janeiro	3	Holland	1	.do				1	Sugar	37,000 00	
		2	Germany	2	.do				2	1,000 tons guano	30,000 00	
		2	Germany	2	.do				2	2,300 tons guano	66,000 00	
	Puget Sound	1	Havana	1	300,000 ft. lumber		10,000 00		1	800 tons guano	24,000 00	
		2	Chili	1	600,000 ft. lumber		14,000 00		1	1,300 tons guano	39,000 00	
		2	England	1	Spain				1	500 tons guano	15,000 00	
		2	Montevideo	1	England		9,000 00		1	1,800 tons guano	54,000 00	
		1	Antwerp	1	Assorted cargo				1	1,700 tons guano	51,000 00	
		1	Melbourne	1	Ballast				1	1,200 tons guano	36,000 00	
		33		33			109,000 00		33		1,078,000 00	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	2	Panama	1	England	1	Ballast				1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
	5	Rio Janeiro	3	United States	1	.do			1	.do	48,000 00	
			1	Germany	3	.do			3	4,100 tons guano	123,000 00	
			1	United States	1	.do			1	1,800 tons guano	50,000 00	
			3	England	1	.do			1	1,600 tons guano	45,000 00	
			3	.do	3	.do			3	3,400 tons guano	102,000 00	
	Montevideo	1	.do	1	.do			1	1,900 tons guano	54,000 00		
	San Francisco	4	.do	2	.do			2	4,100 tons guano	123,000 00		
		2	United States	2	.do			2	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00		
		2	Germany	1	.do			1	.do	48,000 00		
		2	England	2	.do			2	.do	48,000 00		

J. H. Mc Colley.

CHILI.											
1	Melbourne	1	Sold	Coal	10,000.00	1	Sold	1,000 tons guano	30,000.00		
4	Valparaiso	1	Spain	Ballast		1	1,000 tons guano				
		1	San Francisco	do		1					
		1	United States	do		1					
1	New Zealand	1	Germany	Coal &c	50,000.00	1	1,400 tons guano	42,000.00			
1	Boston	1	United States	Ballast		1	900 tons guano	27,000.00			
1	Buenos Ayres	1	Ice &c		50,000.00	1	1,500 tons guano	45,000.00			
1	Chili	1	England	Ballast		1	1,300 tons guano	39,000.00			
		1	San Francisco	Coal	10,000.00	1					
25		25			120,000.00	25			840,000.00		
1	New London	1	Cruise	2,100 skins and 30 bbls. oil		1	Inward cargo				
1	Cruise	1	New Bedford	1,300 bbls. sperm and 500 bbls. whale oil, 2,000 lbs. bone		1	do				
1	New Bedford	1	do	110 bbls. sperm oil		1	do				
1	Boston	1	In port	General cargo		1	In port				
1	New York	1	do	500 tons coal		1	do				
5		5				5					
2	In port	1	Boston	Before reported		1	Inward cargo				
1	New York	1	do	do		1	do				
21	Cruise	5	New Bedford	1,870 bbls. whale and 7,490 bbls. sperm oil, 800 lbs. bone, 670 seal skins		16	Sold				
		15	Cruise	do		2	Ballast				
1	Valparaiso	1	Valparaiso	Ballast		3	In port				
		1	Fairhaven	do							
24		24				24					
3	In port	2	Cruise	Before reported		3	Inward cargo, (oil)				
1	Fairhaven	1	do	do		1	Ballast				
6	Cruise	2	New Bedford	300 bbls. sperm and 2,000 bbls. whale oil		1	480 bbls. sperm and 3,000 bbls. whale oil				
		1	Nantucket	1,500 bbls. sperm and 500 bbls. whale oil		1	Same as inward cargo				
		2	Cruise	300 bbls. sperm oil		1	Ballast				
		1	Ballast	do		1	do				
		1	Westport	700 bbls. sperm oil		1	700 bbls. sperm oil				
9		9				9					

