DAILY CRESCENT.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

For the Year ending September 1, 1855.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, September 1, 1855.

The Commercial Year ending this day, has been more remarkable for high prices, than with regard to the amount of business done in our market. In the latter respect it may not have fallen much behind previous years of average crops, but a review of its leading features develops no marks of that improvement for which we naturally look in the statistics of an American export. The navigation of the Ohio River, and of the lower tributaries of the Mississippi, has been obstructed to an unusual extent during the year, and thus greater restrictions have been placed upon our commerce with the great Western Valley, and even with those sections producing our southern staples, than we have had reason to complain of for some years past, greatly as the evil has been felt heretofore. The losses suffered by New Orleans from this cause during the last year have been very large. They are not, however, confined to the past, but extend to the future, inasmuch as they do, the opening of new channels of trade, of widening and deepening old ones, between the interior and those seaports and markets which long ago recognised the importance of artificial means of communication with the producing regions of the West and South. The enterprise of our rivals, directed by efficient managers, and consequently favored with the ample use of capital, has extended their railroads in all directions that offer commercial advantages, and it is daily tapping the resources of the trade which naturally belongs to New Orleans. In the meantime our Great Northern Railroad comes to nearly a "dead lock" at the State line! The cities of Charleston and Savannah are obtaining large returns for their investment in public improvements, and are now becoming exporters of breadstuffs, besides augmenting very largely their business in the great southern staple. The following table compares the receipts each year of Cotton at Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, with the total crop, during the last four years:

	1851-'52 BALES.	1852-'53. BALES.	1853-'54 BALES.	1854-'55. BALES.
Charleston	467,467	436,162	413,176	501,754
Savannah	348,444	341,052	314,479	368,200
New Orleans	1,429,450	1,346,264	1,410,772	1,327,865
Total crop	2,915,021	2,763,881	2,930,421	2,906,493

From this it will be seen that the receipts of this staple at Charleston during the year just closed has exceeded those of the previous year over 21 per cent., and at Savannah the increase is nearly 22 per cent., while in New Orleans there is a decrease of 102,564 bales, or over 10 per cent. A larger amount than this has probably been detained by the low stage of water in the Red, Arkansas and Washita rivers.

The receipts of several of the leading articles of Western Produce at this port during the year, show a large falling off, when compared with those of last year. In Flour this decrease amounts to 100,000 bbls. In Corn more than half a millions sacks, and in Wheat 130,000 sacks. In Provisions, on the other hand, notwithstanding the falling off in the Hog crop, there has been an increase of receipts equivalent to some 30,000 bbls of Pork. The Sugar crop in this State, as will be seen under the heading of that staple, has been more than 100,000 hads short of the product of 1853-'54, and the receipts here show a corresponding diminution.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of the principal articles of Southern and Western Produce during the past year, compared with the year before:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1854-'55	1853-'54	1854-'55	1853-'54
Cotton, bales	1,327,865	1,410,772	1,274,920	1,409,076
Tobacco, hhds	38,075	46,504	53,077	54,317
Sugar, hhds	169,021	272,466	128,922	195,601
Molasses, bbls	310,108	337,348	226,584	240,126
Flour, bbls	674,321	868,271	538,601	583,734
Corn, sacks	1,005,426	1,562,011	906,748	1,056,258
Wheat, sacks	49,305	137,256	38,800	121,785
Pork, packages	252,194	207,000	168,205	149,905
Beef, bbls and tcs	38,095	35,215	33,111	26,319
Bacon, hhds & cks	48,928	37,947		37,77
Lard, bbls & kegs	4,903	9,175	42,72	47,485
Bacon, Hams, cks	33,247	32,300		—
Lard, bbls & tcs	139,614	133,511		—
Lard, kegs	103,641	115,025	794,325	738,134
Whisky, bbls	112,882	133,440	49,911	49,841
Hemp, bales	27,15	19,771	19,849	14,869
Lead, pigs	66,59	76,45	35,48	60,238

And the following shows the receipts of articles mostly consumed in this city and the neighboring plantations during the last two years:

