## CUBA.

**The Aims of the Volunteers—Several Plans Proposed—Character of Their Movement.**

HAVANA, June 5, 1869.

The "beginning of the end" is now really upon us. On Wednesday morning a mob of volunteers deposed the Captain General (Dulce) and installed Espinar in his place. Yesterday they discussed the question of deposing Espinar and naming a "junta," of which the two principal members will be Ramon Herrera and Esconera, the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*. Many of the volunteers declare that the Captain General on his way from Spain shall not be allowed to land. There is a great diversity of plans, but the most popular one among the Catalans is to separate themselves from the Madrid government and proclaim the ex-Queen or the Prince of Asturias. They say that there is no solution of matters in Spain but the restoration of the Queen or the election of the Prince.

We can believe anything of a party headed by men like Herrera, who is a man of violent passions, and of Esconera, who has repeatedly declared that the island shall be Spanish or a desert. The Governor, Chief of Police and Governor's secretary in Matanzas have been deposed. Every one who has ever shown clemency or saved the life of a prisoner will be turned out. At present they only act against the moderate Spaniards and creoles, but our day will soon come, probably with the landing of the first expedition from the United States.

Emboldened by their success, the mob will go on from one excess to another, instigated by Herrera and Esconera. We shall see the repetition, by both Spaniards and insurgents, of the same outrages and atrocities of all kinds which were perpetrated in the provinces which Spain has already lost. There will soon be conflicts with and infractions of international laws, which will call for prompt action by other governments. There is no money in the Cuban treasury and no prospect of there being any. One half the taxes here have been remitted and but a small part of the other half can be collected. Every officer is robbing all he can to make his "pile" to leave with.

No more soldiers are to be sent from Spain, as there is no money to pay the bounties. The numbers in the field are daily decreasing here from casualties, sickness and desertion. The rainy season has commenced and few operations can be carried on in the field. The city volunteers are practically tired out by drilling and garrison duty without pay. The larger part of them are men who by their labors must earn their bread. The money contributed heretofore contributed freely, but now there is no chance of repayment. They will work well their purse strings. Everything is without guiding of the end," being whose daily occurred in each and other ones have their provinces. they now see that and will draw close ing indicates the only a repetition of what of the South American

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## CHINA.

**of New Ports—Transit Dues—Internal rels—Murderous Attack on Europeans Chinamen—The Suspected Parties Arrested—Commercial News.**

HONG KONG, March 28, 1869.

The discussion as to the advisability of opening more ports in China still waxes warm. The Hong Kong journals take the ground that it is not advisable, and pitch into Sir Rutherford Allcock and Mr. Burlingame unmercifully. And, to tell the truth, the simple privilege of trading at other ports than those now open would be of but little advantage unless guarantees were also given that no restrictions should be placed on the native merchant or producer in the way of trading with foreigners, and that the transit dues be abolished. This latter is the greatest evil that the foreign China merchant suffers from, for the China silk or tea undergoes about a dozen squeezes before it reaches his hand. But if these dues were abolished and then other ports opened it would greatly facilitate trade, and, of course, lessen the importance of Hong Kong; hence the principal cause of the opposition of the colonists. The address of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, in reply to Sir Rutherford Allcock's letter, asking for their views upon the question, contains the following, and is very similar to the reply of the Shanghae Chamber:—

With regard to the question of opening more ports on the coast, this Chamber, while desirous of encouraging in every way possible commercial intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, hesitates, while the system of transit dues continues upon its present unsatisfactory footing, to recommend such a step, and would record as its opinion that greater benefits would accrue to foreign trade by the greater freedom of transit of goods into the interior, such as would be obtainable by the introduction of railways and permission to navigate the inland waters of China by steamers. The inlets now afforded by the ports at present open to trade are, in the opinion of this Chamber, quite sufficient, with the present deficient state of the transit system. The first step should, the Chamber thinks, be directed towards the improvement of that system and the development of inland communication before further expenses are entailed in establishing consular establishments upon the seaboard of China.

An outbreak in the southern part of the province of Canton, which commenced about five or six weeks ago, is assuming a rather alarming appearance. It is a war between the Chiang clan on the one side and a number of smaller clans in their neighborhood. The Chiang clan occupy the district known as the Heong-San, or Fragrant Hills, situated about thirty miles from Macao. This clan is composed chiefly of wealthy men, while the neighboring clans who are combined against them consist of poorer and less influential people. The immediate cause of the outbreak was that these latter commenced setting up a meeting house at which they intended to mature plans of action against the Chiang clan, and this action was opposed. The Chiang people then set to work bribing the Che-hsien to support them, and the other tribes did the like; the official acting with a certain amount of impartiality by receiving the bribes from both sides and assisting neither. Some two months ago the Viceroy of Canton sent a detachment of soldiers to quell the disturbance, but they were unable to do any good, as the men are strongly armed and are too powerful to be resisted by ordinary Chinese forces. A large number of people have left the disturbed districts and taken refuge in Macao and this place. It is asserted that the Che-hsien has received not less than 10,000 tls. as bribes, and that the Viceroy has ordered him to restore order within a month, on pain of losing his office. Unless some vigorous action be taken the affair is not unlikely to assume serious dimensions.

