

With importations at the same rate—in proportion to population—as those of Chili, she would consume over \$105,000,000 per annum: and at the same rate as Cuba, she would require over \$225,000,000.

These last-named countries have a population in no respect likely to consume more largely—under equal facilities of communication—than that of Mexico; therefore we see what the trade of Mexico might become, even under the application of merely ordinary means of development, and aside from the causes which have been alluded to as so strongly operating to increase her proportionate consumption over that of a more thrifty people or a more largely manufacturing country.

These causes, it must again be repeated, are unusual and important, and should be fully considered when estimating what the commerce of Mexico may become under proper development.

#### INTERIOR COMMERCE OF MEXICO.

43. The present interior commerce of Mexico is estimated by Senor Lerdo de Tejada, the always reliable Mexican statistician, to be upwards of \$400,000,000.

That this is not an exaggerated estimate is proved by the fact that the merchandise which legally passed the internal custom-houses of only the six cities of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Guadalajara, from the years 1842 to 1846, according to returns published by the Juntas de Fomento of those cities, amounted to over \$40,000,000.

#### VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

44. The number of landed estates of the Republic is 13,000, the value of which is estimated by the same reliable authority at \$720,000,000, and town property at \$635,000,000. This gives a total valuation of real estate at \$1,355,000,000, or an average of \$163.50 per capita.

The valuation of the United States in similar property, notwithstanding all our vast internal development, is estimated at only \$404 per head, or two and one half times that of Mexico.

#### MANUFACTURES.

45. The annual value of the manufactures of Mexico, of all kinds, is estimated by Senor Lerdo de Tejada at \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000; though this estimate includes some articles which in the United States would be classed as *products*. This is but \$12.07 per head, while that of the United States is \$33.13 for each inhabitant.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

46. The mineral productions of Mexico are the present chief support of her foreign commerce.

The yield of silver is estimated by the best Mexican authorities to be upwards of \$23,000,000 per annum, and of gold, from one to two millions.

The amount of gold and silver coined in 1856 was \$19,870,906. The balance of the production is mostly illegally exported in the shape of bars from the Pacific coast, to avoid the coinage and export duties of seven per cent.

The great mineral wealth of Mexico has been so thoroughly demonstrated, and is so generally understood, that no one will doubt her capacity under an era of prosperity to produce twice or three times her present amount of silver. This alone is sufficient basis upon which to predicate a vast future increase of trade. In addition, recent explorations have brought to light on her Pacific coast, a copper district possessing all the characteristics of inexhaustible supply and great richness of the copper districts of Chili, and exceeding those districts in extent and accessibility.

Developed as this new source of wealth might be under the application of American enterprise, this mineral would probably add upwards of \$10,000,000 per annum to the national products for exportation.

#### AGRICULTURE.

47. But the agricultural productions of Mexico, however, are destined hereafter to enter more largely into her foreign commerce than even the products of her mineral veins.

The annual value of the entire agricultural products of Mexico is already estimated at over \$250,000,000.

Of this only about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 enter as yet into the exportations of the country.

The present production is limited to the demand for home consumption, because there is no other market afforded: let a demand from abroad be created by an enlarged commerce and the establishment of means of transportation, and the production would at once rise fourfold.

Nothing will tend more to encourage such a demand than the presence of regular mail and passenger transit facilities.

The present entire agricultural production of Mexico is at the rate of only \$30 per head, while that of Cuba for exportation alone, is nearly as much per head as the entire product of Mexico, including that consumed at home.

The coffee of Mexico is equal to the best produced in any part of the world. A production equal to that of Brazil would give Mexico an amount to export, in this one article alone, of over \$30,000,000 per annum.

The sugar-cane of Mexico is as remarkable for its quality and yield, and the climate is as well adapted to its cultivation as that of Cuba. The sugar lands of Mexico, which are found throughout the entire Gulf States, along the Pacific and in the interior, are in no way inferior to those of Cuba.

The present production of the State of Mexico is about 25,000,000 lbs., and of the other States, in the aggregate, say twice as much more, or in all 75,000,000, per annum. None is now exported, though in 1817 the exports of sugar from the port of Vera Cruz alone were \$1,458,330.

With a production equal to that of Cuba, Mexico's commerce in this one item would amount to upwards of \$40,000,000 per annum.

