FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—6 P. M.

The activity in the stock market has increased every day since New Year's. The transactions to-day were unusually large; but prices were not so well sustained. There were heavy operations in Nicaragua, and the bears made a dead set against it. Five thousand shares were sold on twelve months, sellers' option, at 25 a 25⅛ per cent. This looks like a most determined opposition; but it will avail nothing. The bear interest against Nicaragua is probably greater than against any other fancy on the list. The report just issued—extracts from which we give below—confirms the statements we have recently made relative to the company's earnings and expenditures, and it will without doubt trouble very much those who are largely short of the stock. The New Haven Railroad Company have passed its January divicend. This makes the second since the Norwalk disaster. The effect of this delinquency is seen in the price of the stock at the board to-day. There must be something wrong in the management of this company, to require the suspension of two dividends to make good the loss by that accident. The New Haven road probably transports more passengers than any other in the country; and if it does not earn its dividends there is no value in railroad property. We have never had much faith in such stocks as investments, and the facts developed by the policy pursued by the New Haven Railroad Company strengthen the opinion we have so frequently expressed on that subject. Parker Vein has improved since the disposal of a portion of its property. The affairs of the company, in a financial point of view, have undoubtedly been much improved by securing the payment of the debt. The company had become too extended in its operations, and nothing but a contraction could have raved its stock from much greater depreciation. Mining stocks were quite active at the regular board to day. North Carolina Copper brought 5, cash; Gold Hill, 3; Lehigh Zinc, 3⅜.

The bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, amounting to $1,478,000, were taken yesterday, at rates ranging from 92 to 97½ per cent—the bulk at 92 per cent and a fraction.

The interest coupons of the State of California will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The following sales of stocks at auction were made by A. H. Nicclay, after the adjournment of the board:—

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7s of 1863		84¾
3,000 Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st mortgage		49
1,000 do. do		35½
4,000 Portsmouth and Concord Railway 6s		25
60 shares Island City Bank		91½
40 do. do		90
40 do. People's Fire Insurance Co.		82½
80 do. Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.		90
20 do. Fulton Fire Insurance Co.		83½
19 do. do. do		82½
100 do. Bank of Utica		84
40 do. Mechanics' Banking Association		104
50 do. Northern Indiana Railroad		118½
10 do. Third Avenue Railroad		89½
91 do. do. do		88
60 do. Ramapo and Paterson Railroad		84
10 do. Australia Steamship Co.		70
20 do. do. do		65
900 do. Potomac Copper Co., per share of $10		1
100 do. American Candle Co., do $100		15
100 do. National Oil Co., do $100		11
50 do. New Jersey Oil Co., do $100		10c
50 do. Staten Island Soap Co., do $10		5c
2000 do. Magnesian Spar Co., Pa., do $5		10c

The gross earnings of the Erie Railroad Company in December, 1853, amounted to $415 402 75, against $352,-198 33 for the same month in 1852. Increase, $63,264 42.

The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company four per cent. The trustees of the Phœnix Bank a final dividend of fifteen per cent, payable eight per cent on the 10th inst., and the remainder on the 1st of July next. The Panama Railroad Company a dividend of three and a half per cent, payable in cash on the 11th inst. The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company four per cent. The Gold Hill Mining Company two per cent from the business of the second two months, payable on the 1st of February. Semi annual interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid to the stock holders of the Howard Life Insurance Company on the 10th inst.

The amount of specie exported from Boston during the past year was $4,552,857 79; of which $4,430,458 was in gold, and $122,499 50 in silver. The amount imported during the year was $118,608; of which $93,094 was in gold, and $24,974 in silver. The amount of duties received at the Custom House for the month of December was $609,537 08.

The committee appointed to prepare the report of the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company state that there have been paid out since June last the sum of $535,410 08 out of the net earnings. This aggregate includes discharge of old debts, paid Nicaragua government, part purchase of steamship Cortes, repairing steamers on both lines, paid bonds given to C. Vanderbilt, purchase of 3,400 shares company's stock. These payments were all made out of the net earnings from July 1 to December 31, 1854. The report continues as follows:—

The only outstanding and unadjusted obligation or indebtedness of the company—and that exists as such only because an adjustment had thus far been found impracticable—is the ten per cent on the net profits of the transit route due to the government of Nicaragua; and this, based on the estimate of receipts, according to the provisions of the charter, would not be found much to exceed $20,000.