I gave you in my last the particulars of the murder of Mr. Holwortly, of this place. Three Chinamen have been arrested, and are now on trial for the murder. From the evidence it looks very much as if the police this time had dropped on the right fellows. Plunder seems to have been the object.

I take the following from the Shanghae *Evening Courier* of March 8:—

Last evening at eight o'clock a serious murderous attack was made on six Europeans by Chinese villagers on the Pootung side. Mr. Grant, of Boyd & Co.; Messrs. Longfellow and Paterson, of the same firm; Mr. Gamwell, engineer of the Island Queen; Mr. Leonard and another landed from a steamer near Colliers Dock; and walked towards Shanghae. When about a mile below the Royal Navy Yard, they were walking single file and observed that one of their number, who had made a slight detour to escape jumping a creek, did not appear. They accordingly turned round to look for him. On turning round they heard a noise as of something being wrong, and were proceeding towards the place when Mr. Grant was suddenly struck on the head and fell to the ground. He was then cut over the head by bamboos armed with knives. A number of men seized him, bound his arms tightly over a bamboo behind his back, and after unclasping him began to drag him across a field; when they were doing so a man from the village reasoned with the others and endeavored to prevent them injuring Mr. Grant further. Taking advantage of this respite Mr. Grant escaped, and in the dark ran into a deep ditch, where, being unable to extricate himself on account of his wounds, and his hands being tied, he remained until assisted. Mr. Longfellow, when going to the assistance of Mr. Grant, had a cut over the head, which cleft his hat in two, but did not otherwise hurt him, and he succeeded in defending himself from further injury. In the meanwhile Mr. Gamwell, while endeavoring to seize one of the bamboos, was knocked down from behind, and then cut over the head. Two men set to work as if to kill him, while another beat a gong beside them. From this critical position he was rescued by the sergeant of river police. He was on board the Harbor Master's hulk, and heard the cries of the Europeans and the beating of gongs, and immediately landed, and arrived just in time to alarm the scoundrels who were standing over Mr. Gamwell. Help was procured, and Mr. Paterson, who had been knocked down insensible and allowed to lie unnoticed, and Mr. Grant were extricated from their painful position. The others were unhurt. The injured men were taken on board the hulk. When visited shortly by Drs. Henderson and Thin, it was found that Mr. Grant had sustained a fracture of both bones of the arm, was badly cut on the head and face, and was otherwise injured. Mr. Gamwell had a large gash over the head and was injured in the legs. Mr. Paterson had simply been stupefied by the blow. Some of the ruffians had taken Mr. Grant's watch, some dollars from his pocket and his boots. Two of them were caught by the police, and are now in custody, and from them it is hoped a explanation of this extraordinary outrage may be obtained. The weapons they used were long bamboos, in the ends of which a sharp iron knife is fastened.

Business has been rather dull during the last month. Very little has been done in piece goods. Raw cotton has continued in fair demand at an advance of about $1 per picul, and as very little is coming in from India the price will probably rise. Shanghae is quoted at $20 50 a $21 per picul, Ningpo at $22 50, Bombay at $18 a $23. Cotton yarn is quoted at $121 a $140 (all sorts), but with very little demand, the stock on hand amounting to about 100,000 bales, with little inclination on the part of the Chinese to buy. American drills are set down at from $5 20 a $5 55 per piece. Gray shirtings have a quiet market; 7 lbs. are quoted at $2 45 a $2 55 and 10 lbs. at $3 80 a $4. T-cloths are dull, owing to large stocks and small inquiry; 6 lbs., 32 inches, $1 80 a $2 10; 8 lbs., 36 inches, $2 70 a $3 40. Coals are in very heavy stock, still prices are firm; American anthracite, $12 50 a $13; English steam, $10 50 a $11.

There has been some fluctuation in the opium market. The demand for Bengal has been small and prices began to lower, but the latest news from Shanghae has caused a reaction and holders are firmer. I informed you in my last of a report of an imperial edict having been issued prohibiting the use of opium in China. If this should be true we may look for a considerable change in the market.

The quotations are:—Patna, $6 35 to $6 60 per chest; Malwa, $6 85 a $6 90 per picul.

Exchange—On London, six months, bank, 4s. 5¼d.; private, 4s. 5¾.

## LITERATURE.

**Reviews of New Books.**

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST. A Personal Narrative. By Richard Henry Dana, Jr. New edition, with subsequent matter by the author. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 1869.