Tobacco is already cultivated with success in many parts of the Republic, and might become an article of most extensive exportation. Its cultivation and sale has heretofore been a government monopoly but is now free. The income derived by the government from this source has been as high as \$2,000,000 per annum.

Indigo at one time formed a very considerable item of the exportations from Vera Cruz, and might again enter largely into the foreign commerce of the country.

Cochineal is now largely exported, and with proper encouragement the amount could be rendered very important. According to an official document the production of this one article in the State of Oajaca has amounted to over \$1,000,000 per annum, on an average, for the last hundred years. Mexico enjoys almost a monopoly of this product.

Vanilla and Cacao also fall under the same head. The consumption of the latter article in the United States is largely increasing, and the supply must be derived mainly from the Mexican States.

48. In fine, it may be said that every branch of industry in Mexico is susceptible of immense and immediate development, and that in all the elements that enter into and constitute a basis for a reliable and profitable trade, she stands to-day in relations towards the United States more attractive and more desirable than any other country on the face of the globe.

To secure and to develop this inviting commerce, our

first step must be to provide full and reliable means of communication between the two countries—in no other way can this trade be diverted from its present European channels, and by no other means can it be raised to those important proportions of which we have seen it is capable.

VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO.

49. The views entertained by commercial men in the United States who are at all familiar with this trade, regarding the great importance and general usefulness of establishing more frequent and reliable steam communication with Mexico, cannot be more ably and graphically set forth, than in the following extract from the private correspondence of a gentleman who has, for more than twenty years, occupied a leading commercial position in New Orleans, and whose large experience and great business sagacity give to his opinions unusual weight.

Speaking of the vast advantage that will accrue to the United States from joint commercial developments with Mexico, in diverting the Mexican trade to this country, he says: "The proposed line once in full operation, nearly all the coin exported from Mexico must come by way of the United States. The English, French, and German merchants can then make their European remittances in about one-third less time than is now required. The purchase and remittance of American bills will be facilitated and largely increased, and an entirely new direction be given to the whole course of Mexican trade ;

and New York, by this and similar means may soon become the centre of exchange for the trade of the entire Continent.

“The two Governments of the United States and Mexico could do nothing that would more surely promote the interests of both, and develop their mutual commerce, than the establishment of quick and regular communication by steam between their respective ports.

“Such an enterprise as the proposed line of steamers, will do more than all the efforts of diplomacy to stimulate and enlarge our trade, by exciting a spirit of industry throughout Mexico, leading to the development of her rich commercial resources, and establishing friendly relations between the people of the two countries, by means of more frequent intercourse and regular correspondence.

“It has long been evident, that what Mexico most wanted is, that her people be brought into contact and sympathy with our thrifty and enterprising business men. The American spirit of trade, speculation and gain, would then diffuse itself through the Mexican mind, inspiring the people with higher and more practical aims than those of useless political revolution, and arming them against the intrigues and petty schemes of the military and clerical factions, that have so long held them in physical and mental bondage, and kept the country in a state of excitement and disorder. It must be patent to every reflecting mind, that no government can be permanent there, until a healthy public sentiment is impressed upon the Mexican character; and the surest and quickest means by which this can be accomplished is, by bringing their people in contact with American industry, enterprise, customs and

principles. This once accomplished, the United States will have opened a field of commerce of unequalled value. Hence, the two Governments can accomplish more towards the ends they should have in view, of promoting the prosperity and commercial developments of both countries, by the instrumentality of such enterprises as the proposed line of steamers, than they could by the expenditure of millions of money and thousands of lives employed in any other way.”

GENERAL EFFECT UPON TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE FULL  
OPENING OF MEXICO TO OUR COMMERCE.

50. The general effect of the full opening of the trade of Mexico to our citizens, upon the commerce of the United States, in stimulating trade and industry in every part of the Union, cannot be overestimated. The industry of the West will be stimulated in the increased demand for its breadstuffs and provisions; of New England, for its manufactures; of the northern and middle States for their machinery; and of the South for its cotton—no part of the Union, and no branch of natural industry, can fail to be reached and to be benefited.

Mexico already imports over 50,000 bales of cotton annually from the United States. Certain and regular facilities of communication will greatly increase this amount. Her requirements in the way of machinery are already large, and cannot fail to be increased in an immense amount under the progressive development of a

few years of tranquillity and the stimulus of American energy and enterprise.

