

In 1840, we imported from England, articles amounting to - - - - - \$39,130,921 00

The revenue upon the entire importation in 1840, amounting to - - - - - \$15,104,790 63

Or about 33 per cent, upon the dutiable imports of that year, (49,945,315.)

Applying this average per centum to the imports from Great Britain, and were realized therefore, in 1840, - - - - - \$12,913,204 00

The duties paid to Great Britain, upon Tobacco, Flour and Cotton, exceeds the whole import of articles from Great Britain, by - - - \$9,582,565 00

The duties paid in Great Britain, upon Tobacco alone, in the year 1840, exceeded our whole revenue upon imports from all countries, by - - - - - \$8,436,189 24

Exceeded the revenue from duties on British articles, by - - - - - \$10,627,775 00

The estimated ad valorem duties by the proposed British tariff, in 1842, was Cotton, 7 per cent. Flour, (average) 30 per cent. Tobacco, unmanufactured, 1,000 per cent. Tobacco, manufactured, 1,200 per cent.

In 1822. There were imported,

Free of duty, \$7,298,708 00

Paying duties, \$75,942,833 00

Received from customs of 1822, - - - \$24,066,466 43

Whole amount of imports, - - - - - \$83,241,541 00

In 1842. There were imported,

Free of duty, \$30,627,486

Paying duties, 69,534,601

Revenue of 1842, - - - - - \$16,622,746 84

Whole amount of imports, - - - - - \$100,162,087 00

Thus with a population of more than 8,000,000 increase in 1842, the Government derived from one fifth more of gross imports, one third less of actual revenue.