The company, then, owes its bonds for half the purchase money of the Cortes—$56,000, and $57,000 on the 31st of March and 21st June next, with interest. But the agent at San Francisco has a balance in hand belonging to the company, while the proceeds of the freight and passage money of the steamer of 16th December, from that port, might be added thereto, by delaying this statement for a few days.

It results, therefore, that after paying and providing for all other obligations and indebtedness, the company will begin the year with a good portion of what is due for the purchase money of the "Cortes" already earned and prepaid.

There still remains to be considered the state of the accounts between the company and its former agent. The matters in controversy between the parties are in litigation, and have been referred to the Hon. Samuel Beardsley and Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq. These accounts, accordingly, and the questions involved therein, will, it is hoped, soon be submitted and determined. From the accounts, however, that have been rendered by Mr. Brigham, the agent formerly employed on the Pacific, as lately furnished by Mr. Vanderbilt to the agency of this company, an opinion is confidently entertained and expressed by those who have examined them at the agency, that on their showing the former agent is largely indebted to this company. For the purpose, therefore, of stating the probable result, as near as may be, for the information of the stockholders, it may be considered safe to say, that the amount thus due to the company will exceed what may be due to Mr. Vanderbilt for the 20 per cent, under his contract with the company, on the passage money across the Isthmus, from June last to the present time.

It will thus be perceived, from the above statement, that the net receipts of the company's steamers, for the last six months, have been applied to the payment of past indebtedness, created principally for boats on the river and lake, improvements on the Isthmus, the construction of the road between the lake and the ocean, together with the purchase of a new iron boat, a new ocean steamer, the repairing of all the others, and the payment of $150,000 bonds, as the completion of the purchase of the line.

It will further be seen that the net earnings of the steamers, for the last half year, have exceeded half a million of dollars, notwithstanding the prevalence of very low rates for the conveyance of passengers and specie, occasioned by an active opposition. If, therefore, the business of the company should continue to be as prosperous as it has been for the last six months, it follows that the company will be enabled, from this time, to pay half yearly dividends to its stockholders.

The property or assets of the company may thus be enumerated:—

Seven ocean steamers, cost	$1,350,000	
Less the S. S. Lewis, lost	125,000	
Total	$1,225,000	
The Cortes, since purchased	225,000	
Repairs, alterations and increased accommodations on ocean steamers	100,000	
Total	$1,550,000	
Lake and river steamboats ten in number, cost	$162,175	
Add two-thirds for expense of getting them in position, materials and labor in fitting up, and increased value in use	108,116	
Total	$270,291	
Deduct 10 per cent for depreciation	27,029	
		243,162
Construction of road from Virgin Bay to the Pacific		126,000
Depots, landings, ways, stations, shops, stores and supplies on hand, and balances unexpended with agents on the Isthmus		100,000
Coal on hand on the Pacific, after paying the account of $183,000 for coal and coal hulks, besides 1,500 tons on the way from New York		150,000
2,400 shares of the company's stock		63,193
Cash on hand		33,000
Total		$2,265,355

To which is to be added the value of the franchise—an exclusive right possessed under the charter.

The annual report of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, for the last fiscal year, gives the annexed exhibit of earnings, expenditures, &c.:—

WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.

Total earnings for the year ending Nov. 30, 1853		$182,398 37
Expenditures	$90,532 07	
Interest	9,998 32	
		100,530 39
Net income after payment of interest		$81,868 98
Dividend, $2 25 per share, payable in July, 1853	$34,195 50	
Dividend, $2 25 per share, payable Jan. 4, 1854	41,844 00	
		76,039 50
Surplus after payment of dividends amounting to 5 per cent		$5,768 48
Increase of earnings over 1852		$29,289 17

It appears that the amount of capital actually paid in is about $67 per share, thus showing that the dividends for the current year are but a fraction less than 7½ per cent on the actual capital.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day, amounted to $188,926 52; paid, $346,149 59—balance, $2,237,691 85.