When we consider that Mexico is to-day a country virgin to all the material improvements of the age, that she has railroads yet to build, telegraphs to construct, manufactories to establish, industrial enterprises of every kind to put in operation, her mines to work by the use of improved machinery, her lands to be cultivated and their products gathered and prepared for market by the aid of modern labor-saving appliances; that in fact to all those inventions and improvements, and industrial ameliorations, to which we are now accustomed, and to which we owe so much of our material progress, she is as yet a stranger, and that for all these things she has to look abroad for her supply, and can look nowhere but to the United States, for it is only from thence that the inspiration to their use and the capacity to their application can come; when all this is considered, and we remember that it is a population of eight millions inhabiting the richest country on the face of the globe, whose wants are thus to be supplied, we may well wonder at the apathy and indifference that has led us hitherto to neglect so great advantages, and for want of ordinary attention and trifling encouragement, to permit so rich a commerce to lie dormant at our very doors.

THE UNITED STATES CAN ESTABLISH A LARGE ENTREPOT TRADE  
WITH MEXICO.

51. The importance of Mexico as a market for the manufactured goods of New England has already been alluded to. In addition to this, there is another branch of commerce which should also receive our attention. This is the *Entrepot* trade, which we at one time maintained to a considerable extent, and can again establish on a far larger scale with Mexico.

Twenty years since, this trade was large and valuable, that is to say, the United States were then the depot from which Mexico drew a very large portion of all her supplies of European and other foreign productions and manufactures. We have entirely—or nearly so, lost this trade, and Mexico now draws these foreign supplies directly from Europe, though at large expense of time and convenience.

This trade legitimately belongs to the United States, and we have lost it only from sheer carelessness, and the absence of all exertion, both on the part of the government and of the commercial community, to preserve and foster it. With the different railroad lines now running and in course of completion, and the regular lines of steamers running weekly or semi-weekly between the great Atlantic ports and New Orleans or Mobile, accomplishing the trip from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans in five or six days; and the regular steam communication now proposed between New Orleans or Mobile and the Gulf ports, orders for

merchandise can be executed in New York and other Atlantic cities, and the goods landed in Mexico in twenty or twenty-five days from the time the order is forwarded from Vera Cruz or Tampico; whilst from Europe, even with all their present steam facilities, it would require sixty to eighty days.

Under such circumstances, what merchant or trader at any of the foreign ports on the Gulf of Mexico would order his goods from Europe when he knew the market would be anticipated by those who derived their supplies from the United States, from whence the Gulf markets would be constantly fed, so as always to meet the current demand, and fill up any vacuum in the supply of any and all articles as it occurs.

*The following Table is a Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise of the growth, produce and manufacture of the U. S., exported to Mexico, during the year ending June 30, 1857:*

Oil, Spermaceti, 1363 gallons, . . . \$1 737	Cheese, 7,114 lbs. . . . . \$908
“ Whale, 2886 “ . . . . . 2 446	Pork, 53 bbls. . . . . 1 132
Whalebone, 500 lbs. . . . . 219	Hams and other Bacon, 47,541 lbs. 5 479
Spermaceti, 740 “ . . . . . 279	Lard, 676,438 lbs. . . . . 85 221
“ Candles, 12,754 lbs. . . . . 4 791	Live Hogs, No. of 70 . . . . . 879
Fish, Dried or Smoked, 86 cwt. . . . . 367	Flour, 24,089 bbls. . . . . 179 038
“ Pickled, 26 bbls. & 40 kegs. . . . . 511	Indian Corn, 226,226 bush. . . . . 174 873
Staves, 9 m. . . . . 723	Rye, Oats, and other small grain, . . . . . 5
Shingles, 1598 m. . . . . 1 304	Biscuit or Ship Bread, 685 bbls. . . . .
Lumber, Boards, Plank, Scantling, . . . . .	and 106 kegs, . . . . . 2 883
2617 m. . . . . 38 669	Potatoes, 1,013 bbls. . . . . 2 858
Other Lumber, . . . . . 5 890	Apples, 91 “ . . . . . 425
Manufacture of Wood, . . . . . 21 576	Onions, . . . . . 1 077
Tar and Pitch, 962 bbls. . . . . 2 676	Rice, 350 bbls. . . . . 4 214
Rosin and Turpentine, 184 bbls. . . . . 492	Cotton, 20,269 bales, 7,958,638 lbs. 999 747
Skins and Furs, . . . . . 788	Tobacco, 100 bales, . . . . . 2 740
Beef, 103 bbls. . . . . 1 815	Brown Sugar, 4,440 lbs. . . . . 478
Tallow, 12,132 lbs. . . . . 1 305	Refined “ 5,455 “ . . . . . 928
Hides, No. of 100, . . . . . 250	Hops, 28,080 lbs. . . . . 2 919
Butter, 47,090 lbs. . . . . 7,913	Spirits from grain, 8,414 galls. . . . . 4 814