	1854-55.	1853-54.
Bagging, pieces	44,640	48,115
Bale Rope, coils	83,816	104,734
Butter, Western, pkgs	36,464	47,511
Cheese, Western, boxes	45,989	48,915
Lard Oil, bbls	16,670	15,108
Potatoes, bbls	89,490	106,309
Hay, Western, bales	75,153	68,890
Candles, boxes	66,995	76,291
Coal, Western, bbls	962,370	684,149
Lime, Western, bbls	42,975	34,519
Oats, sacks	441,378	591,232

The subjoined is a statement of the imports of Merchandise and Bullion at the Port of New Orleans by sea, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1855:

1854.	Dut ABLE.	Free.	Bullion and specie.
July	197,297	57,569	65,630
August	306,416	15,727	49,270
September	675,981	160,350	26,015
October	761,357	126,918	35,209
November	935,553	330,059	43,215
December	734,761	428,400	93,845
January, 1855	698,784	579,720	85,129
February	498,341	504,657	152,461
March	679,919	583,415	890,880
April	572,473	359,315	90,27
May	493,944	449,630	43,427
June	471,298	462,781	132,9
	6,939,009	4,267,171	1,777,777
Dutiable			6,939,009
Free			4,267,170

For the three past Fiscal Years ending June 30, the following is a comparative statement:

Importers of Merchandise at the Custom-House for the Three Years ending June 30—

	1853.	1854	1855.
Dutiable	8,019,939	8,272,449	6,939,009
Free	4,272,493	3,876,578	4,297,170
Bullion and Specie	1,992,832	2,253,125	4,987,436
	13,654,113	14,402,155	12,923,608

The amount of Duties received at the Custom-house at this port during the last two years, has been as follows:

	1854.		1855.
July	62,231	January	213,066
August	106,726	February	130,291
September	195,806	March	52,906
October	219,724	April	171,147
November	219,262	May	156,239
December	263,122	June	116,340
	1,106,981		1,094,109
			1,106,981
Amount received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854			2,123,090
			2,558,047
Decrease			435,957

The exports of Produce of Domestic growth from New Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were as follows:

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		COASTWISE.
July, 1854	3,480,861	1,908,191
August	2,257,549	1,068,966
September	1,850,454	799,606
October	2,335,188	1,088,721
November	3,118,313	1,397,449
December	5,411,168	2,168,557
January, 1855	6,872,490	2,518,491
February	7,238,344	3,331,623
March	5,386,475	3,135,210
April	4,590,606	
May	5,098,372	8,592,351
June	3,434,173	
	55,688,532	55,688,532

Total value Exports Produce year ending June 30th, 1855	82,667,926
Value ending 30th June, 1854	83,976,606
do do 1853	98,461,192

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR THREE YEARS.

To foreign countries, year ending June 30, '53	$67,768,724
do do do do '54	60,712,025
do do do do '55	55,688,532

COTTON—We estimate the Cotton crop of the year 1854-'55 at 2,906,493 bales, of which 1,327,865 bales have been received at this port, including 27,187 bales from Mobile, and ports in Florida and Texas. The exports of the year embrace 1,274,920 bales, including 716,608 to Great Britain; 178,145 to France; 84,081 to the North of Europe; 168,125 to other foreign ports, and 993,963 to domestic ports North. The stock remaining on hand last evening, including all in presses and pickeries, and on shipboard not cleared, was 40,537 bales. The total receipts last year at this port were 1,442,677 bales, including 62,967 from Mobile, Florida and Texas. The exports last year embraced 1,416,573 bales, comprising 812,795 to Great Britain; 191,316 to France; 92,979 to the North of Europe; 136,904 to other foreign ports, and 192,516 to Northern domestic ports. The stock on hand on the first of September, 1854, was 26,678 bales. The decrease in the receipts this year thus proves to be 132,789 bales, and in the exports 93,968 bales to Great Britain; 13,170 to France; 28,858 to the North of Europe; 28,098 to other foreign ports, and an increase coastwise of 11,009 making a total decrease in exports of 152,544 bales.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of Cotton at New Orleans each year for twenty years:

