

the minerals raised and the metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1866.—

MINERALS		
Minerals raised.	Estimated value at place of production.	Estimated value at place of production.
Coal.....	101,659,644 tons.	£25,407,625
Iron Ore.....	9,065,013 "	3,119,069
Tin.....	16,090 "	731,946
Copper.....	180,378 "	759,118
Lead.....	91,017 "	1,164,288
Zinc.....	12,770 "	42,600
Pyrites.....	135,402 "	77,962
METALS		
Iron.....	4,659,051 tons.	£11,326,127
Tin.....	9,930 "	885,364
Copper.....	11,163 "	1,019,148
Silver.....	636,188 ounces.	174,951
Gold.....	743 "	2,666
Zinc.....	3,192 tons.	63,916
The total value of our mineral productions for the year 1866 will be, according to Mr. Robert Hunt's return and estimate:—		
Metals obtained from the ores raised from the mines of the United Kingdom.....		
£11,974,000		
Minerals—estimated the price at the place of production.....		
£25,407,625		
Earthy Minerals (not including building stones).....		
£1,300,000		
£41,712,330		

THE COTTON CROP AND THE WORM

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17

We have no doubt that in the alluvial portions of the country tributary to this city, along the Mississippi, Red River, Yazoo, and in other low and swampy regions, where dampness generally reigns and where the very wet season we have had, not to speak of overflows, has been peculiarly propitious to the propagation of the worm, it either has destroyed, or will totally destroy the crop.

But to the east of the influence of the Mississippi and Yazoo, in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, in the upper part of Mississippi, and, we believe, in all the high and dry country to the west, the worm will make but partial havoc, and there may be some cotton made on the alluvial spots.

It is a fact well known that letters of complaint as to cotton are the only ones which reach newspapers, with rare exceptions. Favorable statements are withheld not because of a desire to hide the truth, but when men are hopeful and prosperous they do not see any advantage in writing, while a despairing man that they can either raise the price for their unsold bales, or at least procure forbearance for their unmet liabilities, by letting their sad tale of failure become known.

Not occasionally there comes a word of contradiction, as to the heaviest reports of disaster in regions which are pronounced worm-eaten. We published one from the lower Amite the other day, and a few days after one from Lawrence County, Miss., where the worm has as yet done no special harm, but might be expected yet to do so. The heavy report we had the other day from a merchant who had visited the lower part of Pike County, in that State, has produced a reply written to a gentleman in our office, which we give below.

It is to be noticed that Pike and Lawrence are dry and sandy in soil, are well elevated and are no criterion for judgment as to reports from alluvial lands. It is not strange that the correspondent should not have found the cotton eaten. The worm eats only the leaves, tender forms and sprouts, and only when these are all consumed, the tenderest bolls. There is another worm which bores into the boll, and is called the "bollworm."

OSYKA, Miss., Aug. 15, 1867

Trade appears rather gloomy, but not so much so as the article of your Tuesday's issue would try to prove. I went with several gentlemen together went through different cotton fields in this section and I can most emphatically deny that the cotton worm is so bad as represented in the above article, moreover I dare to assert that if the worm should do its worst now, the farmers would make half a crop, as far as the knowing ones positively declare.

As far as the statement is concerned of having killed two thousand in one row, the latter must have been a considerably long one, and the counter's patience pretty near the same.

It took us in three different fields to gather of the so-called cotton worm about the figure of twenty each, in ten minutes good searching. Moreover, the cotton was not at all touched, only the leaves.

Do me the favor, therefore, if inquiries should be made in regard to the statement aforesaid, to contradict it on strength of the above.

Since the above was written, our friend the merchant of this city, has come in with his hands full of leaves, in which the worm has rolled himself up to cocoons. He brought them from Osyka's neighborhood this morning. He has some bolls of opened cotton—that growing in the lower part of the stalks. He insists in the worm being countless in number in that region. Of course it cannot be seen now unless the leaf be unrolled, in which it has laid itself away to sleep. When it comes out a moth and lays its thousand eggs there will be little left made more. The matured bolls will be all that will remain to the planter.

