

The trade of Jersey is considerable in proportion to its size and population. It exports apples, cider, bricks and potatoes, in large quantities. One authority states that at least 150,000 gallons of cider are sent to England every year, and as much as 20,000 pounds of butter; but another states the export of the former during the year from October, 1850, to October, 1851, at 97,874 gallons, and the latter at 6,778 lbs., being a considerable discrepancy. During the same year 1,402 cows and heifers were exported to the United Kingdom. These cattle are of the celebrated Alderney breed, and are a beautiful looking animal—small but elegantly shaped, with finely formed heads, clean limbs, and a most winning expression of countenance. They are excellent milkers, yielding on an average nearly 2 lbs. of the finest butter a day, or over 10 lbs. a week. Cheese is but little made in the Island. Oysters are also exported in large quantities. The imports are—from the United Kingdom, cotton and woolen manufactures, beer, hardwares and coal to the amount of 35,000 tons annually. From France, Spain and Portugal are imported wines, spirits and cordials. From the north of Europe—timber, tallow, hemp, linen and corn, which are exchanged for Colonial produce from the West Indies and Brazil, with which Jersey has large trade. The trade with Newfoundland is the most considerable. 'Vessels go for the purpose of fishing on the banks, and carry with them from Jersey woolen manufactures of almost every kind, nets, cordage and iron, also salt for the curing of fish; having obtained a cargo either by fishing or purchase, they proceed with it to many of the ports in Spain, the Mediterranean, and to both North and South America; and having disposed of their fish, return home with the produce of those countries to an English market, and most frequently with a cargo of salt for the Newfoundland fishery.' The registered shipping in 1837 was 244 vessels, counting 23,826 tons, besides 500 oyster smacks. Since that time it has considerably increased. The increase in the year 1851 was 31 vessels, registering 3,027 tons. During the year from October, 1850, to October, 1851, 'the number and tonnage of vessels that have left Jersey for the United Kingdom and elsewhere, with cargoes, were 1,647 vessels—87,118 tons; and in ballast 1,497 vessels, making a total of 3,144 sailings. The number and tonnage of vessels from the United Kingdom and elsewhere during the above period were, with cargoes, 2106 vessels—137,079 tons; and in ballast, 1020, making a total of 3,126.' The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the Channel Islands from the United Kingdom, during the year 1850, amounted to £506,415.

Living may be considered cheap in Jersey. By the visitor, furnished lodgings may be had from twelve shillings to five guineas a week. A very good set of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with attendance, can be had for thirty shillings, the parties of course finding their own provisions. To the resident, house rent, though not high, is in proportion the greatest expense.