Vinegar, 6,860 galls. . . . . \$1 085	Beer, Ale, Porter & Cider, in bottles, . . . . .
422 dozens, . . . . . 1 064	Linseed Oil, 3,108 galls. . . . . 2,963
Spirits of Turpentine, 1,421 galls. . . . . 660	Household Furniture, . . . . . 28 522
Carriages and R. R. Cars, . . . . . 8 614	Hats, Fur and Silk, . . . . . 711
“ Palm Leaf, . . . . . 675	Saddlery, . . . . . 1 770
Trunks and Valises, . . . . . 1 347	Adamantine and other Candles, . . . . .
41,983 lbs . . . . . 8,526	Soap, 7,110 lbs. . . . . 1 029
Snuff, 2,577 “ . . . . . 2 093	Manufacture of Tobacco, 35,945 lbs. 7 149
Gunpowder, 214,800 lbs. . . . . 15 363	Boots and Shoes, pairs 1602, . . . . . 2 763
Cables and Cordage, 139 cwt. . . . . 1 761	Lead, 14,700 lbs. . . . . 1 224
Nails, 324,450 lbs. . . . . 15 849	Iron Castings, . . . . . 1 925
“ all other manufacture of . . . . . 366 412	Copper & Brass, manufactures of . . . . . 7 645
Drugs and Medicines, . . . . . 34 461	Manufactures of Cotton, Printed and Colored, . . . . . 45 819
Manufactures, White other than Duck, . . . . . 171 188	Manufactures, Duck, . . . . . 3 937
Cotton, other manufactures of . . . . . 27 815	Wearing Apparel, . . . . . 2 451
Earthen and Stone Ware, . . . . . 3 617	Combs and Buttons, . . . . . 15 123
Brushes of all kinds, . . . . . 88	Umbrellas and Parasols, . . . . . 341
Printing Presses and Type, . . . . . 9 248	Musical Instruments, . . . . . 661
Books and Maps, . . . . . 3 442	Paper and other Stationery, . . . . . 14 549
Paints and Varnish, . . . . . 8 814	Jewelry, . . . . . 1 259
Glass, . . . . . 3 188	Tin, manufactures of . . . . . 128
Pewter and Lead, manufactures of . . . . . 2 689	Quicksilver, . . . . . 510 054
Bricks, Lime and Cement, . . . . . 249	Coal, 425 tons, . . . . . 3 295
India Rubber Shoes, 3,400 pairs . . . . . 2 262	“ other manufactures of . . . . . 17 716
Lard Oil, 260 gallons, . . . . . 254	
	ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.
Manufactured, . . . . . 82 654	Raw, . . . . . 8 828
	TOTAL EXPORTS, DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.
In American Vessels, . . . . . 2 229 822	“ Foreign “ . . . . . 787 818
Total, . . . . . \$3 017 640	

*Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise of the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of Foreign Countries exported from the U. S. to Mexico, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.*