We present to-day a full exhibit of the foreign commerce at this port for the year 1853. The tables are full of interest, and being a compilation from the official records, may be relied upon as correct in every particular. Previous to giving more extended tables, we annex a monthly comparison, for four years, of the receipts of merchandise at the port of New York, which will furnish at a glance a comprehensive view of our import trade:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE,) ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
January	$11,931,554	15,258,015	10,907,361	13,407,922
February	8,248,459	11,890,372	9,139,284	17,358,490
March	9,965,835	12,815,597	12,062,481	19,166,106
April	11,898,024	10,339,883	10,639,319	15,325,794
May	10,645,964	10,876,465	7,339,151	14 332,319
June	7,196,171	9,809,692	9,329,850	17,348,830
July	19,246,278	14,424,907	12,792,190	19,879,053
August	11,023,744	13,275,427	15,251,771	19,682,059
September	10,294,764	9 615,241	12 553,430	16,998,682
October	8,065,511	8,554,509	8,585,183	11,926,623
November	6,689,990	5,752,979	8,656 801	12,430,588
December	4,372,719	6,698,948	10,186,073	13,817,110
Total	$119,579,003	129,312,035	127,441 394	191,668,573

In our next tables will be found full particulars of these imports, with the addition of the recepts of specie. In the following table the first column shows the goods entered directly for consumption; the second the goods entered for warehousing; the third the free goods; the fourth the specie; and the fifth the total of all the foregoing, which make up the total foreign imports. In the sixth column is a comparison with the total of the same items for the previous year. In the seventh column we have added the goods withdrawn from warehouse, which, with the goods entered for consumption, the free goods and specie previously given, make up the eighth column—the total thrown upon the market; the ninth column gives a similar total for the previous year. At the foot are comparative totals for the three preceding years:—

IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1853, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month.	Entered for Consumption.	Entered Warehouse.	Free Goods.
January	11 563,405	642,279	1,202,238
February	14,878 018	1,012 564	1,767,908
March	15,099,249	2,015,011	2 051,846
April	11,746 904	2 236,423	1,342,487
May	10,255,071	2,590,000	1,487,248
June	13,590,517	3,010,404	744,909
July	16,725 643	2,080,968	1,072,502
August	16,788,352	2,226,299	667,408
September	14 791 034	1 577,353	628,290
October	9,657,601	1,866,886	422,156
November	9,232,007	2,864,950	324,228
December	10,307,294	3,074,629	425,187
Total 1853	154,315,095	25,197,091	12 156 387
Do. 1852	106 670 411	8,665,641	12,105,342
Do. 1851	105,689,112	13,963,152	9,719,770
Do. 1850	95,834,013	15,699,750	8,645,241

Month.	Specie.	Total, 1853.	Total, 1852.
January	33,048	13,440,970	11,012,097
February	123 430	17,481,920	9,249,577
March	247,722	19,413,828	12,587,962
April	172,917	15,498,711	10,966,719
May	207,924	14,540,243	7,719,735
June	116,041	17,460,851	9,759,597
July	199,454	20,078,507	12,942 257
August	511 715	20,193,774	15,388,688
September	296 026	17,292,708	12,620,219
October	256,302	12,182 925	8 647 873
November	154,342	12 584,928	8,736,062
December	111,182	18,928,292	* 10,208 888
Total 1853	2,429,083	194,097 656	..
Do. 1852	2,408,225	129,840,619	..
Do. 1851	2,649 543	131 361,578	..
Do. 1850	16,127,959	125,706,942	..

Month.	Withdrawn from Warehouse, 1853.	Total thrown on Market in 1853.	Total thrown on Market * in 1852.
January	1,536,365	14,335,056	11,315,155
February	830 552	17,299,908	10,025,191
March	697,113	18,095,930	13,277,252
April	1,229,708	14,491 996	11,489,726
May	1,049,550	12,999,793	8 646,997
June	1,181,296	15,631,843	10,630,354
July	1 702,448	19,700,047	13,614,158
August	1,745,564	19,713,339	16,173,717
September	1,709 062	17,424,402	13,251,317
October	1,188,983	11,605,042	9,310,017
November	1,333 068	11,053,645	9,187,971
December	1,488,986	12 342,649	10,267,472
Total 1853	15,693,085	184 593,650	..
Do. 1852	15,415,369	136 599,286	..
Do. 1851	13 898,526	131,356,952	..
Do. 1850	10,922,946	131,530,138	..

