

Tallow, £2,400,510; Guano, £2,243,578; Barley, £2,236,109; Cheese, £2,094,366; Flour, £2,072,702; Indian Corn, £1,954,441; Bacon, £1,648,189; Woollen manufactures, not made up, £1,546,365; Spirits, £1,335,159; Sugar, refined, &c., £1,135,694; Rice, £1,038,191; Currants and raisins, £1,022,080.

The decrease in imports in 1865, as compared with 1864, occurred principally in Cotton, Wheat, Sugar, Wine and Wool.

The following is a summary of the exports and imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the year ending 31st December, 1865, compared with 1864:—

GOLD.

	1864.	1865.
Imports	£16,900,951	£14,485,570
Exports	13,280,311	8,493,832

SILVER.

	1864.	1865.
Imports	£10,827,325	£6,976,641
Exports	9,877,204	6,717,662

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British ports for the year ending 1864 and 1865, were as follows:—

ENTERED.

	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British	24,962	7,812,634	25,881	8,358,068
Foreign	17,146	3,489,662	18,629	3,806,185
Total	42,108	11,302,296	44,510	12,164,253

CLEARED.

	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British	28,229	8,590,780	28,480	9,045,781
Foreign	19,026	3,578,793	19,701	3,771,661
Total	47,255	12,169,573	48,181	12,817,442

—Trade Review.

Health Statistics.

From the returns of the Registrar General, of births and deaths in London and twelve other large cities in the United Kingdom, it appears that for the week ending on the 3rd March, the deaths registered in London were 1,545, while in the corresponding week for ten years, 1856-1865, the average number was 2,172. The births were 2,087—of whom 1,026 were boys, and 1,061 girls. The annual rate of mortality in London was 26 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 27 per 1,000; in Bristol, 29; in Hull, 26; in Dublin, 32; in Birmingham, 33; in Sheffield, 35; in Glasgow, 33; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 36; in Salford, 37; in Manchester, 37; in Leeds, 39; in Liverpool, 40. For

the week ending the 3rd March, the deaths in these thirteen cities were 3,620; and the births 4,409; the average annual rate of mortality, 31 per 1,000. In London, the deaths had been less than 1,400 in the first and second weeks of February, but had risen in the third to 1,630—owing, it was said, to the great coldness of the weather. In the three weeks ending March 3rd, the deaths from bronchitis were successively 131, 210, and 230; those from pneumonia, in the same time, 59, 95, and 60; those from phthisis, 170, 214, and 201.

The Expense of Iron-clads.

An official return gives an account of the expenses incurred on the iron-clad ships in the British navy. The expenses of building and fitting hulls have been as follows:—Warrior, £385,285; Black Prince, £289,911; Defence, £206,783; Resistance, £213,889; Hector, £242,395; and Achilles, £388,218. In addition, however, to these sums there have been incurred up to the latest date the following expense in repair, maintenance, and alterations:—Warrior, £22,517; Black Prince, £11,107; Defence, £11,061; Resistance, £11,426; Hector, £2,215; Achilles, £1,549. The large sum expended on the Warrior since she was built includes part of extensive refit since she was paid off. Forty-five months have elapsed since her building was completed and only thirty-three since the finishing of the Black Prince. The following ships are not yet completed, but the expenses are given up to latest date in office:—The Valiant, £263,258; Minotaur, £345,873; Agincourt, £346,445; the Northumberland, £260,865; Prince Albert, £144,489; Ballerophon, £345,509; Viper, £31,790; Vixen, £36,485; Water Witch, £18,667. The Penelope, Hercules and Monarch are on the stocks or building, but no return is made of their cost. The Prince Albert is a turret ship. The Valiant, Minotaur and Agincourt have been tried, and the Viper and Vixen have been launched. The Water Witch and Northumberland are building. Those now in commission are the Warrior, Black Prince, Achilles, Defence, Resistance, Hector and Prince Albert.

The Precious Metals.

Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* gives the following as the production of gold and silver for the past eighteen years:—Total yield of gold during that period \$3,341,500,000, or an annual average of \$185,633,888. Of this amount, California and other Pacific States are credited with \$1,056,500,000, Australia and N. Zealand giving \$792,000,000. Of silver, the production, during same time, was \$1,620,400,000, or an annual average of \$90,022,222. Mexico, Peru, Japan and China, (including Thibet) are the chief producers of this metal, giving respectively \$580,000,000, \$120,000,000, \$144,000,000, and \$206,600,000.

Penny Postage.

Between the years 1840, when the penny postage system went into operation in England, and the year 1864, the post office revenue increased from \$7,500,000 to \$20,000,000 annually, giving a clear profit, during the last year, of \$5,800,000.