* Entered: 29 ships, 4 barks—33. Cleared: 29 ships, 4 barks—33. Aggregate tonnage entered, 33,799
 † Entered: 19 ship, 4 barks, 2 steamers—25. Cleared: 17 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers, 1 not stated—24. sold 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 25,752.
 ‡ Entered: 2 ships, 2 barks, 1 schooner—5. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 schooner—3, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,469.
 § Entered: 5 ships, 17 bark, 1 schooner—22, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 15 barks, 1 schooner—20, 1 sold, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,814.
 || Entered: 2 ships, 3 barks, 1 schooner—6; in port 3. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks, 1 schooner, 3, class not given—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,912.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Chili—Argentine Republic—Uruguay.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.	
4th quarter	No report.									
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.										
BUENOS AYRES—H.R. Helper. Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	5	In port.	1	Boston	1	Before reported.		1	489 bales wool	\$64,806 00
			2	India	2	do		2	Ballast	
			2	Sold	2	do		1	Sold	
	1	Baltimore	1	India	1	99,000 ft. white pine lumber, &c.	\$30,350 00	1	Ballast	
	2	Portland	1	Callao	1	466,249 ft. white pine boards, &c.	11,000 00	1	do	
	2	Hamburg	2	In port.	2	6,094 planks, 1,043 boxes, 160 casks spirits, &c.	38,000 00	2	In port.	
	3	New York	1	East Indies.	1	338,757 ft. white pine lumber, &c.	13,244 00	1	Ballast	
			2	In port.	2	572,283 ft. white pine lumber, &c.	13,136 00	2	In port.	
	1	Frankfort	1	India	1	270,970 ft. spruce lumber, &c.	4,000 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Lisbon	1	Callao	1	1,436 hhds. salt	2,500 00	1	do	
	14		14				102,230 00	14		64,806 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	4	In port.	1	East Indies.	1	Before reported.		1	Ballast.	
			1	New York	1	do		1	17,819 dry hides, 39 bales goat- skins.	55,338 00
			1	England	1	do		1	Ballast.	
			1	In port.	1	do		1	do	
	1	Liverpool	1	do	1	900 tons coal.	6,000 00	1	In port.	
	2	New York	2	do	2	13,954 pieces and 96,286 ft. lumber, and sundries.	40,725 00	2	do	
	1	Cadiz	1	do	1	775 bags salt.	3,885 00	1	do	
	8		8				50,620 00	8		55,338 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	5	In port.	1	Quecstown	1	Before reported.		1	Ballast.	
			1	India	1	do		1	do	
			1	Mauritius	1	do		1	do	
			1	New York	1	do		1	455 bales wool, 3,923 dry hides, and sundries.	71,251 00
			1	Callao	1	do		1	Ballast.	
	1	Port Angeles	1	Yapiraiso	1	do	6,224 00	1	do	
						337,399 feet pine.				

12	New York	12	Not stated	12	General cargo	109,673 00	9	Wool, hides, hair, skins	825,235 00
1	Portland	1	do	1	do	19,000 00	4	Wool, hides, guanaco robes	237,985 00
19		19		19		134,925 00	19		1,134,479 00
1	In port	1	Akyab	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
1	Baltimore	1	Buenos Ayres	1	2,338 bbls flour and assorted mds	18,534 00	1	do	
1	Rio de Janeiro	1	do	1	235,000 ft lumber	8,225 00	1	Inward cargo; called for orders	8,225 00
6	Buenos Ayres	2	Akyab	2	Ballast		2	Ballast	
		2	do	2	do		2	do	
		2	Valparaiso	2	do		2	do	
		2	Callao	2	316,000 ft lumber	10,376 00	2	do	
1	Stockton	2	Akyab	1	185,000 ft lumber, &c	15,000 00	1	do	
3	Boston	1	Buenos Ayres	1	Unknown		1	Inward cargo; called for orders	15,000 00
		1	In port	1	Unknown		1	Unknown	
1	Newport	1	do	1	5,000 ft lumber, &c	40,000 00	1	do	
1	Newcastle	1	do	1	1,250 tons coal	12,500 00	1	do	
1	Cardiff	1	do	1	1,080 tons coal	10,800 00	1	do	
2	Bangor	2	do	2	735 tons coal	7,350 00	2	do	
1	New York	2	do	2	617,000 ft lumber	19,760 00	2	do	
		1	do	1	Unknown		1	do	
19		19		19		143,545 00	19		23,225 00
7	In port	1	Coquimbo	1	Before reported		1	Unknown	
		1	St. Thomas	5	do		5	Ballast	
		5	Akyab	2	do		2	do	
4	Buenos Ayres	2	do	2	Ballast		2	do	
		1	St. Thomas	1	do		1	do	
		1	Callao	1	do		1	do	
1	New York	1	Buenos Ayres	1	600,000 ft lumber, &c	25,000 00	1	Inward cargo	25,000 00
2	Hamburg	2	do	2	80 casks wine and assorted cargo	67,000 00	2	Part inward cargo	57,000 00
2	Cardiff	2	In port	2	3,362 tons coal	33,630 00	2	In port	
1	Liverpool	1	do	1	340 tons coal, 1,283 tons salt	11,388 00	1	do	
1	Buckport	1	do	1	340,000 ft lumber	10,300 00	1	do	
1	Portland	1	do	1	500,000 ft lumber	15,000 00	1	do	
19		19		19		162,208 00	19		85,000 00

