

rumps, 2 pieces cut up close to the neck, with bone taken out; no shins, thigh bones, or necks. To be well salted and capped with St. Ubes, or other coarse salt.

A tierce Prime Mass Beef, should contain 33 pieces, of 8 lbs., and weigh not less than 304 lbs. nett. It should be made from prime fat cows and heifers, 28 of prime, from loins and chins, with one rib each, flanks, rumps, plates, briskets, and buttocks, with 10 coarse pieces, consisting of 2 neck pieces, not the scrag, 2 thighs or buttock bones, with meat to them, 2 shells of rumps, 2 or even 4 clunes, not cut too close to the neck, and 2 shoulder pieces with part of blade bone in them, well salted and capped with St. Ubes, or other coarse salt. The tierces, whether for beef or pork, must be made of well seasoned oak, with eight wooden and three iron hoops on each end.

No pains to be spared in preparing and cutting up, as the neat and tasty appearance of the packages will ensure a more ready sale than if put up in a slovenly manner.

[From the New York Evening Express.]

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The failure of the crops in Europe has turned the attention of the public to a discovery of the sources of supply for their deficiency. The London Times, of the 19th ult., in an article urging the opening of the ports, makes the following remarks, which we copy, to show how imperfectly our resources are appreciated in Europe, as well as for the purpose of making a correction of the error in relation to our capacity for the production,—not the export of grain.

In commenting on the difficulty of obtaining the supplies, the Times asks:—

“And where now are the inexhaustible magazines of wheat and flour wherewith our people were to grow fat and wanton? Alas! for the fatuous ignorance of men. They are not. Nature will not work miracle^s to save theones. Those who shut their eyes to her laws must perish by her laws;—those who seek to thwart her operations must bend at last beneath their force. Now, when we crave food for our poor, we find it removed from us. The harvests of Europe are insufficient for the exigencies of Europe. France is straitened even more than ourselves. Austria is bidding against us in the marts of the Mediterranean. Odessa is well nigh drained. And America—that land of fabulous redundancy, answers to the requirements of an ordinary commerce, but not to the demands of an extraordinary need. It has a sufficiency for our average, not for our present wants. She has sent us 641,112 barrels of flour more than last year; she is about to send us wheat and Indian corn; yet even with this prospect, the price of bread has risen at Glasgow, it has risen in London, and Indian corn is becoming dearer every day to the Irish peasant! And this, too, in the first quarter of our provision year! What will the state of things be when the American canals are frozen, when the liners have ceased to run, and the passage is alike blocked up from the far west to the eastern ports, and from those ports to England?”

We do not propose to show that we can carry to England all she wants, for we have recently shewn that the commerce of the world is insufficient, and that from other business, enough tonnage cannot be diverted for this purpose. We mean, however, to show that we can, and do now, produce the surplus necessary to make up the loss of England.

In the first place, we copy from the official report of the Commissioner of Patents the following table, showing the product of grain in the United States, in thousands of bushels:—

	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	CORN.
Maine,.....	502	203	1,564	186	1,912
New Hampshire,.....	647	123	1,942	426	1,828
Massachusetts,.....	211	162	1,856	594	3,098
Rhode Island,.....	5	51	200	47	731
Connecticut,.....	114	26	1,646	1,010	2,619
Vermont,.....	854	51	3,593	321	1,728
New York,.....	16,200	3574	23,700	3,560	13,250
New Jersey,.....	1,050	8	4,912	2,945	7,314
Pennsylvania,.....	12,580	141	19,826	11,929	17,126
Delaware,.....	440	4	828	53	2,713
Maryland,.....	4,884	2	1,691	914	2,723
Virginia,.....	11,885	84	8,888	1,411	27,272
North Carolina,.....	1,967	3	2,673	217	14,887
South Carolina,.....	1,168	3	700	48	8,184
Georgia,.....	1,571	11	883	64	13,320
Alabama,.....	980	7	1,527	76	16,650
Mississippi,.....	378	1	1,189	21	2,167
Louisiana,.....	—	—	—	2	8,380
Tennessee,.....	8,310	5	0,625	382	70,265
Kentucky,.....	4,769	15	13,091	2,548	54,625
Ohio,.....	13,572	218	21,147	798	57,600
Indiana,.....	7,044	35	13,901	221	30,625
Missouri,.....	1,525	11	5,468	81	15,625
Arkansas,.....	2,127	—	486	12	8,250
Michigan,.....	7,061	197	4,815	77	4,945
Florida,.....	—	—	8	—	733
Wisconsin,.....	971	20	1,200	5	672
Iowa,.....	793	25	621	8	2,026
District of Columbia,.....	15	—	12	7	35
	106,548	5,160	153,203	27,175	417,899