1854.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair.
Sept. 2	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10 a—
9	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10 a10
16	8 @8¼	9 @9¾	10 ¾a—
23	8 @8¼	9 @9¾	10 a—
30	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	10 a—
Oct. 7	8 @8¾	8¾@9¾	10 a—
14	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	10 a—
21	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾	10 a—
28	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾	10 a—
Nov. 4	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾	10 a—
11	8¼@9	9¼@9¾	10 a—
18	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	10 a10¾
25	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	— a10¾
Dec. 2	7¾@8¾	8¾@9¾	— a10¾
9	7¾@8¾	8¾@9	10 a—
16	7¾@8	8¾@8¾	10 a10¾
23	7¾@8	8¾@8¾	10 a10¾
30	7¾@8	8¾@8¾	10 a10¾
Jan. 6, '55	7 @8¼	8¼@9	10 a10¾
13	7 @8	8¼@9	10 a10¾
20	7 @8	8¼@9	10 a10¾
27	7 @8	8¼@9	10 a10¾
Feb. 3	7¾@8¼	8¼@9	10 a10¾
10	7¾@8¼	8¼@9	10 a10¾
17	7¾@8¼	8¼@9	10 a10¾
24	7¾@8¼	8¼@9	10 a10¾
March 3	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10 a10¾
10	7¾@8¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
17	7¾@8¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
24	7¾@8¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
31	7¾@8¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
April 7	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
14	8¼@8¾	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
21	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
28	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
May 5	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
12	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
19	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
26	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
June 2	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
9	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
16	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
23	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
30	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
July 7	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
14	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
21	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
28	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
Aug. 4	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
11	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
18	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾
25	8¼@9¼	9¼@9¾	10 a10¾

1853-'54.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair.
Sept. 3	9¾@10¾	11¼@11¾	—a—
10	9¾@10¾	11¼@11¾	—a—
17	10¾@11	11¼@11¾	12¼@12¾
24	10¾@11	11¼@11¾	12¼@12¾
Oct. 1	10¾@11	10¾@11	—a—
8	10¾@10¾	10¾@11	—a—
15	9¾@9¾	10 a10¾	—a—
22	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
29	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
Nov. 5	8 @8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
12	7¾@8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
19	8 @9¾	9¾@10	11 a—
26	8¾@9¾	9¾@10¾	11¼a—
Dec. 3	8 @9¾	9¾@10	11¼a—
10	8 @9¾	9¾@10	11¼a—
17	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
24	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
31	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
Jan. 7, '54	8¾@9¾	10 a—	—a—
14	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
21	8¾@9¾	9¾@10	—a—
28	8 @9¾	9¾@10	—a—
Feb. 4	8¼@9¾	9¾@10	10¼@10¾
11	8 @8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
18	8 @8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
25	8 @8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
March 4	8 @8¾	9¾@9¾	—a—
11	8¼@8¾	9¾@10	11 a—
18	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	10¼a—
25	8 @8¾	9 @9¾	10¼a—
April 1	8 @8¾	9¾@10	10¾a—
8	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	9¾@10
15	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	9¾@10
22	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10¼@11
29	7¾@8¼	9¾@9¾	10¼@11
May 6	7¾@8¼	9¾@9¾	10¼@11
13	7¾@8	8¾@9¾	10¼@11
20	6¾@7¾	8 @8¾	9¾@10
27	7¾@8	8¾@8	9¾@10¼
June 3	7¾@7¾	8¾@9¾	10 a—
10	6¾@8	8¾@9	10¾a—
17	7 @8¾	8¾@9¾	10¾@11
24	7¾@7¾	8¾@9¾	10¾@11
July 1	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	10¾@11
8	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	10¾@11
15	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10¾@11
22	7¾@8¼	9¾@9¾	10¾@11
29	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10¾@11
Aug. 5	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	10¾@11
12	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾	10—a—
19	8 @8¾	9¼@9¾	—a—
26	7¾@8¼	9 @9¾	10 a10¾

RECEIPTS.

	Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1835-'36		439,443	1835-'36	536,991
1836-'37		605,813	1836-'37	689,969
1837-'38		742,726	1837-'38	738,313
1838-'39		575,611	1838-'39	579,176
1839-'40		924,445	1839-'40	940,329
1840-'41		930,270	1840-'41	921,928
1841-'42		740,155	1841-'42	749,267
1842-'43		1,038,041	1842-'43	1,088,820
1843-'44		910,564	1843-'44	885,376
1844-'45		979,621	1844-'45	926,616
1845-'46		925,276	1845-'46	1,065,957
1846-'47		740,560	1846-'47	724,508
1847-'48		1,013,085	1847-'48	1,054,807
1848-'49		1,152,389	1848-'49	1,167,369
1849-'50		857,732	1849-'50	838,541
1850-'51		995,048	1850-'51	997,468
1851-'52		1,430,103	1851-'52	1,435,981
1852-'53		1,655,047	1852-'53	1,614,131
1853-'54		1,410,772	1853-'54	1,326,573
1854-'55		1,327,865	1854-'55	1,274,920

And the following shows the total crop of the United States for each year during the same period:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1835-'36	1,360,725	1845-'46	2,100,537
1836-'37	1,422,930	1846-'47	1,176,651
1837-'38	1,801,497	1847-'48	2,347,636
1838-'39	1,360,532	1848-'49	2,728,596
1839-'40	2,177,835	1849-'50	2,096,706
1840-'41	1,634,945	1850-'51	2,355,257
1841-'42	1,683,574	1851-'52	3,015,649
1842-'43	1,372,532	1852-'53	3,262,382
1843-'44	2,030,409	1853-'54	2,930,027
1844-'45	2,394,503	1854-'55	2,906,493

We make our estimate of the crop for the last year as follows:

Exports from the Southern Ports to the latest dates, viz:

New Orleans	Aug. 31	bales	1,274,920
Mobile	" 23	"	139,812
Charleston	" 23	"	517,340
Savannah	" 23	"	367,995
Florida	" 5	"	126,982
Texas	" 24	"	78,440
Virginia & N. Carolina	" 11	"	36,678
			2,850,369
Add estimated receipts at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, by railroad, etc.			15,000
Add Amounts taken from Southern ports for consumption, etc.			15,000
Add amounts burned at the South			25,000

Add stocks at Southern ports to the latest dates, viz:

New Orleans	Aug. 31	bales	40,537
Mobile	" 25	"	36,005
Charleston	" 23	"	2,906
Savannah	" 23	"	1,552
Augusta	" 1	"	3,923
Florida	" 5	"	412
Texas	" 24	"	1,896
Virginia & N. Carolina	" 11	"	875
			88,167
			2,993,536

Deduct stocks on hand, 1st Sept., 1854, viz:

New Orleans	bales	26,678
Mobile	"	29,278
Charleston	"	17,601
Savannah	"	3,900
Augusta	"	8,718
Florida	"	883
Texas	"	2,205
Virginia and North Carolina	"	750
		88,043
Estimated crop for the year 1854-'55, considering the stocks in the interior no greater than last year		2,905,493

Statement of Cotton at this Port for the Year.

Stock on hand September 1, 1854	bales	26,678
Received during the year	"	1,327,865
Total supply	"	1,354,568
Exported during the year	"	1,274,920
Stock on hand, including all in presses and pickeries and on shipboard not cleared, September 1, 1855		40,537

The first bale of the New crop was received here on the 16th of July, from Wilkinson county, Miss., and the total receipts of New up to the close of the year have been 26,280 bales, against 1391 last year, 74 the year before, and 5027 bales in 1852.