Twenty-eight years ago Messrs. Harper & Brothers published this narrative, and the great success of the book will be remembered by literary students. The copyright reverting to the author, he has republished it with additions equally as well written and interesting as the reprinted parts. Mr. Dana's second visit to the scenes before described are given, as well as the fate of the sailors and ships with whom and on which he made his voyages. Curiously enough, the ship Alert, which he immortalized so many years ago, came to an untimely end on the 9th of September, 1862, when she was captured and burned by the Confederate steamer Alabama, and passed, at her death, as the author observes, "into the lofty regions of international jurisprudence and debate, forming a part of the body of the 'Alabama claims.'" To the many thousands of persons of the present generation who have never read this book, and to some, too, who have read it long ago, its reappearance in the literary world will be welcome.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS. By William Jr. Flagg. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

At the present time considerable attention is being paid to grape culture and the manufacture of wines in the United States, which renders the publication of this book both timely and appropriate. The work treats of "vine culture; vine and its cure; wine making and wine; wine drinking, as an morals." All of these disease of in a most ... nes, red and evidently dev ... ecting health and yards, both ... subjects are treated ... ructive manner. Mr. Flagg has ... d much time and attention to vine- ... Europe and this country. It appears ... has left nothing unsaid that could be of ... est benefit or instruction to the American ..., and particularly to the American vine ... ower and wine manufacturer, for whom the book, if not especially designed, is at least largely intended. His suggestions regarding the adaptability of our soil to grape culture, and his observations on the causes which have made most of our efforts at becoming a great wine making country not so successful as we could desire, are able and should be carefully considered. To the general reader the book will be as acceptable as to those financially interested in the subject. Its great charm is the thoroughly interesting manner in which it is written. The style is ornate and finished, and at the same time simple and easy to understand. Numerous anecdotes, interspersed throughout the work, illustrate and give piquancy to one of the most entertaining and instructive of books that the Messrs. Harpers have recently published.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. Edited by C. G. Rosenberg. United States Publishing Company, New York and Chicago. 1869.

Certainly we live in a wonderful age. Fifty years ago such a book as this would have been considered a miracle. Here are 504 illustrations, many of them from the hands of leading draughtsmen, on wood, including the names of such artists as Gustave Doré, Cruikshanks, Gilbert, Gavarni, Tony Johannot, Horace Vernet, Millais, Nehlig, Nast, Eytinge, Homer, Hennessy, Billings, Weir, &c., &c., with an abundance of literary matter relating to sea fights, wild beast hunts, drownings, robberies, murders, mysteries, elopements, duels, assassinations, explosions, volcanic eruptions, piracies, accidents by flood and field, historical facts, the drama, the fine arts, and Heaven knows what beside, all grouped together by the enterprising editor in a manner that shows his reading stomach to have been one of the most omnivorous kind. Seriously, Mr. Rosenberg has displayed considerable tact and judgment in forming a volume which will be equally welcome to the dweller in a city mansion and to the farmer or backwoodsman on the outskirts of civilization, while it will be hailed by the young reader with unfeigned rapture. At the same time, we must tell him that he is the most unscrupulous appropriator of the waifs and strays of newspaperdom, and especially illustrated newspaperdom, we have ever met with. Indeed, we hesitate to accord him any more original merit than that of writing the preface, which, although short, is exceedingly good. Moreover the full title page is a model at once of brevity and comprehensiveness. Nor can we fail to recognize the industry of the editor in hunting up and his skill in concocting the various materials which compose this tempting *olla podrida* of startling incidents and strange events. We must also praise the style in which both the text and the engravings of this profusely illustrated work have been printed. Handsomely bound for the library or the drawing room table, the volume will richly repay its purchaser with instruction and entertainment.

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH. By Robert B. Roosevelt. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

If Mr. Roosevelt is not a Dean Swift for humor, he is certainly a philosopher, whose happy equanimity excites our admiration and obtains our praise. His experiences as an amateur farmer are detailed with an unction that makes his eggs at one dollar each a comparatively cheap price. We take pleasure in watching the growth of his vegetables, to say nothing of the flower garden and the singular manner in which "twenty pair of chickens raise the hair of one mink." Pecuniarily amateur farming was most satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt, and we give the result of one year's experiment for the benefit of all who propose purchasing five or ten acres in the country:—

YEARLY EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on investment | $1,050 00 |
| Strawberry plants | 20 00 |
| Seeds | 3 75 |
| Damages to furniture | 25 00 |
| Repairs of wagon (yearly expenditure so long as Dandy Jim remains with me) | 50 00 |
| Chickens | 105 00 |
| Total | $1,253 75 |

YEARLY PROCEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expense of trip to Newport or Saratoga saved | $2,000 00 |
| Proceeds from suit against expressmen | 50 00 |
| Costs ditto | 200 00 |
| One mink skin | 25 |
| Total | $2,250 25 |

This showed a very handsome profit. It is true that at the time "the suit against expressmen" had not yet been tried, so that neither "proceeds" nor "costs" had been recovered; but Mr. Roosevelt was certain of success, and, as he is a lawyer, we have no doubt the suit has already been won. The book throughout develops a keen sense of the ludicrous, and is just the thing for summer reading. It is gratefully dedicated "to the writers of books on farming, gardening, horticulture, agriculture and floriculture, as an evidence of what can be done and what wonderful results can be produced by a careful study of their directions and strict obedience to their rules, and as a slight testimonial to the accuracy, lucidity and practicability of the advice which they give and the experiences they describe, in the sincere hope that they will never weary of composing books equally truthful, trustworthy and interesting."

