Presbyterians and Sunday Laws.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SUNDAY LAWS ADMITTED.—CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION CALLED FOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Our late anti-Sunday law demonstration seems to have stirred up the bile of the Sunday Sabbatarians to a wonderful extent. I have by me quite a pile of articles cut from what are called "religious" papers, in which that meeting and its resolutions are most vilely misrepresented, and the vocabulary of denunciation well nigh exhausted in their abuse.

In pouring out this torrent of misrepresentation and vituperation, the editors of the Presbyterian papers of New York and Philadelphia seem to have taken the lead and outrun their brother sectarians. This is easily accounted for. It is to the Presbyterians, more than to any, or perhaps to all other sects, that we owe our Sunday laws. As a denomination they have labored most assiduously to transfer the rigid Sunday-Sabbatarian doctrines of the "Westminster Confession," which they have adopted, to our statute books; and their efforts in this State, in Pennsylvania and many others, have been but too successful. While these laws remain they have a quasi union with the State—the civil law undertaking to enforce their pet doctrine, though it will not presume to attempt the establishment of their entire creed. Hence their unbounded rage when a determined and persistent effort is made to obtain the repeal of these Sunday laws. I had intended to give your readers some specimen passages taken from the *New York Observer*, *Evangelist*, *Presbyterian* and other weekly "religious" papers, but I have concluded instead to make a few quotations from the *Princeton Review*, a quarterly, edited by Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary. The last number of this *Review*, just issued, contains two long articles upon this subject; one by the editor, entitled "Sunday Laws," and the other by an influential minister in that denomination.

The weekly papers are loud in their praise of these articles. The *Evangelist*, of October 27, says:—

The view taken of Sunday laws is one which leads the writer to combat the arguments of German infidels on the subject—a task which he effectually performs. (!)

This article contains thirty-four octavo pages; but by a few sentences I can give your readers an idea of the whole.

After quoting pretty freely from the resolutions passed and the speeches made at the Volks Garden meeting, as also from an editorial article in the *New Yorker Democrat*, the reviewer says:—

It is plain that this is a very serious question. There is far more at stake than simply the laws for the due observance of the Lord's Day. The principle on which those laws are assailed would, as its advocates avow, exclude the Bible from our public schools, banish chaplains from our legislative halls and from the army and navy, &c., &c. It would, as we shall see, do far more than this. It would forbid the election of an oath of office or for confirmation of testimony. It would obliterate from our statute books, in short, all enactments which assume that we are a Christian people, bound by the revealed will of God. We should therefore approach this subject with a due impression of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and of the radical character of the revolution which is now sought to introduce into our laws and customs.

Again:—

If Deists may drive Christians to the wall and insist that the Bible shall not be taken as a rule of life to control the action of the government, the Atheists may turn their own weapons against the Deists and say that the government must not recognise the authority of natural religion or of the moral law. It must not exact an oath, because an oath implies not only the existence but the providential government of God, and a future state of retribution. Thus this great safeguard of life, reputation and property, must be swept away. This is only carrying out in its legitimate conclusions the principles on which the Sunday laws are now so vigorously assailed. So far, then, from admitting that Christianity is divorced from our government, we maintain that such divorce is impossible. * * Our free Germans and anti-Sabbatarians insist upon it that we must banish infidels, give up our God, our Savior and our Bibles, so far as all public or governmental action is concerned. Those men do not know what Protestant Christians are. * * They say to all—infidels and atheists—to all who demand that the Bible shall not be the rule of action for us as individuals and as a government, you ask what it is impossible can be granted. We cannot obey God. We must carry our religion into our families, our workshops, our banking houses, our municipal and other governments, and if you cannot live with Christians you must go elsewhere.

This is cool—very! But the perfect frigidity of these assumptions and dictations is not fully apparent until we proceed to read the other article in this *Review*, entitled "A Nation's Right to Worship God." The writer, a Presbyterian clergyman of distinction, fully admits, while he deplores, the complete religious neutrality of our Federal and State constitutions. This admission is very important, coming as it does from one who would gladly, if he could, represent it otherwise, and who is so strongly opposed to this neutrality that he urges the importance of a revision of these constitutions, with a view to altering them in this respect, and causing them to endorse Protestant Christianity.