THE BELMONT ORE BED.—At this mountain the company have now at work no less than 300 men, the ore being found to be inexhaustible. No less than 30 car loads of ore, each car containing five tons, making 450 tons per day, is sent to Cobourg. In addition to this no less than fifty houses are under contract,

GROWTH OF WESTERN TRADE.—The Board of Trade of Chicago has furnished some interesting statistics showing the growth of the Western grain trade. They give the aggregate of the annual shipment of wheat east from that city at intervals of five years since 1838, only twenty-nine years ago, when the total shipment was 78 bushels. Five years thereafter, in 1843, the shipments amounted to 688,907 bushels; in 1848 they amounted to 3,001,740 bushels, an increase 4.2 times; in 1853 to 6,412,181 bushels, more than doubled; in 1858 to 20,351,169 bushels, more than tripled; in 1864 to 54,741,839 bushels, again nearly tripled, and last year, being an interval of only three years, it amounted to 66,789,600 bushels. This enormous increase explains why all the routes of traffic have been so crowded, and they furnish data which render it probable that the supply will, in the future, keep steadily in advance of the facilities for transportation, even with the most rapid opening of new routes that can be effected.

Other products have also made astonishing increase. The number of cattle slaughtered in 1861 was 21,806, and in 1861, 92,469. This trade for the last two or three years has been considerably interrupted by the effects of the war in reducing the number of cattle. The number slaughtered has been also materially lessened by sending the cattle on the hoof direct by rail to the Eastern markets. The number of hogs packed in Chicago in 1851 was but 22,030, and in 1862-3 the number had increased to the enormous aggregate of 970,231. The same causes that have lessened the number of cattle slaughtered there in the last two or three years have lessened the number of hogs packed, though the production of each is steadily increasing to the great profit of the carrying companies connecting the prairie regions of the unbounded West with the Atlantic seaboard and the markets of the world. The receipts and the shipment of wool are of immense growth. In 1855 the receipts at Chicago alone amounted to 1,933,415 pounds, and the amount forwarded to 2,158,542 pounds. Last year the receipts were 12,200,640 pounds and the amount forwarded 12,391,953 pounds.

The development of the agricultural resources of the great West must continue to be rapid. The foreign immigration combined with that from the Eastern portion of the country is enough to settle a new State every year and add a large surplus to the present aggregate likely to seek shipment to Atlantic ports. It is probable that the growth of manufactures will give employment to large populations of consumers in Western cities, yet there can hardly fail to be a very considerable augmentation of the amount coming east each succeeding year, unless the effects of a paper currency and higher prices shall drive manufacturing from New England to the regions of cheaper bread. That is the present tendency of things, and if we have no wiser policy than that which now exists we may ere many years see a marvellous change in the trade between the East and West.

Some of the Lowell manufacturing corporations pay a round city tax. The Merrimack this year pays \$1,204, the Massachusetts \$22,002, the Lawrence \$18,468, the Lowell \$17,008, the Hamilton \$14,250, and the Booth, \$15,360.

TRADE WITH CANADA.—We learn that the demand in Montreal for the Cotton Warp manufactured by William Parks & Son, of our City, is such that the firm are able to dispose of every bundle they can manufacture during the next twelve months. The firm will probably extend their business considerably at an early date. We also hear that parties from Ontario or Quebec are in our Province buying up lines, for which they offer remunerative prices. Montreal capitalists have invested largely in the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, and a steamer, to carry coal exclusively, is now on the route between Pictou and Montreal. Several lines of steamers are projected between the ports of the Upper Provinces and the lower ports, at least two of which will be in operation by the time next year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island leather, if good, finds ready sale in Montreal. The same remark applies to Paper Collars manufactured at St. John. We might extend the list and demonstrate that within only a few months, wonderful strides have been made in the direction of Inter-colonial Trade, to say nothing of the trade in flour, which has undergone a complete revolution. Under judicious tariff, with the Inter-Colonial Railway constructed, and efficient lines of steamers on the Gulf, we are satisfied that the progress of trade between the Provinces will outstrip even the most sanguine Confederates.—St. John Telegraph.

CAPITAL AND CONFIDENCE.—Ten years ago there was a depletion of money, and a depletion of the nervous power requisite for its use. That disproportion is now aggravated to the extent of five millions of bulion in the bank of England and three millions of "rest." But the bank of England is only one of many capitalists and money lenders, and all the others are underbidding it for custom, not to have their money idle in their coffers. It is the case of Midas—gold all around, and no power to use it. But it is the same everywhere. Meanwhile companies without number, and with nominal capital which it is difficult to estimate, and scarcely possible to overstate, are insolvent, and unable to get loans on any terms. The more they ask the less they get, and the old stock picture, so much employed by the League, of huge granaries crushed to the earth, with corn spoiling as it lay, in the midst of a starving population, is applicable to the London banks. As the capitalists will not and cannot lend the way, everything is at a stand, and we must wait for that fated and almost invariable decennial period which is to restore all our private capitalists, male or female, old or young, to funds and confidence, and to culminate in another fever, another sudden collapse, and another state of things like that we now see around us.—London Paper.