It will be seen by this summary of our commerce that the excess in 1853, over the importations of 1852, was, in dutiable goods $64 176,134; in free goods, $51,045; and in specie and bullion, $20,858.

We annex a statement showing the importations of some of the principal articles of commerce during years 1852 and 1853. The comparison will show wherein consists a large portion of the increase:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK

	1852.	1853.	Increase
Segars	$1 878 744	$2,005 491	$124,757
Coffee	5 210,064	4,449 675	—
Hardware and cutlery	2 628,508	3 648,594	651 724
Hides	2,996,870	312,960	216,090
Lead	1,175,743	1,668,873	493 130
Liquors	1,984,469	2,491,214	506,745
Fruits	1,414,718	1,520,829	76,111
Molasses	525,641	958,710	33,069
Railroad iron	3 450,788	5,746 001	2,295 213
Steel	1,058,911	1,391,021	332 110
Sugar	8,754,669	9,245 476	491,407
Tea	6 893,559	6,883,946	490,387
Tin	2,992,848	4,624,372	1,621,524
Tobacco	694,396	747,905	53,509
Watches	2,362 231	3,197,025	824,794
Wines	1,639,696	2 193,819	554,723
Total	$45,590,655	$53,983,911	

The importations for the Crystal Palace exhibition amounted in the year to $929,094.

The extraordinary impetus which our foreign trade experienced during the year just past, was certainly not the result of commercial integrity, but must have been the consequence of an almost universal and total misapprehension of our requirements and necessitities. We are not oblivious to our increased and constantly increasing wants, nor to the growing desire for elegance and luxury which always has its rise and progress in accumulation and prosperity; but we are at a loss to understand the cause or causes which increase our foreign importations, within the limits of a single year, from $127,441,394 to the enormous sum of $191,668,573. We can readily understand why the importations of the last year should be largely increased over those of the preceding year, but conjecture fails us when we attempt to account for the whole. The prices of metals and various other commodities have greatly increased since the close of the year 1852; the Crystal Palace exhibition has allured the products of other countries to our market to an unusual extent; the requirements of each State for the promotion and extension of internal improvements, and the combination of circumstances which usually augment trade, only demonstrate a partial justification of our much augmented commerce.

The annexed table will show at a glance the total comparative imports of dry goods at this port, in each of the last three years:—

VALUE OF DRY GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEARS 1850, '51, '52 '53.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Months.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
January	$1,585,186	$1,600,098	$1,306 322	$1 614,372
February	1,266 968	1,273 619	960 291	2,367,171
March	802,202	1,134,479	1,292 944	2,065,317
April	1,321,310	918,880	662 837	1,306,300
May	768,810	586 350	347,306	1,023,239
June	598 170	1,668 752	872 536	2 539,573
July	3,552,120	2 354 613	1,029,853	4,097,250
August	2,254,069	1 726,232	1,846,119	3,605,789
September	1,380 248	1,293,205	3,083 350	3 200,641
October	576,580	416 738	1,439 889	1,270,014
November	379,399	291 308	1,077,608	1,012,315
December	225,717	699,489	1,023,500	1,181,083
Total	$14,708,779	$13 364 493	$15,002,654	$25,252,954

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

January	$1,774 838	1,843 441	1,308,452	1,743,168
February	1,156 145	1,452,882	938 277	1,977,027
March	946 597	1,123 009	1,148 341	1,696 977
April	1,148,230	698,757	622 946	769,640
May	556,829	287 349	277,851	461,140
June	289,851	428 923	448,253	969,809
July	1,697 775	1,194,315	922 253	1,847,216
August	943,925	870,116	1,464,464	1 548,745
September	546,523	600,073	726,487	1,139,298
October	314,028	929,166	387 454	605 343
November	267 516	264 441	543,149	654,878
December	306,972	676 453	1,357 605	1,163,892
Total	$9,868,988	9 618,925	10,144,987	14,477,153

