of bar iron made in 1810 was estimated at 27,000 tons; in 1830 it had increased to 112,000 tons. Of pig iron 191,536 tons were also produced, amounting in value to 13,329,760 dollars. The iron manufactures, which in 1810 amounted in value to 14,364,526 dollars, are now estimated at little short of 50,000,000 dollars. The manufacture of machinery in which iron is required, is carried to great perfection. Steam-engines of all dimensions, and every description of machinery, chain-cables, agricultural and mechanical tools of all kinds, fire-arms, nails, fire-grates, and stoves, have long been made in different parts of the United States. There is no country in which the application of the steam- engine to the purposes of navigation has been of greater practical value than in America ; and the number of steamers amounted in 1838 to 800,@@1 the number of steam-engines to 1860, which may give an idea of the extent of this ma­nufacture. The manufacture of spirits is carried on to a large extent throughout the United States. The materials used are grain, molasses, and fruits, chiefly the two former, from which it was estimated that the spirits distilled amount­ed to 25,000,000 gallons in 1810. It is stated that in 1835 4000 distilleries had been stopt through the influence of temperance societies, but the truth of this statement is doubted. Tobacco is manufactured to the annual value of 2,000,000 of dollars, and glass and paper to the respective values of 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of dollars. There were in 1831 thirty chemical establishments in the United States, of which the produce was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars a year. Cabinet-ware is made to the value of about 10,000,000 dollars ; and horn, wood, ivory, and shell combs to the value of 800,000, and buttons to an equal amount. According to the returns made in the census of 1810, the whole annual value of the manufactures of the United States was 127,694,602 dollars. But Mr Tenche Coxe calculated, that, making allowance for articles omited or under-estimated, the true value would not be less than 172,700,000 dollars (L.37,500,000). Mr Pitkin, in his elaborate work on the Statistics of the United States, esti­mates the aggregate value of manufactures in 1835 to be from 325,000,000 to 350,000,000 dollars ; and he adds, that the amount of foreign articles consumed in the country, ex­clusive of tea, wine, coffee, and spices, docs not exceed one third of that sum. Nearly one fourth of the manufactures is in Pennsylvania ; Massachusetts ranks next, then New York, Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, North Carolina, New Jersey, Vermont, Kentucky. It may be remarked, that the effect of the high price of labour in discouraging manu­factures is counteracted by three circumstances. 1. The United States being far distant from Europe, the expense of freight, and still more that of inland carriage, makes a material addition to the prime cost of all bulky or heavy articles. 2. As the use of machinery comes to be substituted more and more for manual labour, the disadvantage of high wages gradually vanishes ; and the Americans, who possess great mechanical genius, have the means of procuring steam and water power to an unlimited extent. 3. The American women prefer working in factories to domestic service, which they consider degrading ; and hence female labourers are not scarce, and may be procured at moderate wages.@@“