Let those Presbyterians in this city, then, who have so loudly decried the assumption of this neutrality by those who have based upon it their argument for the unconstitutionality of the Sunday statute laws, observe, that this standard-bearer in their own Sunday-Sabbatarian ranks fully admits our assumption on this point to be correct; and not only so, but sustains his admission by arguments and statements of fact of the most conclusive character.

After showing how the principle of individual liberty in religious things has resulted in giving us "a multitude of different religious sects" instead of one great Catholic Church, the writer proceeds thus:—

We come now to consider the influence of this idea, of individual religious liberty in moulding our governmental institutions; for in order that every individual might be not only absolutely free, but wholly unbiassed by the influence of the government in his religious opinions, the constitution of the United States has rigorously abolished from all recognition of and allusion to Christianity, or to the being of a God; and all our constitutions (that of North Carolina excepted) prescribe and ordain "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust;" consequently they cannot require an oath in the name of God. When called the oath of the President elect, which is the model of all others, whether of the general or State governments, is prescribed in these words, "I do solemnly swear or affirm," &c., in which the officer elect is left free to swear by nothing at all, and thus to leave out not only all recognition of God, but therein also the very essence of an oath. Whenever the name of God is introduced in such cases, whether under the constitution of the United States or of any particular State, in any department of the government—executive, legislative, judicial, educational or military—it is purely optional. The practical effect, whether or not the original object of all this, is the neutrality of the government with respect to all religions; so that no possible governmental influence can be constitutionally exerted for or against any form of religious belief.

This absolute neutrality in religion of the constitution of the United States is admitted and defended by the commentators. Says one of them, Bayard:—

It has been objected by some against the constitution that it makes no mention of religion and contains no recognition of the existence and providence of God. * * * But there were reasons why the introduction of religion would have been unseasonable, if not improper. The constitution was intended exclusively for civil purposes, and religion could not be regularly mentioned. The difference among the various sects of Christians is such that, in an instrument where all are entitled to equal consideration, it would be difficult to use words in which all could cordially join. * * * The purity of religion is best preserved by keeping it separate from government. * * * The same principle substantially relies in our State constitutions. It is true that in some of the earlier of these there is still a faint recognition of God, and even of the Christian religion. But the constitution of New York is an admirable example of this perfect religious neutrality, the more significant in so far as the inhabitants of the Empire State are a typical people. For it guarantees the largest liberty to all mankind with respect to all religions, in the words "without discrimination or preference." That the true intent of that clause is to place all the religions and all the infidelities of the world upon exact level with Christianity before the government, we have the best possible evidence. For, being well acquainted with the truly eminent and accomplished gentleman to whom chiefly that constitution owes its present form, and happening to meet him soon after its adoption, we took occasion to say: "You, sir, have done what surely no other man in the State could have accomplished. Having yourself been born and brought up and moulded under the influence of the Christian church, you have given us a constitution for the government of a great Christian people, which covers a vast extent and variety of topics, and yet which carries out one idea with such perfect logical vigor that from no single word or form of expression could it ever be inferred that such a fact as the Christian religion ever existed!" "Ah," he replied, with manifest delight, "how well you have understood it; that was just what we intended to do." Yet was he anything but an irreligious person. He was a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, and, indeed, formerly a parishioner of the writer of this article. But this was his theory of civil government. A Christian family he could understand, but a Christian State was an idea totally inconsistent, in his mind, with that of the religious liberty of the individual. Thus far we have actually realized this principle in our constitutions. Its further development in the same direction leads, by necessary sequence, to the abrogation of all our laws for the protection of the Sabbath, the punishment of blasphemy and the like. * * * * Hence the agitation which from time to time exists for their abolition. They have been allowed to remain—the laws for the protection of the Sabbath, and the punishment of blasphemy, being merely a dead letter, often violated by the government itself—only because their religious influence is so ill defined and ineffectual.