Teas, 34,609 lbs. . . . . \$9 907	Coffee, 5,137 “ . . . . . 240
Copper Sheathing, . . . . . 540	Guano, 1 ton, . . . . . 65
	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.
Piece Goods, . . . . . 4 662	Shawls, . . . . . 10 538
Blankets, . . . . . 2 385	Worsted Piece Goods, . . . . . 701
Manufactures not specified, . . . . . 84	Carpeting, . . . . . 60
Manufactures of Cotton Piece Gds. 171 240	Cords, gimps, &c. . . . . 2 353
Hosiery, . . . . . 2 315	Twist Yarn and Thread, . . . . . 22 566
Manufactures not specified, . . . . . 6 187	
	SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.
Piece Goods, . . . . . 27 173	Hosiery, . . . . . 1 307
Sewing Silk, . . . . . 6 061	Hats and Bonnets, . . . . . 665
Manufactures not specified, . . . . . 6 524	Floss, . . . . . 205
Silk and Worsted Piece Goods, . . . . . 1 169	Mohair “ . . . . . 795
	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.
Linens, bleached or unbleached, . . . . . 18 957	Manufactures not specified, . . . . . 1 755
Sail Duck, 212 pieces, . . . . . 1 912	Clothing ready made, . . . . . 1 654
Articles of wear, . . . . . 6 468	Laces—Cotton inserting, &c. . . . . 2 579
Embroideries, . . . . . 176	Oil Cloth, 75 yards, . . . . . 50
Gunny Cloth and bags, . . . . . 1 227	Matting, Chinese and other, . . . . . 533
Hats, Bonnets, &c. Straw, Chip, &c. 1 204	Muskets and Rifles, 2,249, . . . . . 16 853
Fire Arms not specified, . . . . . 5 535	Side Arms, . . . . . 134
Needles, . . . . . 479	Cutlery, . . . . . 1 780
Other manufactures of Iron and Steel, not specified . . . . . 19 105	Nails, Spikes and Tacks, 3600 lbs. 228
Bar Iron, 956 cwt. . . . . 4 105	Hoop Iron, 3,428 lbs. . . . . 164
Sheet Iron, 4,000 “ . . . . . 537	Steel, Cast, Shear and Germany, 1093 cwt. . . . . 11 531
Steel, all other, 279 cwt. . . . . 3 127	Copper, manufacture not specified, 1 665
“ Nails and Spikes, 30 lbs. . . . . 14	Brass, manufacture not specified, . . . . . 308

Tin, in Figs and Bars, . . .	\$1.474	Olive Oil, in casks, 200 galls.	\$184
" in Sheets and Plates, . . .	3.010	" in bottles, 1,469 doz.	5.591
Lead, Pig, Bar, Sheet and old, 16,673 lbs.	1.038	Linseed Oil, 38 galls.	38
Zinc Sheets, . . .	324	Essential Oil, . . .	992
Spelter, . . .	2.064	Cocoa, 127,836 lbs.	16.133
Jewelry, . . .	1.400	Brown Sugar, 40 "	9
Manufactures of Gold and Silver, not specified, . . .	2.022	Loaf and other refined, 6,800 lbs.	611
Watches, and parts of . . .	2.508	Fruit, Almonds, 6,560 lbs.	815
Buttons, . . .	475	" Prunes, 2,903 "	590
Glass, Silvered, . . .	200	" Figs, 510 lbs.	72
" polished Plate, . . .	167	" Raisins, 61,400 lbs.	1,293
" manufactures of, not specified, . . .	1,268	Preserved Fruit, . . .	546
" Demijohns, No. of 1000, . . .	407	Mace, 596 lbs.	217
Window Glass, square feet, 1200, . . .	57	Nutmegs, 110 lbs.	71
Writing Paper, . . .	1.969	Cinnamon, 42,647 lbs.	15.169
Paper, manufactures of, not specified . . .	3.056	Cloves, 17,450 lbs.	1.567
Blank Books, . . .	150	Pepper, Black, 102,770 lbs.	11.267
Printed Books, in English, . . .	89	Ginger, in root, 500 lbs.	14
" other languages . . .	799	Candles, Stearine, 21,894 lbs.	4.396
Engravings, . . .	48	Cheese, 4,820 lbs.	1.139
Musical Instruments, . . .	4.308	Lard, 116 lbs.	32
Daguerreotype Plates, . . .	170	Saltpetre, crude, 53,000 lbs.	6.997
Skins Tanned and dressed, 150 doz.	2.412	Indigo, 1047 lbs.	1.101
Boots and Shoes, 250 pair, . . .	527	Gum Arabic, Senegal, &c. 252 lbs.	126
Manufactures of Leather, not specified, . . .	683	Other Gums, 312 lbs.	59
China, Porcelain, Earthen & Stone Ware, . . .	13.809	Acids, Acetic, &c. 384 lbs.	163
Japanned Wares, . . .	1.293	Sulphate of Quinine, 318,028 lbs.	719
Manufactures of Wood, . . .	1.488	Gunpowder, 5,720 lbs.	1.123
Dye-Wood in stick, . . .	750	Cigars, 51 m.	621
Corks, . . .	269	Tobacco, manufactured other than Snuff and Cigars, 1500 lbs.	1.449
Quicksilver, . . .	13.470	Paints, Dry Ochre, 4,280 lbs.	132
Brushes and Brooms, . . .	641	" Red & White Lead, 901 lbs.	73
Slates of all kinds, . . .	479	Cordage untarred, 16,171 lbs.	1.766
Raw Hides and Skins, . . .	138	Twine and Seines, 200 lbs.	75
Grass Cloth, . . .	50	Rags of all kinds, 70,000 lbs.	3.300
Umbrellas and Parasols, . . .	1.012	Coal, 633 tons, . . .	2.426
Wines, Madeira, 115 galls.	875	Fish, Dried, Smoked or Pickled, 10 bbls.	98
" Sherry and St. Lucas, 69 galls.	241	Merchandise not enumerated, . . .	39.604
" Claret, 10,758 galls.	4.952	Total Foreign products exported, Free of duty, . . .	10.752
" Sicily, 2,982 "	1.755	Paying duty, . . .	586.814
Red Wines, not enumerated, 100 galls.	77	Total, . . .	\$597.566
White Wines, 1,870 galls.	919	In American vessels 380.938.	
Champagne, 377 doz.	2.378	" Foreign " 216.628.	
Madeira, 5 doz.	60	Total domestic products . . .	3.017.640
Sherry, 148 "	816	Total exports, . . .	\$3.615.206
Claret, 3,831 "	7.234		
All other Wines, 989 doz.	2.149		
FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.			
Brandy, 3,013 galls.	4.657		
From Grain, 1,370 "	1.406		
" other materials, 608 galls.	1.025		
Cordials, 1,283 galls.	2.321		
Beer, Ale and Porter, in casks, 1,364 galls.	253		
Beer, Ale and Porter, in bottles, 2,394 doz.	2.024		