To this must be added 10,268,000 bushels of buck-wheat, which will give us a total production of grain as follows:—

Wheat,.....	106,548,000
Barley,.....	5,160,000
Oats,.....	163,208,000
Rye,.....	27,175,000
Corn,.....	417,899,000
Buckwheat,.....	10,268,000
	730,258,000 Total Crop of 1845.
	26,512,900 Incr. for 1846,—5 per cent.
	756,770,900 Crop of 1846.

We think 5 per cent. increase very small, as the crop of 1846, in addition to the increased sowing, has yielded better than in 1845.

The best authorities (McCulloch) place the consumption of grain (wheat) in England at 8 bushels per head for the whole population; but we will give to the whole population of the United States 16 bushels, and see how much surplus we should have, were we to use all our exertions to feed England and the other grain-buying nations:—

Population in 1845,.....	18,602,500
Add 10 per cent. for one year,.....	1,860,250
Population in 1846,.....	20,462,750
Consumption per head,—16 bushels,.....	16
Total Home Consumption,.....	327,403,000
Total Crop,.....	756,770,900

429,367,900 bushels.

or 53,670,987 quarters of grain, which is more than equal to the entire consumption of England for one year. Thus much in correction of the assertion of the Times, that the United States cannot supply them with the unusual quantity they now want. We think that we have showed that we can and do grow the amount, as conclusively as we have shown before that the commerce of the world is not now sufficient to carry it all over sea. We can grow grain faster than any foreign demand can increase, and can also outstrip any increase that can be made in ships to carry it, when grown.

Now we do not pretend to say that our shipping, or the shipping of the world, is adequate for the transport of all our surplus agricultural products to Europe. We can only set forth our capacity for supply. The rate of freights at the present time shows us how inadequate our vessels are for such a purpose as that, and that, therefore, for this, as well as for other reasons, we must mainly look to our home market, and consume as much as possible of our agricultural products here. The present demand for Europe is created, too, by extraordinary causes that very seldom exist, and such as may not happen again for a quarter of a century. But we make our tables to show that the power of supplying England with enough of grain to keep down prices to a great extent is not so hopeless as some would imply.

The wants of the United Kingdom from abroad for consumption in 1842 amounted to 2,182,271 quarters of wheat, and it is safe to say more will not be wanted the present year. Now our crop much exceeds that of 1845, and our means of supply were never better than at present. Let us see, then, as near as we can, how much we have to spare. Just to start, we think no one will doubt that we can spare the increased receipts at tide water here. The amount is as follows:—

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

451,312 barrels Flour,.....	equal to 283,945 quarters Wheat.
1,149,971 bushels Wheat,.....	equal to 143,745 quarters Wheat.
1,375,298 bushels Corn,.....	equal to 171,911 quarters Corn.
260,067 bushels Barley,.....	equal to 32,583 quarters Barley.

Excess of Receipts,..... 632,184 quarters Grain.

We also assume that the increase at New Orleans will be as large as the increase here, and we add that to our means of export.

We have estimated the wheat receipts to be double, and have added to last year's flour 25 per cent, which is the New York increase, and which will be much less than the actual increase at New Orleans. The whole gives us the following:—

2,050 barrels Corn Meal, of 4 bushels,.....	equal to 1,025 quarters.
141,427 barrels Corn, in ears,.....	equal to 17,678 quarters.
333,880 sacks of Corn, of 2 bushels,.....	equal to 83,170 quarters.
130,614 barrels and sacks Oats, 3 bush. aver.....	equal to 48,730 quarters.
209,496 barrels Flour,.....	equal to 131,185 quarters.
496,214 barrels and sacks of Wheat, 3 bush.....	equal to 186,080 quarters.

New Orleans, total estimate increase,..... 468,168 quarters.
New York increase thus far,..... 632,184 quarters.

Total increase in quarters..... 1,100,352 for 1846.

Or more than one half, from these two ports, of the quantity bought by England in her largest year from the world. The increase of supplies from New Orleans, we have no doubt, will be found under the mark. The price of breadstuffs at the next harvest, unless there is a general failure of the crops in Europe, will be as low in the United States as it was upon the average of the past year.