EIGHT YEARS WANDERINGS IN CEYLON. By Sir Samuel W. Baker. With illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869.

Though neither so readable as "The Albert N'Yanza" nor so full of exciting adventures as "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," this book is still interesting and worthy of perusal. It gives a graphic history of the island as it exists at the present day, its resources and prosperity and its prospects in the future. The author is very severe upon the manner in which Ceylon has been governed by Great Britain. Indeed, according to his statements, British colonial government is by no means a desirable thing. The governor does nothing, his subordinates do nothing; the Protestant missionaries do little or nothing toward converting the natives, whose Buddhist religion and Buddhist temples are fostered and protected. In fact, every official seems to become a victim to lethargy soon after arriving. The various products of the island and the profit arising from their cultivation are treated at length. Singular as it may seem, coming from an Englishman, Sir Samuel Baker makes a comparison between English and French settlers quite to the detriment of the former. Here and there in the book we are given those brilliant descriptions of the chase and hunt which have made "The Rifle and the Hound," &c., one of the most charming of books. On the whole, the work is one which cannot fail to entertain the reader and to give a clearer idea of Ceylon than has yet been formed.

**Miscellaneous.**

We have received from Messrs. Harper & Brothers the second part of Anthony Trollope's novel "He Knew He Was Right." The story winds up with Louis Trevelyan becoming insane upon the subject of his wife's fidelity, and dying towards the end of the book. Nora Rawley marries Hugh Stanbury, editorial writer for the *Daily Record*. Mr. Glasscock marries an American lady, and, as usual, everything ends happily. The work is quite interesting, but there is little ingenuity in its construction and nothing of genius.

Among the papers of this city printed in a foreign language there is no abler publication than the *New Yorker Journal*, a German daily and weekly. It is admirably edited; its news columns are always full of the latest intelligence, tastefully arranged, and its Sunday edition is devoted to literature and art. Although politically supporting the democratic party, the *New Yorker Journal* is not partisan, and is always fair and honest in its treatment of opponents.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

**Sales by Wholesale Dealers.**

In the following list of sales by wholesale dealers in the Fifth district the amount which they are entitled to sell under their special tax as dealers is included in the sales as stated below. The tax assessed upon their sales for the periods named is one-tenth of one per centum:—