The following comparison of the United States crop with the consumption in Great Britain and the United States, and average prices in Great Britain during the last ten years, is furnished by the United States Economist:

Years.	United States' Crops.	Consumption. United States.	Consumption. Great Britain.	Average Price Cotton in Great Britain.
1845	2,394,503	289,600	424,000	4¾ d.
1846	2,100,537	425,597	396,000	4¾
1847	1,715,651	422,967	359,000	6½
1848	2,347,636	451,772	475,907	4-16
1849	2,728,596	515,039	379,350	4
1850	2,095,706	457,700	432,920	7¾
1851	2,355,257	401,096	439,820	4½
1852	3,015,649	600,198	622,480	5
1853	3,262,382	671,000	651,205	6
1854	2,930,027	640,571	605,844	5¾

The editor of the Economist remarks:

This table of British consumption of course includes cotton from all sources, but the quantity consumed in both countries in 1853 was equal to 33 per cent. of the United States crop. In 1854, a year of general depression and very high prices for food, the two countries consumed equal to 41 per cent of the United States crop. In 1853, which was the large crop year, the two countries used 38 per cent. of the crop. The figures for United States consumption embrace only the quantities taken from the ports. The general result is that under very unfavorable circumstances, war and famine, the consumption of the two countries is overtaking the production, notwithstanding that that production is stimulated by continued high prices for the raw material. The first months of the year 1855, show depression in the trade, after more than a year of high prices for money and food, but the promise is now fair of good harvests, that will reduce the prices of food, at a time when money will have become very abundant, and restored peace have induced the disposition to use it.

It is a remarkable feature of the war, that the demand for English goods in the Levant and those countries where the large war expenditure has taken place, is very great. The cotton goods sent thither reach eighty-seven millions, against twenty-eight millions yards last year, and the effect of the introduction of those goods in these quarters it is anticipated will be permanent.

The following is the Liverpool Cotton statement for the year ending 1st of January, 1855:

Stock, 1st January, 1854	bales	447,000
Imports in 1854	"	2,015,130
" from the Mediterranean	"	1,000
" from London	"	1,800
		2,464,930
		8,455,400
Total quantity sold in 1854, as per weekly returns		9,267,000
Deduct proportion sold to speculators for resale		347,160
		9,114,100
Stock, 1st January, 1855		361,900
Taken for consumption and waste in 1854		8,752,200
(in 1853		8,215,800, or 168,261 ℔ week.
Deduct export to Continent	313,400	
" Ireland	8,600	322,0
Taken for consumption		8,393,300, or 161,358 ℔ week.
Taken for the Glasgow market		84,700
Taken for consumption in England		8,308,600, or 159,703 ℔ week.
(in 1853		7,597,400, or 146,088 ℔ week.

The imports into Great Britain during the last eight years have been as follow:

	From United States.	From Other States.	Grand Total.
1854	1,664,479	566,118	2,173,597
1853	1,532,063	792,297	2,324,270
1852	1,729,213	628,125	2,357,338
1851	1,393,708	569,840	1,903,546
1850	1,184,194	585,161	1,749,295
1849	1,477,727	437,700	1,915,427
1848	1,375,375	364,022	1,739,397
1847	874,087	358,716	1,232,797

The exports from Great Britain in 1854 were 316,400 bales, against 282,800 the year before. The total consumption was 1,040,327 in 1854, including 1,326,439 American. The stock on hand in all the ports of Great Britain on the first of January, 1855, was 624,450 bales, against 717,320 in 1854; 637,520 in 1853; and 494,500 in 1852.

Our latest advices from Liverpool are to the 18th of August. They report a good demand for Cotton, with sales during the week of 60,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken for speculation. Prices are quoted ¼@¼d. higher than at the close of the previous week, and closed at 7¼d for Fair Orleans; 6 7-16 for Middling Orleans; 6¾c for Fair Uplands, and 6¼d for Middling Uplands. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool on the 18th ult. was stated at 385,000 bales.