URUGUAY.

MONTVIDEO—C. H. Parsons, Jr.

Quarter ended December 31,

1864.

Quarter ended March 31,

1865.

Entered: 1 brig, 4 ships, 4 barks—9, and 5 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 5 ships, 4 barks—11, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,530.
 Entered: 3 barks, 1 ship—4 and 4 in port. Cleared: ship, 2 barks—3, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,160.
 Entered: 8 barks, 3 ships, 3 brigs—14, and 5 in port. Cleared: 17 barks, 2 ships—19.
 Entered: 1 steamer, 7 ships, 8 barks, 2 brigs—18, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 brig—12, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,469 54 95.
 Entered: 7 ships, 5 barks—12, and 7 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 6 ships, 6 barks—13, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,533 76 93.

Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Uruguay—Navigator's or Friendly Islands—Society Islands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865*	5	In port.....	3	Callao.....	3	Before reported.....			
	1	Buenos Ayres.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	do.....		Ballast.....	
	1	Buenos Ayres.....	1	Valparaiso.....	1	do.....		do.....	
	1	In diatrias.....	1	Ambert.....	1	Ballast.....		do.....	
	1	Newport.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....		do.....	
	2	San Francisco.....	1	Callao.....	1	1,051 tons coal.....	\$10,510 00	do.....	
			1	In port.....	1	400,000 ft. lumber.....	22,400 00	do.....	
	1	Concepcion.....	1	Queens town.....	1	300,000 ft. lumber.....	17,400 00	In port.....	
	1	Valparaiso.....	1	New York.....	1	Unknown.....		Unknown.....	
	1	Gudis.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	9,600 00	Ballast.....	
	1	Portland.....	1	Callao.....	1	1,600 tons salt.....	14,340 00	In port.....	
	1	Port Angeles.....	1	Buenos Ayres.....	1	478,000 ft. lumber.....		Ballast.....	
	15		15		15	Unknown.....	74,250 00	Unknown.....	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865,†	2	In port.....	1	Callao.....	1	Before reported.....			\$87,000 00
	2	Buenos Ayres.....	1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	do.....		Ballast.....	
	1	Boston.....	1	Mauritius.....	1	do.....		General cargo.....	
	1	San Francisco.....	1	Valparaiso.....	1	do.....		Ballast.....	
	1	New York.....	1	West Indies.....	1	220,000 ft. lumber.....	7,920 00	do.....	
			1	In port.....	1	501,000 ft. lumber.....	90,040 00	162 mules.....	2,592 00
			1	do.....	1	General cargo.....	18,000 00	In port.....	
	7		7		7		45,960 00	do.....	68,592 00
NAVIGATOR'S OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.									
APIA—J. M. Cox.									
From January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864;†	2	Howland's Isld.....	1	Queens town.....	1	1,900 tons guano.....	66,000 00	1,900 tons guano.....	66,000 00
	2	Cruising.....	1	Wood's Hole.....	1	11,150 tons guano.....	34,500 00	Same as inward cargo.....	34,500 00
	2	Karatonga.....	2	Cruising.....	2	950 bbls sperm, 260 bbls whale oil.....	33,445 00	do.....	33,445 00
	1	Honolulu.....	1	do.....	1	300 bbls sperm, 75 bbls whale oil.....	10,650 00	do.....	10,650 00
	1		1	Tabiti.....	1	Lumber and provisions.....	8,000 00	do.....	8,000 00
	6		6		6		152,565 00	50,000 ft. lumber.....	147,565 00