The writer goes on to show conclusively that the compulsory reading of the Bible in our public schools is unconstitutional, thus:—

For inasmuch as our public schools are strictly governmental institutions, organized and maintained under constitutions from which all religious objects have been sedulously excluded, from those schools must also be excluded all religious objects, worship, instruction and influence. Accordingly, it is one of the fundamental laws of this department of the government that no religious test shall ever be required of the teachers of our public schools; and no teacher shall be deemed unqualified for giving instruction in them on account of his opinions in matters of religious belief.

One of the most eminent of American jurists—the late John C. Spencer—has officially decided that it is no part of our public school system to give religious instruction. How otherwise could he honestly interpret our constitutions and laws? Even the reading of the Bible in these schools, although in some of the States the school laws do specify that it shall not be prohibited, is in palpable conflict with the idea of governmental neutrality in religion, under which it is the constitutional right of the Romanist to object against the common version of the Scriptures, of the Jew against the New Testament, and of the heathen and infidel against the whole. Each and every religionist can rise up and say, "You have no constitutional right to tax me for the instruction of my children in a religion which I do not believe." Nor, at the point where we now stand in the developement of the true idea of individual religious liberty, is it possible to answer them. The logic of the case they have all their own way, and the carrying out in good faith of these provisions must ultimately banish the Bible, prayer, every vestige of religious worship, and influence, and all teaching of morality which is peculiar to the Christian religion, from our vast and moulding systems of public education. This is the inevitable logical sequence of the principle, as it is already, to a great extent, the actual result. Who, that has reflected upon the subject at all, can fail to see it? The writer says:—

These are some of the extreme consequences, logically derived, already extensively realized, and in full course of realization up to the present hour, of the principle of individual liberty taken in its widest sense. This is the course we are now steering with full sails.

In order to avoid the "breakers" and the "disastrous shipwreck" which he considers inevitable if we continue on at present sailing, he proposes that we should tack at once and make "the least possible change in the words of our Constitutions" so as to read:—

We, avowing ourselves to be a Christian and a Protestant nation, do ordain and establish this Constitution. That change (he says) would leave all denominations calling themselves Protestant Christians without liberty they now enjoy, to follow their own natural developements and to exert all the influence of which they are now capable.

And would give to the constitutional right to worship the God of our fathers in our legislative bodies, army and navy; to require an oath in the name of God, in our courts of justice, and of our officers elect; to observe as a nation and to protect by law, our Christian Sabbath; to punish blasphemy &c., &c., and to make the Word of God the matter of instruction and the principle of education in our all-moulding public school system.

The writer concludes with the following impassioned appeal:—

Enemies of Christianity, by whatsoever name—Jew, Pagan, Mormon, Mohammedan or Infidel—you are called we did not receive our free institutions, nor any of the priceless blessings which distinguish us from all other nations, from you, but from our God, and through the channel of the Christian religion. We are a Christian nation. Now it is time you were made to understand that we also have a conscience which will not allow us by the most sacred of all obligations to worship other than in our most solemn and significant national acts and ordinances our children in our Christian faith. We will defend and maintain our sovereign right to do this against the world in arms. Beware how you touch it. You cannot be gratified in this thing. Set your hearts at rest; and if you cannot rest, go forth a nation and a State where you can find a place, and see if infidelity will do for you what the Christian religion has done for us.

Here, then, Mr. Editor, is an "irrepressible conflict" between the Presbyterians and the Sunday Sabbatarian sects generally, on the one side, and the friends of civil and religious liberty on the other. The former will assume that the Sunday law statutes are constitutional as long as they can, and when they are fairly driven by the arguments of their opponents from this position, they will rally all their forces for an effort to change the constitution so that it shall countenance Sunday laws, the enforced reading of the Bible in the public schools, and all the other proselyting schemes of sectarian religionists. This is their plan of operations, and all the arts and tricks of Protestant Jesuitism will be employed to accomplish it.