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

January	$2,061,815	4,022 002	2,970,433	3,382,155
February	1 861,499	2 423,859	2,180,154	2,871,618
March	1,191,483	1,640 577	2,027,096	3,536,156
April	870 996	1 281,660	669,506	1,837 623
May	1,030,895	918,399	518,363	1,452 547
June	835,351	3,812,986	1,288 274	2,775,002
July	4,872,151	3 935,092	2,797 900	4,824,913
August	2,803,145	2,532,529	3,131,763	2,981 048
September	1,875,495	1,613,943	1,645,742	3 864 645
October	762 231	687,557	1,317,395	1,397,424
November	672,428	347,865	1,178 797	1 178 395
December	582,307	938,506	1,519,669	1,700,943
Total	$19,128,766	21,862 484	21,235,827	31,861,800

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

January	$1,056,755	692 138	569,161	870,466
February	686,157	587 394	564,550	909,457
March	784,261	873 251	831,158	1,032,255
April	1,548,491	569 399	474,913	529,191
May	387 677	268,986	263,657	368,445
June	215 308	244 949	375,196	466 642
July	741,095	561,150	405 405	749,907
August	619 777	536 816	729,595	712 342
September	483,040	477,742	627,887	767 955
October	551 455	273,065	413,404	456 059
November	323 704	321,716	433 984	542,680
December	216 914	365,301	650,087	716 307
Total	$7,292,124	6,072,997	6,478,307	8,064,681

MISCELLANEOUS.

January	$270,896	540,204	451,243	478,461
February	270,504	419,240	349,483	597,320
March	174,568	399,998	589,691	699,879
April	165 117	359,456	221,406	523,563
May	52,528	124,013	246,796	241,651
June	72 100	176,670	148,033	246876
July	380,598	483,476	487,900	569,761
August	383,468	382,781	640,124	516,007
September	342,998	331,609	343,941	585,535
October	202,295	195,475	168,379	292,485
November	240,445	188,635	241,741	217,279
December	128,195	201,299	412,660	371,679
Total	$2,678,809	3,722,896	4,298,597	5,839,496

VALUE OF DRY GOODS WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

January	$94,513	105,827	214,102	117,711
February	114,056	90,176	201,935	107,751
March	57,061	84,552	169,432	93,278
April	53,112	117,631	123,557	84,084
May	28,095	76,800	70,584	77,145
June	62,594	103,444	87 180	163,471
July	314,619	318,717	212,348	531,250
August	453,417	297,124	273,947	345,553
September	361,100	494,484	114,218	287,934
October	151,313	78,782	49,986	114,578
November	54,997	52,948	55,222	116,951
December	111,360	73,650	76,301	144,836
Total	$1,856 237	1,893,535	1,648,762	2,184,232

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

January	$190,243	254,224	280,601	165,387
February	199,016	202,950	311,647	145,055
March	74,746	171 836	263 350	115,078
April	103,583	140,401	119,732	86,942
May	40,507	52,646	37,992	40,765
June	40,555	29,446	30,038	54,522
July	104,880	157,371	81,518	98,295
August	201,480	121,312	113,491	86 119
September	117,801	107,225	81,726	94,480
October	48,803	48,188	28,793	49,881
November	49 675	34,911	17,895	54,887
December	58,168	89,071	82,580	141,885
Total	$1,229 457	1,409,581	1,419,778	1,135,256

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

January	$149,029	166,370	291,886	336,582
February	129,579	140,724	384,198	96,755
March	56,075	119,483	218 315	58,471
April	132,750	104,755	130,534	100,609
May	46,720	49,343	138,719	81,593
June	50,284	72,562	169,231	119,296
July	124,874	265 709	128,295	238,066
August	146,737	121,689	163,608	101,271
September	126,316	245,100	73,683	53,968
October	65,932	144,646	141,266	53,824
November	57,688	184 560	71,257	123 471
December	67,184	129,256	73,826	172,390
Total	$1,152,268	1,684,177	1,924,816	1,531,296

MANUFACTURES OF FAX.