Our Commercial Year opened with a moderate demand in the Cotton market and a degree of irregularity in prices—Middling ranging at 7¾@8¾c ℔ lb. The tendency was slightly upward during September and October, and about the middle of the latter month we quoted Middling at 8¾@9c. The fluctuations were slight until the middle of November, when a downward movement commenced, and the rates gave way about one cent during the next five weeks. They recovered partially in the latter part of December, but fell off again to 7@8c for Middling in the middle of January. At the beginning of February our quotations for Middling were 7¾@8¼c, then falling to 7¼@8¼, the changes were slight until the latter part of March, when the rates were 8¼@8½c. The market continued to improve throughout April and May, and until the middle of June, an advance being established, during that period of more than 3c ℔ lb. For about two weeks in June we quoted Middling at the wide range of 10¼@12c, Good Middling at 12¼@13, and Fair at 14c, and upward. This was the highest point reached during the year, and was maintained but a short time. In the last of June Middling was quoted at 9¾@10¼, and in the next week the price fell off to 9@9¾c. It subsequently rallied, and in the middle of July rose to 9¾@10¼c, then fell off again to 9@9¾, and then advanced ¾c, which was lost about the middle of August, and the market closed last evening at the following range of quotations for all qualities of the New crop:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5¾@6¼	Middling Fair	10¼@10¾
Ordinary	7¼@8¼	Fair	10¾@10¾
Middling	9¼@9¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9¾@9¾	Good and Fine	—@—

The sales of the past week have embraced 11,000 bales, including 2600 on Saturday and Monday together; 3500 on Tuesday; 1500 on Wednesday; 1000 on Thursday, and 1400 yesterday.

The range and fluctuations of prices in New Orleans will be shown at length by the subjoined tables. The first of which exhibits the rates at the beginning of each week for the year just closed, and the next those of the preceding year:

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	4¾@5¼	5¾@5¾	5¾@7	7¼a 8¼		
October	4¾@5¼	5¾@6¼	6¼@7¾	8 a 9		
November	4¾@5¾	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	8 a 9		
December	5 @6	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	8 a 9		
January	5 @6	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	8 a 9		
February	5¾@6¼	6¾@8¼	7 @8	8¼a 9¼		
March	5¾@6¼	6¾@8¼	7 @8	8¼a 9¼		
April	6 @6¼	6¾@7	7¼@8¼	8¼a 9¼		
May	6¼@7¼	7¼@7¾	8 @8¾	8¾@10¼		
June	6¾@7¾	7¾@8	8 @8¾	9¾@11		
July	6¾@7¾	7¾@8	8¼@8¾	9¾@11		
August	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@8¼	8¾@9¾		

The rates during the year 1853-'54 were as follow:

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	5 @6	6¼@5¾	7 @8	8¼@8¾		
October	5 @6	6¼@6	7 @8	8¼@9¾		
November	5 @6¾	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		
December	5¾@6	6¼@6¼	6¼@6¾	7¾@8¾		
January	5¾@6	6 @6¼	6¼@7¾	7¾@8¾		
February	5 @6	6 @6¼	6¼@7¾	7¾@8¾		
March	5 @6	6 @7¾	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		
April	5 @6	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		
May	4¾@6	6 @6¼	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		
June	4¾@5¾	5¾@5¾	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		
July	4¾@5¾	5¾@6	6¾@7¾	8¼@8¾		
August	4¾@5¾	6¼@6¾	6¾@7¾	7¾@8¾		

SUGAR—The receipts of Sugar during the past year have been 189,917 hhds, against 272,564 the preceding year, and 186,317 the year before. The exports embrace 128,922 hhds, against 159,370 in 1853-'54, and 90,117 in 1852-'53.

The crop of Sugar in Louisiana for the year 1854-'55, is stated by Mr. Champomier, in his last annual report at 346,635 hhds, produced in the following parishes:

PARISHES.	Sugar-Houses.	Hhds. of Sugar.
Rapides	40	16,134
Avoyelles	24	5,723
West Feliciana	19	8,493
Point Coupee	56	13,407
East Feliciana	13	2,353
West Baton Rouge	47	17,449
East Baton Rouge	47	9,718
Iberville	133	31,251
Ascension	54	26,864
St. James	81	26,166
St. John Baptist	61	13,339
St Charles	31	11,257
Jefferson	32	6,168
Orleans and St. Bernard	25	5,581
Plaquemines	44	16,518
Assumption	159	29,460
Lafourche Interior	73	19,689
Terrebonne	96	18,925
St. Mary	171	37,003
St. Martin	69	10,999
Vermillion	14	909
Lafayette	13	1,775
St. Landry	54	6,850
	1538	336,992
Add for Cistern Bottoms		9,643
Making the total crop		hhds 346,635