*Detailed Statement of Goods, Wares and  
Merchandise imported into the U. S. from  
Mexico, during the year ending June 30,  
1857.*

Gold, Bullion, . . .	21.848
Silver, " . . .	200.546

Gold, coined, . . .	\$114.044	Spirits distilled from grain 317 galls.	\$212
Silver, " . . .	4.622.546	Honey, 183 galls.	79
Coffee, 1917 lbs.	163	Molasses, 90 "	18
Copper Ore, . . .	39	Cocoa, 2,250 lbs.	155
Wearing Apparel and person effects of Citizens dying abroad, . . .	1.180	Sugar, Brown, 31,821 lbs.	1.737
Garden Seeds, Trees Shrubs & Plants, . . .	61	Fruits, Plums, 2,820 lbs.	87
Articles, the produce of the U. S. brought back, . . .	3.844	" Figs, 14,005 lbs.	594
Guano, 5,596 tons, . . .	54.480	" Dates, 1,329 "	86
All other articles, free, . . .	2.500	" Oranges and Lemons, . . .	1.412
		" other green fruit, . . .	4.674
		Preserved fruit, . . .	228
		Nuts, 14,800 lbs.	449
		Pepper, Red, 19,074 lbs.	1.210
		Pimento, 8,114 lbs.	481
		Cheese, 55,482 lbs.	3.163
		Soap, 500 lbs.	40
		Tallow, 974 "	39
		Starch, 3,951 lbs.	333
		Cochineal, 100,248 lb.	86.745
		Acids, Acetic, &c. 25 lbs.	10
		Alum, 4,464 lbs.	56
		Tobacco unmanufactured, 117,550 lbs.	12.359
		Cigars, 260 m.	1.479
		Cordage untarred, 33,596 lbs.	3.241
		Twine and Seines, 3,725 lbs.	410
		Jute, Sisal Grass, Coir, &c. 3,525 cwt.	23.239
		Codilla, or Tow of Hemp or Flax, 3 cwt.	16
		Salt, 76,770 bush.	15.319
		Wheat Flour, 134 cwt.	386
		Fish, Dried or Smoked, 9 cwt.	22
		Unenumerated, . . .	
		Paying duty at 5 per cent, . . .	4.880
		" " 10 " . . .	92
		" " 20 " . . .	115.050
		" " 30 " . . .	5.100
		" " 40 " . . .	7
		Total free of duty, . . .	5.021.291
		Paying duty, . . .	964.566
		Total, . . .	\$5.985.857
		In American vessels, . . .	\$3.701.317
		" Foreign " . . .	2.284.540
		Total, . . .	\$5.985.857