Forewarned, forearmed. John Milton, who knew the Presbyterians well, says what we shall do well to remember, if we desire to preserve any liberties—"New Presbyter is old Priest, writ large." J. L. HATCH.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 18, 1859.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE.—The trade in iron ore from the Lake Superior region, at Erie, Pa., for the past year, has been of no inconsiderable importance, amounting thus far to about 30,000 tons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859.

The steamships Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore sailed to-day for Europe, the former with $907,920, the latter with $227,000 in specie on freight, making the total shipment of the day $1,134,920, which is rather more than was expected. Exchange on Europe closed very dull; many of the bankers were quite unable to sell their bills. In money there is no change that can be quoted.

The course of the domestic exchanges is shown by the following table of the price of sight bills on New York at the cities mentioned:—

Chicago	1½ premium.
S. Louis	¾ a 1 "
Cincinnati	½ "
Philadelphia	par a ¼ "
Boston	1-10 "
Baltimore	½ "
Charleston	⅛ a ¼ "
Savannah	⅛ a ¼ "
Mobile	¼ a ½ "
New Orleans	¾ a ⅝ discount.

The slight improvement in prices noticed on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon was continued to-day, and some descriptions are decidedly higher. Panama sold this morning at 131¼, and closed in the afternoon at that bid. The late upward movement appears to be well sustained; so far from realizing, the present holders appear anxious to increase their interest. If the company had the road in perpetuity, it would be cheap at the present price. Pacific Mail advanced this afternoon to 75, closing at that bid. The attack by the bears on the leading Western shares continues to attract attention, but prices do not give way. Galena advanced to 72 at the morning board, and closed at 72¼ bid. We understand that a dividend of 4 per cent will be paid on this stock in February next. Rock Island advanced to 63⅛, closing 63 bid. Other Western shares were quiet. Hudson River continues to advance. It sold to-day at 39¾, closing 39⅝ bid. The demand for State stocks and good bonds continues fair. In the afternoon the market was better, and stocks closed firm at the following quotations:—Missouri 6's, 84¾ a ⅞; Virginia 6's, 93¾ a 94; Canton, 17½ a 18; Cumberland Coal preferred, 13 a ¾; Pacific Mail Steamship, 75 a ¾; New York Central, 80½ a ⅝; Erie, 7 a ¼; Hudson River, 39⅝ a ⅞; Harlem, 9¼ a 10; do. preferred, 35⅞ a 36; Reading, 37¾ a 38; Michigan Central, 40¾ a 41¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 6½ a ¾; do. guaranteed, 17½ a ¾; Panama, 131½ a 132; Illinois Central, 61¾ a ½; Galena and Chicago, 72¼ a ⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 20¼ a ½; Chicago and Rock Island, 63 a ½.

The sudden advance in Pacific Mail stock this afternoon is ascribed to a rumor that the company had declared a dividend of six per cent. At the company's office nothing is known of any such dividend. There has been no board meeting, and there is no time specified for any such meeting.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:

Total receipts	$185,346 10
Total payments	154,417 74
Balance	5,699,397 04
Treasury notes rec'd for customs during week	5,822 85

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $20,466,457 02, and the balances $1,076,234 22.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent, payable Dec. 1. The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on demand.

The anthracite coal movement for the week ending November 17, and for the season, is as follows:—

Week. *The Six Routes.*	1857. *Tons.*	1858. *Tons.*	1859. *Tons.*
Reading Railroad	40,623	28,522	12,000
Schuylkill Canal	40,250	36,532	3,717
Lehigh Valley Railroad	15,830	13,245	2,585
Lehigh Canal	35,969	28,844	7,125
Delaware and Hudson Canal*	36,826	29,055	7,771
Del. Lack. & West. RR. (S'ft).	15,317	13,038	278
Total	182,718	149,239	33,478
*Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s RR.	20,401	18,427	1,974
*Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	16,425	10,628	5,797
Year.			
Reading Railroad	1,555,786	1,470,958	84,827
Schuylkill Canal	1,226,854	1,182,153	54,700
Lehigh Valley Railroad	558,082	440,182	97,900
Lehigh Canal	948,985	833,826	115,159
Delaware and Hudson Canal*	1,213,564	931,510	282,053
Del. Lack. & West. RR. (S'ft).	541,581	459,881	81,700
Total for year	6,054,855	5,318,513	716,342
*Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s RR.	666,674	601,845	64,828
*Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	546,890	329,665	217,225