| | May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1868. Aggregate. | May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869. Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahrens & Co., C. H. F. | — | 8,000 |
| Anderson, Hiram | $12[illegible] | $128,000 |
| Abernethy & Co. | [illegible] | 98,000 |
| Bonnelli & Perrisen Bros. | — | 512,000 |
| Barker Bros. | 223,000 | 154,000 |
| Alexander | 142,000 | 103,000 |
| Andrews, Sanford & Smith | 329,000 | 935,000 |
| Albro & Bros., Grandes | 174,000 | 178,000 |
| Allen & Co., James T. | 137,000 | 94,000 |
| American Lead Pencil Co. | 67,000 | 78,000 |
| Andrews & Co., Loring | 128,000 | 84,000 |
| Anderson, John H. | 76,000 | 72,000 |
| Anson & Co., Loons | — | 178,000 |
| Albro & Brothers, Bowery | 163,000 | 185,000 |
| Adams & Spencer | 120,000 | 108,000 |
| Barnard, Sons, J. T. | 126,000 | 138,000 |
| Briggs, A. T., Rutgers street | 1,119,000 | 1,038,000 |
| Benedict & Co., O. | 622,000 | 452,000 |
| Brown, Sylvester | 221,000 | 346,000 |
| Baldwin, Rice & Reed | 1,173,000 | 1,347,000 |
| Bressler, C. E. & L. | — | 161,000 |
| Brodek & Co., J. D. | 159,000 | 188,000 |
| Brown & Spaulding | 134,000 | 196,000 |
| Barnard & Sons, Front street | 73,000 | 77,000 |
| Bohnet & Bro., John | 73,000 | 67,000 |
| Briggs, A. T., South street | — | 318,000 |
| Burns, Cornelius | 110,000 | 94,000 |
| Braunsdorf & Metz | — | 79,000 |
| Bruce, Daniels & Rapp | — | 133,000 |
| Bosworth, White & Belcher | 270,000 | |
| Bouton & Smith | 237,000 | |
| Baldwin, C. S. | | |
| Bigelow & [illegible] | | |
| Ro[illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 262,000 |
| [illegible] | 127,000 | 187,000 |
| [illegible] | — | 97,000 |
| [illegible] & Co., J. D. | 124,000 | 123,000 |
| Blum, Jr., Arnold | 68,000 | 161,000 |
| Covell & Co. | 62,000 | 67,000 |
| Clark & Sons, Samuel | 225,000 | 270,000 |
| Clapp, Henry B. | 95,000 | 123,000 |
| Corbitt & Co., Patrick | 189,000 | 291,000 |
| Cogswell, B. F. | — | 114,000 |
| Carter & Bro., Robert | 124,000 | 123,000 |
| Collins, Plummer & Co. | — | 580,000 |
| Chase & Co. | 99,000 | 72,000 |
| Coles Brothers | 114,000 | 155,000 |
| Clapp & Braden | 102,000 | 123,000 |
| Collins & Co., J. N. | — | 336,000 |
| Duryee, Joseph W. | 221,000 | 211,000 |
| Brown & Co., W. A. | 158,000 | 326,000 |
| Dannat & Bro. | 363,000 | 361,000 |
| De Graaf & Taylor | 382,000 | 453,000 |
| Davis & Benson | 464,000 | 358,000 |
| Duden, Freres & Co. | 328,000 | 467,000 |
| Doyle, Michael L. | 138,000 | 117,000 |
| Ettinger, A & R. | — | 73,000 |
| Ebbinghouse & Co., G. | 81,000 | 87,000 |
| Flanigan Bros. & Mulcahy | — | 60,000 |
| Ferris & Co., F. A. | 214,000 | 268,000 |
| Foster, C. M. | — | 266,000 |
| Freeborn & Co., W. A. | 212,000 | 237,000 |
| Fields, Alexander | 73,000 | 120,000 |
| Foster & Co., W. R. | 496,000 | 459,000 |
| Foss & Sons, J. | — | 102,000 |
| Floyd, B. W. | 283,000 | 374,000 |
| Graham, Dorset & Co. | 161,000 | 124,000 |
| Gramm, William | 235,000 | 101,000 |
| Golding & Dunlap | 292,000 | 265,000 |
| Gaynor, John | 185,000 | 186,000 |
| Gorton, Chapman & Mason | — | 78,000 |
| Gardner, William | 425,000 | 360,000 |
| Gunthers' Sons, C. G. | 301,000 | 134,000 |
| Gardner Manufacturing Co. | 78,000 | 90,000 |
| Gregg, Robert G. | 102,000 | 109,000 |
| Haughwout & Co., E. V. | 547,000 | 561,000 |
| Hyatt, George E. L. | 218,000 | 204,000 |
| Hawkins & Dickerson | 161,000 | 105,000 |
| Hoyt, David | 53,000 | 68,000 |
| Hammacher & Co., A. | 135,000 | 135,000 |
| Hagemeyer, George | 59,000 | 84,000 |
| Hamilton, Robert | 71,000 | 67,000 |
| Hill & Ketcham | — | 107,000 |
| Harrison & Gilloon | 194,000 | 197,000 |
| Hackes & Forschelmer | — | 150,000 |
| Heard & Co., Charles | 153,000 | 188,000 |
| Hardy & Co., Frank | 168,000 | 168,000 |
| Hartung & Co., C. E. | 180,000 | 287,000 |
| Henlein & Bro., M. | 66,000 | 67,000 |
| Horstman, Bros. & Allien | 15,000 | 100,000 |
| Holmes & Co., W. & A. | 108,000 | 150,000 |
| Hill & Co., A. | 62,000 | 85,000 |
| Ingersoll, Watson & Co. | 462,000 | 1,027,000 |
| Joy, Jno. S. | — | 72,000 |
| Johnston & Co., J. J. | 60,000 | 301,000 |
| Jenkins, Wm. H. | 125,000 | 127,000 |
| Justice, Van Swearingen & Black | — | 143,000 |
