

A STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE AMOUNT OF DRAWBACK,

On the sundry articles exported from the United States, in the year 1878, '79, and '80, compared with the amount of DUTIES collected on the same respectively.

To the representatives of the people of the State of New-York in senate and assembly, by the Hon. J. P. McKim, Inspector of the State Prison respectively.

That warmly impelled by the intentions of the legislature to improve the criminal code, and fully convinced that too much attention cannot be bestowed on whatever may tend to carry it to as great a degree of perfection as human wisdom is capable of, the Inspectors have been engaged in the past year, in adjusting and improving the institutions committed to their charge, and although some disagreeable circumstances have occurred, yet they trust on the whole, the results have been highly favorable to the welfare of the public.

The disadvantages the Inspectors have labored under in re-establishing a regular routine of management among persons accustomed to idleness and dilatoriness, is very evident; they had not only to encounter the bad dispositions common to men, who have by their crimes become hardened and obstinate, but they had also to undergo a task a hitherto novel in this country, and to form a system which could only be perfected by much patience and perseverance; it is needless, that many of the inconveniences and discouragements presented as obstacles in the prosecution of their designs, yet the Inspectors have the satisfaction to find that in the most important objects, their views and wishes have been to far advanced as to leave no doubt on their minds with respect to the rectitude of the system, or the practicability of carrying it into effect.

There is reason to believe, that in all countries it has been attended with great difficulty to determine what kind of labor should be assigned to such convicts, so as to be consistent with their safe-keeping, and at the same time, that the profits of their work should be sufficient to maintain them; the difficulty has been, that it has hitherto been in any prison, to be satisfied with it, with peculiar pleasure that the Inspectors are enabled to inform the legislature, that from the work now going on in the State Prison, it is calculated to calculate on the prisoners being hereafter favored by their own labor.

Many articles are now manufactured in the prison, equal we presume, to any done in the State, and the quantity of shoes and nails made in this city is not inferior for the supply of the citizens; it is, however, necessary to import into this city, a great quantity of iron, from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts; hence it is evident, that manufacturing of shoes and nails in the prison has been of great benefit and accommodation to our fellow citizens in this State.

The place of worship is now completed, finished, and the Inspectors have found it possible to make very considerable improvements in order to freshen the Prison, the principal part of which was done by the convicts; all the iron, ironing, spikes, nails, &c. were made and supplied from the Prison; and the same had been done by the Prison for account of any individual, it would have probably cost a larger sum than the now estimated, which is 8000 dollars.

The Legislature, in the third month of the year, appropriated 8000 dollars as a capital stock for purchase tools and raw materials, and contemplated the provision of the State, which would be sufficient to maintain the prisoners, as might well be supposed, this sum was found to be very inadequate to answer the end intended, to employ more than 200 men required a large stock always on hand, consisting of tools, raw materials and manufactured goods; the amount of this at present belonging to the prison, is 12,248 37 100 dollars. The sum expended not being sufficient, the inspectors, on their own private credit, with a view to promote the public good, were induced to borrow money to discharge a remainder for 10,000 dollars. If they had not adopted this plan, a large proportion of the prisoners would have been idle most the year, the views of the legislature would have been defeated, and the prison to great an additional expense, which would have given the inspectors much concern.

From the above statement, the inspectors submit to the Legislature the proposition of discharging a remainder of the above fund, or the payment of 8000 dollars to the inspectors, for materials furnished, and to work done by the convicts in improving, furnishing and making the prison more secure; and also to grant a further sum of 4000 dollars, as an increase of capital. This will enable the inspectors to discharge the debt contracted by them for the public benefit. The whole of the business carried on in the prison, is now under such excellent arrangement, that after receiving the above funds, the inspectors are of opinion, that no further legislative aid is necessary; this however, is calculated on the inspectors being able to prosecute their present arrangements, and without any accidents arising in the course to prevent the execution of their plans.

It appears to have been understood by the legislature last year, that the inspectors had applied for a charter in New-York, for the purpose of raising the price of iron used in the prison; it is, therefore, proper to mention, that no such warehouse was established by the authority of the inspectors; the price of iron has been increased by such an establishment, but on calculating the expense of rents, lining suitable persons to attend it, and other incidental expenses, it appeared that the net profits of the iron manufactured in the prison would not admit of it; therefore some consideration to put them into a state to be sold on commission; but they have in it contented themselves with the mode of their sale, immediately from the prison.