January	$40,889	109,635	121,635	29,985
February	54,298	69,065	188,838	37,356
March	35,214	56,204	157 014	24,260
April	34,116	68,138	58,357	15 100
May	37,566	28,980	40,356	10,517
June	31,440	27,245	20,833	13,454
July	24 695	37,782	23,541	18,957
August	46,838	65,350	53,256	14,672
September	65,715	44,769	45,828	43 844
October	28,907	54,043	30,519	22,597
November	32,390	25,160	30,916	55,892
December	41,949	41,514	33,827	92,382
Total	$468,963	628,185	809,919	381,936

MISCELLANEOUS.

January	$26,031	53,950	22,320	75,096
February	19,047	42,685	63,071	29,016
March	9,518	45,166	74,964	39,025
April	14,536	50,252	22,289	43,903
May	6,083	28,615	26,705	10,339
June	1,924	19,045	14,081	15,227
July	10,984	21,109	5,857	32,796
August	8,912	19,767	31,283	10,699
September	23,816	36,459	26,054	23,491
October	6,263	68,658	82,556	17,964
November	18,176	56,083	31,246	57,841
December	58,338	50,957	39,788	44,978
Total	$223,328	$553,624	390,137	400,516

VALUE OF DRY GOODS ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSES DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

January	$79,850	130,656	184,111	72,951
February	24,903	72,846	103,492	89,981
March	44,481	126,591	202,450	211,410
April	194,628	142,721	83,536	210,364
May	243,543	107,244	199,736	173,507
June	239,268	234,916	140,325	672,258
July	486,380	341,315	90,923	273,785
August	358,196	495,947	106,057	270,368
September	232,783	277,963	75 637	277,410
October	96,366	128,408	86,195	208,609
November	79,641	119,746	71,080	341,764
December	39,719	214,232	119,752	278,690
Total	$2,119,699	2,401,645	1,374,754	3,101,097

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

January	$295,567	222,412	206,856	103,491
February	46,823	173 326	52,631	126,606
March	96,299	170,125	174,257	191,024
April	186,796	105,873	60 810	93,168
May	199,548	92,118	89,510	64,625
June	137,356	144,811	67,198	152,557
July	898,983	129 572	37,598	119,921
August	181,452	143 970	50,971	132,527
September	116,729	159,968	53,644	166,575
October	94,745	90,130	57,136	244,155
November	101,690	81,037	91,480	376,111
December	163,186	349,036	240,265	481,850
Total	$1,954,114	1,853,453	1,134,354	2,251,720

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

January	$116,006	206 006	337,357	233,759
February	61,112	196,362	150,177	86,220
March	112,051	211,348	254,768	254,792
April	157,772	135,904	80,899	140,730
May	49,368	111,418	111,309	166 605
June	76,091	109,085	123,693	195,652
July	222 142	268,138	43,915	144,791
August	151,543	271,652	82,493	99,273
September	232,520	184,289	78,236	120 867
October	63,977	494 465	19,718	268 941
November	57,224	172,607	87,246	316 874
December	54,053	145,876	218,074	386,218
Total	$1,388,859	2,607,149	2,087,885	2,414,722

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

January	$56,145	54,355	66,389	11,516
February	30,419	32,402	8 662	5,528
March	71 685	116,799	54,721	38,190
April	107,286	59,923	30,970	48,986
May	56,904	59 082	26,580	39,190
June	80 590	23,109	25,240	36,847
July	71,207	45,062	12,390	9,437
August	70,028	92,297	26,129	46,381
September	56,833	137,158	50,485	60,053
October	63,647	98,658	27,984	115,144
November	49,068	101,196	15,910	148,025
December	30,185	143,176	54,481	126,107
Total	$743,097	963,149	390,922	723,954

MISCELLANEOUS.

January	$8,012	42,253	24,402	53 475
February	12,559	70,175	45,685	24,375
March	1,594	43,392	63,653	59,421
April	23,438	24,487	34,700	49,435
May	4,226	9,777	19,817	30,581
June	4,521	12,345	13,022	44,604
July	12,313	27,465	21,556	21,121
August	7,526	38,693	30,368	12,436
September	25 521	90,062	59,591	39,185
October	20,912	73,101	53,776	22,624
November	45,097	66,542	52,216	27 448
December	50,671	21,651	50,336	62,778
Total	$217,590	519,969	469,444	427,483