24 quarter.....	No report.....												
Quarter ended June 30, 1865, §	1 Baker's Island.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	1,400 tons guano.....	32,000 00	1	1,400 tons guano.....	32,000 00				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, ¶	1 Baker's Island.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	1,700 tons guano.....	51,000 00	1	1,700 tons guano.....	51,000 00				
SOCIETY ISLANDS.													
TAHITI—J. Vander.													
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals.....												No departures.....
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, ¶	1 Whaling cruise.....	1	Taichuano.....	1	440 barrels sperm oil.....	15,000 00	1	Crew mutilied.....					
	1 Navigator's Isl'd.....	1	San Francisco.....	1	Lumber.....	3,000 00		Oranges, limes, cocoa.....	10,988 00				
	2 San Francisco.....	6	Australia.....	1	Assorted lumber.....	3,000 00	1	Wrecked; 7 of the crew saved.....					
	2 Port Ludlow.....	1	Mexico.....	2	Wines, spirits, lumber.....	35,156 00							
	1 Valparaiso.....	8											
	1 Mexico.....	8											
3d quarter.....	No report.....												
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, **	1 San Francisco.....	1	Sydney.....	1	Lumber, dry goods, specie.....	20,000 00	1	Passengers and specie.....	5,500 00				
PAPEETE, TAHITI—J. Vander.													
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	1 In port.....	1	Humboldt Bay.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast and stores.....					
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.....												
TAHITI—J. Vander.													
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	1 In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....					
3d and 3d quarters.....	No arrivals.....												
4th quarter.....	No report.....												

* Entered: 5 ships, 1 steamship, 1 barkentine, 2 barks, 1 brig—10, and 5 in port. Cleared: 8 ships, 1 steamship, 1 barkentine, 2 barks, 1 brig—13, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,787 67-95.

† Entered: 2 ships, 3 barks—5, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,030 55-95.

‡ Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 schooner—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,094. § Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,094.

¶ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners—7, and 1 wrecked. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,438.

** Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 108. †† Entered: none. Cleared: 1 brigantine. Tonnage, none.

*** Entered: 1, class not given, in port. Cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage, before reported.

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the navigation of the United States with each consulate in each foreign country, during each quarter of the year ended September 30, 1865, as far as data have been furnished by consular returns received at the statistical office of the Department of State.

(For aggregate values of cargoes, inward and outward, descriptions and quantities of merchandise, aggregate tonnage entered, and other minor details, the tabular statements must be consulted.)

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.											
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		AGGREGATE.			
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS.													
London.....	F. H. Morse.....	27	22	25	23	17	26	29	22	98	93		
Liverpool.....	T. H. Dudley.....	34	51	18	19	24	36	65	46	141	152		
Bristol.....	Z. Eastman.....	4	4	2	3		1	7	3	13	11		
Gloucester.....	Z. Eastman.....			2	1					2	1		
Cardiff.....	C. E. Burch.....	30	27	13	13	14	15	25	19	83	74		
Newport.....	J. N. Knapp.....	13	10	8	10	2	4	5	3	28	27		
Swansea.....	H. Morice.....	3	3	5	5	3	3			11	11		
Milford Haven.....	A. Jackson.....					1	1			1	1		
Falmouth.....	A. Fox.....	6	6	1	1			7	6	14	13		
Portsmouth.....	J. Garratt.....			2						2	2		
Sunderland.....	H. H. Brown.....	1	1							1	1		
Cowes.....	T. Harling.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	9	9		
Southampton.....	J. Britton.....												
Weymouth.....	T. W. Fox.....	2	1	2	2	1	1			5	4		
Hull.....	W. Roberts.....												
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	H. J. Atkinson.....	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	13	9		
Cork.....	J. H. McChesney.....	6	6	11	11	16	16			33	33		
Belfast.....	E. G. Eastman.....	15	14	22	22					37	36		
Londonderry.....	J. Young.....	*1		1			1			2	1		
Dundee.....	A. Henderson.....												
Leith.....	J. Smith.....	1		2	1	2	2	1	1	6	4		
Gibraltar.....	N. McJachin.....	4	4	4	4	3	3			7	7		
Calcutta.....	H. J. Spragins.....	5	5	13	13	8	8	11	11	41	41		
Hong Kong.....	N. P. Jacobs.....	4	4	3	3	28	8	6	16	29	29		
Singapore.....	H. N. Congar.....	21	27	24	19	30	21	15	15	80	82		
Batavia.....	J. Stone.....	14	7	8	12	9	7	3	3	34	29		
Bombay.....	J. Halliday, Jr.....	1	1							2	2		
Akyab.....	G. A. Kittridge.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	8	8		
Moolmein.....	J. Dickie.....			32	24			1		33	23		
	F. Lemmann.....	6	5	6	2			14	7	36	14		

