

The exportation of 1814 was $60\frac{1}{2}$ millions of kilogrammes, which we may suppose was at that period nearly the consumption of the whole of Europe. Great Britain (taking that denomination in its true sense, as denoting only England and Scotland), now consumes nearly two-thirds less coffee, and three times more sugar than France.

The price of sugar at the Havannah is always by the arroba of 25 Spanish pounds (or 11·49 kilogrammes), and the price of coffee by the quintal (or 45·97 kilogrammes). The latter has been known to vary from 4 to 30 piastres; it even fell, in 1808, below 24 reals. The price of 1815 and 1819 was between 13 and 17 piastres the quintal; coffee is now at 12 piastres. It is probable that the cultivation of coffee scarcely employs in the whole island of Cuba 28,000 slaves, who produce, on the yearly average, 305,000 Spanish quintals (14 millions of kilogrammes), or, according to the present value, 3,660,000 piastres; while 66,000 negroes produce 440,000 cases (81 millions of kilogrammes) of sugar, which, at the price of 24 piastres, is worth 10,560,000 piastres. It results from this calculation, that a slave now produces the value of 130 piastres of coffee, and 160 piastres of sugar. It is almost useless to observe, that these relations vary with the price of the two articles, of which the variations are often opposite, and that, in calculations which may throw some light on agriculture in the tropical region, I comprehend in the same point of view, interior consumption, exportation lawful and contraband.

TOBACCO.—The tobacco of the island of Cuba is celebrated throughout Europe. The custom of smoking, borrowed from the natives of Hayti, was introduced into Europe about the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. It was generally hoped that the cultivation of tobacco, freed from an oppressive monopoly, would be to the Havannah a very profitable object of commerce. The good intentions displayed by the government in abolishing, within six years, the *Factoria de tabacos*, (kilogrammes); in 1809, it rose to 45,071 cwt.; in 1810, to 49,147 cwt.; in 1823, to 71,000 cwt.; in 1824, to 66,000 cwt. (or 3,552,800 kilogrammes.)