| Jube & Co., Jno. P. | 191,000 | 184,000 |
| Johnson & Co., J. C. | 116,000 | 111,000 |
| Joyce & Co., Jas. F. | 270,000 | 278,000 |
| Johnson, Russell, Broom street | 106,000 | 89,000 |
| Klots Brothers | 181,000 | 217,000 |
| Kingsbury, Abbott, Gay & Co. | — | 109,000 |
| Keenan & Son, O. | 138,000 | 80,000 |
| Keary, Patrick J. | — | 78,000 |
| King & Son, E. J. | 403,000 | 541,000 |
| Klots, Geo. M. | 98,000 | 95,000 |
| Kanenbly, August | 194,000 | 191,000 |
| Lee, Bliss & Co. | — | 699,000 |
| Lord & Taylor, Grand street | 2,275,000 | 2,282,000 |
| Lawrence & Co., J. R. | 227,000 | 181,000 |
| Lebenheim, Joachim | — | 108,000 |
| McLean & Stotesbury | 2,773,000 | 3,161,000 |
| Mason Publishing Company | 92,000 | 86,000 |
| Moore & Sealey, Brothers | 552,000 | 488,000 |
| Murray, Jr., Robert | 166,000 | 159,000 |
| Marsh, White & Co. | 740,000 | 1,022,000 |
| Meyberg & Co., B. | 237,000 | 484,000 |
| Mason, Brothers | 183,000 | 156,000 |
| McKee & Judson | 530,000 | 534,000 |
| Mason & Hamblin, Organ Company | 103,000 | 135,000 |
| Moynan & Co., George | 261,000 | 309,000 |
| Marshall, Johnson & Co. | 268,000 | 279,000 |
| Muldowney, E. J. | 92,000 | 137,000 |
| Mills, J. & T. | 111,000 | 100,000 |
| Matthew, John | — | 94,000 |
| Meday & Co. | 129,000 | 121,000 |
| Merritt, Sniffen | — | 74,000 |
| Martin & Morrison | 130,000 | 141,000 |
| Nelson & Bro., Thos. | 140,000 | 186,000 |
| Noel, Saurel & Antoine | 589,000 | 658,000 |
| New York Condensed Milk Co. | 550,000 | 602,000 |
| Nichells & Co., H. M. | 182,000 | 509,000 |
| Openhym & Friesdorfers | 86,000 | 65,000 |
| Pershall, David T. | 74,000 | 74,000 |
| Partridge & Ballard | 170,000 | 107,000 |
| Peck & Schulhoff | — | 145,000 |
| Pettee, Daniel L. | 609,000 | 411,000 |
| Peyton, William K. | 164,000 | 131,000 |
| Pettee & Mann | — | 287,000 |
| Pratt, Edward D. | — | 158,000 |
| Plummer & Michel | 456,000 | 523,000 |
| Ridley, Edward | 458,000 | 668,000 |
| Rosenheim & Libman | — | 71,000 |
| Rouss, Bell & Co. | 73,000 | 104,000 |
| Routledge & Sons, George | 110,000 | 123,000 |
| Read & Co., Jehial | — | 119,000 |
| Robbins, Silas T. | 109,000 | 88,000 |
| Robbins, Stone & Hyde | 78,000 | 266,000 |
| Singer Manufacturing Co. | 636,000 | 268,000 |
| Sweeney, Daniel | 107,000 | 71,000 |
| Sommerich & Co., S. | 91,000 | 126,000 |
| Saxton & Van Velsor | 64,000 | 78,000 |
| Stitch & Bromberg | 70,000 | 86,000 |
| Sherman Brothers | 265,000 | 244,000 |
| Switzer & Co., Lewis | — | 106,000 |
| Silverman, H. M. | 129,000 | 180,000 |
| Shethar & Co., Samuel | — | 1,000,000 |
| Schrenkeisen, M. & H. | 160,000 | 84,000 |
| Smith & Lounsbury | 220,000 | 109,000 |
| Sammis, Nelson | — | 117,000 |
| Silverhorn, Henry | 102,000 | 149,000 |
| Talmage & Co. | 135,000 | 126,000 |
| Topping, Maynard & Hobson | — | 122,000 |
| Tooth Brothers | 84,000 | 84,000 |
| Taylor, R. C., ex'r for C. Neidig | — | 94,000 |
| Thompson, Sons & Co. | 170,000 | 255,000 |
| Trowbridge & Co., H. | 158,000 | 120,000 |
| Taber & Bro., Augustus | 279,000 | 288,000 |
| Taylor & Ludlam | — | 98,000 |
| Tiffany & Co. | 1,765,000 | 2,109,000 |
| Treadwell & Co., Geo. C. | 123,000 | 140,000 |
| Tweedy & Co. | 325,000 | 321,000 |
| Verian & Son, J. M. | 51,000 | 69,000 |
| Vogt & Co., John | 342,000 | 468,000 |
| Valentine & Sons, Samuel | 740,000 | 515,000 |
| Vanderhoeff, Beatty & Flagg | 319,000 | 446,000 |
| Weber, Albert | — | 184,000 |
| Woodruff, Morris & Co. | — | 271,000 |
| Ward, Warren & Co. | 315,000 | 175,000 |
| Watson, C. W. | 93,000 | 118,000 |
| Wennberg, C. W. | 80,000 | 110,000 |
| Wright & Co., Franklin | 126,000 | 187,000 |
| Weil & Rosenberg | — | 86,000 |
| Wilcox, James | 429,000 | 231,000 |
| White, Heath & Co. | — | 136,000 |
| Wagner, Schneider & Co. | 384,000 | 482,000 |
| Wikens, Theodore | 124,000 | 136,000 |
| Worthington & Smith | — | 192,000 |
| White, Rosenberg & Co. | 245,000 | 114,000 |
| Walsh & McGorley | 95,000 | 176,000 |
| Wood Brothers | 374,000 | 247,000 |
| Westerman & Co., B. | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Whitlock, Anderson & Lyon | — | 280,000 |
| Wentworth & Sons, M. B. | 84,000 | 75,000 |
| Yates, Wharton & Co. | 595,000 | 679,000 |
| Zeider, Julius | 67,000 | 91,000 |
| Zeimer & Feinstein | — | 112,000 |