RECAPITULATION.

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Ceylon.....	11	11	9	4	5	2	2	2	2	17
New Castle, N. S. W.....	11	11	9	4	5	2	2	2	2	29
G. Mitchell.....	5	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	83
Melbourne.....	5	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	15
W. Blanchard.....	5	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	16
Port Adelaide.....	9	7	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	46
Port Elizabeth.....	9	7	3	6	4	4	4	4	4	31
Simon's Town.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Natal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Mossel Bay.....	13	11	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	12
Cape Town.....	27	24	11	11	21	24	24	24	24	47
Barbadoes.....	4	4	6	5	2	4	4	4	4	15
Kingston, Jamaica.....	12	12	18	17	6	7	10	10	10	46
Turk's Island.....	9	6	3	9	5	5	11	11	11	28
Demerara.....	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7
Belize.....	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9
St. Christopher.....	11	9	14	14	12	11	15	13	13	52
St. Helena.....	3	2	1	3	4	4	5	5	5	47
Port Louis, (Mauritius).....	3	3	2	3	6	6	7	7	7	11
Hamilton, (Bermuda).....	7	7	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	16
Esat Harbor.....	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	16
Salt Cay.....	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13
Trinidad.....	9	9	3	4	8	8	8	8	8	23
Andrus.....	44	50	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	29
Bermuda.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
St. John's, N. B.....	41	41	7	7	67	54	73	73	73	190
St. Andrew's, N. B.....	148	148	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	54
St. George, N. B.....	13	13	3	3	13	11	23	23	23	94
Sarnia.....	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	54
Halifax.....	148	148	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	106
Kingston, C. W.....	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48
Montreal.....	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37
Windsor, C. W.....	3	3	3	3	251	251	251	251	251	37
St. John's, N. F.....	15	7	68	85	3	3	3	3	3	16
Naasan, N. P.....	115	112	68	85	3	3	3	3	3	251
Victoria, V. I.....	115	112	68	85	3	3	3	3	3	15
FRENCH DOMINIONS.										
Havre.....	7	11	4	2	3	4	5	4	4	19
Marseilles.....	3	7	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	17
Bordeaux.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	15
Cette.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	3	3	11
La Rochelle.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	7
Martinique.....	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Port de France.....	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Pierre, Martinique.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11
Guadeloupe.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	10
St. Martin.....	2	2	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	16
St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	8
SPANISH DOMINIONS.										
Cadix.....	7	10	9	9	1	4	8	8	8	21
Malaga.....	7	10	4	4	2	2	14	10	10	27

From January 1 to September 30, 1865.

* Sold.

Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.										AGGREGATE.		
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.					
SPANISH DOMINIONS—Continued.														
Valencia.....	G. Kent.....	1	1										5	5
Barcelona and Tarragona.....	J. A. Little.....	3	2			2	3						10	3
Santander.....	R. C. Haunah.....	1	2			3	3						2	3
Guaymas, P. R.....	C. H. Verges.....	2	1										25	26
Bilbao.....	D. Evans.....	1		11		10	10						2	2
Alicante.....	W. L. Giro.....					2	2						2	2
Teneriffe.....	W. H. Dabney.....	1											1	1
Baracoa.....	P. E. Alayo.....			3		13	13						21	21
Havana.....	T. Savage.....	67	67			98	93			5			243	246
Sagua la Grande.....	J. H. Horner.....	15	12			51	57			78			124	124
Matanzas.....	H. C. Hall.....	21	27	42		68	89			22			309	317
Cardenas.....	N. Cross.....	31	28	77		67	76			16			300	309
Manzanillo.....	E. R. Egan.....	7	*8				9			*8			16	16
Ponce, P. R.....	J. C. Gallaber.....	6	5	15		14	17			11			49	51
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	F. Badell.....			3									3	3
Mayaguez.....	J. C. Cox.....	11	8	11		14	20			16			68	68
San Juan de los Remedios.....	J. Stone.....			19		19	26			16			41	51
Manila.....	J. Russell.....	5								15			20	22
Los Palmas.....	F. W. Manly.....	9	7										9	9
Nuevitas.....	R. Gibbs.....			11		8	17			16			37	38
Arecibo, Porto Rico.....	C. F. Storrs.....	4	3	2		2	2			3			11	10
Armedilla, Porto Rico.....	C. Rieckhoff.....	1	1										2	2
Naguabo, Hermann, Fajardo.....	W. Haddock.....	3	3							3			7	7
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	J. J. Hyde.....	8	8	6		6	7			1			28	26
Santiago de Cuba.....	E. F. Wallace.....	5	5	9		9	11			7			32	31
Port Maton.....	W. Wallis.....									1			1	1
PORTUGAL.														
Lisbon.....	C. A. Munroe.....	4	4	1		1	12			1			6	6
Layoi.....	C. W. Dabney.....	26	26	3		5	13			52			96	93
Oporto.....	H. W. Diman.....	1	1										1	1
St. Michael.....	T. Hickling.....	6	6										6	6
Mraeo.....	W. P. Jones.....	3	3	2		2	4			3			12	11
St. Paul de Loanda.....	A. A. Silva.....	1	1							1			2	2
Funchal.....	R. Rayman.....	3	3							1			3	3

RECAPITULATION.

BELGIUM.										
Antwerp	4	25	3	6	1	1	7	3	15	35
NETHERLANDS.										
Amsterdam	3			3	3	2	3	2	3	3
Rotterdam	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	7
G. E. Wils	3	3	4	4	3	2	5	6	15	15
Curacao	5	14	4	6	4	6	3	2	27	28
Paramaribo	16	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	5
Batavia										
L. W. Tappan, Jr.										
HANSE TOWNS.										
Bremerhaven	3	3	2	2	1	2	5	2	11	9
Hamburg	6	6	1	1	11	4	9	15	27	26
F. W. Specht										
J. H. Anderson										
DENMARK.										
Altona	1	1							1	1
Glücksstadt	3	3			2	2	3	3	8	8
J. S. Schenk										
G. P. Hansen	23	20	24	24	18	20	5	5	65	64
St. Thomas	6	6	1	1	4	4	5	5	16	16
J. T. Edger	6	6	4	3	4	5	3	3	14	15
Fredericksted	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	3	14	15
Christiansted										
E. H. Perkins										
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.										
St. Bartholomew	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		4	4
Gothenburg	1	1	1						3	1
R. E. Dinzey										
W. W. Thomas, Jr.										
RUSSIA.										
Cronstadt	4	4			2	2	4	1	10	7
Amoor River							2	2	2	2
A. Wilkins										
H. G. O. Chase										
PRUSSIA.										
Stettin					1	1			1	1
C. J. Sundell										
AUSTRIA.										
Trieste		2			1			1	1	3
R. Hildreth										
ITALY.										
Genoa	5	2	10	5	7	11	1	3	23	21
Messina	6	6	14	16	8	7	3	3	31	32
F. W. Behn	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	9	9
Leghorn	2						2	2	4	4
A. J. Stevens					2	2	1	1	2	2
Capriani	1	1					1	1	2	2
Naples	1	1	7	9	5	5	2	2	14	17
J. T. Howard										
J. Mott	1	1								
Palermo	1	1								
W. T. Rice										

* For two quarters.

Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.														
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		AGGREGATE.						
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.					
TURKEY.																
Alexandria.....	C. Hale.....	2	2	3	2	5	5	2	2	12	11					
Smyrna.....	J. Griffith.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	7	8			
Constantinople.....	A. Thompson.....	3	2	.....	1	2	2	1	1	6	6				
Beirut.....	J. A. Johnson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	
LIBERIA.																
Monrovia.....	A. Hansen.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
MUSCAT.																
Zanzibar.....	W. E. Hines.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	4			
SIAM.																
Bangkok.....	G. W. Virgin.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	6			
CHINA.																
Shanghai.....	G. F. Seward.....	94	87	74	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	150	
Ningpo.....	E. A. Lord.....	68	67	60	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	218	
Foochowfoo.....	A. H. Clark.....	15	11	3	7	8	8	72	71	259	27					
Amoy.....	W. Irwin.....	6	6	1	1	11	11	.....	.....	18	18			
Hankow.....	G. H. C. Satter.....	56	56	.....	.....	46	43	.....	.....	102	99	
Canton.....	O. H. Perry.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	6	10	7	16	13			
Swantow.....	J. C. A. Wingate.....	6	4	.....	.....	3	5	6	7	22	22			
JAPAN.																
Kanagawa.....	G. S. Fisher.....	5	2	6	6	8	8	.....	.....	27	21			
Nagasaki.....	J. G. Walsh.....	5	6	5	3	5	5	11	6	26	20					
Hakodadi.....	E. E. Rice.....	5	5	5	5					
BURMAH.																
Rangoon.....	G. Bullock.....	4	3	13	14	19	19					

RECAPITULATION.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu	73	65	27	37	47	24	18	181	157
Labana	4	9	6	4	4			17	16
Hilo	11	9	4	11	17			35	30
St. Domingo city	3	3	2					5	5

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

W. A. Read	3	3	2					5	5
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HAYTI.

Gonaives	8	8	5	5				13	13
Cape Haytien	6	11	10					30	30
Port au Prince	32	34	25	30	27	20	20	105	106
Jacmel	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	13	13

MEXICO.

Acapulco	18	18	6	15	15	15	14	48	47
Guaymas	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	25	25
La Paz	9	8	5	3	3	7	7	24	23
Mazatlan	13	10	10	10	7	7	7	30	27
Minatitlan	2	2	3	1	1			6	5
Tampico	2	2	6	6	6	3	3	15	15
Vera Cruz	2	1	2	1				4	2

HONDURAS.

Omoa	1	1	1			1	1	3	3
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NICARAGUA.

San Juan del Sur	14	14	2	3	2	4	4	14	14
San Juan del Norte	4	5	2	10	9	11	11	13	13
Covinto								21	20

NEW GRANADA.

Savanilla						2	2	2	2
Panama	20	17	23	23	23	15	18	81	82

VENEZUELA.

La Guayra	12	11	11	6	6	10	10	39	39
Puerto Cabello	13	12						13	12

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro	27	20	16	9	14	10	11	68	44
Fernambuco	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	7	9
Rio Grande do Sol	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	6
Maranhm								4	3



Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE	NAME OF CONSUL	NUMBER OF VESSELS.											
		FIRST QUARTER		SECOND QUARTER		THIRD QUARTER		FOURTH QUARTER		AGGREGATE			
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.		
BRAZIL—Continued.													
Para	J. B. Bond											1	1
St. Catharine's Island	B. Lindsey			12		12		1				12	12
BOLIVIA.													
Cobija	E. Barras			1		1						1	1
PERU.													
Tumbes	D. Card	3	3	3	3	2	2	2				10	10
Paíta	H. S. Wetmore	4	3	23	22	33	33	4	4			8	7
Callao	W. S. Coffin	29	29					25	24			110	108
CHILE.													
Talcahuana	J. H. Trumbull	5	3	22	20	6	9					33	32
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.													
Buenos Ayres	H. R. Helper			9	11	4	3	14	19			27	33
URUGUAY.													
Montevideo	C. W. Parsons, Jr.	18	12	13	13	10	13	5	5			45	43
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.													
Apia	F. M. Cox	6	6					1	1			7	7
SOCIETY ISLANDS.													
Tabahi	J. Vander	1	1	7	7							7	7
Papeeti	do											1	1



