By this amount due by city, being the unpaid balance of city's appropriation on levy for the support of the poor, -	5,573 60	
Amount required to be levied in addition to the sum of $5,573 60 due as above, to pay the entire expenses of 1854, and also the indebtedness of 1853, -	$21,623 54	
		$36,394 36

A variety of causes has operated to the augmentation of the expenses for the year 1853, over those of the preceding year. The whole of the anthracite coal for the seasons of 1853-4, was delivered before the 31st December, and was chargeable to the year 1853, besides a considerable portion of the same article contracted for in 1852, not having been delivered in that year, was also charged to the expenses of 1853. Two hundred and eighty-five cords of wood were purchased in 1853, whilst there was none required to be purchased in the preceding year. These items alone constitute about ten per cent of the gross expenses of the Institution. To these also are to be added the consumption by fire of thirty tons of hay by the act of some unknown incendiary, and the general high price of provisions throughout the entire year.

It will also be perceived that in the estimates for 1854, a greater sum has been set down than has been usual. This has been predicated upon the consideration of the greatly enhanced prices of all the staple articles which enters into the consumption by the inmates of the Institution. The rates of such are not likely to be reduced during the year 1854, and the commutation tax on foreign passengers arriving at the port of Baltimore applicable to the support of the poor for 1854, is $1,719 31 less than was applicable to the same object in 1853.

Pauperism—its Decrease.

The average number of inmates in the house, as appears by table A, for the year, was 651, being precisely the same number as there were in the year 1852. In connection with this subject, it will, doubtless, be gratifying to know that pauperism, taking into consideration the large increase of population, has very materially decreased within the last ten years. In 1843 the average number of inmates was 572 in a population for the city and county of about 170,000, whilst in 1853 there were 651 in a population of about 240,000. This shows an increase of but 79 in an increased population of 70,000 persons, being little more than an increase of one to each thousand. All of this increase has been by the admission of what are termed "strangers." To the proper understanding of the matter it is necessary to state, that all persons who have resided in either the city or county one year, whether of foreign birth or not, are classed as residents, whilst all others are termed "strangers." Of the latter class, the average number in the Institution, was in the year,

1843, - - - - - -	$77\frac{9}{12}$
1844, - - - - - -	$51\frac{11}{12}$
1845, - - - - - -	$108\frac{3}{12}$
1846, - - - - - -	$121\frac{4}{12}$
1847, - - - - - -	$157\frac{4}{12}$
1848, - - - - - -	$137\frac{7}{12}$
1849, - - - - - -	$157\frac{1}{12}$
1850, - - - - - -	$198\frac{1}{12}$
1851, - - - - - -	$237\frac{9}{12}$
1852, - - - - - -	$236\frac{5}{12}$
1853, - - - - - -	$267\frac{9}{12}$

This shows an increase in that class for 1853, over that of 1843, of 190, 1-12, being 111, 1-12 greater than the increase of inmates as before specified. That increase of "strangers" is not surprising, when the great influx of foreigners into the city is taken into consideration. In fact it is a matter of astonishment that the increase of that class of inmates has not been much greater than has appeared, when it is evident that the most of the emigrants who land in this country are poor—many cannot speak our language very many experience a difficulty in obtaining employment upon their arrival, whilst others are rendered for a season incapable of labor by debility consequent upon the crowded condition of emigrant passenger ships. The increase of foreign admissions cannot be attributed in any degree to dissolute habits; on the contrary they are in the main of temperate habits and but seldom remain long in the Institution.

The average number of inmates from the county for the last ten years was 48, 1-5; the average number for the year 1853, was 46, 1-12.

The decrease in pauperism in Baltimore city is strongly evidenced by the following statement of admissions into the Alms-House from 1843 to 1853 inclusive:

The monthly average for 1843 was - - -	$463\frac{6}{12}$
" " " 1844 " - - - -	$473\frac{7}{12}$
" " " 1845 " - - -	$391\frac{7}{12}$
" " " 1846 " - - - -	$361\frac{4}{12}$
" " " 1847 " - - -	$374\frac{6}{12}$