An article for the support of the prison, or for the use of the manufacturers, have been in the minds of the inspectors, on the left hands, and with as much attention as for their own account; iron has been sometimes bought in New-York, New-England and Philadelphia. The circumstance that has been mentioned to have led to the exertions which have been made towards procuring the raw materials of the best quality, and on the most advantageous terms, in order to obtain the very desirable object of making the infirmation support itself, and the inspectors have an additional motive for effecting this, as they have already stated, that it would be capable of doing it, should they be able to procure it.

The annexed statement of convicts in the prison, it will appear that the number has increased the last year to 283; this is not a small increase, and it is to be regretted that in this country, the State Prison, which, in former years, may be accounted for, has been a great number of convicts, and it is to be regretted that it contributes very much to the increase of crime.

It is by applying a remedy to causes, instead of leveling the lower arm of effect, that crimes can be effectually prevented. Some legislative aid, therefore, seems necessary to limit the number of taverns; and much good would also ensue, if a few more and many cases be prevented, if horse-racing was effectually prohibited. It is, however, pleasing to remark, that the number of convictions for capital crimes, throughout the State, are very considerably lessened, and from the counties there have been but 50 prisoners received during the last year.

The inspectors take the liberty respectfully to request a reward of 500 dollars, as a gratuity of discharging a number of cells to be provided in the City Prison, in order to confine petty offenders from 30 to 90 days, or for a shorter time; this mode of punishment is a salutary one, and it is to be regretted that the office that to send them to the State Prison for one year.

A very useful discovery has been lately made in the prison by one of the convicts, of tempering cut nails, so as to retain a sufficient degree of toughness, to answer all the purposes of wrought nails. The inspectors conceive a considerable pecuniary advantage will result to the prison, from this discovery; and they were, therefore, induced to apply for a patent, in order to secure the benefit to the State, under a promise to employ the inventor a reward of 500 dollars to dispose of it when he may be discharged, relieving the use of it always to the State.

During the last summer 15 of the convicts, confined in the prison, made a molt of hair, and it was found that they were a weak part of the prison, they forced their way to the front of the building, and effected their escape into New-Jersey; the number of the convicts, who were apprehended, and eleven of them were retained and brought back to the prison.

It is only by experience the inspectors can be made acquainted in what manner to improve the prison, and to prevent the same. They found it necessary to make very considerable improvements, in order to make it more secure; but finding it necessary to improve the prison, and not to increase the number of the convicts, they were induced to employ cut nails, and these they kept in separate parts of the prison, at constant employ, and strictly watched. It is to be regretted that the State Prison, in the establishment of the prison, it is probable no further attempts would have been made, as by far the greatest part of the prisoners being well.

There are several statements relative to the prison, which are annexed to this report. (Continued on second page.)