RECAPITULATION.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Man. of wool.	$14,708,779	13,364,494	15,002,654	25,252 954
" cotton.	9 868,988	9,618,925	10,144,987	14,477,153
" silk	19,128,766	21 862,484	21,235,827	31,801,800
" flax	7,262,724	6,072 997	6,478 307	8,064,081
Miscellaneous	2,678,869	3,722,896	4,298,597	5,339,496
Total	$53,588,016	54,640,805	57,160,872	84,935,484

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE

Man. of wool.	$1,856,237	1,893,535	1,648,762	2,184,232
" cotton.	1,229 457	1,409,581	1,413,678	1,135,256
" silk	1,152,268	1,684,177	1,921,415	1,531,296
" flax	468,993	628,185	809,810	381,936
Miscellaneous	263,628	492 745	390,137	400,516
Total	$4,910,583	6,108,223	6,193,412	5,633,296
Add entered for consumption	$53 588,016	54,640,305		
Total thrown on market	$58,498,599	60,749,028		

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Man of wool.	$2,119,699	2 401 645	1,374,754	3,101,097
" cotton.	1,954 114	1 853,448	1 134,354	2,251,720
" silk	1,388,859	2,607,149	2,087,885	2,414 722
" flax	743 097	963,149	390,931	723,954
Miscellaneous	217,590	519,969	469,444	427,483
Total warehoused	$6 418,359	8,345,370	5,457,369	8,918,976

The increase in the importation of dry goods is an important feature in our foreign commerce of the year. In former years this department of our trade only experienced moderate fluctuations, and was kept within reasonable limits; but in 1853, as if by some new inspiration, our imports of dry goods were increased 52 per cent over those of the preceding year. This is certainly without its parallel in the history of our foreign commerce. The value of cotton exported during the year will amount to about $100 000,000, and yet nearly this whole sum will be required to pay for the dry goods imported into this port during the year 1853. We need not, nor will our limits allow us to point out the evil consequences which must follow this inflated course of trade. We trust, however, that traders will take warning in time, and thus avert those disasters which must be the consequence of a continuance of their extravagant importations. Our country, with all its extended territory and increased population, requires but a moderate yearly increase in trade, and mere local causes, of at least doubtful utility, should not, as they have in a measure during the past year, exercise an influence over our foreign importations. We are glad to notice that the ratio of increase apparent in the first half of last year was not continued to the close, and we trust that the decrease will continue until the dry goods trade reaches a basis as substantial as the importance of this branch of business requires.

In railroad iron, the increase in 1853 over the imports of 1852 was $2,295,213. The system of internal improvements now rapidly opening up the interior, and developing the agricultural, commercial, mineral and mechanical wealth of our Southern and Western States, doubtless justifies to its fullest extent the increase in this branch of trade. It is more than probable that the heavy importations of railroad iron will be maintained during the present year. The numerous roads projected and in the course of construction, will require the heavy importation of metals.

The traffic in coffee, segars, fruits, tea, wines and liquors, during the year was large, and the increase apparent in other branches of trade was fully maintained in this. The large importation of the various articles of luxury, above enumerated, furnishes an unmistakable index to our growing wealth; for with prosperity grows the desire for luxury, which adversity renders dormant. The effects of our extended commerce have been deleterious in various branches of trade, but disadvantages have been manifested in an entirely unlooked for quarter. The treasury of the United States is full to repletion; and the very astute head of the Treasury Department advises its depletion by means of a reduction of the duties levied on copper, salt, &c. Without intending to be facetious, we would intimate that a renewal of the Secretary's financiering, or rather buccaneering operatiess in Wall street, would deplete the treasury sufficiently, without the proposed reduction in the duties imposed on copper, salt, etc., and the consequences would not be so entirely detrimental to the country at large. We must, therefore, regard the excessive importations of last year as a political as well as commercial incubus, and though the former is but a mental ailment, the latter, as a body politic, is forced to bear the "brunt and usage of time."

The revenue from cash duties received at this port will be found in the annexed statements:—

CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January	$3,611 610 04	$2,600,562 64	$3,311.137
February	2,658,835 87	2,236,955 47	3,878,395
March	3,124,911 39	2,730,369 61	3,935,967
April	2,547,582 52	2,447,634 07	3,348,252
May	2,544,640 16	1,952,110 86	2,852,