**Manufacturers' Sales.**

Below are the sales returned to the revenue officials of the Fifth district by manufacturers. During the first mentioned period several deductions were allowed before the tax was assessed; many of the manufacturers named in the list were exempt by law from a tax upon the sales of their products, and others paid a specific tax. Included in the sales for the last specified period is the amount which they are privileged to sell under the special or license tax as manufacturers:—

| | April 1, 1867, to April 1, 1868. Taxable. | April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869. Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|
| Allaire Iron Works | 101,261 | 201,000 |
| American Rubber Frame Co. | — | 235,000 |
| Andrews, W. D. & Bro. | 26,298 | 60,000 |
| American Ventilator Company | 20,599 | 16,000 |
| Allen & Co., James T. | 33,345 | 118,000 |
| Aery, George | — | 25,000 |
| Andrews & Co. | 26,656 | 72,000 |
| Ball, Thomas W. | — | 33,000 |
| Briggs, Alanson T. | — | 135,000 |
| Brooks Bros, Cherry street | — | 227,000 |
| Breck, William P. | 554,894 | 755,000 |
| Buchan & Co., James | — | 208,000 |
| Battle, George | 92,734 | 169,000 |
| Backster, George E. | 61,971 | 82,000 |
| Berrien, Aug. F. | — | 61,000 |
| Bernstein, E. C. & Co. | — | 41,000 |
| Boughton, E. C. | 42,553 | 15,000 |
| Bartholomew, F. H. & Co. | 52,609 | 11,000 |
| Braunsdorf & Co., J. E. | 22,[illegible] | 114,000 |
| Batchelor, J. A. | — | 35,000 |
| Brewster & Co. | 256,451 | 49,000 |
| Brown, Nephews & Co. | — | 18,000 |
| Breed, J. B. & Co. | 41,900 | 82,000 |
| Brown & Bliss | 86,513 | 98,000 |
| Booth, Samuel | — | 44,000 |
| Barrow & Co., H. | — | 195,000 |
| Brooks Brothers (Broadway) | — | 711,000 |
| Brummell, A. H. | — | 19,000 |
| Backus, M. M. | 114,743 | 118,000 |
| Brown & Co., A. F. | 36,547 | 68,000 |
| Bird, J. D. | — | 131,000 |
| Braunsdorf & Metz | 36,306 | 37,000 |
| Baker & McKenny | 26,527 | 36,000 |
| Bruen, David S. | — | 92,000 |
| Buess, George | 33,660 | 55,000 |
| Blake & Higgins | 5,198 | 100,000 |
| Brison, John | — | 21,000 |
| Barrow, Samuel | — | 31,000 |
| Battairs, John | — | 29,000 |
| Brown, Edward | 26,507 | 47,000 |
| Conolly, James | — | 30,000 |
| Clark, Samuel M. | — | 30,000 |
| Cook, Andrew | — | 24,000 |
| Central Pianoforte Co. | 25,569 | 44,000 |
| Crane & Co., Thomas | — | 35,000 |
| Crook, John J. | 331,822 | 270,000 |
| Coen, Samuel | 186,247 | 467,000 |
| Cook Brothers | — | 21,000 |
| Clapp & Jones | 7,275 | 28,000 |
| Chatterton & Co. | — | 294,000 |
| Cook & Sons, Norman | — | 24,000 |
| Carhart, Whitford & Co. | — | 698,000 |
| Crampton Brothers | — | 77,000 |
| Dusenbury & Van Doren | 64,400 | 80,000 |
| Dewey, A. J. | — | 35,000 |
| Dodgeon, Richard | 96,370 | 137,000 |
| Dobson & Co., R. W. | — | 204,000 |
| Degener & Weller | 34,095 | 62,000 |
| Dunning & Co. | — | 143,000 |
| Didier, Jos. H. | 14,125 | 38,000 |
| Davies, A. M. & R. | — | 263,000 |
| De Graaf & Taylor | 55,892 | 67,000 |
| Erhard, Welber & Co. | 16,600 | 28,000 |
| Ebbinghouser & Co., G. | 60,632 | 75,000 |
| Ebbetts & Co. | 26,370 | 5,000 |
| Fields, Alexander | — | 34,000 |
| Frost, Black & Co. | 12,961 | 17,000 |
| Flach, B. | 13,125 | 25,000 |
| Fay Brothers | — | 148,000 |
| Fox & Co. | — | 61,000 |
| Freidman, Leopold | — | 71,000 |