The consumption of 1 mo made cigars in Austria in 1866, according to an official report, was very nearly 1,000,000,000, while of imported cigars less than 9,000,000 were consumed. The consumption of snuff was 40,000 pounds, and of tobacco 63,000 cwt.; the receipts of the government for all this amounted to 52,000,000 florins.

A farmer from Dixon, Ill., writes to the Agricultural department in Washington that he has successfully made sugar from the box elder trees. The sap, he asserts, is very sweet, granulates as readily as the maple, and makes a whiter sugar of finer taste.

The New York Central Railroad earnings for the second week in August show an increase of \$28,000, and for the first two weeks in August an increase of \$52,000 as compared with the same time in last year. For the entire month of August, 1866, the earnings were \$1,268,000.

The San Francisco Alta gives a list of buildings which have been projected by capitalists, but on which the work is suspended on account of the Eight Hours Labor Law, from which it contends that over \$700,000 had been kept out of circulation in that city, and something like \$2,000,000 of capital kept back that would have been invested in the State in building this year.

The capital of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company is to be increased from \$1,764,000 to \$2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with the road from Stonington, Ct., to New York.

The Rutland Railroad Company is prepared to issue Guaranteed Preference Stocks in accordance with its charter, in exchange for principal and interest to first of August, 1867, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company. Although stock issued before the 1st day of October next will be entitled to the dividend payable on the 1st of February, 1868.

Henry C. Phelps, of Michigan, has brought suit against the Merchants Union Express Company and its Executive Committee, to restrain the forfeiture of his stock and the collection of the last call for ten per cent, and also to recover the money paid, and have his name stricken from the subscription list. A motion for an injunction according to the prayer of the bill of complaint has been noticed to be heard before Justice Nelson, at Cooperstown, on the 29th instant.

A rich vein has been discovered in the Madoc mining region. Upon assay Dr. Otway gives the value of the quartz per ton \$22 and \$8,325 silver. It is believed that a permanent gold mine is expected from the silver-bearing rock. It is also more constant in value than gold rock. This discovery has given fresh hopes to the miners in Madoc and adjoining townships.—Kingston News.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The ninth section of 24 miles of the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Rail and Railroad Company, eastern division, having been finished, bonds therefor to the amount of \$254,000 have been issued. This road is now completed, as required by law, for 234 miles west from the eastern line of the State of Kansas, and has in use 25 locomotives, 16 passenger coaches, 8 baggage, mail and express cars, 118 flat, 22 flat, 31 cattle, 46 hand and 7 boarding cars.

A spool of raw silk produced in Nevada has been exhibited in that place. This spool contained the silk of two cocoons, and was raised by Messrs. Isard & Muller. We yesterday saw a spool at Isard's store containing about the same quantity of rich white silk. They reeled on Saturday the silk of 14 cocoons, which averaged 2,000 feet to the cocoon. Prevost says the worms produce an average of from 250 to 300 eggs. Those raised by Isard & Muller produced an average of 400 eggs each. These gentlemen have about 60,000 eggs. They also have a fine lot of cocoons which they propose to send to the State Fair.

MECHANICS AND THE INCOME TAX.—In our issue of yesterday evening, we gave a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the mechanics of this city, held for the purpose of adopting means to induce the Legislature to abolish the tax on the income of mechanics. It is to be hoped that the agitation thus begun will end in the doing away with the obnoxious clause in the new assessment law.

We cannot resist the conviction that the new clause in question has crept into the new assessment law rather by accident than design. The original intention of giving municipalities authority to impose an income tax, was to enable them to derive a revenue from those who not being themselves householders, evaded contributing anything to the inevitable expense of local Government. The stretching of the law in such a way as to cover the small and hard earned wages of the mechanic, is a novel, and we have no hesitation in saying, a most unjust application of the principle.

If our memory serves us right, the income tax of England does not interfere with salaries under five hundred dollars, and those under fifteen hundred dollars are only taxed at a reduced rate. Thus in the old world the principle is recognized that it is far easier for those in alliance to submit to the curtailing of the luxuries of life than for the hard-working mechanic to submit to provide himself and family with the necessities of life.—Huron Daily News.