We acknowledge the receipt of a supplement to the fifth annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, setting forth the present financial condition of the Company in substance as follows:—

The surplus on the 1st May was	$1,302,902 46
Out of which a dividend was paid of	366,100 00
Leaving a balance of	$936,802 46
The surplus on the 1st November was	1,013,158 46

Showing net earnings for the six months of.. $76,356 00

The steamships, storeships, &c., machinery and tools and real estate at the various ports on the Pacific, remain at the same valuation as in May last. The expenditures since then, to keep the steamers in thorough order, and all outlay on the other property, have been charged to profit and loss.

The following is the Receiver's report of the Central Ohio Railroad, September, 1859:—

Earnings.

From passengers	$65,607 96
From freight	99,250 30
From express	1,211 42
From mail	2,290 60
Total earnings	$168,460 25

Expenses.

Transportation Department:—		
Passengers	$2,748 46	
Freight	6,322 27	
Fuel	5,860 47	—$15,081 20
Machinery Department:—		
Repairing cars	$3,834 68	
Repairing engines	5,856 82—	$9,692 80
Road department		10,574 26
Construction		1,694 90
General expenses		748 76
Total expenses		$38,640 92

The statement of the Pittsburg banks for the week ending November 14 was as follows:—

Banks.	*Circulation.*	*Specie.*	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*
Pittsburg	$239,116	413,417	1,662,291	617,747
Exchange	444,040	219,636	1,389,524	283,755
Mer. and Man.	258,577	100,238	937,094	293,658
Citizens'	158,700	51,156	599,543	96,632
Mechanics'	299,575	90,462	714,244	95,244
Iron City	244,550	113,724	700,303	191,170
Allegheny	223,605	78,558	745,022	142,986
Total	$1,748,063	1,073,171	6,748,821	1,954,292
Prev. week	1,731,738	1,110,228	6,796,501	1,704,208
Increase	17,225	—	—	—
Decrease	—	42,055	46,480	69,976

The following is the last statement of the St. Louis Banks to November 12:—

	Each'g. Mat'g.	*Circ'n.*	*Coin.*
Merchants'	$68,358 Inc.	3,155 Dec.	9,740 Inc.
St. Louis	25,400 Inc.	785 Dec.	504 Inc.
Southern	19,653 Inc.	6,415 Inc.	4,969 Inc.
Mechanics'	11,198 Inc.	945 Dec.	54 Dec.
Exchange	2,054 Inc.	1,280 Dec.	2,199 Inc.
State	41,447 Dec.	1,200 Dec.	4,165 Inc.
Union	2,219 Inc.	1,920 Dec.	805 Dec.

The aggregates are as follows:—

	Nov. 12	*Nov. 5*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
Exchange maturing	$3,048,731	2,960,495	$88,235	—
Circulation	534,850	537,720	—	2,870
Coin	837,062	816,334	20,728	—

The following is the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October, 1859, compared with the corresponding month of last year:—

	1859.	1858.
Received from coal	$204,795 67	200,761 95
" " merchandise	46,842 27	36,526 57
" " travel, &c.	32,207 96	32,175 82
	$283,845 90	269,464 34
Transportation, roadway, renewed rails, and all charges	134,899 51	24,151 54
Net profit for the month	$148,746 39	44,843 08
Net profits for previous ten mos.	981,022 19	903,691 61
Total net profit for 11 mos.	$1,129,768 58	1,047,004 61

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859.