The commerce of the United States has gradually ex­panded to a vast extent, and has made much greater pro­gress than manufactures. The Americans are not surpassed in activity and enterprise by any other nation ; and the surplus produce, which in every country is the means of its foreign trade, naturally increases with the progress of cultivation. The wars and convulsions of Europe conse­quent on the French Revolution threw a great proportion of the general carrying trade into their hands ; and in the interval from 1790 to 1807, their exports increased from 20 millions to 108 millions of dollars. But in the course of the war, Great Britain and France differed concerning the respective rights of the neutral and the belligerent ; and this dispute ended in their defiance of all those maxims of pub­lic law which formerly restrained the rage of war. They refused any longer to recognise the rights of the neutral trader ; his merchandise was considered to be lawful prey, France issued the Berlin decrees for the seizure an,d con­fiscation of all British goods on the land, which were ordered to be consumed in the flames ; and Great Britain issued her orders in council for the proscription of all trade with France by sea, and for the detention of all vessels bound to a French port. Lawless violence thus reigned, and the unprecedent­ed outrages which followed gave a sudden check to the growing trade of the United States, from which it did not recover and attain its former extent till the year 1835. The progressive increase of the American trade will be seen from the following table of the exports and imports of the country from the year 1791 to 1838 inclusive.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Exports, in Dollars. | | Total. | Imports, in |  | Exports, in Dollars. | |  | Imports, in Dollars. |
|  |  |  | Dollars. |  | Domestic. |  |  |  |
|  | Domestic. | Foreign. |  |  |  | Foreign. |  |  |
| 1791 | ∙∙∙ |  | 19,012,041  20,753,098  26,109,572 | 52,200,000 | 1815 | 45,974,403 | 6,583,350 | 52,557,753 | 113,041,274 |
| 1792 | ... | ... | 31,500,000 | 1816 | 64,781,896 | 17,138,556 | 81,920,452 | 147,103,000 |
| 1793 |  |  | 31,100,000 | 1817 | 68,313,500 | 19,358,069 | 87,671,569 | 99,250,000 |
| 1794 | ... |  | 33,028,233 | 34,600,000 | 1818 | 73,854,437 | 19,426,696 | 93,281,133 | 121,750,000 |
| 1795 | ... | ... | 47,989,472 | 69,756,268 | 1819 | 50,076,838 | 19,165,683 | 70,142,521 | 87,125,000 |
| 1796 | ... |  | 67,064,097 | 81,436,164 | 1820 | 51,683,640 | 18,008,029 | 69,691,669 | 74,450,000 |
| 1797 | ... |  | 56,850,206 | 75,379,406 | 1821 | 43,671,894 | 21,302,488 | 84,974,382 | 62,685,724 |
| 1798 | ... |  | «1,527,097  78,686,522 | 68,551,700 | 1822 | 49,874,079 | 22,286,202 | 72,160,281 | 83,241,541 |
| 1799 | ... |  | 79,068,148 | 1823 | 47,155,408 | 27,543,622 | 74,699,030 | 77,579,267 |
| 1800 |  |  | 70,971,780 | 91,252,768 | 1824 | 50,649,500 | 25,337,157 | 75,986,657 | 80,549,007 |
| 1801 | ... |  | 94,115,925 | 111,363,511 | 1825 | 66,944,745 | 32,590,643 | 99,535,388 | 96,340,075  84,974,477 |
| 1802 |  | ... | 72,483,160 | 76,333,333 | 1826 | 53,055,710 | 24,533,612 | 77,595,322 |
| 1803 | 42,205,961  41,467,477 | 13,594,072 | 55,800,033 | 64,666,666 | 1827 | 58,921,691 | 23,403,136 | 82,324,827 | 79,484,068 |
| 1804 | 36,23 1,597 | 77,099,074 | 85,000,000 | 1828 | 50,669,669 | 21,595,017 | 72,264,686 | 88,509,824 |
| 1805 | 42,387,002 | 53,179,019 | 96,566,021 | 120,000,000 | 1829 | 55,700,193 | 16,658,478 | 72,358,671 | 74,492,527 |
| 1806 | 41,253,727 | 60,283,238 | 101,536,963 | 129,000,000 | 1830 | 59,462,029 | 14,387,479 | 73,849,508 | 70,876,920 |
| 1807 | 48,699,592 | 59,643,558 | 108,343,150 | 138,500,000 | 1831 | 61,277,057 | 20,038,526  24,039,473 | 81,310,583 | 103,191,134 |
| 1808 | 9,433,546 | 12,997,414 | 22,430,960 | 56,990,000 | 1832 | 63,137,470 | 87,176,943 | 101,029,266 |
| 1809 | 31,40,5,700 | 20,797,531 | 52,203,231 | 59,400,000 | 1833 | 70,317,698 | 19,822,735 | 90,140,433 | 108,∣18,31l |
| 1810 | 42,366,679 | 24,391,295 | 66,757,974 | 85,400,000 | 1834 | 81,024,162 | 23,312,811 | 104,336,973 | 126,521,332 |
| 1811 | 45,294,041 | 18,022,790 | 61,316,831 | 53,400,000 | 1835 | 101,189,082 | 20,504,495 | 121,693,577 | 149,895,742 |
| 1812 | 30,032,109 | 8,495,127 | 38,527,236 | 77,030,000 | 1836 | 106,916,680 | 21,746,360 | 128,663,040 | 189,980,035 |
| 1813 | 25,008 152 | 2,847,845 | 27,855,997  6,927,441 | 22,005,000 | 1837 | 95,564,414 | 21,854,962 | 117,419,376 | 140,939,217 |
| 1814 | 6,782,272 | 145,109 | 12,965,000 | 1838 | 96,033,821 | 12,452,795 | 108,486,616 | 113,717,404 |

@@@1 See Report of the Select Committee to Congress, on the subject of Steam-Engines, December 13, 1838.

@@@t Seybert, 6, 8. Mellish, 90. Warden, iii. 262. Fearon, 389, &c.