| Geoghegan, S. J. & Co. | 2,864 | 24,000 |
| Grossman, Martin | 33,931 | 36,000 |
| Greenfield, D. | 39,196 | 53,000 |
| Griffen & Payne | 15,968 | 27,800 |
| Glaser, L. & M. | — | 128,000 |
| Gunning, Wm. & Co. | 9,805 | 7,000 |
| Golding & Dunlap | 163,113 | 141,000 |
| Gramm, William | 21,588 | 168,000 |
| Gebhard, William | — | 37,000 |
| Goodman & Sylvester | — | 42,000 |
| Gunther's Sons, C. G. | 28,738 | 309,000 |
| Hess, George | 274,259 | 28,000 |
| Hall & Sons, William | 4,400 | 35,000 |
| Howe, Dexter | — | 40,000 |
| Haughwout, E. V. & Co. | 8,714 | 40,000 |
| Hecker, John | 74,309 | 204,000 |
| Haigen & White | — | 44,000 |
| Horton & Co., John | 6,267 | 58,000 |
| Hoe & Co., Robert | 41,908 | 658,000 |
| Henkell, Jacob | 641,962 | 43,000 |
| Hebbard, Strong & Co. | — | 107,000 |
| Hayek, Francis | 34,816 | 36,000 |
| Huybers, Charles | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hawkins & Dickerson | 1,000 | [illegible] |
| Hunt, Jacob | 42,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Howe Spring Bed [illegible] | — | 34,000 |
| Hall & [illegible] | — | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 34,647 | 30,000 |
| [illegible] | 26,216 | 55,000 |
| Hamilton, Robert | 27,383 | 36,000 |
| Heine & Co. | — | 194,000 |
| Heilsenbeck & Co., Chas. | — | 35,000 |
| Harris & Russak | 216,762 | 213,000 |
| Henry, Moore & Genung | — | 102,000 |
| Halbeway & Schlegel | 5,562 | [illegible] |
| Ingersoll, Watson & Co. | 75,040 | 140,000 |
| Iden & Co. | 163,748 | 185,000 |
| Judd Linseed Oil Co. | — | 675,000 |
| Johnson, Brison & Mabrey | 39,729 | 63,000 |
| Kronkel, K. | 21,815 | 46,000 |
| Kurstaimer, John | — | 44,000 |
| Kreischer, Balthazer | — | 147,000 |
| Klamke, Julius | 21,948 | 28,000 |
| Kolke Gustavus | 17,5[illegible] | 37,000 |
| Kimball, L. & Co. | — | 72,000 |
| Keyes & Brother, J. | — | 44,000 |
| Kavanagh & Decker | 93,081 | 127,000 |
| Kittle, S. P. | — | 61,000 |
| Kehr, Kellner & Co. | 62,592 | 109,000 |
| King & Bellander | 119,544 | 145,000 |
| Kursheed & King | — | 112,000 |
| Knowere & Co. | — | 91,000 |
| Little, Rennie & Co. | — | 23,000 |
| Lippincott & Co. | 13,285 | 27,000 |
| Logan, Farrell | 7,860 | 22,000 |
| Lincoln & Co., J. A. | — | 52,000 |
| Lockwood, Gershom | — | 101,000 |
| Lyles & Polhamus | 45,389 | 124,000 |
| Lyon, Elphalet | 20,933 | 20,000 |
| Lefferts Bros. | — | 65,000 |
| Lighte & Co., F. C. | 68,734 | 181,000 |
| Lord & Taylor, Grand street | 12,739 | 151,000 |
| McKinley & Smack | — | 22,000 |
| Molers & Martins | 1,682,670 | 2,286,000 |
| McCollum, John | — | 78,000 |
| Moore, E. C. | 57,474 | 10,000 |
| Miller, C. R. & J. W. | — | 46,000 |
| Murphy & Co., James | 119,766 | 170,000 |
| Morton, Thomas | 27,263 | 34,000 |
| Moynan & Co., Geo. | — | 31,000 |
| Mattern, John | 18,282 | 30,000 |
| Macy's Sons, Joseph | 41,879 | 41,000 |
| Methodist Book Concern | — | 166,000 |
| Murphy, & Co., W. R. | — | 69,000 |
| McMahon, Oliver | — | 31,000 |
| Newcomb & Bros. | 17,157 | 28,000 |
| Nicholls, David M. | 14,085 | 45,000 |
| Noel, Saurel & Antoine | 128,413 | 555,000 |
| New York Steam Sugar Refining Co. | 2,965,759 | 3,251,000 |
| Nicholls, Burtnett & Co. | 196,518 | 269,000 |
| O'Conell, Francis | 12,986 | 44,000 |
| Osborne & Co., G. N. | 8,289 | 185,000 |
| Place, Robert S. | — | 28,000 |
| Prince, K. N. | 