$3000 Virginia 6's	93⅞	75 shs Hud Riv RR.	39⅞
1000 do	93¾	200 do s10	39¾
2000 California 7's	85	600 Har RR pref. b30	36
3000 Missouri 6's	84¾	10 N H & Hartfd RR	124½
10000 do. b30 a 10	84¾	300 Ill Cen RR	61¼
20000 do b30	84¾	100 do b00	61⅛
2000 Erie RR 1st m bs	90	100 do	61⅛
1000 Erie RR 4th m bs	46	200 do s30	61
3000 do	45½	90 Del L. & W RR	52
4000 Erie RR bds '75	25	350 Mich Cen RR	41
2000 Hud. RRR 2d m	98	100 M So & N In gs b60	17½
7000 Illinois Cen RR bs	85	100 do s30	17
4000 Gal & Chic ist m	93	150 do	17
2000 Chic & Rk Isld bs	93	200 Panama RR s30	131
3000 Le Erie & W 1 m b	67½	50 do	131½
30 shs Bank of S N Y	99	50 do	131½
5 Bank of Comm'ce	99	200 Gal & Chi RR b30	72
100 Mech Bk Ass'n	100	50 do	71⅞
25 Dela & Hud Can Co	99	50 do s30	71⅞
50 do	99½	100 do s60	71¾
50 do	99½	50 do b10	72
110 Pacific Mail SS Co	73⅞	50 do b15	72
50 do s6	73⅞	450 do	72
50 N York Cen RR s60	80½	100 Clev & Tol RR b30	20⅞
850 do	80⅞	100 Chi & R Is RR b60	63⅛
100 do s60	80⅞	100 do	63⅛
100 do b30	80⅞	30 do	63
100 do s30	80⅞	100 do s10	63
400 do s10	80⅞	50 do b60	63⅛
100 do b60	80⅞	200 do s3	63
400 do b30	80⅞	100 Mil & Miss RR	4
50 Hudson River RR	39⅞	41 Nor & Wor RR	40
100 do s60	39⅞	15 Second Av RR	101½
150 do b60	39⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Brooklyn W L'n	102	50 shs Hud Riv RR	39⅞
5000 E RR 4th m bds	46	25 Harlem RR	10
100 shs Del & H Cl Co	99⅞	100 Har RR pref s30	35⅞
50 do s60	99	100 M So & N In g stk	17⅛
50 do b60	99⅞	25 Panama RR s30	131
100 Pacific Mail SS Co	75	50 do s30	131⅛
200 do b30	75	100 do	131½
50 do s60	74⅞	50 Il Central RR b30	61½
50 do s30	74⅞	100 do	61⅞
500 NY Cen RR b4	80½	100 Gal & Ch RR b10	72⅛
100 do b30	80⅞	50 do	72⅛
50 do b3	80½	200 do b30	72⅛
50 Hud Riv RR b30	39⅞	100 do s3	72⅛

Exports from the Port of New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 14, 1859.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Fertilizer, bags		2,800	$12,250

BREMEN.

Rosin, bbls	457	$682	Furniture, cs. 1	$30
Shoe pgs, bbls	227	681	Wh oil, gal. 28,041	9,895
D'd apples, bls	8	50	Tobacco, cs. 419	26,636
Tobacco, hhds.	12	1,393	Cotton, bales 176	9,660
Peas, bush	546	532	Staves 4,000	291
W'd'ware, pks	5	27		
Candles, bxs	7	123	Total	$56,000

ANTWERP.