Of which are 292,333 hhds Brown Sugar, made by the old process, and 54,302 Refined, Clarified, etc. The weight of the crop is estimated at 336,227,000 ℔. Last year the crop was stated at 449,324 hhds, or about 495,156,000 ℔. The decrease this year thus appears to be 102,689 hhds, or about 107,029,000 ℔

The number of sugar-houses by which this year's crop has been produced, is stated by Mr. Champomier at 1538, of which 948 were worked by steam and 590 by horse power. Last year the number of sugar-houses was 1437, of which 936 employed steam and 481 horse power. The average quality of this year's crop has been much higher than that of last.

Mr. Champomier makes the Texas crop for the past year only 7513 hhds, against 8285 the previous year.

The crop of Sugar in Louisiana each year during the last twenty years, was as follows:

Year.	Hhds.	Year.	Hhds.
1835	30,000	1845	136,000
1836	70,000	1846	148,000
1837	65,000	1847	240,000
1838	70,000	1848	220,000
1839	115,000	1849	200,000
1840	87,000	1850	211,000
1841	90,000	1851	236,000
1842	140,000	1852	222,000
1843	100,000	1853	449,324
1844	200,000	1854	346,635

The Sugar market presented a rather firm appearance at the beginning of the year, the tendency of prices having been upward during the previous four months. The rates continued to improve until the early part of October, when they began to fall off, declining about ½c during the ensuing four months. In the latter part of January an upward movement commenced, and prices steadily advanced until the close of the year. Our quotations last evening were as follow:

Inferior to Com... 6¾@7¾ | Prime and Choice. 8¾@9¾
Fair to Fully Fair. 7¾@8¾ | Clar'd and Ref'd.... —@—

The sales of the last week embrace about 500 hhds at this range.

The stock on hand in the State is now estimated at about 10,000 hhds, against 3000 at the close of last year.

The following are the rates for Fair to Fully Fair Sugar at the beginning of each month during the last year, compared with the prices ruling the year previous:

	1854-'55.	1853-'54.
September	3¾@4¼	4 @4¾
October	4¼@4¾	3¾@4
November	4 @4¼	3¾@4
December	3¾@4¼	3½@3¾
January	3¾@4	3¼@3¾
February	3½@3¾	3¼@3¾
March	3¾@4¼	3¼@3¾
April	4¼@4½	3 @3¾
May	5¾@5¾	2¾@3¼
June	5¾@5¾	2¾@3¼
July	5¾@5¾	3 @3¼
August	5¾@6¼	3¼@4

The receipts of Foreign Sugar in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1854, comprised 208,965 hhds, 15,465 tbls, 219,601 boxes and 232,250 bags, altogether equal to about 155,925 tons. Of this amount 124,854 tons were taken for consumption, besides the bulk of the Domestic crop, say 234,444 tons, making the total consumption of the country during the year 355,298 tons.

The consumption of Foreign Sugar in 1853 was 206,210 tons, and of Domestic 172,571 tons, making in all 378,780 tons, and showing in 1854 a decrease in Foreign of 49,756 tons, an increase in Domestic of 62,053, and an increase in the total of 12,300 tons.

The exports of Louisiana Sugar to foreign countries are very trifling, not exceeding 6000 hhds per annum. During the year 1854 the consumption of imported sugar in Great Britain was 2,439,891 cwt., drawn from the following sources:

Cuba	cwt.	1,340,398
Porto Rico	"	583,429
United States	"	61,066
Brazil	"	404,415
Java	"	110,068
Philippine Isles	"	120,975

A portion of the 61,066 cwt. put down as from the