	In the Year 1878.		In the Year 1879.		In the Year 1880.	
	Amount of Duties.	Amount of Drawback.	Amount of Duties.	Amount of Drawback.	Amount of Duties.	Amount of Drawback.
On Merchandise having a duty of 10 per cent. ad val.	1,473,793	186,650	1,317,761	145,973	1,654,709	289,357
11 " do. do.	130,793	82,317	339,993	117,715	418,488	232,252
12 " do. do.	869,731	134,371	791,363	135,559	912,771	206,158
13 " do. do.	95,979	15,591	76,564	30,516	180,652	47,065
14 " do. do.	935,834	80,642	617,126	65,522	723,983	65,756
15 " do. do.	60,793	14,391	92,471	18,324	119,896	23,421
20 " do. do.	65,774	8,802	34,718	5,143	40,997	6,077
22 " do. do.	57,653	956	16,474	6,411	11,991	3,048
On Wines &c.	77,249	2,532	106,649	80,626	64,026	6,999
44 " do. do.	43,624	26,584	83,994	31,024	50,919	55,614
Wines.	174,290	24,567	86,158	14,571	35,949	6,826
Madeira, Burgundy and Champagne.	633	75	539	243	391	107
Sherry.	90,467	22,707	31,676	6,336	251,588	37,468
St. Lucia.	6,964	738	8,084	750	6,647	1,913
Liqueurs.	102,939	26,608	27,233	6,511	38,608	8,999
Others.	77,239	2,532	85,879	33,846	8,276	2,407
Tobacco & Furs.	41,839	13,588	37,494	12,440	53,833	21,946
Malaga.	17,972	1,041	46,175	12,130	61,665	21,946
All other.	86,865	66,613	45,776	37,483	69,059	87,787
Foreign distilled spirits.	416,670	65,910	159,512	32,281	151,290	15,966
From other materials.	1,586,650	86,960	1,319,596	85,558	2,151,600	233,166
Distilled in the U. S. from molasses.	576	96	342	2	453	173
From domestic produce.	27	19	54	—	—	—
Malt.	145,338	1,631	777,325	11,994	167,911	2,973
Beer, Ale & Porter.	2,273	2,768	16,519	710	22,673	1,287
Wine.	145,760	3,975	181,573	1,440	412,320	2,097
Southey.	37,992	1,238	64,873	1,497	1,178	1,178
Hops.	74,126	13,536	76,017	5,740	3,443	1,181
Other Green.	45,987	222	37,158	365	169,847	1,805
Coffee.	2,820,731	2,299,462	2,556,361	2,333,189	1,932,504	1,464,710
Chocolate.	19	—	103	—	59	—
Spices.	59	27,027	10,295	78,733	134,176	102,078
Sugar—Brown.	1,218,131	482,460	1,265,212	652,431	1,517,873	733,483
Clayed.	420,890	345,197	627,951	558,709	384,661	864,847
Jump.	67	—	6	—	29	—
Leaf.	1,937	—	2,235	1,056	—	162
Other.	—	—	—	—	119	—
Candies—Tallow.	2,718	1,694	2,616	1,379	2,021	1,020
Wax & Spermaceti.	233	40	562	266	660	288
China.	26,629	10,276	24,029	16,277	18,637	11,179
Soda.	2,438	16,069	10,679	12,204	12,302	11,242
Pepper.	87,543	85,434	63,773	30,426	20,106	29,293
Pimento.	4,685	12,910	11,229	106	35,920	35,181
Tobacco—manufactured.	5,374	189	4,650	2,717	8,883	540
Cured.	4,518	28	3,846	8,703	3,274	1,267
Indigo.	46,064	33,028	52,333	45,934	83,965	68,098
Cotton.	95,814	77,489	104,026	99,024	141,511	113,292
Wool.	1,911	—	43,159	5,414	65,174	1,137
Spices.	2,240	100	1,083	137	145	—
Bar & other Lead.	7,250	1,850	12,418	32	27,478	28
Iron unworked.	10,149	81	6,044	427	6,801	43
Steel.	40,435	—	87,768	—	166,879	—
Metal.	1,911	—	—	—	91	—
Tanned Codfish.	24,493	5,911	15,797	5,542	37,912	4,922
Unworked do. and yarn.	2,972	71	4,432	11	3,296	—
Woolen and pack-thread.	6,420	898	6,422	778	7,915	2,407
Glabber Salts.	1,153	31	1,180	10	2,283	258
Salt.	391,134	12,456	543,810	35,242	438,417	20,836
Coal.	9,702	153	9,765	16	11,981	79
Maize.	1,406	273	1,080	159	1,428	563
Shoes and Slippers of Hlls.	731	419	294	359	846	216
All other Shoes, Cards.	19,250	4,864	12,033	4,991	11,640	3,407
Wool and Cotton.	12,074	13,577	18,213	14,775	11,134	11,903
Playing Cards.	12,247 86	4,328,704	11,394,074	4,701,742	13,616,814	4,309,343

The following accounts are not received at the Treasury, viz.
 Marblehead, from the 1st of October, to 21st December, 1799.
 Norfolk, do. do. do.
 Charleston, 1st of July to do.
 Savannah, 1st January, to do.
 Treasury Department, Register's office Feb. 6, 1801.
 JOSEPH NOURCE, Register.

Kid, Eliot & Co.
 At the Brick Store opposite Beane's
 HAVE received by the Brig Union, Capt. Leonard, from Liverpool, a large supply of Merino Wares. Some of which is well adapted to suit the taste for the country.
 Also, by the same Vessel.
 White Lard, ground in oil.
 Spanish Balm, do.
 Red Lead, Patent yellow, &c. &c.
 They expect by the Koko and Betty arrived at New-York, an additional Invoice, consisting of a large assortment of Glass ware. All which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.
 Number 37.

Kid, Eliot & Co.
 HAVE received by late arrivals, a general assortment of Hard ware and Ironmongery, which they offer for sale at their Store opposite the Great Hotel.
 They have also on hand
 Madeira
 Sherry & Wine,
 Lisbon
 Cognac Brandy,
 Jamaica Spirit,
 Holland Gin,
 French Brandy,
 Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.
 Washington, Dec. 18.