Potashes, bbls	573	$16,032	Logwood, tons	37	$493
Cotton, bales	299	16,508	Hides	6,081	31,954
Ashes, bbls	57	1,377	Pepper, pags.	1,058	8,442
Zinc ore, tons	51	1,074	Rice, cks	54	1,536
Ing. copper, cks	32	9,257	Ex. lgwd, bxs	1,200	4,082
Tea, pkgs	18	510	P'l asnes. bbls	11	200
Spt turp., bbls	150	2,828	Chinese bk, cs.	299	3,367
Tobacco, hhds	30	25,114	Mahogany logs	401	1,831
Coffee, bags	1,632	24,416	Reans, bbls	300	992
Sho ks, & h. pkg	26	100	D'd fruit, bbls.	62	841
Mft tobc, lbs	7,227	1,133	Lea. cloth, bbls	5	450
Rosin, bbls	4,829	8,211	Seed, bags	824	9,949
Clv. seed, bgs.	274	3,344	Miscellaneous		87
Staves	3,600	231			
Total					$174,359

LIVERPOOL.

Woodware pkgs	12	$150	Flour, bbls	1,282	$6,414
Cond. milk c.	1	150	Preserves, cs.	10	100
Apples, bbls	254	1,753	Oil cake, lbs	351,311	5,533
Firearms, c.	2	288	Hides	1,192	7,920
Hats, cs	1	250	Staves	2,400	178
Clock movets, c	5	325	Tallow, lbs	35,500	4,272
Books, c.	1	100	Rosin, bbls	432	682
Sewing mach.	3	165	Cotton, bales	690	35,447
Pictures, boxes	2	150	Peas, bushels	2,440	1,952
M. tobacco, lbs	6,767	1,421	Wheat,	19,404	21,365
Shot, boxes	11	1,000	Miscellaneous	—	75
Cheese, lbs	24,728	2,550			
Total					$92,240

LONDON.

Sp. tur., lbs	1,196	$22,664	Tallow, lbs	52,800	$3,900
B. fluid	2	49	Skins, pkgs	42	11,050
Staves	52,500	3,008	Lrub goods, cs.	30	1,500
Clo. seed, bgs.	526	6,128	Wool, bales	21	2,270
Cheese, lbs	236,059	24,586	Hides	1,000	7,335
Ass. oils, cases	15	974	Paint, pkgs	14	145
Apples, bbls	3	27	Pearlshell, bgs.	629	1,741
Flour	9,658	48,848	Rum, punch	9	786
Preserves, cs	4	23	Rum, casks	50	2,508
M. tob'o, lbs	16,089	3,156	Wine, cases	130	1,323
Furs, case	1	2,700	Pork, bbls	100	1,125
Books	5	625	Beef	100	1,050
Clocks, boxes	56	1,363	Beef, tierces	141	2,520
Cordage, coils	16	232	Potashes, bbls.	31	500
Rice, tierces	44	1,200	Rosin	11	66
O cake, lbs	989,361	17,180	W. bone, lbs	20,057	16,477
Tea, pkgs	883	18,592	Miscellaneous	—	53
Sp oil, gals	117,018	162,704			
Bees wax, lbs	1,114	378	Total		$358,598

BRISTOL.

Flour, bbls	600	$3,095	Lard, lbs	7,416	$753
Spirits turp	50	922	Tallow	14,765	1,547
Rosin	314	1,244	Grease	1,234	105
Oars	608	300	Whalebone	33,714	1,899
Handspikes	200	50	Oilcake	91,209	1,379
Staves	3,000	220	Miscellaneous	—	10
Hides	900	5,670			
Total					$17,194

GLASGOW.

Fustic, lbs	56,000	$475	Staves	4,000	$650
Flour, bbls	2,184	9,450			
Wheat, bush	10,550	13,000	Total		$23,575

GALWAY.

Wheat, bushels				800	$1,023

GIBRALTAR.

Mf. tobac, lbs	16,250	$2,550	Staves	16,800	$1,200
Rum, bbls	50	450	B. & shoes, cs.	4	160
Bread	40	130	Butter, lbs	211	50
Cheese, lbs	542	70	Drugs, boxes.	3	900
Flour, bbls	1,150	7,880	Miscellaneous.	—	35
Beef	100	600			
Pork	20	220	Total		$14,165

