

been much withdrawn from the culture of wheat. Grouping the States from the Hudson to the Potomac, including the district of Columbia, it appears that they produced in 1848, 35,658,000 bushels, against 39,000,000 in 1850. In Virginia, there was an increase of 1,125,000 bushels. These States are the oldest wheat growing region of the country, and that in which the soil and climate seem to be adapted to promote the permanent culture of the grain. The increase of production in the ten years has been 6,272,000 bushels equal to 15.6 per cent. The area of tilled land in those States is 26,000,000 acres, only thirty per cent of the whole amount returned, while the proportion of what produced is forty six per cent. In North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the Southern States generally, there was a considerable decrease. Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin contributed to the general aggregate under the sixth census only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels an amount equal to the whole increase in the United States for the period. In 1840, the product of the county in Ry, was 18,645,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,189,637 bushels. In 1850-51 there were exported 44,122 barrels of wheat. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed in the United States 2,144,000 bushels in the manufacture of malt and spiritsuous liquors. The increase of production of Indian Corn from 1840 to 1850, was 214,000,000 bushels equal to 56 per cent. In 1840, it was 377,581,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels. In this product no State has retrograded. Ohio now ranks as the first corn-producing State in the Union. The annual average of exports of wheat for several years preceding 1851, were 70,000 bushels. The total product of the United States in 1840, was 123,071,841 bushels; in 1850, 146,678,579 bushels. In 1840, the Rice crop of the United States amounted to 89,841,422 pounds; in 1850, 215,812,720 pounds. The exports in 1840-41 amounted to 101,647,772 lbs. in 1850-51, 105,590 tierces. In 1840, the amount of Tobacco raised in the United States was 219,133,319 pounds; in 1850, 199,759,646 pounds, showing a decrease in its culture, of 19,373,673 pounds. The amount of cotton cultivated was 770,475 bales; in 1850, 987,449 bales, showing an increase of 196,974 bales. The exports in 1840-41 were 539,094 pounds; in 1850-51, 927,237-324 pounds. Immense as the extent and value of this crop has become, it is not extravagant to anticipate a rate of increase for the current year, which will bring up the aggregate for the year 1850, to 4,000,000 bales. The average annual yield for the year ending with 1850, is estimated at 1,055,740 bales; for a like period ending in 1840, 1,440,000; for the same period, remaining with 1850, 2,270,000 bales. Had no disturbing cause interrupted the progressive advance, the amount of 1850 would have exceeded 3,000,000 bales. According to the census returns of 1840, the annual quantity of Backwater raised in the United States, was 7,291,743 bushels. The consumption of barley for the past year in the manufacture of malt and spiritsuous liquors, amounted to 3,780,000 bushels. According to the census returns of 1840, the annual amount of barley raised in the United States was 4,161,501 bushels; in 1850, 5,107,016 bushels. The quantity of Potatoes, of all sorts, raised in the United States, in 1840, was 169,000 bushels; in 1850, 101,659 bushels, of which 38,259,196 bushels were consumed. The quantity of ale and spiritsuous liquors produced in the United States in 1850, exceeded 80,000,000 gallons. The amount exported was balanced by the imports. The consumption of malt and spiritsuous liquors for manufacturing purposes and as a beverage, appears to have been at the rate of nearly four gallons per head. A great deal has been taken place in the culture of Hops. The gain has been nearly two hundred per cent. Almost the whole of the increase, however, has been in the State of New York, which, from less than half a million pounds in 1840, now produces more than two and half millions, which exceeds five-sevenths of the whole crop of the United States. In connection with this circumstance, it may be mentioned that New York has become the largest grower of hops in the world, and the manufacture of the latter part of the hops raised is consumed. The breweries of this State produced six hundred and forty-five thousand barrels of ale, &c., in 1850, being more than a third of the quantity returned for the whole Union. According to the census returns for 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251 tons of Flax and Hemp; in 1850, 35,069 of Hemp and 77,155 of Flax. According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of Silk coccons raised in the U. States, was 611,555 pounds; in 1850, 14,763 pounds. From which, it is obvious that the production of coccons has decreased 1040, 46,789 pounds, and since 1844, 382,027 pounds. According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of case and maple Sugar was 105,100,800 pounds, of which 119,947,720 pounds were produced in the United States. In 1850, the case sugar made in the United States, was 247,581,000 pounds; plus 12,700,000 gallons of molasses; plus sugar, 34,249,586 pounds, amounting to 281,520,886 pounds, showing an increase in ten years, of 126,730,077 pounds. POST OFFICE STATISTICS. Services and cost of transporting the Mail for the fiscal year, ending in 1852:

STATES. 1851. 1852. Major, 177,528 816,397 New York, 220,872 10,498 Massachusetts, 270,650 101,320 Rhode Island, 86,112 7,812 Connecticut, 565,365 47,136 Vermont, 182,276 62,829 New Jersey, 307,280 48,122 Pennsylvania, 806,626 71,189 Maryland, 357,044 212,700 Delaware, 182,276 62,829 Virginia, 366,946 23,733 North Carolina, 263,016 33,571 South Carolina, 491,629 52,010 Mississippi, 43,216 116,830 Florida, 102,120 82,558 Michigan, 215,944 12,511 Indiana, 215,944 12,511 Ohio, 432,116 1,164 Kentucky, 128,884 8,840 Tennessee, 85,616 5,742 Alabama, 158,689 16,189 Louisiana, 1,248 150 Total, 1,102,768 81,276,590 The above exhibits a singular state of affairs. New York has a service of 2,807,670 miles at a cost of \$268,850, while Pennsylvania has a service of only 806,000—its cost being \$71,165; Maryland has a service of \$71,165; at a cost of \$311,700. The Pennsylvania exhibits work very cheap, or the "Remember the Military and Citizens' Ball, by the "Society of Friends" and others, there will be lots of fun and pretty girls there.

December Session.—In our report of last week we brought up the Criminal Record for Thursday evening, December 15. We now resume our report at that period and conclude the balance of the Session's business. Com. vs. Daniel Nease, Supervisor of Treason—Misdemeanor in Office—Jury Trial; not guilty as to the 4th and 5th counts in the indictment but guilty as to the 2d. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and a cost of prosecution. Com. vs. Abi Clegg—Assault and Battery—Verdict guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of six dollars and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for 2 months, and never fail to pay the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year. Com. vs. Joseph Street, John Lebig and David Street—Assault and Battery on each of Isaac Mack—Verdict guilty, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, and David and Joseph Street to pay a fine of \$5 each. Com. vs. John M. Crowland—Violation of the Auction Law—Jury Trial; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the cost of the prosecution. Com. vs. Sophia Red—Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the cost of the prosecution. Com. vs. John Bolen—Assault—Jury Trial; verdict not guilty, but sentenced to pay the cost of the prosecution. Com. vs. Hercules Redly—Disorderly House—Jury Trial; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of three months in County Prison. Com. vs. Catherine Igo—Lascivious—Jury Trial; verdict not guilty. Com. vs. James Neal—Assault and Battery with intent to kill of John Buckley—Jury Trial; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year and three months in the County Prison. In hands of the Sheriff. Com. vs. John Kelly—Misdemeanor in office as the Supervisor of Cass Township—Verdict not guilty and County for costs. Com. vs. William Johnson—Disorderly House—Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and the cost of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 30 days in County Prison. Com. vs. James Sand—Assault and Battery—Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of 30 days in County Prison. Com. vs. Geo. P. Lipp—Assault and Battery—Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutor, M. R. Miller, to pay the costs. Com. vs. Daniel Barstow and Samuel Bowen, Supervisors of North Madison Township—Misdemeanor in office in not opening a Road—Plea of not guilty, withdrawn, and sentenced deferred to March Term, 1851. Immense as the extent and value of this crop has become, it is not extravagant to anticipate a rate of increase for the current year, which will bring up the aggregate for the year 1850, to 4,000,000 bales. 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