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Flour, bbls	7,068	$23,835	Mf. tob'o, lbs.	6,155	$924
Stationery, cs.	2	113	Sugar, bbls	50	9,599
C. meal, bbls.	45	183	Hops, bales	10	271
Rum, punch	10	786	Pork, bbls	75	1,140
Tea, pkgs	57	2,147	Rope, coils	24	471
Leather, sides	353	1,927	Confec'ry, bxs	50	143
Drugs, cases		104	H'ware, pkgs	7	164
Spirits, punch	10	741	Miscellaneous.	—	181
Wheat, bush	400	600			
Corn	400	420	Total		$45,110

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Live st'k, h'ds	159	$12,460	Wine, pkgs	9	$146
C'meal, bbls.	709	2,742	Soap, boxes	59	242
Flour	2,655	14,857	Shoes, cases	12	984
Cheese, lbs	8,389	952	Furniture	6	106
Lard	1,264	1,126	Carriages	2	950
Rice, tierces	26	563	Paint, pkgs	150	388
Matches, pkgs.	40	500	Dom'tics, bales	17	613
Bread, bbls	379	1,186	Clothing, pkgs.	6	296
Candles, boxes	868	2,614	Oil, gallons	315	203
Tobacco, kegs.	11	350	Hay, bales	85	165
Pota'es, bbls	1,438	2,779	Tea, pkgs	13	409
Pork	478	7,275	Fruit	43	178
Beef	64	1,208	Coffee, bags	6	133
Hams, lbs	5,377	587	Sugar, bbls.	8	145
Butter	7,553	1,293	Dry goods, cs.	13	2,214
Peas, bushels	255	333	Apples, bbls	310	927
Tobacco, boxes	21	269	Onions	329	480
Corn, bushels.	600	640	Shoes, cases	12	500
Tobacco, bales	37	411	Lumber, feet	2,452	70
Tobacco, cases	7	235	Rye flour, bbls.	24	107
Drugs	9	270	Miscellaneous.	—	1,922
Shooks, pkgs.	758	557			
Total					$65,189

BRITISH GUIANA.

Flour, bbls	2,231	$11,713	Sp'ts turpe, cs	50	$150
Bread	235	541	Hay, bales	155	353
Lard, lbs	13,500	1,755	Staves	5,000	250
Oil, gals	450	405	Hams, lbs	1,084	238
Paper, rms	1,569	450	Tar, bbls	60	135
Peas, bags	300	900	Pork	120	1,225
Meal, bbls	50	225	Live stock, hd	81	791
Bran, bags	300	225	Carriages	3	750
Cheese, lbs	25,000	1,025	Miscellaneous.	—	159
Beef, bbls	157	3,030			
Tongues	6	135	Total		$24,455

BRITISH AUSTRALIA.

Flour, bbls	3,358	$29,717	Wood'w'e, pkg	50	$100
Dried apples	50	850			
Total					$30,667

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Shooks & hdg	600	$800	Lumber, ft	10,000	$175
Manure, tons	200	1,200			
Total					$2,175

CUBA.

Fire engine	1	$550	Onions, bbls	142	$322
Leath hose ft	220	225	Potatoes	2,548	4,552
Hoop skirts, c	1	700	Tallow, lbs	4,200	186
Paper, rms	1,500	500	Drugs, cases	171	5,054
M. copper, pk	1	4,000	Oil, bbls	30	647
Wheels	16	178	Beef	362	2,061
Carriages	2	562	Hoops, bdls	1,585	1,550
Machinery, pk	305	30,667	Apples, bbls	258	1,092
Nails, bbls	99	623	Lumber, ft	31,900	505
Hardware, bx	167	5,724	Soap, boxes	52	94
Hoops	46,025	1,283	Lumber, pcs	251	297
Shooks	4,560	7,276	Bricks	15,189	228
M. iron, pkgs	46	6,207	Pav'g stones	3,900	156
Ale, bbls	145	1,066	Shingles, bdls.	160	440
Safety fuse	6	251	Wire	3	285
Fish, drums	80	1,632	Rope, pkgs	9	199
Gas meters, pk	12	1,776	Empty casks	34	195
Furniture	118	9,880	Dry goods,